UGANDA POLICE

Annual Crime Report

2019

Annual Crime Report

2019

Mandate

The Uganda Police Force draws its mandate from the constitution of Uganda Chapter Twelve, Article 212 that stipulates the functions of the force as:

(a) to protect life and property;

(b) to preserve law and order;

(c) to prevent and detect crime; and

(d) to cooperate with the civilian authority and other security organs established under this Constitution and with the population generally.

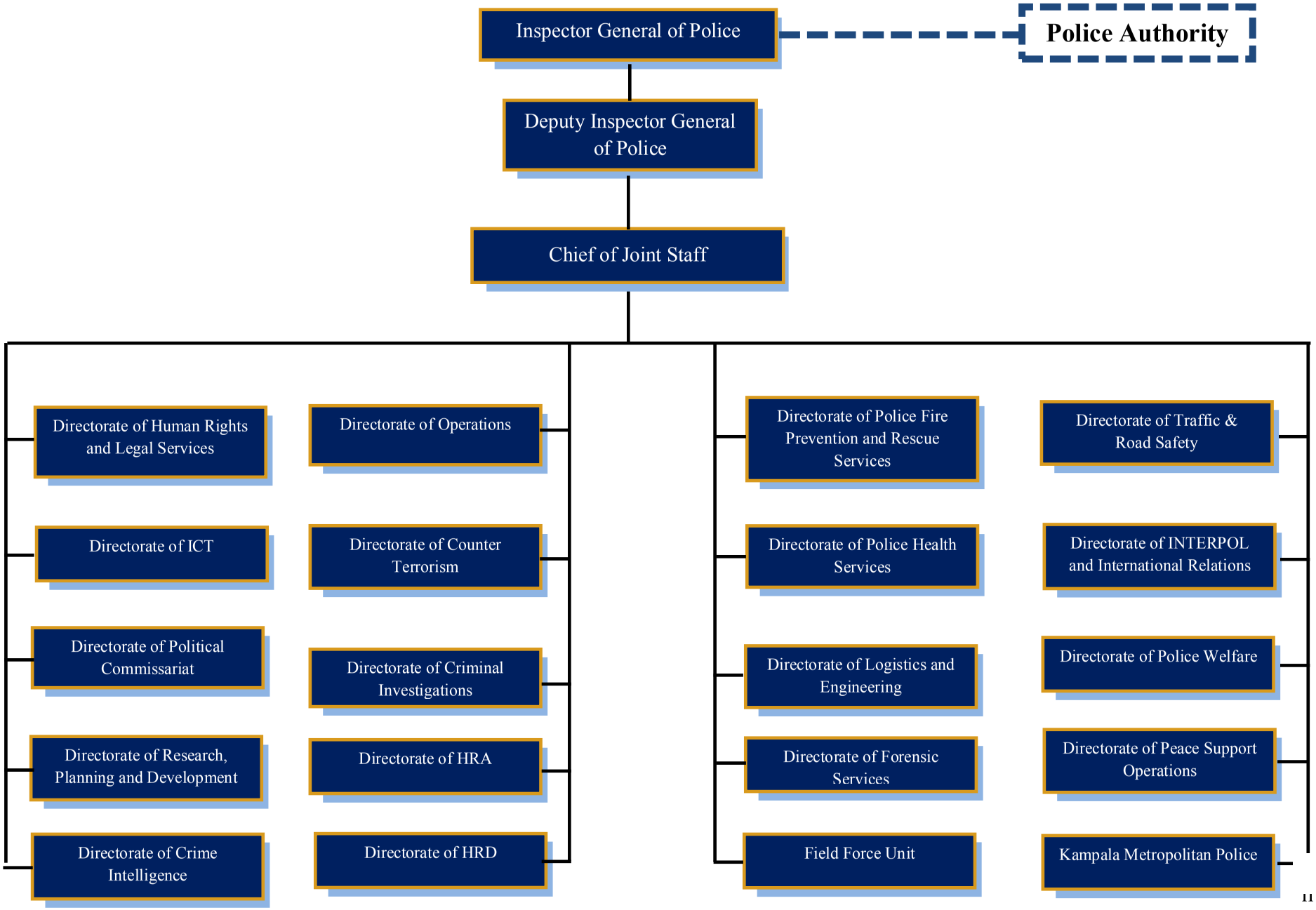
Vision

"An Enlightened, Motivated, Community Oriented, Accountable and Modern Police Force; geared towards a Crime free society".

Mission

"To secure life and property in a committed and Professional manner, in partnership with the public, in order to promote development

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING MACRO STRUCTURE FOR THE UGANDA POLICE FORCE



JM Okoth Ochola (Esq)
Inspector General of Police

Maj. Gen. Sabiiti Muzeeyi
Deputy Inspector General of Police

POLICE TOP MANAGEMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019

AIGP J. A. BAKASUMBA
Chief of Joint Staff

AIGP ABAS BYAKAGABA
Dir. Counter Terrorism

AIGP ANDREW SOROWEN
Dir. Special Duties

AIGP ASAN KASINGYE
Dir. Chief Political Commissar

AIGP ASUMAN MUGENYI
Dir. Operations

AIGP GRACE AKULLO
Dir. Criminal Investigations

AIGP CHRISTOPHER DAMULIRA
Dir. Crime Intelligence

POLICE TOP MANAGEMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019

AIGP STEVEN KASIIMA
Dir. Traffic & Road Safety

AIGP EDWARD OCHOM
Dir. Research, Planning & Dev't

AIGP GRACE TURYAGUMANAWE
Dir. Peace Support Operations

AIGP GODFREY BANGIRANA
Dir. Logistics & Engineering

AIGP GODFREY K. GOLOOBA
Dir. Human Resources Dev't

AIGP HAJJI MOSES BALIMWYO
Dir. INTERPOL & Int'l Relations

AIGP JESSE KAMUNANWIRE
Dir. Human Resource Administration

AIGP JOSEPH MUGISA
Dir. Fire & Rescue Services

AIGP MOSES BYARUHANGA
Dir. Police Health Services

POLICE TOP MANAGEMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019

AIGP NDUNGUTSE JOHN
Attaché Uganda's High Comm.
Nairobi

AIGP TWARUHUKWA ERASMUS
Dir. Human Rights & Legal Services

AIGP TWINOMUGISHA LEMMY
Dir. Welfare & Production

AIGP FRANCIS XAVIER RWEGO
INTERPOL Special Representative to African Union

AIGP ISABIRYE HARUNA
Police Attaché to New York

SCP KAALI FADHIL
Commander FFU

CP FELIX BARYAMWISAKI
Ag. Director ICT

CP MOSES KAFEERO
Commander KMP

SP ANDREW MUBIRU
Ag. Dir. Forensic Services

UGANDA POLICE
PROTECT & SERVE

FORE WORD

The role of the Uganda Police Force is protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crime, keeping law and order, and maintenance of overall Security and Public Safety in Uganda.

Thus, the responsibility of fighting crime is a joint task of Police Force, citizens and other stakeholders in order to prevent all forms of crimes. Let us fight all forms of crime to make sure that our nation is secure.

I am pleased to present to you the crime and traffic/road safety report for 2019. There was a 9.8% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 238,746 cases reported in 2018 to 215,224 cases reported in 2019. This is due to deliberate efforts by the Government of Uganda to tackle crime, efforts of the men and women of the Uganda Police Force and continued support from our sister security agencies to fight crime.

There was relative increase in cases of homicide, cybercrimes and corruption related cases.
Defilement still poses a big problem to the Police. In 2019, whereas there was decrease in defilement cases by 11.4% from 2018, a total of 13,682 children were defiled, majority of whom being the girl child. This is unacceptable.

Organised criminal syndicates committed heinous crimes within the regions of Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area, Greater Masaka, and Busoga areas. I am happy to report that in 2019, a total of ten criminal syndicates were dismantled, their members arrested and charged accordingly, and others have been sentenced to death by hanging.

Fire and rescue emergencies: There was a 1.9% decrease in cases of fire emergencies handled in 2019. There were 24 false calls responded to by the Fire and Rescue Services Directorate, this does not only put the lives of our officers in danger but is also a waste of resources and time for the Force. I urge the citizens of our country to desist from making false calls about fire emergencies.
Traffic and Road Safety: There was a 0.4% increase in the number of crashes reported from 12,805 in 2018 to 12,858 in 2019, out of which 3,407 were fatal, 5,992 were serious and 3,459 were minor.

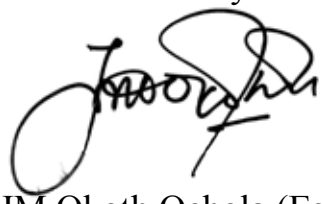
Special thanks go to the H.E the President for his unending guidance and support to the Uganda Police Force in ensuring a safe and secure Uganda for us all.

I wish to extend my appreciation to the public, JLOS institutions, and all other partners for their continued support in the fight against crime.

My appreciation goes to Uganda Police top management, Director CID, Crime Data Management Department and all UPF records officers throughout the country for putting together this work.

Finally, my appreciation goes to all men and women of the Uganda Police Force for your tireless efforts amidst challenges of fighting crime. Keep up the spirit.

For God and My Country.



JM Okoth Ochola (Esq)
Inspector General of Police.

28th April, 2020

Police Headquarters, Naguru.

POLICING REGIONS AND DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS

ALBERTINE	ASWA	BUKEDI
i. Buliisa ii. Hoima iii. Kagadi iv. Kakumiro v. Kibaale vi. Kiryandongo vii. Masindi viii. Kikuube	i. Agago ii. Amuru iii. Gulu iv. Kitgum v. Lamwo vi. Nwoya vii. Omoro viii. Pader	i. Budaka ii. Busia iii. Butaleja iv. Kibuku v. Pallisa vi. Tororo vii. Butebo
BUSOGA EAST	**BUSOGA NORTH**	**EAST KYOGA**
i. Bugiri ii. Iganga iii. Mayuge iv. Namayingo v. Namutumba vi. Bugweri	i. Buyende ii. Kaliro iii. Kamuli iv. Luuka	i. Amuria ii. Bukedea iii. Kaberamaido iv. Katakwi v. Kapelebyong vi. Kumi vii. Ngora viii. Serere ix. Soroti x. Kalaki
ELGON	**GREATER BUSHENYI**	**GREATER MASAKA**
i. Bududa ii. Bulambuli iii. Manafwa iv. Mbale v. Namisindwa vi. Sironko	i. Buhweju ii. Bushenyi iii. Mitooma iv. Rubirizi v. Sheema	i. Bukomansimbi ii. Kalangala iii. Kalungu iv. Lwengo v. Lyantonde vi. Masaka vii. Rakai viii. Ssembabule ix. Kyotera

KATONGA	KIDEPO	KIGEZI
i. Butambala ii. Gomba iii. Mpigi	i. Abim ii. Kaabong iii. Kotido iv. Karenga	i. Kabale ii. Kanungu iii. Kisoro iv. Rubanda v. Rukungiri vi. Rukiga
KIIRA	**KMP EAST**	**KMP NORTH**
i. Jinja Central-Jinja ii. Jinja East-Kakira iii. Jinja North-Bu-wenge	i. Jinja Road Division ii. Kira Division iii. Kira Road Division iv. Mukono v. Naggalama Division	i. i. Kakiri Division ii. Kasangati Division iii. Kawempe Division iv. Nansana Division v. Old Kampala Division vi. Wakiso vii. Wandegeya Division
KMP SOUTH	**NORTH KYOGA**	**NORTH WEST NILE**
i. CPS Kampala Divi-sion ii. Entebbe Division iii. Kabalagala Division iv. Kajjansi Division v. Katwe Division vi. Nsangi Division	i. Alebtong ii. Amolatar iii. Apac iv. Dokolo v. Kole vi. Kwania vii. Lira viii. Otuke ix. Oyam	i. Adjumani ii. Moyo iii. Yumbe iv. Obongi
MT. MOROTO	**RWENZORI EAST**	**RWENZORI WEST**
i. Amudat ii. Moroto iii. Nakapiripirit iv. Napak v. Nabilatuk	i. Bwera Division ii. Hima Division iii. Kasese Division iv. Katwe-Kabatooro Division	i. Bundibugyo ii. Kabarole iii. Kamwenge iv. Kyegegwa v. Kyenjojo vi. Ntoroko vii. Bunyangabo viii. Kitagwenda

RWIZI	SAVANNAH	SIPI
i. Ibanda ii. Isingiro iii. Kiruhura iv. Mbarara v. Ntungamo vi. Kazo vii. Rwampara	i. Luweero ii. Nakasongola iii. Nakaseke	i. Bukwo ii. Kapchorwa iii. Kween
SSEZIBWA	**WAMALA**	**WEST NILE**
i. Buikwe ii. Buvuma iii. Kayunga iv. Njeru Division	i. Kassanda ii. Kiboga iii. Kyankwanzi iv. Mityana v. Mubende	i. Arua ii. Koboko iii. Maracha iv. Nebbi v. Zombo vi. Pakwach vii. Madi Okolo

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DEFINITIONS

Accident Severity:

Determined by or classified according to the most severe casualty involved in an accident. Severity is also used to rank accidents

Adult:

A person aged 18 years and above, as per the Constitution of Uganda.

Casualty (Victim):

Person who sustains a slight, serious or fatal injury.

Child / Juvenile:

Is a person below 18 years of age (Children Statute 1997).

Crime:

Is an act, omission or attempt in violation of criminal law.

Crime Rate:

Is the incidence of crime per 100,000 people.

Detection:

The establishment as to whether or not offence(s) have been committed.

Driver:

In relation to a motor vehicle, means a person who drives, or attempts to drive, or is in charge of a motor vehicle (including a cycle) or an instructor of a learner driver. In relation to animals, means a person who guides cattle, singular or in herds, or flocks, pack saddle animals on a road; and in relation to a towed vehicle, means a person who drives the towing vehicle.

Engineering plant:

Movable plant or equipment being a self-propelled vehicle or trailer designed or constructed for the special purposes of engineering operations which, where proceeding on a road, does not carry any load greater than such as is necessary for its propulsion or equipment.

Fatal Accident:

Death occurring at the scene of the accident and, or within one year and one day as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.

Goods vehicle:

Heavy motor car which is constructed or adapted for use for conveyance of goods or burden of any description.

Heavy goods vehicle:

Heavy motor car which is constructed or adapted for use for conveyance of goods, or

burden of any description exceeding a weight prescribed by regulations.

Heavy motor car:

Motor vehicle not being a motor cycle, which is constructed to carry a load or passengers, the permissible weight of which exceeds 22,500 kilograms.

Heavy omnibus:

Motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 60 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Incidence of Crime:

The total number of crimes reported per population of interest over a given period of time in a defined area (territory/country).

Killed:

Died within one year and one day from injuries received in a collusion

Light Omnibus:

Motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 7 but not exceeding 20 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Medium omnibus:

Motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 20, but not exceeding 60 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Minor Accident:

Accident where no persons are injured.

Minor Injury:

Injury of a minor character such as a sprain, bruise or cut not judged to be severe or slight shock requiring roadside attention.

Motor car:

Motor vehicle, not being a motorcycle, which is constructed to carry a load or passengers, the permissible maximum weight of which does not exceed 3,500 kilograms, and in case of a passenger vehicle which is constructed or adapted to carry not more than 7 passengers exclusive of the driver.

Motor cycle:

Motor vehicle with less than four wheels, the unladen weight of which does not exceed 400 kilograms.

Motor vehicle:

Any self-propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on the road.

Passenger:

Any person, other than the driver, who is in, on, boarding, entering or falling from a motor vehicle at the time of the accident, provided a portion of the person is in, or on the motor vehicle.

Pedal cycle:

Any vehicle which has at least 2 wheels which is propelled by means of pedals, or hand cranks solely by the muscular energy of the person riding it.

Pedestrian:

Any person travelling on foot

Population (human):

The number of people living in a particular geographical area or location.

Serious Accident:

Accident in which a person is admitted in the hospital as an "in-patient" or any of the following injuries whether or not one is admitted in the hospital, or sustains: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, severe cuts and lacerations.

Serious Injury:

Injury for which a person is admitted in hospital as an „in-patient", or any of the following injuries whether or not the person is admitted in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock requiring medical treatment.

Traffic Accident:

Crashes between vehicles; between vehicles and pedestrians; between vehicles and animals; or between vehicles and fixed obstacles

Victim:

A person who is offended as a result of a criminal act.

Workload:

The number of cases reported by a detective at a given point in time.

CLASS OF DRIVING PERMITS IN UGANDA

Class A: Motorcycles

Class DM: Medium omnibuses

Class B: Motor cars and dual purpose vehicles

Class DH: Heavy omnibuses

Class CM: Medium goods motor vehicles & heavy tractors

Class E: Combination of vehicles

Class CH: Heavy goods vehicles

Class G: Engineering plant

Class DL: Light omnibuses

Class H: Tractors

Class F: Pedestrian controlled vehicles

Class I: Hover vehicles

ACRONYM

AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Information System
AIGP	Assistant Inspector General of Police
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Central Forest Reserves
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
CPC	Chief Political Commissar
DMC	Dangerous Mechanical Condition
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
EPPU	Environmental Police Protection Unit
FFU	Field Force Unit
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRLS	Human Rights and Legal Services
IBIS	Integrated Ballistics Identification System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IOV	Inspectorate of Vehicles
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KMP	Kampala Metropolitan Police
LMG	Light Machine Gun
LDC	Law Development Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NDA	National Drug Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PSO	Private Security Organisation
SAR	Semi-Automatic Rifle
SMG	Sub Machine Gun
TRSA	Traffic and Road Safety Act
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WALOPU	Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PREAMBLE

The executive summary covers in brief, the content of the 200 paged Annual Crime Report for 2019, indicating crimes with decrease, crimes with increase, case management and performance the report is arranged in seven different chapters.

In 2019, there was a 9.8% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 238,746 cases reported in 2018 to 215,224 cases reported in 2019.

Reasons for the decrease in crimes reported in 2019

This decrease in crimes in 2019 is attributed to some of the following deliberate actions;

i. Government investment in anti – crime infrastructure,
ii. Continued community sensitisation against engaging in crime,
iii. Busting and dismantling of organised criminal syndicates throughout the country. In 2018, a total of 18 criminal gangs were dismantled and in 2019, ten criminal syndicates were dismantled, with their members arrested, charged and convicted while others are on remand.
iv. Conducting operations targeting criminal hideouts and places, and recovery of suspected robbed/stolen property and dismantling markets for such items,
v. Improve time of response by Police in situations of emergencies,
vi. Continued support from sister security agencies in responding and investigation of cases, and
vii. Provision of resources like motor vehicles to the force and Regional CID officers to enhance supervision of cases.

CRIMES WITH DECREASES IN 2019

In 2019, the Uganda Police Force registered a decrease in 31 crime areas.

These are;

Thefts: 25.8% of all the cases reported in 2019 were due to theft (55,704 cases) as compared to 61,533 cases reported in 2018 giving a 9.4% decrease. Thefts of Mobile phone had a decrease of 9.2%, thefts of motor vehicles had a 4.4% decrease and thefts of motor cycles had a decrease of 7.8%. Theft cases were spread throughout the regions.

Theft of Motor Vehicle: Theft of motor vehicle was highest in KMP South with 267 cases, followed by KMP North with 231 cases and KMP East with 198 cases while District/Divisions with highest number of reported theft cases were Katwe Division with 78 cases, followed by Kira Road Division with 71 cases and Kawempe Division with 65 cases. 51 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of motor vehicle thefts.

Theft of motorcycles: Theft of motorcycles was highest in KMP North with 357 cases, followed by KMP South with 333 cases and West Nile with 304 cases. Arua District registered the highest with 172 cases, followed by Mbarara with 153 cases and Lira with 132 cases. Five Districts did not register any case of motorcycle thefts during the year.

Assaults: In 2019, 31,895 cases were reported compared to 36,323 cases reported in 2018, giving a 12.1% decrease.

Aggravated Assault (General): In 2019, a total of 6,188 cases of aggravated assaults were reported compared to 6,584 cases in 2018, giving a 6.0% decrease. North Kyoga region registered the highest number with 649 cases, followed by Albertine with 440 cases and Rwizi with 431 cases. Otuke District had the highest number of cases of aggravated assaults general) with 252 cases, followed by Tororo with 174 cases and Mbarara with 156 cases.

Common Assaults had a decrease of 13.5% and Aggravated assaults (general) decreased by 6.5%. Common Assaults was highest in the regions of North Kyoga with 2,321 cases, followed by East Kyoga with 1,869 cases and Aswa with 1,759 cases. Katwe Division had the highest number of cases with 960, followed by Kyenjojo with 592 cases and Agago with 583 cases. Cases of assault were spread throughout the regions.

Defilement: 13,613 cases were reported in 2019 compared to 15,366 cases in 2018, giving 11.4% decrease. 13,682 children were defiled in 2019, of whom, 13,441 were female juveniles and 241 were male juveniles.

Defilements were highest in the region of East Kyoga with 945 cases, followed by Elgon with 922 cases while Mbale District registered the highest number with 317 cases, followed by Kamuli with 274 cases.

Victims of Defilement by Age Group

Age Group	0-8 YEARS	9-14 YEARS	15-17 YEARS	Total
No. of Victims	1,026	2,100	10,556	13,682

Throughout the country, the age category of 15 – 17 years had the highest number of victims due to the following;

i. Some cultural norms still practiced where girls who have developed breasts are considered ready for marriage,
ii. Adolescent age where many young girls are taken advantage of, and
iii. Some of the girls are defiled in the process of doing domestic chores especially

when they are sent alone to fetch firewood and water.

Out of the total number of victims defiled, 390 were defiled by suspects who are HIV positive.

Defilement cases were spread throughout the country.

Rape: 1,528 cases of rape were reported to Police compared to 1,580 cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of 3.2%. A total of 1,531 women were victims of rape.

Rwizi region had the highest number of reported cases of rape with 120 followed by KMP East with 96 cases, KMP North with 95 cases, Albertine with 91 cases and Greater Masaka with 85 cases.

Mbarara District had the highest number of cases with 49 followed by Kabale and Kapchorwa with 31 cases, Kira Division with 29 cases, Mbale with 28 cases and Mayuge with 27 cases.

Domestic Violence: 13,693 cases of Domestic Violence were reported to Police compared to 13,916 reported in 2019, giving a 1.9% decrease. Aswa region had the highest number with 1131 cases, followed by East Kyoga with 985 cases and North Kyoga with 808 cases. Old Kampala Division had the highest with 449 cases, followed by Lira with 498 cases and Amuria with 375 cases. 12 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of domestic violence.

14,232 people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom 2,908 were male adults, 9,978 were female adults and 670 were male juveniles while 676 were female juveniles.

Economic crimes: In the period under review, 13,264 cases reported compared to 15,099 cases reported in 2018, giving a 12.1% decrease. Obtaining by False Pretences was the highest category reported under Economic Crimes with 10,598 cases. Much as it was highest under this category, it reduced by a 13.9% decrease.

Dunamis coins Resources Limited and Global Crypto currencies pyramid scheme obtained a total of Ugx 30,625,000,000 from 2,925 victims. A total of Ugx. 709,000,000 was blocked by FIA for purposes of saving the fraudulently obtained funds. The two companies were closed and three suspects arraigned to court and remanded.

Breakings: 12,919 cases of breakings were reported compared to 14,018 cases in 2018, reflecting a 7.8% decrease. There was a decrease in all the four categories of breakings in 2019 namely; House Breaking, Burglary, Shop Breaking and Office Breaking.

Greater Masaka registered the highest number of breaking offences with 839 cases, followed by Rwizi with 815 and Albertine with 760 cases.

Lira District was leading with 289 cases, followed by Mukono with 239 cases and Mbarara

with 226 cases.

Burglary: A total of 6,381 cases of burglaries were reported to Police in 2019 compared to 6,867 cases in 2018, giving a decrease of 07%. North Kyoga region had the highest number of burglaries with 422 cases, followed by Greater Masaka with 392 cases, Albertine 382 cases and Rwizi with 362 cases. Lira District had the highest number of burglary cases with 189 cases, followed by Arua with 160 cases. Two districts did not register any case of burglaries in 2019, these are Nabilatuk and Sironko while CPS Kampala Division had 01 case.

House Breaking: A total of 3,156 cases of House breakings were reported to Police in 2019 compared to 3,368 cases, giving a 6.2% decrease.

Rwenzori West had the highest number of cases in house breaking with 216 cases, followed by Rwizi with 210 cases and Greater Masaka with 194 cases.

Four Districts/Divisions did not register any case of house breaking in 2019. These are Kaabong, Madi Okolo, Karenga and CPS Kampala Division.

Threatening Violence: By the end of 2019, total of 11,592 cases of Threatening Violence were reported compared to 13,357 cases in 2018, giving a 13.2% decrease. Kigezi region registered the highest number of threatening violence cases with 835, followed by Rwizi with 735 cases and Rwenzori West with 711 cases.

Kyenjojo District registered the highest number of threatening violence cases with 393, followed by Kapchorwa with 332 cases and Agago with 242 cases

Child Related Offences: 4.9% of the cases reported in 2019 were a result of Child Related Offences (10,596 cases) where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, compared to 11,589 cases reported in 2018, thus giving 8.5% decrease. 13,982 children were victims of child related offences compared to 17,682 in 2018.

Child Neglect: this had a 27.4% decrease. 18 Districts /Divisions did not register any case, while Lira had the highest with 254 cases, followed by Kikuube with 245 case and Mbale with 221 cases.

Child Desertion had 23.6% decrease. Mbale had the highest number with 117, followed by Omoro with 110 and Old Kampala Division with 104, while 30 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of child desertion.

Child abuse and torture had 15.9% decrease. Katwe Division had the highest number with 208, followed by Kira Road Division had 66 cases and Lira with 47 cases. 42 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of child abuse and torture.

Criminal Trespass: 7,920 cases were reported in 2019 compared to 9,500 cases reported in 2018, giving a 16.7% decrease.

North Kyoga region registered the highest number of Criminal Trespass with 605 cases, followed by KMP South with 514 cases and KMP North with 507 cases.

Kasangati Division had the highest number with 165 cases, followed by Arua with 159 and Lira with 149 cases.

Malicious Damage to Property. In 2019, a total of 7,541 cases were reported compared to 8,339 cases reported in 2018, giving a 9.5% decrease.

Kigezi region registered the highest number of malicious damage to property with 460 cases, followed by Rwizi with 437 cases and North Kyoga with 428 cases.

Kapchorwa had the highest number of cases with 187, followed by Gomba with 170 cases and Mpigi with 147 cases.

Robbery: 6,761 cases of Robbery were reported, compared to 7,354 cases in 2018 giving 8% decrease. Cases of Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were 4,428, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives hammer and machetes etc.) were 2,333.

KMP North region registered the highest number of robbery cases with 634, followed by KMP South with 549 cases and KMP East with 519 cases. District/Divisions with the highest number of cases were Arua with 276 cases, followed by Lira with 211 cases and Mbarara with 209 cases.

Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles: A total of 85 cases were registered during the period under review compared to 98 cases reported in 2018 showing a decrease of 13.2%.

KMP South had the highest number of cases with 17 cases, followed by KMP North with 13 cases and KMP south with 10 cases. Districts/Division with highest number are Mityana with 07 cases, followed by Wakiso with 06 and Katwe Division with 05 cases. 11 regions and 119 Districts/Division did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motor vehicles.

Homicide: there was a 4.7% decrease in murder by shooting, 12.3% decrease in murder by poisoning and 0.5% decrease in murder as a result of domestic violence.

Rwizi region registered the highest number of homicide cases with 391, followed by Albertine with 355 cases and Greater Masaka with 317 cases.

Mbarara District had the highest number of homicide cases with 129, followed by Arua with 103 cases and Ntungamo with 97 cases.

Narcotics: 2,750 cases were reported in 2019 compared to 2,890 cases in 2018 reflecting a decrease of 4.8%. 132.012kgs and 100 rolled sticks of narcotics were seized at Entebbe International Airport.

Heroine had the largest quantity seized at Entebbe International Airport 123.07Kgs in

2019 and 31.7Kgs in 2018, an increase of 91.37Kgs.

A total of 24 suspects were arrested for trafficking of narcotics at the Entebbe International Airport, of these 13 were Ugandans and other 11 suspects were from seven different nationalities.

On 6th August 2019 at Nsambya Police Barracks in Kampala District, 105.02 kgs of assorted narcotics valued at USD 1,500,260 equivalent to Ugx. 5,505,954,200 were destroyed.

Arson: By the end of 2019, a total of 1,614 cases of arson were reported to Police compared to 2,196 cases reported in 2018, giving a 26.5% decrease. The District with the highest number was Gulu with 60 cases, followed by Dokolo with 48 cases and Kitgum with 43 cases.

Political/Electoral and Media Offences: A total of 169 cases of Political/Electoral and Media Offences were reported to Police by the end of 2019 compared to 442 cases reported in 2018, giving a 61.7% decrease. Incitement to violence was the highest with 152 cases.

Kidnap: In 2019, a total of 159 cases of Kidnap were reported throughout the country compared to 184 cases reported in 2018, giving a 13.5% decrease. A total of 185 persons were registered as victims of kidnap. Of these, 13 victims were killed, 57 victims were tracked and rescued by Police, 64 victims were released/abandoned by the alleged kidnapers, 48 victims/suspects of self-kidnap resurfaced by themselves while 03 victims were still missing by the end of the year. In 2019, alleged kidnappers demanded as ransom, a total of Ugx. 414,940,000, USD 1,035,000, and Pounds 700.

Terrorism: 10 cases of terrorism were reported in 2019 compared to 16 cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of 37.5%. By the end of the year, 02 cases were taken to court and were still pending in court.

Trafficking in Persons: A total number of 120 incidents related to trafficking in persons were registered during the year 2019 as compared to 286 in 2018. Incidents of internal trafficking were 30 while incidents of transnational trafficking were 90.

There was a total of 455 victims of trafficking in persons in 2019 compared to 650 victims in 2018. Of the 455 victims, 71 were victims of internal trafficking (54 female juveniles, 13 male juveniles and 04 female adults) while 384 were victims of transnational trafficking (42 female juveniles, 02 male juveniles, 314 female adults and 26 male adults). Female adults were the majority of victims of transnational trafficking compared to other gender.

Land Fraud Cases: A total of 345 cases of land related crimes were reported in 2019

compared to 478 cases reported in 2018, giving a 27.8% decrease.

A total of Ugx. 3,120,993,000 was lost as a result of obtaining money by false pretenses, out of these, Ugx. 282,000,000 was recovered. 42 certificates of titles were recovered. Out of these, 39 were genuine titles while 03 were forged titles.

Fire Emergency: 999 fire emergencies were handled in 2019 compared to 1,018 in 2018 giving a 1.9% decrease.

The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to negligence with 187 incidents, followed by charcoal stoves/candle wax with 170 incidents, Electrical short circuit with 91 incidents, electrical appliances left unattended to registering 87 incidents, arson with 18 incidents, over heating had 04 incidents, Sparks with 04 incidents, welding with 03 incidents, lightening with 01 incident and causes not established with 434 incidents. In 2019, most of the fires occurred in residential structures with 314 incidents, followed by make shift/mud and wattle structures with 268 incidents and commercial buildings with 163 incidents among others.

The number of people injured in the fire incidents decreased from 56 in 2018 to 36 in 2019. A total of 46 persons died in 2019 compared to 32 persons who died in 2018 due to fires. Of those who died in 2019, 10 were males and 36 were females

In 2019, a total of 249 rescue emergencies were handled compared to 252 cases in 2018. Actual calls handled were 201, calls handled before arrival of the brigade were 38 and false calls responded to were 10.

During the year, a number of 46 lives were rescued during the emergencies handled. Of these, 31 were male while 15 were female.

CRIMES WITH INCREASES IN 2019

In the year 201p, the UPF registered increase in 10 crime areas. Theses are;

Cattle stealing: A total of 7,665 cases of cattle stealing were reported in the period under review compared to 7,161 cases reported in 2018, showing an increase of 7.0%. A total of 22,064 animals were stolen, out of which 9,133 were recovered while 12,931 are still being traced by the end of 2019.

Types of animal stolen under this category of crime are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and donkey. Out of the 22,064 animals stolen, cattle theft was leading with 11,442.

Rwizi region had the highest number of cases with 945, followed by North Kyoga 527 cases and Albertine with 508 cases. Kiruhura District registered the highest number of cases with 387, followed by Nakasongola with 162 cases and Tororo with 158 cases. Four districts did not register any case of cattle theft namely Buikwe, Karenga, Old Kampala

Division and CPS Kampala Division.

Cattle Rustling: From January to November 2019, there was no incident of cattle rustling reported throughout the country, however in December 2019, **02** incidents were reported in Moroto District, compared to 2018 where no single case was reported. **193** animals were robbed, out of which **87** animals were recovered.

Aggravated Assault (Acid cases): In 2019, a total of 09 cases were reported compared to 04 cases reported in 2018. KMP East region registered the highest number with 03 cases, followed by Rwizi with 02 cases. Regions of Rwenzori West, Aswa, Kiira and Busoga North registered 01 case each.

Kira Division and Kazo District had the highest number of cases of Aggravated assault (acid cases) with 02 cases. Jinja Road Division, Gulu, Kaliro, Buwenge and Kabarole registered 01 case each.

Aggravated Robbery of Cash: In 2019, a total of 426 cases of robbery of cash were registered in 2019 compared to 390 cases reported in 2018, giving a 9.2% increase. A total of Ugx. 3,285,923,200 was robbed, out of which, Ugx. 150,097,600 was recovered.

Aggravated robbery of motorcycles: During the period under review, a total of 529 cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were reported to Police compared to 481 cases reported in 2018, giving a 9.9% increase.

In total, 530 motorcycles were robbed in 2019, out of which 196 were recovered while 334 are still not yet recovered by the end of the year. The majority of cases of robbery of motorcycles occurred at night while some few cases in very isolated places during the day.

Regions with the highest number was KMP North with 63 cases, followed by KMP South 46 cases and West Nile with 45 cases. Arua District had the highest number of cases reported with 30 cases, followed by Luweero with 25 while Wakiso and Gulu had 24 cases each. One region, Kidepo and 60 Districts/Division did not register any case of robbery of motorcycles in 2019.

Murder by Mob Action: By the end of 2019, a total of 746 cases of murder by mob action were reported compared to 636 cases reported in 2018, giving an increase of 17.2%. Victims of mob action were mainly suspected to have committed the following offences; theft, robbery, murder, witchcraft and burglary among others thereby making suspects (mob) to take law into their own hands. A total of 773 persons were lynched, out of whom, 749 were male adults, 17 were female adults, 05 were male juveniles and 02 were female juveniles.

Rwizi region had the highest number of cases reported with 57 cases, followed by Greater

Masaka with 52 and Busoga East with 47. Districts/Divisions with highest number of cases of mob action were Mbarara with 25, followed by Arua with 24 cases and Luweero with 19 cases.

21 Districts/Division did not register any case of murder by mob action.

Cybercrimes: A total of 248 cases were reported during the period under review compared to 198 cases reported in 2018, leading to a loss of Ugx. 11,446,603,500 in 2019 in which Ugx. 51,890,000 was recovered. There was however a decrease in Cyber harassment and defamation and there was no case of pornography and Unauthorised Modification of Computer Material reported in 2019. There was an increase in cases of personation where perpetrators created Facebook accounts in the names of high-profile personalities and obtained Ugx 8,300,000 fraudulently.

There were two major categories of cybercrimes handled in 2019. There are;

i. Fraudulent SIM card registration and SIM card swapping,
ii. Personation of high-profile personalities

Corruption: A total of 64 cases were reported to Police in 2019 compared to 32 cases were reported in 2018.

State House Anti-Corruption Unit supported by Police recovered Ugx. 1,352,000,000 during the year 2019.

Wildlife Crimes: A total of 768 cases under UWA statute were reported to Police in 2019 compared to 648 cases in 2018 giving a 18.5% increase. Wildlife exhibits valued at Ugx. 19,057,808,390 was recovered from suspects.

Traffic and Road Safety: There was a 0.4% increase in the number of crashes reported from 12,805 in 2018 to 12,858 in 2019, out of which 3,407 were fatal, 5,992 were serious and 3,459 were minor. There were 14,690 casualties from crashes in 2019, an increase of 02%. Persons killed increased by 05%, persons seriously injured increased by 1% and those that sustained minor injuries reduced by 1%.

A total of 181,960 traffic offenders were arrested for the various offences committed in 2019 and fined under express penalty scheme. 16,939 accident vehicles were inspected countrywide indicating a decrease of 08% from 2018. 117,315 learner drivers were tested for driver competence at the various testing centres throughout the country.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY SUPPORT DIRECTORATE AND SPECIALISED UNITS

Here below are activities carried out by some of the key Directorate and Specialised Units

in support of crime investigations.

Medical Examinations: In 2019, a total of 93,358 medical examinations were carried out by Police Health Services compared to 75,062 carried out in 2018, giving an increase of 24.3%.

i. Forensic Services: The Directorate received 237 requests for forensic processing. Of these, 133 were mobile forensic examinations, 73 CCTV Footage analysis, Computer Forensics, Digital Intelligence and Call data analysis. A total of 27,710 scenes of crime were processed throughout the country. In 2019, a total of 183 requests for firearms examinations and 234 requests for motor vehicle examination were received.

ii. Canine Unit: A total of 7,573 trackings were carried out in 2019 compared to 8,619 trackings conducted in 2018. In the period under review, 3,510 arrests were made and 1,469 exhibits were recovered.

iii. Flying Squad Unit: This is a support unit for Police operations and investigations. By the end of the year, Flying Squad handled a total of 181 cases compared to 67 cases handled in 2018.

SOME OF THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EXHIBITS RECOVERED IN 2019

i. Operation Tokoora: On 24th October 2019, an operation was conducted. The aim was to deal with markets (shops and garages) of stolen or robbed items such as telephones, motorcycles and spares, vandalized utility infrastructure and to apprehend profiled hardcore criminals known to operate in various parts of KMP and other areas. As a result of these targeted operations, a number of recoveries as listed below were made;

   a. **Suspected stolen/robbed electronics** such as mobile phones, laptops, desktop computers and TV sets, were recovered as follows; 6,808 mobile phones, 527 laptops, 10 Central Processing Units (CPUs), 38 computer hard drives, 03 modems, 04 computer monitors and 15 Television sets.

   b. **Suspected stolen/robbed Motorcycles and motorcycle spare parts**, were recovered as follows; 141 complete motorcycles, 01 Mitsubishi vehicle engine, 15 motor cycle engines, 19 motor cycle engine shells, 27 motor cycle carriers, 89 motor cycle side covers, 82 motor cycle rims, 83 exhaust pipes, 20 motor cycle frames, and 43 sacks of assorted spare parts

ii. **Stolen Motorcycles:** Of the 4,251 motorcycles were reported to have been stolen

in 2019, 1,916 were recovered.

iii. **Robbed Motorcycles:** Of the 530 motorcycles reported robbed in 2019, 196 were recovered.

iv. **Stolen Animals:** Of the 22,064 animals reported stolen in 2019, 9,133 were recovered.

v. **Robbed Animals:** In 2019, 193 animals were robbed during the two incidents of cattle rustling in Moroto District. 87 animals were recovered.

vi. **Recovery of money lost through Aggravated Robbery of Cash**
In cases of aggravated robbery of cash, a total of Ugx. 3,285,923,200 was robbed and Ugx. 150,097,600 was recovered.

vii. **Recovery of money stolen through Cybercrime**
Cybercrimes led to a loss of Ugx. 11,446,603,500 in 2019 in which Ugx. 51,890,000 was recovered. A total of Ugx. 160,166,003 was salvaged at DFCU Bank after a case was reported and the accounts blocked.

viii. **Recovered Guns and Ammunition**
In 2019, 137 guns and 1,048 ammunitions were recovered during the various operations against criminals throughout the country.

ix. **Exhibits recovered through canine**
1,469 assorted exhibits were recovered by use of Canine tracking in various cases throughout the country in 2019.

x. **Forestry products recovered under NFA**
   a. 1,546 bags of charcoal were impounded,
   b. 1,222 pieces of logs were impounded,
   c. 30 pieces of timber were impounded, and
   d. 26 assorted tools were impounded.

xi. In cases of corruption, Ugx. 1,352,000,000 was recovered as follows;
   a. Alleged financial impropriety by Post Bank Uganda officials, Ugx. 16,000,000 was recovered. Case pending in court.
   b. Alleged obtaining money by false pretenses by officials of Middle East Consultants, Ugx. 348,000,000 was recovered and paid back to the victims of trafficking.
   c. For Youth project in Western Uganda at NAADS, interventions were made and Ugx 161,000,000 was recovered and paid back to the victims.
   d. Alleged financial impropriety of funds by officials of National Lotteries

and Gamings Board, Ugx. 782,000,000 was recovered and returned to the consolidated funds.

xii. Under pyramid schemes,

(a) In Dunamiscoin Resources Ltd; Ugx. 709,000,000 was frozen on their accounts while Ugx. 47,000,000 was recovered.

FUNDS COLLECTED BY TRAFFIC & ROAD SAFETY AND DIRECTORATE OF INTERPOL & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

i. Express Penalty Scheme: 181,960 tickets were issued to traffic offenders. A total of Ugx. 3,908,740,000 was paid under Traffic Express Penalty Scheme.

ii. In 2019, the Directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations issued 59,356 certificates of Good Conduct amounting to Ugx. 2,945,076,000 and 342 motor vehicle verification certificates amounting to Ugx. 16,416,000.

FINES COLLECTED BY POLICE ATTACHED IN OTHER AGENCIES AMONG OTHERS.

i. Ugx. 352,317,000 was paid to National Water and Sewerage Corporation through Water Loss and Police Prevention Unit,

ii. Ugx. 24,150,000 was paid for Noise Pollution under NEMA,

iii. Ugx 13,000,000 was paid for illegal sand mining under NEMA,

COURT FINE AFTER CONVICTION

In 2019 court awarded fines of Ugx. 1,120,712,500.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

By the end of 2019; 74,810 cases were taken to court, out of which 22,105 cases secured convictions, 1,151 cases were acquitted and 11,472 cases were dismissed while 40,085 cases were still pending in court.

Reasons for the submission of few cases to court

Of **215,224** cases reported to Police in 2019, **74,810** cases were taken to court. This is attributed to;

i. Where cases are reported and suspects are not identified, not arrested or suspects are abroad waiting for extradition or deportation,

ii. Where cases are reported and complainants/victims loose interest and withdraw cases before being taken to court,

iii. Delay of expert reports to help the DPP/RSA form an opinion. Some of these

reports are; Forensic audit, Handwriting expert report, DNA analysis report, PPDA report, Ballistic report, Fingerprint report, Postmortem report in cases of murder, Sexual offences examination report, Toxicological report and Medical report in cases of assault among others.

iv. Cases reported as suspected murder and later postmortem indicate the victim died of natural causes,
v. Cases reported and later parties are advised to seek civil remedies,
vi. Cases where the victims and suspects agree to settle it out of court, and
vii. Delayed reporting of cases where evidence is lost due to lapse of time for instance some cases of sexual offences and assaults.

Reasons for low numbers of convictions

i. Accused persons jumping bail, and as a result court dismisses the cases,
ii. Accused person settling cases out of court with the victim/complainants,
iii. Death of accused person before the cases are concluded,
iv. Death of key witnesses before the case is concluded,
v. Key expert evidence not tendered due to delay,
vi. The State losing interest in the cases already before court either withdrawing the case against accused persons or entering a nolle proseque,
vii. Key witnesses frustrated because of numerous adjournments and refusing to attend court hence dismissal by court on want of prosecution,
viii. Few judicial officers in upcountry stations where they rotate with stations (one District to another),
ix. Few prosecutors especially in the upcountry stations who rotate handling more than one District and court,
x. Deliberate move to frustrate cases by some defense lawyers, and
xi. Intimidation of key witnesses by relatives of accused person/associates. This includes compromising witnesses by bribes.

CONVICTIONS SECURED IN 2019 IN SOME OF THE HIGH-PROFILE CASES REGISTERED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Five high profile cases that were handled in the previous years were concluded in 2019. 22 suspects were convicted and sentenced as follows; 08 were sentenced to death by hanging, 14 were sentenced to between 40 – 60 years imprisonment.

Abuse of Bail: A total of **1,176** cases in which bail was granted between 2016 and 2019 were sampled from 53 Police Stations around the country.

1,207 accused persons benefited from bail but did not report back leading to;

i. 459 cases being dismissed pending re-arrests.

ii. 717 cases had warrants of arrest issued for the suspects

ACCUSED PERSONS CHARGED TO COURT AND VICTIMS OF CRIME BY GENDER

In the 74,810 cases taken to court, a total of 90,312 suspects were charged to court of whom 84,156 were males and 6,156 were females. 219,060 persons were victims of crime of whom 141,939 were males and 77,121 were females.

LEADING CRIMES

The leading crimes in the period under review were Common Assaults, Domestic Violence, Defilements, Threatening Violence, Obtaining Money by False Pretense, Criminal Trespass, Cattle Stealing, Malicious Damage to Property, Thefts of Cash, Burglaries, Child Neglect, Aggravated Assaults and Thefts of mobile phones.

MONTHLY CRIME TREND

On average 17,935 cases were reported per month throughout the country in 2019, compared to 19,896 cases in 2018.

REGIONS WITH INCREASE IN CRIME IN 2019

Regions that registered increase in cases reported were KMP South, KMP North, KMP East, Rwenzori West, Busoga North, Ssezibwa, Sipi, North West Nile, Kidepo and CID Headquarters.

DISTRICTS/DIVISIONS LEADING IN CRIME

Districts/Divisions that registered highest crimes in 2019 were of Katwe Division, Lira, Mbarara, Arua, Mbale, Old Kampala, Kamuli, Mukono Division, Tororo, Luweero, Gulu, Kapchorwa, Agago and Kyenjojo, among others.

ORGANISED CRIMINAL SYNDICATES

Ten organised criminal syndicates were dismantled in 2019. They operated in the areas of Kampala Metropolitan, Greater Masaka, Ssezibwa, Jinja, Iganga, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu and Kasese. This brings the total of organized criminal syndicate dismantled since 2018 to 26. The reduction in the number is because suspects who were arrested in 2018, are still on remand and some have already been convicted and now serving their

sentences.

Before These groups were dismantled, the weapons they were using were recovered, had committed 72 different crimes, shot and killed 17 people, shot and injured 10 people, robbed a total of Ugx. 267,622,300, 65 mobile phones and three guns among other crimes. The Bundibugyo-Bunyangabu- Kasese group committed 22 cases out of the 72 and robbed the biggest sum of money (Ugx 167,791,300) out of the total sum robbed by criminal syndicate.

CRIME DISTRIBUTION

54.7% of all crimes committed in 2019 were in rural areas, 41.3% were in urban centres while 4% were committed along the highways.

CRIME RATE

In 2019, out of every 100,000 people, 551 were victims of crime. This compared to 612 in 2018 showing a decrease in crime rate.

ANTI-CRIME INFRASTRUCTURE

Implementation of anti-crime infrastructure led to successful identification of suspects and linking of weapons and suspects to various scenes of crime. In 2019, CCTV helped in identification of suspects in seven different cases while Forensic examination of weapons used in crime linked a number of weapons to 21 different crime scenes. Deployment of LDU and Flying Squad contributed to the decrease in crime and equipping Crime Intelligence to enhance pre-emptive action.

CHALLENGES

The UPF continues to face a number of challenges in tackling crime, these are; Manpower and logistical constraints and insufficient budget, Capacity gaps in terms of training, In-country and Trans- national Crimes, Corruption, delay in submission of Expert Reports, lack of Sign Language Experts, inadequate Exhibit stores, Lack of Extradition Treaty with some countries, large volumes of case backlog and murders by mob action.

Very key stakeholders in the Criminal Justice system like ODPP and Judiciary have not yet established their offices in all Districts, few numbers of prosecutors leading to delay of case files with the office of the DPP and long adjournment of cases which are on trial. In addition, the DPP has few prosecutors where some prosecutors handle more than one District leading to work overload hence delays in perusal.

STRATEGIES

The Uganda Police Force is to;

i. Continue implementation of anti-crime infrastructure to address crime like;
   a. equipping Crime Intelligence to enhance pre-emptive action,
   b. strengthening flying squad,
   c. equipping forensic laboratory,
   d. continuous gun finger printing and
   e. extending the CCTV coverage to other areas
ii. Continuous training of all Police Officers to build their capacity in law enforcement;
iii. Recruitment of more personnel. Currently the force is training Police constables and Learner AIP at PTS Kabalye to boost the numbers,
iv. Enhance community policing programs throughout the country,
v. Provision of basic resources to enable officer's carryout their mandate effectively,
vi. Roll out Canine services in all Police units through out the country
vii. Equipping of the CID Training School at Kibuli to enable the force carryout short/ refresher courses for investigators, intelligent officers and other disciplines, and
viii. Through JLOS the Police is engaging other stakeholders like ODPP and the Judiciary to establish their offices throughout the country.
ix. The Police management should recruit and train more experts especially Ballistic, Handwriting, Cyber forensics and other areas.
x. Equip intelligence to enhance pre-emptive actions, and

RECOMMENDATIONS

The UPF recommends the following stakeholders to do the following

i. Directorate of Public Prosecutions: should recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap since some districts do not have State Attorneys,
ii. The Judiciary to establish courts in all the districts and recruit more Judicial Officers to handle the many cases in the judicial system,
iii. Office of Auditor General: should recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap which is causing delays in issuing of audit reports,
iv. The Law Council should continuously sensitive their members on their code of conduct,
v. Engaging Telecommunication companies through the UCC to offer free services to the Police like obtaining call data records during investigation which take a bigger part of CID funds,
vi. The public encouraged to support Police in fighting crime.

CHAPTER ONE

CRIME ANALYSIS

1.0 Introduction

Security is one of the pillars required for long term investment and sustainability of existing ventures. The general security situation in the country in 2019 was calm and peaceful, save for acts of criminality. There is a concerted effort from the Government and the citizenry to deal with criminality which is a threat to National Security.

In 2019, there was a **9.8%** decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from **238,746** cases reported in 2018 to **215,224** cases reported in 2019.

This decrease in crimes in 2019 is attributed to the following deliberate actions;

i. Government investment in anti – crime infrastructure,
ii. Continued community sensitisation against engaging in crime,
iii. Busting and dismantling of organised criminal syndicates throughout the country. In 2018, a total of 18 criminal gangs were dismantled and in 2019, nine criminal syndicates were dismantled, with their members arrested, charged and convicted while others are on remand.
iv. Organization of operations targeting criminal hideouts and places where suspected stolen property is sold,
v. Improve time of response by Police in situations of emergencies,
vi. Continued support from sister security agencies in responding and investigation of cases. and
vii. Provision of resources like motor vehicles to the force and Regional CID officers to enhance supervision of cases.

Table 1: **Crimes Reported by Category**

S/No.	Crime Categories	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Thefts	55,704	61,533	-5,829
2.	Assaults	31,895	36,323	-4,428
3.	Sex Related Crimes	15,638	17,521	-1,883
4.	Domestic Violence	13,639	13,916	-277
5.	Economic Crimes	13,264	15,099	-1,835
6.	Breakings	12,919	14,018	-1,099
7.	Threatening Violence	11,592	13,357	-1,765
8.	Child Related Crimes	10,596	11,589	-993
9.	Criminal Trespass	7,920	9,500	-1,580
10.	Malicious Damage to Property	7,541	8,339	-798
11.	Robberies	6,761	7,354	-593
12.	Homicide	4,718	4,497	221
13.	Narcotics /Drugs	2,750	2,890	-140
14.	Arson (General)	1,614	2,196	-582
15.	Escapes from Lawful Custody	1,329	1,557	-228
16.	Abduction/Kidnap	424	507	-83
17.	Political/Media Crimes	169	442	-273
18.	Trafficking in Persons	120	286	-166
19.	Corruption	64	32	32
20.	Terrorism	10	16	-06

1.1 Crime Distribution

In 2019, **54.7%** (**117,903**) of all crimes were committed in rural areas, **41.3%** (88,944) were committed in urban centres while **4% (8,377)** were committed along the highways. Defilements, thefts, burglaries, rape and murders are more rampant in rural areas while robbery, common assaults and aggravated assaults are common in urban areas.

1.2 Crime Categories

1.2.1 Thefts

25.8% of the cases reported in 2019 were due to theft **(55,704** cases**)** as compared to **61,533** cases reported in 2018 giving a **9.4%** decrease. These cases are mainly motivated by economic gains.

By the end of the year, **25,639** cases were taken to court, **8,684** cases secured convictions, **409** cases were acquitted, **4,371** cases were dismissed and **12,174** cases were still pending in court while **18,080** cases were still under inquiry.

Table 2: **Regions with highest number of theft cases**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwizi	4,467
2.	KMP South	3,815
3.	KMP North	3,556
4.	Greater Masaka	3,510
5.	KMP East	3,468
6.	North Kyoga	2,987
7.	West Nile	2,550
8.	Albertine	2,310
9.	Rwenzori West	2,252
10.	Bukedi	2,099

Table 3: **District/Divisions with highest number of theft cases**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	1,270
2.	Arua	1,258
3.	Katwe Division	1,189
4.	Lira	1,123
5.	Kiruhura	1,085
6.	Mukono Division	1,060
7.	Luweero	918
8.	Old Kampala Division	889
9.	Mbale	820
10.	CPS Kampala Division	816

Action taken to address theft cases

i. Implementation of the anti-crime infrastructure by the government,
ii. Improve coordination with other Criminal Justice actors,
iii. Organizing coordinated operations in markets and shops targeting stolen property such as Operation Tokoora I and II.
iv. Continuous community sensitization on neighbourhood watch,
v. Encouraging households to install CCTV cameras on their property,
vi. Enhance cooperation between the public and security agencies,
vii. The public are encouraged to do thorough vetting of house maids since some of them connive with thieves to steal property, and
viii. Increase motorised and foot patrol

1.2.1.1. Theft of Mobile phones

A total of **5,630** cases of mobile phone thefts were reported in 2019 compared to **6,205** cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of **9.2%**.

Table 4: **Regions leading in Theft of Mobile Phones**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP South	651
2.	KMP North	580
3.	West Nile	496
4.	KMP East	457
5.	Rwizi	319
6.	North Kyoga	308
7.	Greater Masaka	288
8.	Elgon	203
9.	Kigezi	196
10.	Albertine	194

Table 5: **Districts/Divisions leading in Theft of Mobile Phones**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	270
2.	Lira	224
3.	Katwe	189
4.	CPS Kampala	180
5.	Old Kampala	172
6.	Jinja Road	146
7.	Kawempe	144
8.	Kabalagala	142
9.	Mbarara	139
10.	Mukono	130

The Districts of Kitagwenda and Butaleja did not register any case of theft of mobile phones in 2019.

Operation Tokora

On 24th October 2019, an operation was conducted in shopping malls namely; Kalungi Plaza, Mutaasa Kafeero Plaza, Majestic Plaza, Cooper complex and Kirumira Towers in Kampala Central Business District. The aim of the operation was to recover suspected stolen/robbed property namely; mobile phones, laptops, desktop computers and TV sets. It was also aimed at dismantling the market for the stolen/robbed items and dismantled utilities.

At the end of the operation and after the physical verification, the following suspected stolen electronics were recovered; 6,808 mobile phones, 527 laptops, 10 Central Processing Units (CPUs), 38 computer hard drives, 03 modems, 04 computer monitors and 15 Television sets. The items were recovered from **111** dealers and shop owners.

What is unique about the majority phones recovered is that each phone recovered has two different serial numbers. Information is that, the inbuilt serial number is altered using a machine called ***Avenge***.

1.2.1.2. Thefts of Motor Vehicles

A total of **1,147** cases of thefts of motor vehicles were reported in 2019 compared to **1,200** cases in 2018, giving a **4.4%** decrease.

Table 6: **Regions with highest number of Theft of Motor Vehicle**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP South	267
2.	KMP North	231
3.	KMP East	198
4.	Greater Masaka	44
5.	Elgon	40
6.	Kiira	34
7.	Rwizi	33
8.	Busoga East	31
9.	Savannah	29
10.	Kigezi	26

Regions that registered the least number of cases of theft of motor vehicles were Mt. Moroto and Sipi with **02** cases each, Kidepo, North West Nile and Rwenzori East registered **03** cases each. Rwenzori West had **07** cases and Greater Bushenyi with **10** cases.

Table 7: **District/Division with highest number of Theft of Motor Vehicle**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Katwe Division	78
2.	Kira Road Division	71
3.	Kawempe Division	65
4.	Kabalagala Division	61
5.	CPS Kampala Division	55
6.	Old Kampala Division	54
7.	Jinja Road Division	50
8.	Mukono Division	42
9.	Wandegeya Division	38
10.	Mbale	36

51 Districts/Divisions that did not register any case of theft of motor vehicles.

1.2.1.3. Theft of Motor Cycles

A total of **4,249** cases of thefts of motor cycles were reported in the period under review compared to **4,612** cases in 2018, giving a decrease of **7.8%.**

A total of **4,251** motorcycles were reported to have been stolen in 2019. Out of these, **1,585** were recovered, **331** were found abandoned while **2,335** were not yet recovered by the end of the year.

Table 8: **Regions leading in Theft of Motorcycles**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP North	357
2.	KMP South	333
3.	West Nile	304
4.	Rwizi	280
5.	KMP East	277
6.	Albertine	266
7.	Greater Masaka	245
8.	North Kyoga	226
9.	Wamala	205
10.	Busoga East	183

Regions that registered the least number of motorcycle thefts were Kidepo with **21** cases, followed by Mt. Moroto with **25** cases, Rwenzori East with **27** cases, Sipi with **56** cases, Kiira with **68** cases, Kigezi with **75** cases and North West Nile registered **92** cases.

Table 9: **District/Division leading in Theft of Motorcycles**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	172
2.	Mbarara	153
3.	Lira	132
4.	Katwe Division	119
5.	Old Kampala Division	85
6.	Mukono Division	83
7.	Kawempe Division	76
8.	Masaka	75
9.	Kira Road Division	74
10.	Mbale	74

Five Districts that did not register any case of motorcycle thefts in 2019. These are Buhweju, Kalaki, Karenga, Madi Okolo and Kitagwenda.

Operation Tokora

On 24th October 2019, an operation was conducted in Muganzirwazza and Katwe-Kibuye targeting suspected stollen/robbed motorcycles and motorcycle spare parts. The following suspected stolen motor vehicles to wit motorcycle and parts were recovered and exhibited; 141 complete motorcycles, One Mitsubishi vehicle engine, 15 motor cycle engines, 19 motor cycle engine shells, 27 motor cycle carriers, 89 motor cycle side covers, 82 motor cycle rims, 83 exhaust pipes, 20 motor cycle frames, and 43 sacks of assorted spare parts

Some of the motorcycles recovered during Tokoora operation

Motorcycle spare parts recovered during Tokoora operation

1.2.1.4. Cattle Stealing

A total of **7,665** cases of cattle stealing were reported in the period under review compared to **7,161** cases reported in 2018, showing an increase of **07%.**

Action taken to tackle Cattle Stealing in Cattle Corridor and reasons for the increase in number of cases

i. Anti-Stock Theft Unit operations targeting suspected stolen cattle especially in the cattle entry points along the border,
ii. Establishment, expansion and deployment of Police Anti Stock Theft Unit in the cattle corridor,
iii. Enforcement of movement permits for animals,
iv. Establishment of animal check points on all highways especially in the cattle corridor,
v. Use of counter phones at every Police station to aid in the reporting of cases of theft of cattle, and
vi. Continuous community sensitisation about cattle thefts and encourage the public to report cases.

A total of **22,064** animals were stolen, out of which **9,133** were recovered while **12,931** were not recovered by the end of 2019.

Table 10: **Cattle Stealing**

Type of Cattle	No. Stolen	Recovered	Not Recovered
Cattle	11,442	3,996	7,446
Goat	6,874	3,513	3,361
Sheep	2,457	1,075	1,382
Donkey	157	48	109
Pig	1,134	501	633
TOTAL	**22,064**	**9,133**	**12,931**

Table 11: **Regional leading in Cattle Stealing**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwizi	945
2.	North Kyoga	527
3.	Albertine	508
4.	East Kyoga	489
5.	Greater Masaka	476
6.	Rwenzori West	418
7.	Savannah	382
8.	Bukedi	373
9.	Aswa	356
10.	Greater Bushenyi	319

Regions that registered the least number of cases of cattle stealing were Kiira with **31** cases, KMP South with **40** cases, Ssezibwa with **81** cases, Rwenzori East with **89** cases while KMP North registered **90** cases.

Table 12: **District/Division leading in Cattle Stealing.**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kiruhura	387
2.	Nakasongola	162
3.	Tororo	158
4.	Sembabule	157
5.	Kazo	157
6.	Kotido	156
7.	Yumbe	148
8.	Nakaseke	135
9.	Mbarara	118
10.	Gomba	116

Districts of Buikwe, Karenga and Divisions of Old Kampala, CPS Kampala did not register any case of cattle stealing in 2019.

1.2.2. Assaults

In 2019, **14.8%** of all the cases reported were due to assaults (**31,895** cases) compared to **36,323** cases reported in 2018, giving a **12.1%** decrease.

Table 13: **Breakdown of assault cases**

S/No.	Categories of Assaults	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Aggravated Assault (Acid Cases)	09	04	05
2.	Aggravated Assaults (General)	6,188	6,584	-396
3.	Common Assaults	25,698	29,735	-4,037
	Total	**31,895**	**36,323**	**-4,428**

1.2.2.1. Aggravated Assault (Acid cases)

In 2019, a total of 09 cases were reported compared to 04 cases reported in 2018. KMP East region registered the highest number with 03 cases, followed by Rwizi with 02 cases. Regions of Rwenzori West, Aswa, Kiira and Busoga North registered 01 case each. Kira Division and Kazo District had the highest number of cases of Aggravated assault (acid cases) with 02 cases. Jinja Road Division, Gulu, Kaliro, Buwenge and Kabarole registered 01 case each.

1.2.2.2. Aggravated Assault (General)

A total of **6,188** cases of aggravated assaults were reported in 2019 compared to **6,584** cases in 2018, giving a **6.0%** decrease.

Table 14: **Regions leading in Aggravated Assaults (General)**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	North Kyoga	649
2.	Albertine	440
3.	Rwizi	431
4.	Bukedi	389
5.	Aswa	343
6.	East Kyoga	329
7.	Greater Masaka	317
8.	Sipi	305
9.	Kigezi	289
10.	Rwenzori West	273

Table 15: **Districts leading in Aggravated Assaults (General)**

S/No.	Districts	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Otuke	252
2.	Tororo	174
3.	Mbarara	156
4.	Lira	153
5.	Kapchorwa	130
6.	Kabale	109
7.	Kiryandongo	108
8.	Katakwi	92
9.	Bukwo	90
10.	Kagadi	88

1.2.2.3. Common Assaults

In 2019, a total of **25,698** cases of Common Assaults were reported to Police compared to **29,735** cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of **13.5%.**

These assaults are mainly associated with drugs and substance abuse, over drinking, violence in homes, land wrangles and gambling among others.

Table 16: **Regions leading in Common Assaults**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	North Kyoga	2,321
2.	East Kyoga	1,869
3.	Aswa	1,757
4.	Rwizi	1,484
5.	KMP South	1,459
6.	Busoga North	1,268
7.	Bukedi	1,201
8.	Mt. Moroto	1,196
9.	Rwenzori West	1,116
10.	Greater Masaka	1,083

CID Headquarters registered the lowest number of cases in common assault with **26** cases, followed by Rwenzori West with **93** cases, Kiira with **196** cases and Wamala with **366** cases.

Table 17: **District/Division with highest number of Common Assaults**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Katwe Division	960
2.	Kyenjojo	592
3.	Agago	583
4.	Dokolo	540
5.	Buyende	526
6.	Kamuli	451
7.	Lira	421
8.	Otuke	413
9.	Kapchorwa	398
10.	Old Kampala Division	380

Districts with that registered the lowest cases of common assaults were Sironko with **02** cases, Kitagwenda had **10** cases, Kasese and Kakiri Division with **15** cases each, Namutumba with **24** cases, Wakiso and Nansana Divisions with **25** cases each, while Madi Okolo and Kalaki registered **26** cases each.

1.2.3. Sex Related Crimes

This category includes crimes such as rape, defilement, indecent assault and unnatural offences like sodomy, lesbianism and bestiality.

7.2% of all the crimes reported in 2019 were a result of Sex Related Crimes (**15,638** cases) compared to **17,099** cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of **10.7%.**

A total of **15,706** persons were victims of Sex Related crimes, out of whom, **13,536** were female juveniles, **278** were male juveniles, **1,829** were female adults and **63** were male adults.

1.2.3.1. Defilement

This is unlawful sexual intercourse with person who is below the age of eighteen years, and the guilty party on conviction liable to life imprisonment.

In 2019, a total of **13,613** cases of Defilements were reported to Police compared to **15,366** cases reported in 2018, giving **11.4%** decrease. Of the cases of Defilement reported in 2019, **10,489** were defilement while **3,124** were Aggravated Defilement.

By the end of the year, **5,732** cases were taken to court, out of which **1,021** cases secured convictions, **69** cases were acquitted, **474** cases were dismissed and **4,168** cases were still

pending in court. A total of **4,897** cases were still under investigations.

5,889 suspects were arrested and charged to Court, out of whom, **1,006** were convicted while **4,353** were still awaiting trial in the period under review.

a. Victims of Defilement

A total of **13,682** children were defiled in 2019, of whom, **13,441** were female juveniles and **241** were male juveniles.

Table 18: **Victims of Defilement by Age Group**

Age Group	0-8 YEARS	9-14 YEARS	15-17 YEARS	Total
No. of Victims	1,026	2,100	10,556	13,682

The category of 15 – 17years are mainly victims of defilement due to the following;

i. Some cultural norm still practiced where girls who have developed breasts are considered ready for marriage,
ii. Adolescent age where many young girls are taken advantage of, and
iii. Some of the girls are defiled in the process of doing domestic chores especially when they are sent alone

Table 19: **Category of Defilers**

S/No.	Category of Suspects	No. of Victims
1.	Defiled by Parents	84
2.	Defiled by Guardians	249
3.	Defiled by Teachers (Pupils)	113
4.	Defiled by Teachers (Students)	64
5.	Defiled by Persons who are HIV positive	390
6.	Children with Disability	126

Table 20: **Regions leading in Defilement**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	East Kyoga	945
2.	Elgon	922
3.	Greater Masaka	898
4.	North Kyoga	893
5.	Bukedi	830
6.	Busoga East	759
7.	Aswa	739
8.	Albertine	659
9.	Rwenzori West	635
10.	Busoga North	609

Regions that registered the lowest number of defilement cases in 2019 include CID Headquarters with **16** cases, Kidepo with **123** cases, Kiira with **155** cases, Mt. Moroto with **157** cases and Rwenzori East with **197** cases.

Table 21: **District/Division leading in Defilement**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbale	317
2.	Kamuli	274
3.	Lira	197
4.	Arua	191
5.	Tororo	190
6.	Mukono Division	177
7.	Iganga	175
8.	Masaka	171
9.	Mayuge	169
10.	Dokolo	167

Districts/Divisions with the lowest cases of defilement in 2019 were Kitagwenda and CPS Kampala Division with **03** cases each, Karenga with **06** cases, Madi Okolo with **09** cases, Rwampara with **11** cases, Nabilatuk with **15** cases, Rukiga with **16** cases and Kalaki with **21** cases.

b. Some cases of defilement of students/pupils by teachers in 2019

Wamala Mixed Secondary School, Mpigi

i. Mpigi CRB 429/2019 and CID HQTRS E/595/2019

In these two cases, one Wamala Asadu the director of the school was alleged to have defiled two victims. He was alleged to have got a room in the school where he was defiling the girls. He was arrested charged to court and remanded pending trial.

St. Peters Primary School, Nsambya

ii. Kabalagala CRB 1430/2019 and Kabalagala GEF 022/2019

It is alleged that one of the victims 10yrs in P.5 was defiled by one of the teachers. The same teacher is also alleged to have defiled 09 other pupils between the ages of 05 -09 years.

King Fahd Islamic Primary School, Busega

iii. Katwe CRB 1881/2019

It is alleged that the victim, a male juvenile 05years was sodomised by one of the teachers. The suspect was arrested, charged to court and remanded pending trial.

Real Infant Primary School, Bulenga

iv. CID HQTRS E/161/2019

It is alleged that Mpagi Didas alias Baluku had a room within the dormitory and he would randomly pick the victims and sexually abuse them through the anus. Six children fell victims. He was arrested, charged to court and remanded pending hearing.

1.2.3.2. Rape

3.2% of all crimes reported in 2019 was a result of rape cases (**1,528** cases) compared to **1,580** cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of **3.2%.** A total of **1,531** women were victims of rape.

688 suspects of rape were charged in Court, **20** were convicted, **06** were acquitted, **15** discharged while **647** were still awaiting trial.

Table 22: **Regions leading in Rape**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwizi	120
2.	KMP East	96
3.	KMP North	95
4.	Albertine	91
5.	Greater Masaka	85
6.	Busoga East	76
7.	Aswa	73
8.	KMP South	71
9.	Kigezi	71
10.	Rwenzori West	68

Regions with the least cases of Rape were CID Headquarters with **02** cases, Rwenzori East with **18** cases, Kiira with **19** cases, Kidepo with **21** cases and North West Nile with **31** cases.

Table 23: **District/Division leading in Rape**

S/No.	District/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	49
2.	Kabale	31
3.	Kapchorwa	31
4.	Kira Division	29
5.	Mbale	28
6.	Mayuge	27
7.	Isingiro	25
8.	Tororo	24
9.	Masaka	24
10.	Arua	23

Five Districts/Divisions did not register any case of rape in 2019. These are Kwania, Ntoroko, Madi Okolo, Karenga and CPS Kampala.

1.2.3.3. Other Sex Related Offences

Table 24: **Comparison of other sex related offences**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Indecent Assault	340	396	-56
2.	Incest	54	79	-25
3.	Unnatural Offences	103	100	03
	TOTAL	**497**	**575**	**-78**

1.2.4. Domestic Violence

In 2019, a total of **13,693** cases of Domestic Violence were reported to Police compared to **13,916** reported in 2019, giving a **1.9%** decrease.

Domestic violence has mainly been caused by;

i. Dispute over family property,
ii. Failure to provide for the family,
iii. Drug and alcohol abuse, and
iv. Cases of infidelity.

A total of **1,390** cases were taken to court, out of which **359** cases secured convictions, **21** cases were acquitted, **288** cases were dismissed and **722** cases were still pending in court while **5,039** cases were still under investigations.

14,232 people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom **2,908** were male adults, **9,978** were female adults and **670** were male juveniles while **676** were female juveniles.

Table 25: **Regions leading in Domestic Violence**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Aswa	1,131
2.	East Kyoga	985
3.	North Kyoga	808
4.	Elgon	806
5.	Bukedi	795
6.	Greater Bushenyi	769
7.	KMP North	744
8.	Rwizi	718
9.	Busoga East	679
10.	Albertine	677

Regions with the least cases of domestic violence in 2019 were CID Headquarters with **10** cases, Wamala with **60** cases, Rwenzori West had **89** cases, Katonga with **185** cases and Kidepo registering **190** cases.

Table 26: **District/Division leading in Domestic Violence**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Old Kampala Division	449
2.	Lira	399
3.	Amuria	375
4.	Sembabule	364
5.	Jinja	327
6.	Gulu	311
7.	Tororo	306
8.	Busia	278
9.	Rubirizi	272
10.	Agago	261

12 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of domestic violence. These are Koboko, Bunyangabu, Amolatar, Kakumiro, Kumi, Kazo, Obongi, Kakiri Division, Bundibugyo, Kitagwenda, Madi Okolo and CPS Kampala Division.

1.2.5. Economic Crimes (Private Sector Fraud)

In the period under review, **6.1%** of all the crimes reported were a result of Economic crimes (**13,264** cases**),** compared to **15,099** cases reported in 2018, giving a **12.1%** decrease.

Table 27: **Breakdown of Economic Crimes**

S/No.	Categories	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Obtaining by False Pretences	10,598	12,313	-1,715
2.	Forgeries and Uttering of Documents	911	898	13
3.	Counterfeiting	394	541	-147
4.	Issuing False Cheques	320	344	-24
5.	Cyber (Computer) Crimes	248	198	50
6.	Embezzlement	194	199	-05
7.	Abuse of office	109	50	59
8.	Causing Financial Loss	62	58	04
9.	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	33	17	16

Table 28: **Regions leading in Economic Crimes**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP South	1,582
2.	KMP North	1,113
3.	KMP East	935
4.	Busoga North	630
5.	Bukedi	598
6.	Greater Masaka	572
7.	North Kyoga	516
8.	Elgon	506
9.	Rwizi	479
10.	East Kyoga	438

Regions that registered the least cases of economic crimes were North West Nile with **86** cases, followed by Rwenzori East with **102** cases, Kidepo with **110** cases and Mt. Moroto with **152** cases.

Table 29: **Districts/Divisions leading in Economic crimes**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of cases Reported
1.	CPS Kampala Division	708
2.	Kamuli	325
3.	Katwe Division	287
4.	Old Kampala Division	282
5.	Jinja Road Division	280
6.	Lira	258
7.	Mukono Division	239
8.	Luweero	232
9.	Kabalagala Division	206
10.	Kapchorwa	203

Districts/Divisions of Karenga and Madi Okolo did not register any case, Kalaki had **04** cases, Kitagwenda with **05** cases, Ntoroko with **06** cases, Katwe – Kabatoro and Kaberamaido had **07** cases each while Kwania and Lamwo registered **08** cases each.

1.2.5.1. Obtaining by False Pretences

This was the highest category reported under Economic Crimes with **10,598** cases in 2019 compared to **12,313** cases, giving a **13.9%** decrease. This is mainly motivated by desires to make quick money thereby making unsuspecting members of the public victims to such fraud.

These cases manifests in terms of;

i. Double selling of land,
ii. Pyramid schemes,
iii. Black dollar scams, and
iv. Obtaining goods/credit.

a. Obtaining Money by False Pretense by Dunamis Coin Resources Limited.

The company with three Directors had its headquarters in New Taxi Park, Kampala with branches in other parts of the country is alleged to have defrauded about Ugx. 20,000,000,000 from 2500 people.

It is alleged the company promised each depositor a 40% interest on their deposits after 21 working days. Initially each depositor would receive the promised 40% interest on their deposits. By November 2019, the company increased interest to 50% on each deposit. By 2nd December, 2019, the company closed shop and the Directors disappeared with the depositor's money.

Ugx. 47,000,000 was recovered from Dunamis Coin Resources Ltd while Ugx. 709,000,000 was frozen on their accounts after investigations were instituted into their activities.

Two suspects; Nabunya Mary and Lwanga Simon were arrested and arraigned at LDC Court vide Old Kampala CRB 1577/2019, and remanded to prison. 25 other cases against the suspects are still under inquiry.

b. Obtaining Money by False Pretense by Global Crypto Currencies.

This company defrauded 425 victims of their money amounting to Ugx. 10,625,000,000. The director of the company was arrested, charged to court and remanded.

1.2.5.2. Corruption (Public Sector Fraud)

A total of **64** cases were reported to Police in 2019 compared to **32** cases were reported in 2018. The increase in corruption was due to increase reporting centres after the creation of State House Anti - Corruption Unit.

By the end of 2019, **51** cases were still under inquiry, **30** cases were submitted to DPP/ RSA for perusal, **06** cases were taken to court, **01** case secured conviction and **05** still pending in court while **07** cases were not detected.

The Anti-Corruption Walk

In a bid to support the fight against corruption, H.E The President of the Republic of Uganda led a three-and-a-half-kilometre anti-corruption campaign walk on the 4th December, 2019 under the theme ***A corruption-free Uganda; It starts with me***.

He called upon Ugandan leaders to intensify efforts into the fight against corruption, saying that the vice is a moral, spiritual and material problem.

H.E The President leading the walk against Corruption during the Anti-Corruption week in 2019

State House Anti-Corruption Unit

In 2019, the State House Anti-Corruption Unit handled **31** corruption related cases which were taken to court, out of these, **04** cases secured convictions, **01** case was withdrawn by

the DPP while **26** cases were still pending in court by the end of the year.

80 suspects were charged to court, of whom, **06** were convicted, **03** were acquitted and **71** were still awaiting trial by the end of 2019.

Summary of recoveries made by the State House Anti-Corruption Unit

i. Abuse of office at Post Bank Uganda, Ugx. 16,000,000 was recovered.
ii. In Middle East Consultants, recovery of Ugx. 348,000,000 money obtained from victims of Trafficking. This was paid back to the victims.
iii. For Youth project in Western Uganda at NAADS, interventions were made and Ugx 161,000,000 was recovered and paid back to the victims.
iv. Gaming and Lotteries: In a case of alleged Abuse of office, Embezzlement, False Accounting, Conspiracy to defraud and causing financial loss. Ugx. 782,000,000 was recovered.
v. At URA, two officers received a bribe from a businessman and through plea bargaining, the refunded Ugx. 45,000,000
vi. At URA, case of Abuse of Office was handled and Ugx. 500,000 was recovered.

1.2.6. Breakings

Of all the crimes reported in 2019, breakings contributed **06%** with **12,919** cases compared to **14,018** cases reported in 2018, giving a **7.8%** decrease.

Table 30: **Breakings offences reported.**

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Burglary	6,381	6,867	-486
2.	House Breaking	3,156	3,368	-212
3.	Shop Breaking	1,672	2,000	-328
4.	Office Breaking	432	447	-15
5.	Other Breakings	1,278	1,336	-58
	Total	**12,919**	**14,018**	**-1,099**

Breakings are mainly motivated by;

i. Economic gains,
ii. Lack of adequate security measures in most private homes like CCTV cameras, fences, reinforced entry and exit points,
iii. Connivance between some house maids and wrong elements, and
iv. Leaving homes without anyone to take care of.

Action Taken to Address Incidences of Breakings

i. Implementation of the anti-crime infrastructure by the government,
ii. The public sensitised to thoroughly vetting of maids since some of them connive with thieves to steal property,
iii. There is continued community sensitisation on the neighbourhood watch, and
iv. Encouraged private individuals to install CCTV cameras in their homes.

Table 31: **Regions leading in Breakings**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Greater Masaka	839
2.	Rwizi	815
3.	Albertine	760
4.	Rwenzori West	721
5.	KMP South	709
6.	KMP North	698
7.	North Kyoga	683
8.	KMP East	644
9.	Aswa	599
10.	Bukedi	584

Table 32: **District/Division leading in Breakings**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Lira	289
2.	Arua	252
3.	Mukono Division	239
4.	Mbarara	226
5.	Bushenyi	222
6.	Kamuli	217
7.	Katwe Division	216
8.	Mbale	209
9.	Kyenjojo	203
10.	Luweero	187

Districts with the least cases of breakings were Karenga with **01** case, Sironko with **04** cases, Madi Okolo with **05** cases, Kalaki with 06 cases, Katakwi with **07** cases, Kaberamaido and Nabilatuk had **09** cases each while Obongi registered **10** cases.

1.2.6.1. Burglaries

A total of **6,381** cases of burglaries were reported to Police in 2019 compared to **6,867** cases in 2018, giving a decrease of **07%**.

Table 33: **Regions leading in Burglary**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	North Kyoga	422
2.	Greater Masaka	392
3.	Albertine	384
4.	Rwizi	362
5.	KMP South	333
6.	Bukedi	326
7.	Rwenzori West	324
8.	KMP North	313
9.	West Nile	303
10.	KMP East	295

Regions with least cases of burglary in 2019 were Mt. Moroto with **54** cases, Kidepo with **55** cases, North West Nile with **59** cases, Kiira with **76** cases, Sipi with **90** cases and Rwenzori East with **132** cases.

Table 34: **District/Division leading in Burglary**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Lira	189
2.	Arua	160
3.	Kamuli	137
4.	Mbarara	119
5.	Mbale	119
6.	Luweero	104
7.	Tororo	102
8.	Bushenyi	102
9.	Kyenjojo	101
10.	Mukono Division	100

Nabilatuk and Sironko Districts did not register any case of burglary in 2019 while CPS Kampala Division had **01** case. Districts of Madi Okolo, Obongi and Katakwi registered **02** cases each, Kalaki had **03** cases, Rwampara and Kaberamaido with **05** cases each while Rubanda, Kaabong, Kitagwenda and Kakira Division registered **06** cases each.

1.2.6.2. House Breakings

A total of **3,156** cases of House breakings were reported to Police in 2019 compared to **3,368** cases, giving a **6.2%** decrease.

Table 35: **Regions leading in House Breaking**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwenzori West	216
2.	Rwizi	210
3.	Greater Masaka	194
4.	KMP North	193
5.	Albertine	179
6.	KMP East	175
7.	Kigezi	165
8.	KMP South	165
9.	Aswa	151
10.	North Kyoga	149

Regions with the least cases of house breaking were Kidepo with **20** cases, followed by North West Nile with **22** cases, Mt. Moroto with **47** cases, Kiira with **49** cases, Ssezibwa with **75** cases, Sipi with **76** cases, Savannah had **78** cases while West Nile registered **79** cases.

Table 36: **District/Division leading in House Breaking**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mukono Division	71
2.	Kyenjojo	67
3.	Kasangati Division	65
4.	Ntungamo	62
5.	Lira	61
6.	Rukungiri	56
7.	Mubende	53
8.	Katwe Division	48
9.	Kamwenge	48
10.	Luweero	44

Four Districts/Divisions did not register any case of house breaking in 2019. These are Kaabong, Madi Okolo, Karenga and CPS Kampala Division.

1.2.7. Threatening Violence

Threatening violence takes the form of threats using voice or text messages on the phones, cyber harassment, emails and physical threat of violence.

By the end of 2019, total of **11,592** cases of Threatening Violence were reported compared to **13,357** cases in 2018, giving a **13.2%** decrease.

Table 37: **District/Division leading in Threatening Violence**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kyenjojo	393
2.	Kapchorwa	332
3.	Agago	242
4.	Rukungiri	228
5.	Ntungamo	225
6.	Lira	218
7.	Kabale	201
8.	Mbarara	199
9.	Arua	192
10.	Bushenyi	190

Districts that registered the lowest number of threatening violence cases were Kalaki with **01** case, Karenga with **03** cases, Madi Okolo with **04** cases, Namayingo with **09** cases, Kwania with **10** cases while Namutumba had **13** cases. Districts of Serere, Katwe – Kabatoro and Kitagwenda registered **14** cases each.

1.2.8. Child Related Offences

4.9% of the cases reported in 2019 were a result of Child Related Offences with **10,596** cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, compared to **11,589** cases reported in 2018, thus giving **8.5%** decrease.

Table 38: **Child Related Offences and Victims**

S/No.	Categories of Child Related Crimes	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims
1.	Child Neglect	6,202	8,546
2.	Child Desertion	2,261	2,960
3.	Child Abuse/Torture	1,302	1,549
4.	Child Abduction/Kidnap	401	405
5.	Child Stealing	236	246
6.	Child Trafficking	77	158
7.	Abortion	68	68
8.	Infanticide	49	50
	Total	**10,596**	**13,982**

Action taken to address Child Related Offences

i. Creation of Child and Family Protection Unit in the Uganda Police Force with 100% coverage in all Police Stations and Units throughout the country,

ii. Establishment of Sexual and Child Related Offences Department at CID Headquarters with desks throughout the Police Districts handling cases involving children,

iii. Continuous community sensitisation on offences against children, and

iv. Prosecution of Child Related Offences in court. By the end of the year, **1,578** cases were submitted to DPP/RSA for legal guidance, **822** cases were taken to court, **270** cases secured convictions, **07** case was acquitted, **73** cases were dismissed while **473** cases were still pending in court and **3,961** cases were still under inquiry.

1.2.8.1. Child Neglect

A total of **6,202** cases of Child Neglect were reported in 2019 compared to **8,546** cases in 2018, giving a **27.4%** decrease.

Table 39: **Districts/Divisions leading in Child Neglect**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Lira	254
2.	Kikuube	245
3.	Mbale	221
4.	Gulu	205
5.	Jinja	205
6.	Katwe Division	183
7.	Old Kampala Division	180
8.	Masindi	166
9.	Agago	139
10.	Omoro	124

18 Districts/Divisions that did not registered any case of child neglect in 2019. These were Kyenjojo, Rukiga, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kakumiro, Bundibugyo, Kazo, Bukomansimbi, Kassanda, Sironko, Kiboga, Rwampara, Kumi, Amolatar, Kitagwenda, Madi Okolo, Kakiri Division and Katwe – Kabatoro Division.

1.2.8.2. Child Desertion

A total of **2,261** cases of Child Desertion were reported in 2019 compared to **2,960** cases in 2018, giving a **23.6%** decrease.

Table 40: **Districts/Divisions leading in Child Desertion**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbale	117
2.	Omoro	110
3.	Old Kampala Division	104
4.	Gulu	101
5.	Lira	82
6.	Busia	81
7.	Katwe Division	77
8.	Jinja	51
9.	Ngora	49
10.	Kabale	49

30 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of child desertion in 2019.

1.2.8.3. Child Abuse and Torture

1,302 cases of Child Abuse and Torture were reported in 2019 compared to **1,549** cases in 2018, giving a **15.9%** decrease.

Table 41: **Districts/Divisions leading in Child Abuse and Torture**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Katwe Division	208
2.	Kira Road Division	66
3.	Lira	47
4.	Old Kampala Division	41
5.	Busia	40
6.	Masindi	39
7.	Luweero	34
8.	Buikwe	34
9.	Tororo	29
10.	Lyantonde	28

42 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of child abuse and torture in 2019.

1.2.9. Criminal Trespass

These crimes are mainly experienced in land related cases, residences and offices. **3.6%** of all the crimes reported in 2019 were a result of criminal trespass (**7,920** cases) compared to **9,500** cases reported in 2018, giving a **16.7**% decrease.

Table 42: **Regions leading in Criminal Trespass**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	North Kyoga	605
2.	KMP South	514
3.	KMP North	507
4.	Kigezi	427
5.	West Nile	400
6.	Rwizi	398
7.	Bukedi	393
8.	Greater Masaka	379
9.	Elgon	363
10.	East Kyoga	361

Table 43: **Districts/Divisions leading in Criminal Trespass**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kasangati Division	165
2.	Arua	159
3.	Lira	149
4.	Tororo	142
5.	Katwe Division	136
6.	Mbale	136
7.	Entebbe Division	134
8.	Nsangi Division	124
9.	Rukungiri	124
10.	Wakiso Division	122

Districts that registered the lowest number of criminal trespass cases were Karenga and Kitagwenda with **02** cases each, followed by Katwe – Kabatoro and Kalaki with **04** cases each, Namayingo and Madi Okolo with **05** cases each, CPS Kampala Division with **06** cases, Kaberamaido with **07** cases, Bugweri with **09** cases while Rwampara, Obongi and Moyo registered **10** cases each.

1.2.10. Malicious Damage to Property

3.5% of all crimes reported were a result of Malicious Damage to Property. In 2019, a total of **7,541** cases were reported compared to **8,339** cases reported in 2018, giving a **9.5%** decrease. These cases are mainly associated with land wrangles, breakings, burglaries, attempted robberies and cases of assaults.

Table 44: **Regions leading in Malicious Damage to Property**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kigezi	460
2.	Rwizi	437
3.	North Kyoga	428
4.	Greater Masaka	420
5.	Katonga	410
6.	KMP North	406
7.	KMP East	347
8.	West Nile	343
9.	Albertine	342
10.	Rwenzori west	340

Table 45: **Districts/Divisions leading in Malicious Damage to Property**

S/No.	District/Division	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kapchorwa	187
2.	Gomba	170
3.	Mpigi	147
4.	Kyenjojo	145
5.	Kamuli	145
6.	Mukono Division	140
7.	Arua	130
8.	Ntungamo	126
9.	Kabale	126
10.	Bulambuli	122

Family garden maliciously destroyed in Kassanda District

Districts that registered the lowest number of cases of malicious damage to property were Kakiri Division and Nabilatuk with **03** cases each, followed by Karenga with **04** cases, Kalaki with **07** cases while Mitooma, Kaberamaido and Bukedea had **08** cases each, Namayingo and Katwe - Kabatoro Division registered **11** cases each.

1.2.11. Robbery

In the period under review, **6,761** cases of Robbery were reported compared to **7,354** cases reported in 2018, giving **8.0%** decrease. Cases of Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were **4,428,** while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used **e.g**. firearms, knives hammer and machetes etc.) were **2,333**.
The cases of robbery are mainly facilitated by economic gains.

Table 46: **Categories of Robbery**

S/No.	Categories of Robbery	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Aggravated Robbery (Motor Cycles)	529	481	48
2.	Aggravated Robbery (Motor Vehicles)	85	98	-13
3.	Aggravated Robbery (Cash)	426	390	36
4.	Aggravated Robbery (General)	1,291	1,212	79
5.	Cattle Rustling	02	-	02
6.	Simple Robbery (General)	4,428	5,173	-745
	Total	**6,761**	**7,354**	**-593**

1.2.11.1. Aggravated Robbery

Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used **e.g**. firearms, knives hammer and machetes etc.) were **2,333**.

Table 47: **Category of Aggravated Robbery in 2019**

S/No.	Cases involving Weapons	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Cases where firearms were used	385
2.	Cases where other weapons were used	1,948
	Total	**2,333**

Table 48: **Regions leading in Robberies**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP North	634
2.	KMP South	549
3.	KMP East	519
4.	Rwizi	499
5.	West Nile	397
6.	North Kyoga	395
7.	Kigezi	371
8.	Aswa	317
9.	Greater Masaka	271
10.	Rwenzori West	263

Table 49: **Districts/Divisions leading in Robbery**

S/No.	Divisions/Districts	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	276
2.	Lira	211
3.	Mbarara	209
4.	Katwe Division	174
5.	Kira Division	170
6.	Kabale	169
7.	Kasangati Division	155
8.	Mbale	150
9.	Kira Road Division	138
10.	Kawempe Division	132

Districts that registered the lowest number of robbery cases in 2019 were Madi Okolo with **02** cases, followed by Kitagwenda with **03** cases, Kaabong, Katakwi and Kalaki with **04** cases each, Luuka, Bukwo and Kaberamaido had **06** cases each, Kalangala had **07** cases. Districts of Sironko, Ntoroko, Katwe – Kabatoro Division, Bukedea and Butebo registered **08** cases each while Obongi, Napak, Butaleja, Amuria and Bududa had **09** cases each.

1.2.11.1.1. Aggravated Robbery of Cash

In 2019, a total of **426** cases of robbery of cash were registered in 2019 compared to **390** cases reported in 2018, giving a **9.2%** increase. A total of **Ugx. 3,285,923,200** was robbed, out of which, **Ugx. 150,097,600** was recovered.

Table 50: **Comparison of cases of Aggravated Robbery of Cash**

Year	No. of Cases	Amount Lost (Ugx.)	Amount Recovered (Ugx)
2019	426	3,285,923,200	150,097,600
2018	390	8,136,488,500	247,191,000

By the end of 2019, a total of **106** cases were taken to court, out of which, **02** case secured conviction, **02** cases were dismissed and **102** cases were still pending in court while **269** cases were still under investigations.

Table 51: **Regions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Cash**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwizi	38
2.	Busoga East	36
3.	KMP South	34
4.	KMP North	32
5.	Rwenzori West	31
6.	KMP East	28
7.	Greater Masaka	26
8.	Albertine	24
9.	Ssezibwa	23
10.	Wamala	21

Four regions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of cash in 2019. These are Sipi, Kidepo, Mt. Moroto and North West Nile.

Table 52: **Districts/Divisions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Cash**

S/No.	Divisions/Districts	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	25
2.	Mayuge	23
3.	Buikwe	17
4.	Mpigi	14
5.	Mukono	12
6.	Luweero	12
7.	Entebbe	12
8.	Mubende	12
9.	Bunyangabu	12
10.	Arua	11

62 districts did not register any case of aggravated robbery of cash in 2019.

1.2.11.1.2. Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

A total of **85** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered during the period under review compared to **98** cases reported in 2018 showing a decrease of **13.2%.** A total of **13** cases were taken to court, **01** case was dismissed and **12** cases were still pending in court while **61** cases were still under investigations.

Table 53: **Regions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP South	17
2.	KMP North	13
3.	KMP East	10
4.	Wamala	10
5.	Busoga East	09
6.	Ssezibwa	05
7.	Busoga North	04
8.	Greater Masaka	03
9.	Bukedi	03
10.	Savannah	02

11 Regions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motor vehicles in 2019. These are North Kyoga, East Kyoga, Rwenzori West, Greater Bushenyi, Kidepo, Kigezi, Mt. Moroto, Elgon, Sipi, Rwenzori East and Kiira.

Table 54: **District/Division leading in Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mityana	07
2.	Wakiso Division	06
3.	Katwe Division	05
4.	Iganga	04
5.	Njeru Division	04
6.	Mayuge	03
7.	Kabalagala,	03
8.	Kira Road Division	03
9.	Nsangi Division	03
10.	Entebbe Division	03

119 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motor vehicles in 2019.

1.2.11.1.3. Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

During the period under review, a total of **529** cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were reported to Police compared to **481** cases reported in 2018.

A total of **127** cases were taken to court, out of which **02** case secured conviction, **11** cases were dismissed and **114** cases were still pending in court while **340** cases were still under investigations.

Of the **530** motorcycles were reported robbed in 2019, **196** were recovered while **334** were not yet recovered by the end of the year.

Table 55: **Regions leading in Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	KMP North	63
2.	KMP South	46
3.	West Nile	45
4.	Wamala	36
5.	Savannah	33
6.	KMP East	30
7.	Rwizi	28
8.	Aswa	28
9.	Busoga East	24
10.	North Kyoga	23

Only Kidepo region that did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motorcycles in 2019.

Table 56: **District/Division leading in Robbery of Motor Cycles**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Arua	30
2.	Luweero	25
3.	Wakiso Division	23
4.	Gulu	23
5.	Katwe Division	19
6.	Mbarara	18
7.	Lira	14
8.	Kamuli	14
9.	Wandegeya Division	14
10.	Kira Division	13

60 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of aggravated robbery of motorcycles in 2019.

1.2.11.1.4. Cattle Rustling

From January to November 2019, there was no incident of cattle rustling reported throughout the country, however in December 2019, **02** incidents of cattle rustling were reported in Moroto District. **193** animals were robbed, out of which **87** animals were recovered. However, no cattle rustlers were arrested.

Cattle rustling that used to be a big problem has drastically been dealt with. This is due to;

i. Disarmament exercise in Karamoja Region that was prone to rustling,
ii. Establishment, expansion and deployment of Uganda Police Anti-Theft Stock unit in areas prone to cattle rustling to counter the rustlers.
iii. Continued operation against rustlers by the Uganda Police Anti Stock Theft Unit and other sister security agencies,
iv. Continued Community sensitisation against the vice, and
v. Creation and involvement of village peace committees.

1.2.12. Homicides

A total of **4,718** cases of homicide were reported to Police by the end of 2019 compared to **4,497** cases in 2018, giving a **4.9%** increase. The motives behind such killings include land wrangles, people taking the law into their hands, family misunderstandings, crime of passion and business rivalry among others.

Table 57: **Homicide Cases Reported**

S/No.	Crime Category	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Murder (Shooting)	181	190	-09
2.	Murder (Mob Action)	746	636	110
3.	Murder (Poisoning)	71	81	-10
4.	Murder (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	360	362	-02
5.	Murder (Fire Out Breaks)	44	42	02
6.	Other Murders (Not Specified above)	3,316	3,186	130
	Total	**4,718**	**4,497**	**221**

There was a decrease in the categories of murder by shooting (4.7% decrease), murder by poisoning (12.3% decrease) and murder by domestic violence (0.5%)

Table 58: **Regions with the highest number of Homicide Cases**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwizi	391
2.	Albertine	355
3.	Greater Masaka	317
4.	Aswa	287
5.	Rwenzori West	269
6.	North Kyoga	264
7.	Kigezi	252
8.	West Nile	211
9.	Wamala	208
10.	Busoga East	205

Regions that registered the lowest number of homicide cases in 2019 were CID Headquarters with **13** cases, Sipi had **33** cases, Rwenzori East with **59** cases, Katonga with **65** cases, Kidepo with **66** cases, North West Nile with **72** cases and Mt. Moroto registered **94** cases.

Table 59: **District/Division with highest number of homicide cases**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	129
2.	Arua	103
3.	Ntungamo	97
4.	Lira	81
5.	Mubende	79
6.	Rukungiri	79
7.	Hoima	77
8.	Jinja	75
9.	Luweero	70
10.	Tororo	66

Districts/Divisions that registered the least number of homicide cases included Karenga, Madi Okolo and Kitagwenda with **03** cases each, Obongi had **05** cases while Butebo, Bukomansimbi and Nansana Division had **06** cases each. Kalaki and Amudat had **07** cases each while Katwe – Kabatoro Division had **08** cases each, among others.

1.2.12.1. Murder by shooting

A total of **181** cases were reported during the time under review compared to **190** cases reported in 2018, giving a **4.7%** decrease.

A total of **192** people were shot dead, of whom **171** were male adults, **01** male juvenile and **20** were female adults.

By the end of 2019, **43** cases of shooting were taken to court, **01** case secured convictions, while **42** cases were still pending in court. A total of **108** cases were still under investigations.

Table 60: **Regions Leading in Murder by Shooting**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Kidepo	22
2.	KMP South	19
3.	KMP East	19
4.	Mt. Moroto	16
5.	Kigezi	11
6.	KMP North	09
7.	Rwizi	08
8.	Greater Masaka	07
9.	Albertine	07
10.	Rwenzori East	07

Regions that registered the least cases of murder by shooting were Katonga, Greater Bushenyi and West Nile with **01** case each. East Kyoga, Busoga North and Aswa had **02** cases each while Bukedi, Kiira, CID Headquarters, North Kyoga and Busoga East registered **03** cases each.

Table 61: **District/Division with highest number of cases of murder by shooting**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Abim	10
2.	Katwe Division	08
3.	Kira Division	07
4.	Kaabong	06
5.	Mbarara	05
6.	Kajjansi Division	05
7.	Moroto	05
8.	Kotido	05
9.	Nabilatuk	05
10.	Kisoro	05

76 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of murder by shooting in 2019.

1.2.12.2. Murder as a result of Mob Action

By the end of 2019, a total of **746** cases of murder by mob action were reported compared to **636** cases reported in 2018, giving an increase of **17.2%.** Victims of mob action were mainly suspected to have committed the following offences; theft, robbery, murder, witchcraft, burglary thereby making suspects take law into their own hands.

Table 62: **Causes of Mob Action**

Causes of Lynching	No. of Cases	No. of Persons Killed	
		Male	Female
Theft	473	505	03
Robbery	58	57	02
Murder	23	23	-
Witchcraft	22	16	05
Burglary	44	38	03
Any other	126	114	06
Total	**746**	**754**	**19**

A total of **773** persons were lynched, out of whom, **749** were male adults, **17** were female adults, **05** were male juveniles and **02** were female juveniles.

Table 63: **Regions Leading in Murder by Mob Action**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Rwizi	57
2.	Greater Masaka	52
3.	Busoga East	47
4.	North Kyoga	45
5.	Albertine	44
6.	West Nile	43
7.	Rwenzori West	42
8.	KMP North	39
9.	Wamala	39
10.	Savannah	36

Rwenzori West had **01** case, North West Nile had **02** cases, Sipi registered **03** cases, Mt. Moroto had **07** cases while Kidepo registered **08** cases.

Table 64: **Districts/Divisions Leading in Murder by Mob Action**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Mbarara	25
2.	Arua	24
3.	Luweero	19
4.	Hoima	18
5.	Ntungamo	15
6.	Kasangati Division	14
7.	Nakaseke	14
8.	Mayuge	13
9.	Mityana	12
10.	Iganga	12

21 Districts/Divisions did not register any case of murder by mob action in 2019. These are Kaabong, CPS Kampala Division, Ntoroko, Hima Division, Nakapiripirit, Amuru, Yumbe, Kapchorwa, Amudat, Kasese, Katwe – Kabatoro Division, Obongi, Karenga, Busia, Ngora, Buliisa, Kapelebyong, Butebo and Amuria.

1.2.12.3. Murder as a result of Domestic Violence

Incidences of murder as a result of Domestic Violence reported to the police in 2019 were **360** cases compared to **362** cases reported in 2018, giving a **0.5%** decrease.

A total of **373** people were killed as a result of aggravated domestic violence, of whom, **175** were male adults, **141** were female adults, **37** were male juveniles and **20** were female juveniles.

Table 65: **Regions Leading in Murder by Domestic Violence**

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Aswa	50
2.	Rwenzori West	38
3.	Rwizi	30
4.	Albertine	29
5.	North Kyoga	24
6.	West Nile	23
7.	North West Nile	18
8.	Wamala	17
9.	Greater Masaka	16
10.	East Kyoga	14

Table 66: **District/Divisions Leading in Murder by Domestic Violence**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Amuru	24
2.	Arua	13
3.	Kyenjojo	13
4.	Kamwenge	11
5.	Oyam	10
6.	Kakumiro	10
7.	Mbarara	09
8.	Rakai	09
9.	Adjumani	09
10.	Mubende	08

56 Districts/divisions did not register any case of murder as a result of domestic violence.

1.2.12.4. Murder by Other Causes

A total of **3,316** cases were reported to Police in 2019 compared to **3,186** in 2018, giving an increase of **04%.**

Table 67: **Murder other causes**

S/No.	Cause of Murder	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Murder as a result of Assault/Beating	1,543
2.	Hacking	518
3.	Abandoned bodies after murder	515
4.	Strangulation	344
5.	Stabbing	284
6.	Affray	57
7.	Hitting using a blunt Object	33
8.	Ritual Murder	13
9.	Kidnap and Murder	09
	Total	**3,316**

By the end of the period under review, **920** cases were taken to court and were still pending in court while **1,735** cases were still under investigations. **3,337** persons were killed, out of whom, **2,518** were male adults, **515** were female adults, **188** were male juveniles and **116** were female juveniles.

1.2.13. Narcotics

By the end of the year, a total of **2,750** Narcotic related cases were reported compared to **2,890** cases reported in 2018, giving a decrease of **4.8%.** A total of **3,738** suspects were arrested and charged to court, out of whom, **3,441** were male adults, **151** female adults, **136** male juveniles and **10** female juveniles.

The decrease was attributed to;

i. The enactment of Anti-narcotics and Psychotropic substances control act which has stringent punishments,
ii. Continued sensitisation against trafficking of narcotics,
iii. Increased operations against narcotic traffickers, and
iv. Increased destruction of gardens of Cannabis Sativa.

1.2.13.1. Narcotics seizures at Entebbe International Airport

A total of **132.012kgs** and **100** rolled sticks of narcotics were seized at Entebbe International Airport.

Table 68: **Drug Seizures at Entebbe International Airport**

S/No.	Drug Type	Quantity (Kgs)	
		2019	2018
1.	Heroin	123.07	31.75
2.	Cocaine	2.90	3.0
3.	Mixture of Heroin/Cocaine	4.40	--
4.	Morphine	0.59	--
5.	Cannabis	1.05	5.93
6.	Suspected Cannabis	0.002	1.2
7.	Methamphetamine	--	0.69
8.	Suspected Heroin	--	5.9
	TOTAL	**132.012**	**48.47**

1.2.13.2. Management of Narcotic Cases

a. Suspects Arrested

A total of **24** suspects were arrested at Entebbe International Airport on trafficking of narcotics. **17** were charged to court, out of whom, **15** were convicted while **02** are still awaiting trial.

Table 69: **Nationality of suspects arrested at Entebbe International Airport**

S/No	Nationality	No. of Arrests
1.	Ugandans	13
2.	Chinese	02
3.	Dutch	02
4.	Bolivian	02
5.	Burundians	01
6.	Indians	01
7.	Iranians	01
8.	Sierra Leonean	01
	Total	**24**

b. Strategies to control trafficking Narcotics at Entebbe International Airport

i. Random checks on passengers, bags, documents and suspected vehicles picking and dropping passengers.

ii. Installed X-ray machines used to scan passenger's bags.

iii. Use of Canine sniffer dogs to search passenger's bags.

iv. Surveillance on passengers, cargo especially imports/exports and car parks.

v. Prosecution of suspects in the courts of law

vi. Destruction of seized narcotics after the conclusion of the court processes.

c. Destruction of seized Narcotic drugs in August 2019

On 6th August 2019 at Nsambya Police Barracks in Kampala District, **105.02** kgs of assorted narcotics valued at **USD 1,500,260** or **Ugx. 5,505,954,200** were destroyed.

The function was officiated by Maj Gen Sabiiti Muzeeyi the Deputy Inspector General of Police, witnessed by Her Worship Babirye Mary, the Chief Magistrate Entebbe Court, and other stakeholders.

Table 70: **Types of Narcotics/Drugs destroyed**

S/No.	Type of Drugs	Amount in Kgs.
1.	Heroin	98.8
2.	Mixture of Heroin and Cocaine	4.4
3.	Cannabis	1.13
4.	Mixture of Methamphetamine and Cocaine	0.69
	Total	**105.02**

Burning of Narcotics at Nsambya Police Barracks in August 2019

1.2.14. Arson

By the end of 2019, a total of **1,614** cases of arson were reported to Police compared to **2,196** cases reported in 2018, giving a **26.5%** decrease.

Most of these cases were reported in Aswa region where huge chunks of sugar cane plantations belonging to Horyal Sugar Investment Holdings Ltd were burnt. The causes of the fires are attributed to;

i. Charcoal burners who leave their kilns unattended to, thereby causing wild fires,
ii. Hunters who set fire in the bush in order to hunt or chase animals from their hideout, resulting into bush fires, and
iii. Some of the land owners are not compensated for their land during the take over and as such feel that their land has been grabbed by the investors.

The other cases of arsons were deliberate setting of fires on houses/buildings and houses among others.

Table 71: **Districts with highest number of Arson cases**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Gulu	60
2.	Dokolo	48
3.	Kitgum	43
4.	Oyam	39
5.	Kikuube	39
6.	Arua	38
7.	Omoro	37
8.	Nebbi	36
9.	Kapelebyong	34
10.	Lamwo	28

1.2.15. Electoral/Political and Media Offences

A total of **169** cases of Political/Electoral and Media Offences were reported to Police by the end of 2019 compared to **442** cases reported in 2018, giving a **61.7%** decrease.

Table 72: **Breakdown of Electoral/Political Offences**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported	
		2019	2018
1.	Incitement to Violence	152	181
2.	Promoting Sectarianism	02	04
3.	Election Offences	14	249
4.	Treason	01	08
	Total	**169**	**442**

By the end of the year, **39** cases were taken to Court, **04** cases secured convictions, **06** cases were dismissed while **29** cases were still pending in court and **76** cases were still under inquiry.

1.2.15.1. Media Crimes

A total of **26** media crimes were handled in 2019 by the Department of Media Crimes at CID headquarters. Out of these, **16** cases were still under inquiry by the end of the year, 05 cases were still with DPP/RSA, **02** cases were closed and put away while **03** cases were still pending in court.

Table 73: **Breakdown of Media offences**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Defamation	07
2.	Criminal Libel	07
3.	Offensive Communication	02
4.	Threatening violence and Offensive communication	02
5.	Incitement to commit violence	02
6.	Publication of Offensive post	02
7.	Publishing misleading information about vaccines	02
8.	Publication of Nude photographs	01
9.	Pirating films and copyright	01
	TOTAL	**26**

1.2.16. Cyber Crimes

A total of **248** cases were reported during the period under review compared to **198** cases reported in 2018**.** Cybercrimes led to a loss of **Ugx. 11,446,603,500** in 2019 in which **Ugx. 51,890,000** was recovered.

There was however a decrease in Cyber harassment and defamation and there was no case of pornography and Unauthorised Modification of Computer Material reported in 2019. There was an increase in cases of personation where perpetrators created Facebook accounts in the names of prominent personalities and obtained Ugx.8,380,000 fraudulently.

Table 74: **Breakdown of Cyber offences**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases Reported	
		2019	2018
1.	Electronic Fraud	68	76
2.	Threatening Violence	33	28
3.	Unauthorised Access	27	10
4.	Defamation	22	25
5.	Obtaining Money by False Pretences	20	08
6.	Personation	19	12
7.	Offensive Communication	19	19
8.	Theft	06	03
9.	Money Laundering	06	00
10.	Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	05	00
11.	Cyber Harassment	04	07
12.	Cyber Stalking	02	01
13.	Unauthorised Disclosure of Information	02	02
14.	Soliciting Bribe	02	00
15.	Disappearance	02	00
16.	Possession of Suspected Stolen Property	02	00
17.	Sectarianism	02	00
18.	Stealing Motor Vehicle	01	00
19.	Subversion	01	00
20.	Unlawful Obtaining of Data	01	00
21.	Embezzlement	01	00
22.	Incitement to Violence	01	01
23.	Forgery	01	01
24.	Conspiracy to Defeat Justice	01	00
25.	Unauthorised Modification of Computer Material	00	02
26.	Pornography	00	02
	TOTAL	**248**	**198**

By the end of 2019, **188** cases were still under inquiry, **30** cases were taken to court, **08** cases secured convictions, and **18** cases were still pending in court.

There were two major categories of cybercrimes handled in 2019. There are;

i. Fraudulent SIM card registration and SIM card swapping,

ii. Personation of high-profile personality

A. Fraudulent SIM card swapping and registration in 2019

During the year 2019, a number of cybercrimes were committed using pre-registered SIM cards to steal money from unsuspecting victims.

Uganda Communications Commission as a regulator issued directives that all telephone SIM cards must be registered using National Identity cards. Telephone companies use

agents to register SIM cards and all these agents have been given Biometric machines to obtain fingerprints.

Method of operation by the criminals

Some scrupulous telephone company agents fraudulently;

i. Obtain the biometrics of unsuspecting persons more than once, and
ii. Make more copies of the National Identity card of unsuspecting persons and later register more than one SIM card in the names of the unsuspecting persons whose biometrics have been taken more than once and more copies of National Identity cards have been made behind their backs.

The agents then start selling pre-registered SIM cards to people with criminal intentions. The criminals would use the numbers to negotiate ransom, defraud and coordinate their criminal activities among themselves.

The above scenarios violate the directives by the UCC whereby anyone who intends to have SIM card should personally appear, his/her biometrics taken, the National I.D verified and a copy obtained with a passport photograph taken.

Criminals also use Mobile Banking numbers to steal money from Banks by swapping registered numbers without the knowledge of the registered owners, transfer funds from Banks to the swapped numbers, and withdraw the stolen monies from Mobile money outlets.

In total **519** fraudulently swapped (duplicated to make two lines with same number to work at the same time) pre-registered SIM cards were used to transfer and steal monies from various banks and mobile money accounts

Some of the cases handled in 2019 included;

i. **CPS Kampala CRB 1473/2018, Unauthorized Access and Theft of Money amounting Ugx. 2,600,000,000 from Beyonic Ltd Systems;**

Between 07/09/2018 and 16/09/2018, the float accounts of Beyonic Ltd were hacked and payments amounting to Ugx. 2,617,761,200 were effected from the float accounts of Beyonic Ltd (Airtel-Uganda and MTN-Uganda) on behalf of OffTrack Vendors Africa Ltd to **83** different MTN and Airtel Mobile money accounts without any money being received by Beyonic Ltd from Off-Track Vendors Africa Ltd. **The beneficiary SIM cards had been registered without the consent of the registered owners**. On interviewing, the registered owners had no idea of their SIM cards that received the money.

ii. **CID Headquarters E/369/2018, Unauthorized Access and Theft of Money amounting to Ugx. 802,000,000 from MTN Uganda**

Between March and April 2019, unknown persons gained unauthorized access to MTN Mobile Money Systems and fraudulently transferred the above-mentioned amount of money to various MTN Mobile numbers which was later withdrawn at different mobile money outlets. Investigations established that between 13th March 2019 and 22nd April 2019, **112** MTN Subscriber SIM cards **were fraudulently swapped** where by Ugx. 802,476,500 was fraudulently transferred and withdrawn. The owners of the agent SIM cards and beneficiary SIM cards were not aware of the received money.

iii. **CID Headquarters GEF 604/2019, Unauthorized Access and Theft of Ugx. 383,000,000 from DFCU Bank.**

Between 14th May 2019 and 20th May 2019, unknown persons gained unauthorized access to various DFCU Bank Accounts and fraudulently transferred Ugx. 438,000,000 to various MTN and Airtel Mobile numbers which was later withdrawn at different mobile money outlets. Four SIM cards; 0703556811 in the names of Jacquline Nansubuga, 0705172493 in the names of Carol Massimo, 0751474707 in the names of Ogara Claude Masikin and 0754723608 in the names of Amoding Priscilla of the five DFCU affected bank accounts were **fraudulently swapped without the knowledge of the registered owners** between 14th – 28th May, 2019. Money amounting to Ugx. 543,302,100 was fraudulently transferred however because of the freeze on the accounts of the suspected fraudsters, a total of Ugx. 160,166,003 was salvaged thereby leaving a net loss of Ugx. 383,236,097 which was withdrawn using ATM cards and various Mobile Money outlets.

iv. **CPS Kampala 1457/2019, Unauthorized Access and Theft of Ugx. 800,000,000 from Centenary Bank.**

Between August and December 2019, Centenary Bank Accounts registered on Mobile banking were hacked and money worth Ugx. 800,000,000 was fraudulently transferred to approximately 100 SIM cards and withdrawn **without the consent of the registered owners**. The investigations are still on going.

v. **CID Headquarters GEF 705/2019, Unauthorized Access and Theft of Ugx. 116,000,000 from True African Systems.** Between May and June 2019, True African systems were hacked and money amounting Ugx. 116,000,000 was fraudulently transferred to 303 SIM cards (both Airtel and MTN) and **withdrawn without the consent of the registered owners**.

B. Personation

In the year 2019, **14** prominent personalities were personated by the perpetrators of this crime through creating Facebook account in the names of these personality and fraudulently solicited for financial help. They also availed telephone numbers where money would be deposited.

The unsuspecting public would then deposit various amounts of money. All this is done without the knowledge of high-profile personality.

At the end, **Ugx. 8,380,000** was fraudulently obtained by the perpetrators. Through tracking, the perpetrators were arrested and charged to court.

CASES OF PERSONATION OF HIGH-PROFILE PERSONS HANDLED BY CYBER CRIME

Sn	Case Ref	Offence	Suspect	Brief facts	Police action	Money lost	STATUS
1.	CID Hqtrs E/208/2018	- Personation, - Electronic Fraud - Obtaining Money by false Pretenses	Kalele Geofrey	Its alleged that between March 2018 and June 2018 unknown persons was created a Facebook page in the names of the **IGP Martin Okoth Ochola** and used to solicit money from the public including members of the Uganda Police Force in the names of the **Inspector General of Police Okoth Ochola** in the pretense of helping them acquire better offices and promotions.	The suspect Kalele Geofrey was tracked and arrested from Kalitumba, Magada Subcounty, Namutumba District.	Ugx. 1,450,000	-The suspect appeared at Buganda Road Court. - He is on remand in Luzira prisons. -Hearing is ongoing.
2.	CID Hqtrs E/227/2019	- Personation, - Electronic Fraud - Obtaining Money by false Pretenses	Mugyenyi Medadi	It's alleged that between the months of January 2019 and March 2019, unknown persons created a Facebook page in the name of the **State Minister of Public Service, Hon David Karubanga** and started soliciting money from the public using 0775701439 in pretense of helping then acquire jobs with in government agencies.	The suspect Mugyenyi Medadi was tracked and arrested from Mbarara.	Ugx. 4,300,000	-The suspect appeared at Buganda Road Court. -He was remanded in Luzira prisons and later released on court bail. -Hearing is ongoing.

Sn	Case Ref	Offence	Suspect	Brief facts	Police action	Money lost	STATUS
3.	CID Hqtrs E/157/2019	- Personation	Ntambi Ivan	It was alleged that during the month of January 2019, an unknown person created a fake Facebook account in names of the **UPDF Commander of Land Forces Gen Elwelu Peter** to solicit for money from soldiers and civilians.	-The suspect Ntambi Ivan was tracked and arrested from Kampala. -It was established that he also created other two Facebook accounts in names of **Allen Kagina** and **Hon Rebecca Kadaga**	Ugx. 1,000,000	-The suspect appeared at Buganda Road Court. - He was remanded in Luzira prisons and later released on bail. -Hearing is ongoing.
4.	CID Hqtrs E/209/2019	- Personation, - Electronic Fraud - Obtaining Money by false Pretenses	Kalele Geofrey	It is alleged that unknown person (s) created a fake Facebook account in the names of **Rt. Hon Rebecca Kadaga** the Speaker of Parliament and used it to defraud money from public promising them good jobs and appointments. The money would be received on Mobile Money number 0787253074.	-The suspect Kalele Geofrey male adult aged 24years, a technician was tracked and arrested from Iganga District.	Ugx. 333,000	-The suspect appeared at Buganda Road Court. - He is on remand in Luzira prisons. -Hearing is ongoing.

Sn	Case Ref	Offence	Suspect	Brief facts	Police action	Money lost	STATUS
5.	CID Hqtrs E/031/2020**.**	-Personation.	Kato Kibuule Andrew	It is alleged that between the months of August 2019 and November 2019, Unknown persons created a fake account on **LinkedIn** in the names of the **Hon Ruhakana Rugunda,** the Prime Minister of Uganda and used it to solicit money from the Public in the pretense of getting them government projects and Jobs. Money was being sent on tel:0708347026	The suspect Kato Kibuule Andrew was tracked and arrested from Zana, Entebbe Road.	Ugx. 1,300,000	-The suspect appeared at Buganda Road Court. -He is on remand in Luzira prisons -Hearing is ongoing.
6.	CID Hqtrs E/532/2020**.**	- Personation, - Electronic Fraud - Obtaining Money by false Pretenses	- Mutebi Mark Mubanda - Bategeki Idi	It is alleged that during the year 2019, Unknown persons created a fakebook account in the names of the Vice President of Uganda **H.E Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi** and used it to solicit money from the Public in the pretense of getting them government projects and contracts.	The two suspects Mutebi Mark Mubanda and Bategeki Idi were tracked and arrested from Kakumiro district.	Nil	-The two suspects appeared at Kakumiro Magistrate's Court and remanded. -Hearing is ongoing

1.2.17. Kidnap/Abduction

Kidnaps/abductions have been motivated by demand for economic gains, vengeance by lovers, extortion or self-gain from relatives and ritual purposes among others.

In 2019, a total of **159** cases of Kidnap were reported throughout the country compared to **184** cases reported in 2018, giving a 13.5% decrease. **117** cases were real kidnaps while **42** cases were that of self-kidnap.
By the end of the year, **99** cases were still under inquiry, **60** cases were taken to court, **07** cases secured convictions, **04** cases were dismissed while **49** cases were still pending in court. **46** cases were closed and put away.

A total of 185 persons were registered as victims of kidnap. Of these, 13 victims were killed, 57 victims were tracked and rescued by Police, 64 victims were released/abandoned by the alleged kidnapers, 48 victims/suspects of self-kidnap resurfaced by themselves while 03 victims were still missing by end of the year.

1.2.17.1. Ransom

In 2019, alleged kidnappers demanded as ransom, a total of Ugx. 414,940,000, USD 1,035,000, and Pounds 700.

Action taken to address Kidnaps/Abductions

i. Establishment of Kidnap Response Centre to respond to cases of kidnaps throughout the country,
ii. Prosecution of offenders, and
iii. Continuous community sensitisation against the vice, guard against leaving children unattended to, people not to accept lifts from strangers.

1.2.17.2. Some of the key Kidnap Cases investigated in 2019

i. Kanungu CRB 214/2019, Kidnap of Kimberley Sue Endecott and Jean Paul

On 2nd April, 2019 at around 1700 hours at Inshasha Wilderness Tourism Camp in Kanungu District, Kimberley Sue Endecott 35yrs, an American tourist and the driver one Jean Paul were kidnapped by four armed men and left an elderly couple, one Martin Julius and wife Barbel Julius. It is alleged that at about 2200hrs when the tourist did not return, the camp officials traced and met the two survivors. The alleged kidnappers used the phone of the

victims to negotiate and on 3rd April, 2019, demanded for a ransom of USD 500,000. The kidnappers released the victims on 7th April, 2019.

The following suspects; Memory Derick alias Alinitwe and Byamukama Alex alias Maimoto alias Dunia were arrested by the Congolese forces and handed back to Uganda for trial. The same group is alleged to have masterminded the kidnap of **09** victims within Kanungu.

ii. Mubende CRB 474/2019, Kidnap of Sengoba Jamada.

On 30th April, 2019 at 2100hrs, one Sengoba Jamada 05 years, staying with his grandfather, one Kayira Karimu 52 years, resident of Kyenda Village, Kitenga Sub County in Mubende District went missing from home. As the search was being conducted, a telephone call was received demanding for a ransom of Ugx. 3,000,000 to save the victim's life. The number was immediately tracked and the suspect arrested who led Police to an ant hill where the victim was recovered wrapped and hidden. The suspect Sserunkuma Sabiiti arrested, charged to court and pending trial.

Sengoba Jamada being recovered from an ant hill

1.2.18. Terrorism

There was **37.5%** (**10** cases) decrease in cases of terrorism reported in 2019 compared to **16** cases reported in 2018. By the end of the year, **02** cases were taken to court and were still pending in court.

The decrease in terrorism cases is attributed to;

i. Continuous patrols of both foot and motorised which have scared away the terrorists,
ii. Continuous surveillance and operations by the Counter Terrorism Police and the Joint Anti-Terrorism Taskforce, and
iii. Deployment of security personnel at the borders and use of PISCES system.

1.2.19. Trafficking in Persons

A total number of **120** incidents related to trafficking in persons were registered during the year 2019 as compared to **286** in 2018, giving a **32.8%** decrease. Incidents of internal trafficking were **30** while incidents of transnational trafficking were **90**.

Table 75: **Incidents of trafficking in persons in 2018 and 2019**

S/No.	Categories of Trafficking	No. of Incidents Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Internal	30	16	14
2.	Transnational	90	270	-180
	Total	**120**	**286**	**-166**

The reduction in the number of incidents of trafficking in persons was attributed to;

i. Establishment of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Desks across the borders, major entry and exit points leading to increased vigilance and identification of victims and perpetrators,
ii. Continued cooperation with the Office of the Director Public Prosecutions (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Department) which expeditiously handles cases of Human Trafficking,
iii. Strengthening border control and cooperation with neighbouring countries in handling cases of trafficking in persons,
iv. Partnering with various stakeholders in the fight against trafficking in persons such as The Human Trafficking Institute, International Justice Mission and Willow International,
v. Awareness campaigns and public sensitizations carried out through radio and TV talk shows, and
vi. Establishment of the coordination office in Trafficking in Persons at the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

1.2.19.1. Victims of trafficking in persons

A total of **455** victims of trafficking in persons in 2019 compared to **650** victims in 2018.

Table 76: **Registered numbers of victims of trafficking.**

S/No.	Categories of Trafficking	No. of Victims		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Internal	71	145	-74
2.	Transnational	384	505	-121
	Total	**455**	**650**	**-195**

Of the **455** victims of trafficking in persons, **71** were victims of internal trafficking (54 female juveniles, 13 male juveniles and 04 female adults) while **384** were victims of transnational trafficking (42 female juveniles, 02 male juveniles, 314 female adults and 26 male adults).

1.2.19.2. Classification of victims per circumstances of trafficking.

In 2019 the following categories of victims were handled;

i. Victims intercepted during trafficking were 255
ii. Rescued from exploitation were 164
iii. Registered but with clear updates were 06

Table 77: **Registered Victims in other Countries**

S/No.	Countries with registered victims	No. of Registered Victims	Rescued and returned back
1.	India	2,000	16
2.	Kenya	152	152
3.	United Arab Emirates	129	--
4.	Saudi Arabia	34	--
5.	Jordan	17	--
6.	Oman	15	--
7.	Iraq	13	--
8.	China	07	--
9.	Burundi	04	--
10.	Thailand	03	--
11.	South Sudan	03	--
12.	Kuwait	02	--
13.	Turkey	02	02
14.	United States of America	01	--
15.	Canada	01	--
16.	United Kingdom	01	--
	Total	**2,384**	**170**

From the table above, **2,214** victims were not yet rescued by the end of the year.

1.2.19.3. Death of Alleged Victims of Trafficking

By the end of 2019, five bodies of alleged victims of Human Trafficking were brought back to Uganda. **02** bodies came from Kuwait, **01** body from Oman and **02** bodies from Dubai. Investigations were instigated into the matter.

1.2.19.4. Forms of exploitation

The biggest number of victims of internal trafficking registered were the children from Karamoja region who were intercepted while on their way to Nairobi for labour exploitation while others were rescued from Nairobi Kenya already under exploitation. On the other hand, majority of the registered transnational victims were subjected to labour exploitation while others were subjected to sexual exploitation.

Table 78: **Forms of exploitation for the registered victims**

Type of trafficking	Forms of Exploitation	No. of Victims
Internal trafficking	Child Labour	23
	Sexual	13
	Use in illegal activities	11
Transnational trafficking	Child Labour	07
	Labour	311
	Sexual	17
	Both Sexual and Labour	02
Undetermined form of exploitation		61

1.2.19.5. Destination and Source Countries

Victims of trafficking from Uganda end up in countries like Kenya, India, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Jordan Oman, Iraq, China, Burundi, Thailand, South Sudan, Kuwait, Turkey, United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom among others.

a. Uganda as a destination country for foreign victims of trafficking

A total of **17** victims of trafficking from Burundi were intercepted or rescued from Uganda in 2019. Through the Office of the Prime Minister, they were handed over to the Burundian authority.

b. Most common recruitment areas in Uganda

Kampala and the surrounding districts in central Uganda plus parts of Eastern Uganda were the most recruitment and transit areas for human trafficking activities.

1.2.19.6. Common routes for human trafficking activities in 2019

a. Internal trafficking

i. Karamoja sub region to Teso sub region-Mbale-Busia/Malaba to Nairobi Kenya
ii. Kibale-Kyegegwa-Mubende-Kasanda-Mtyana to Kampala
iii. From refugee camps in west Nile and South western Uganda to surrounding districts and beyond for labour and sexual exploitation
iv. From other rural areas to urban centres and major towns for labour and sexual exploitation
v. From rural areas to Kampala for illicit acquisition of wealth and use in criminal activities.

b. Transnational trafficking routes

i. Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso, Kayunga, Jinja, Mpigi, Mbarara Masaka and other districts to foreign countries like Oman, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, India and Iraq among others through Entebbe International airport.
ii. Burundi-Rwanda-Tanzania through Western Uganda to Kampala then to Kenya and to Middle East countries for labour and sexual exploitation.
iii. Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan, DRC, Rwanda through Uganda to other foreign countries.

1.2.19.7. Prosecution Action

A total of **120** in 2019 cases were registered, out of these, **50** cases were taken to court, **15** cases secured convictions, **02** cases were dismissed, **33** cases were still pending in court while **70** cases were still under investigations by the end of the year.

58 persons were charged to court, out of whom **15** were convicted while **43** were still awaiting trial by the end of the year. Charges preferred against the suspects were: Aggravated Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons, conspiracy to Traffic for surrogacy purposes, Attempt to Traffic, Illegal Recruitment among others.

1.2.20. Land Fraud Cases

A total of **345** cases of land related crimes were reported in 2019 compared to **478** cases reported in 2018, giving a **27.8%** decrease.

Table 79: **Breakdown of land related cases**

S/No.	Crime Categories	No. of Cases Reported		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Obtaining Registration by False Pretenses	73	95	-22
2.	Forgery and uttering a false document	55	79	-24
3.	Obtaining Money by False Pretenses	51	83	-32
4.	Criminal Trespass	50	70	-20
5.	Concealing Title Deeds	32	40	-08
6.	Fraudulent Sale	27	26	01
7.	Unlawful Evictions	13	09	04
8.	Intermeddling	10	28	-18
9.	Forcible Detainer/Entry	06	03	03
10.	Malicious Damage	03	10	-07
11.	Theft of Land Titles	04	--	04
12.	Threatening Violence	04	--	04
13.	Conspiracy	03	--	03
14.	Unlawful assignment of Tenancy	02	--	02
15.	Other Offences	12	28	-16
	Total	**345**	**478**	**-133**

By the end of the year, a total of **294** cases were still under investigations, **83** cases were sent to DPP/RSA for legal guidance, **25** cases were taken to court, **03** cases secured convictions, **08** cases were acquitted/withdrawn, **02** cases were dismissed while **12** cases were still pending in court and **20** cases were closed and put away.

A total of **Ugx. 3,120,993,000** was lost as a result of obtaining money by false pretenses, out of these, **Ugx. 282,000,000** was recovered.

In 2019, **42** certificates of titles were recovered. Out of these, **39** were genuine titles while **03** were forged titles.

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CHAPTER TWO

CASE MANAGEMENT

2.0. Introduction

Case management is the process of handling a particular case from the time of reporting to the time of its disposal.

In 2019, a total of **215,224** cases reported to Police compared **238,746** cases reported in 2018, showing a reduction in the volume of crimes reported by **9.8%.**

Table 80: **Case management comparison**

S/No	Category	2019	2018
1.	Cases submitted to DPP/RSA	100,112	101,116
2.	Cases taken to Court	74,810	73,035
3.	Cases with convictions	22,105	22,263
4.	Cases with Acquittals	1,151	1248
5.	Cases with Dismissals	11,472	11,121
6.	Cases pending in Court	40,085	38,425
7.	Cases under Investigations	79,094	90,763

Reasons for the submission of few cases to court

Of **215,224** cases reported to Police in 2019, **74,810** cases were taken to court. This is attributed to;

i. Where cases are reported and suspects are not identified, not arrested or suspects are abroad waiting for extradition or deportation,

ii. Where cases are reported and complainants/victims loose interest and withdraw cases before being taken to court,

iii. Delay of expert reports to help the DPP/RSA form opinion, for instance
   a. Forensic audit
   b. Handwriting expert report,
   c. DNA analysis report,
   d. PPDA report,
   e. Ballistic report,
   f. Finger print report,
   g. Postmortem report in cases of murder,
   h. Sexual offences examination report, and
   i. Medical report in cases of assault.

iv. Cases reported as suspected murder and later postmortem indicate the victim died of natural causes,

v. Cases reported and later parties are advised to seek civil remedies,
vi. Cases where the victims and suspects agree to settle it out of court, and
vii. Delayed reporting of cases.

A total of **90,312** suspects were charged to court of whom, **81,677** were male adults, **2,479** were male juveniles, **24,048** were female adults and **377** were female juveniles**.**

A total of **219,060** persons were victims of crime, of whom **131,489** were male adults, **10,450** were male juveniles, **55,259** were female adults and **21,862** were female juveniles.

2.1. Crime Rate in 2019

According to UBOS statistical abstract 2018, the current population estimates is at **39,040,900** therefore giving a crime rate of:

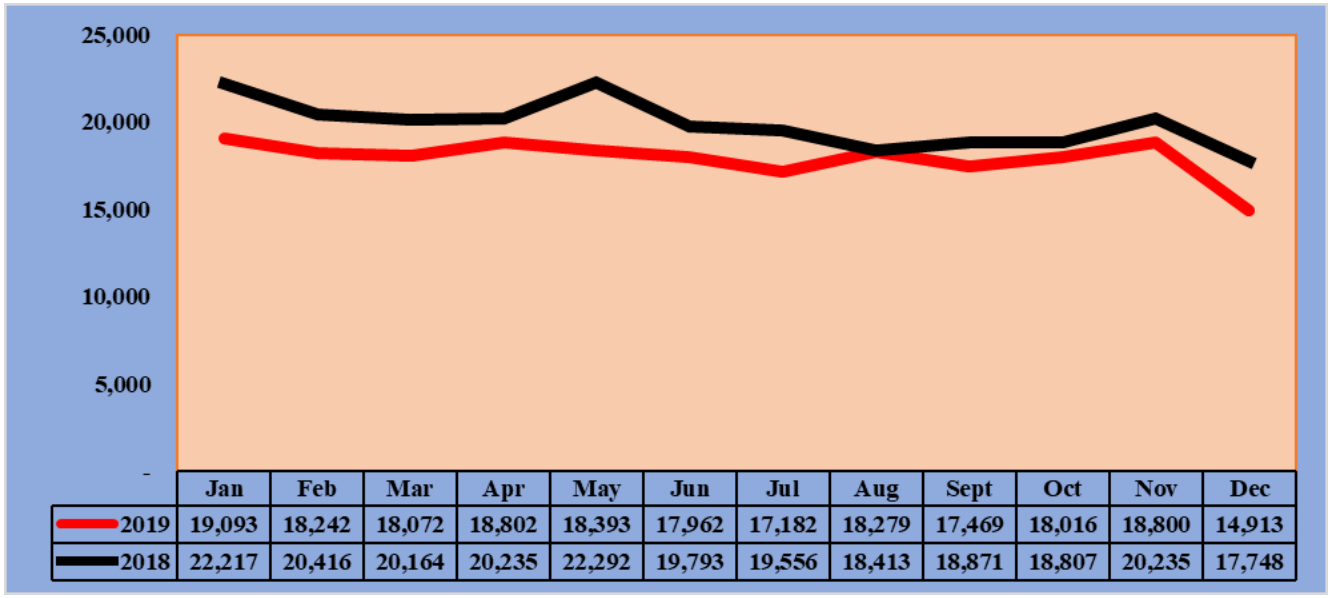
$$\frac{215{,}224}{39{,}040{,}900} \times 100{,}000 = 551$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **551** were victims of crime

2.2. Monthly Crime Trend

On average, **17,935** cases were reported to Police every month. January, 2019 recorded the highest number of crimes with **19,093** cases while December, 2019 recorded the lowest with **14,913** cases.

Figure 1: **Monthly Crime Trend**



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	19,093	18,242	18,072	18,802	18,393	17,962	17,182	18,279	17,469	18,016	18,800	14,913
2018	22,217	20,416	20,164	20,235	22,292	19,793	19,556	18,413	18,871	18,807	20,235	17,748

Table 81: **Leading Crimes, 2019**

S/No.	Crime Category	No. of Cases Reported
1.	Common Assaults	25,698
2.	Domestic Violence	13,639
3.	Defilement	13,613
4.	Threatening Violence	11,592
5.	Obtaining by False Pretences	10,598
6.	Criminal Trespass	7,920
7.	Cattle Stealing	7,665
8.	Malicious Damage to Property	7,541
9.	Thefts of Cash	6,479
10.	Burglaries	6,381

Table 82: **Regions leading in Cases Reported**

S/No.	Regions	Total Cases		Diff.
		2019	2018	
1.	Rwizi	13,527	15,690	-2,163
2.	North Kyoga	13,343	16,488	-3,145
3.	KMP South	12,559	11,582	977
4.	Greater Masaka	11,789	13,056	-1,267
5.	KMP North	11,777	11,475	302
6.	Aswa	11,172	15,839	-4,667
7.	Albertine	9,890	10,541	-651
8.	Bukedi	9,786	12,567	-2,781
9.	KMP East	9,640	9,185	455
10.	East Kyoga	9,516	10,768	-1,252
11.	Elgon	8,939	10,096	-1,157
12.	West Nile	8,758	11,041	-2,283
13.	Rwenzori West	8,642	8,318	324
14.	Kigezi	8,011	11,317	-3,306
15.	Greater Bushenyi	7,254	7,774	-520
16.	Busoga North	7,075	7,003	72
17.	Busoga East	6,546	6,582	-36
18.	Savannah	5,928	6,185	-257
19.	Wamala	5,650	6,238	-588
20.	Ssezibwa	5,647	5,039	608
21.	Katonga	5,585	7,444	-1,859
22.	Sipi	5,385	5,187	198
23.	Mt. Moroto	4,159	4,374	-215
24.	Kiira	3,465	4,708	-1,243
25.	North West Nile	3,341	2,733	608
26.	Rwenzori East	3,017	3,537	-520
27.	Kidepo	2,658	2,601	57
28.	C.I.D Headquarters	2,164	1,378	786

Table 83: **Districts/Divisions with highest number of Reported Crimes**

S/No.	Districts/Divisions	Total Cases		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Katwe Division	4,559	3,943	616
2.	Lira	4,256	6,726	-2,470
3.	Mbarara	3,896	5,262	-1,366
4.	Arua	3,754	4,961	-1,207
5.	Mbale	3,253	3,940	-687
6.	Old Kampala Division	3,157	2,431	726
7.	Kamuli	3,073	2,804	269
8.	Mukono Division	2,951	2,808	143
9.	Tororo	2,864	3,406	-542
10.	Luweero	2,815	2,779	36

2.3. Firearms and Ammunitions in 2019

During the period under review, **55** guns were reported lost, while **137** guns were recovered during the various operations against criminals throughout the country.

A total of **800** rounds of different ammunitions were reported lost, while **1,535** ammunitions were recovered.

Table 84: **Guns and Ammunitions Lost, Found and Recovered in 2019**

TYPE	GUNS		AMMUNITIONS	
	LOST	RECOVERED	LOST	RECOVERED
RPGs	1	1	-	-
SMGs	22	61	734	920
LMGs	-	0	-	1
G3	-	2	-	6
MK4	-	0	-	-
303 Rifle	6	11	11	90
Pistols (Star)	5	7	-	44
Pistols (Jericho)	1	1	-	-
Revolvers	-	3	-	15
Any Other	20	51	55	459
Total	**55**	**137**	**800**	**1,535**

2.4. Success Stories of Anti-Crime Infrastructure

(A). CCTV Cameras

The cameras were very instrumental in identification of suspects in the following cases;

i. **Katwe CRB 1422/2019, Kidnap and murder of Nagirinya Maria Gateni and Kitayimbwa Ronnie.**

Nagirinya's motor vehicle was seen on CCTV at Kinawataka being driven by one

of the suspects. The said pictured was shared by the PRO for the public to identify the suspects. **08** suspects were identified, arrested, charged and committed to high court for trial.

ii. **Katwe CRB 904/2019, Murder of Sekalala Damiano and Aggravated Robbery of a motorcycle.**

The CCTV camera near American Club at Makindye captured the two assailants carried on motorcycle entering the scene and shortly afterwards, the same camera captured the same assailants riding themselves as they left the scene. Four suspects were later arrested and charged to court,

iii. **Katwe CRB 1163/2019, Murder of Nkata Godfrey and Aggravated Robbery of Motorcycle at Makindye.**

The CCTV camera captured the assailants leaving the scene at Makindye near Perfect Motel riding the robbed motorcycle. Four suspects charged to court,

iv. **Old Kampala CRB 791/2019, Murder of Muwonge Derrick and Aggravated Robbery of a motorcycle,**

This took place at Mengo. The suspects were captured by a private CCTV near the scene which recorded the whole robbery and murder. The suspects were identified, arrested and charged to court,

v. **Rukungiri CRB 1373/2019, Murder of Nuwagaba Laban 22yrs, Mbabazi Rashid 20yrs and Aggravated Robbery of motorcycle**

On the 11th October 2019, the two; Nuwagaba Laban while riding motor cycle Reg. No. UEW 430Q was hired by Bwambale Bwacha Joshua and later murdered him at Katojo in Rukungri Municipality. Bwambale and the three others then rode the two motorcycles from Rukungiri to Kampala and were captured on the CCTV at Busega roundabout.

vi. **Kiboga CRB 545/2019, Aggravated Robbery of motorcycle UES 008G**

One Segujja Julius, a motorcyclist was hacked and his motorcycle Reg. No. UES 008G was robbed. A WT was sent to all stations and the Command Centre sited the said motor cycle Reg. No. UES 008G the photograph of the rider and the motorcycle, and

Mukono CRB 1743/2019, Aggravated Robbery of motor vehicle Reg. No. UBE 040A from Jogo village, Goma Division in Mukono District. The vehicle belongs to one Sumata Patrick. The said motor vehicle was recovered abandoned at Nansana. The suspects still at large.

(B). Forensic and Ballistic analysis of exhibits

The development of Forensic laboratory and finger printing of guns is one of the 12 anti-crime infrastructure which government came up with to fight against violent crimes. To date a number of cases have been investigated and have benefited from this capability such as;

i. Ntungamo CRB 1188/2019, Ntungamo CRB 1213/2019 and Ntungamo CRB 1256/2019 where two rifles were recovered. These guns were linked to Old Kampala CRB 790/2019 and Buloba CRB 255/2019 where the suspects had killed, Nankunda Nabasa Juliet and Mutyaba Hassan respectively and injured one Lukwago Twaha, a boyfriend to Nabasa. Suspects were identified, arrested and arraigned before GCM.

ii. The recovered firearm was linked to cases where six people namely Rwabagabo Francis, Nakato Kellen, Barwihahiwenki Leokodia Kizza, Ssendege Justus, Kyampire Evelyne and Mubiru Robert were murdered and assortment of items were robbed, the cases are;

   a. Murder and Aggravated Robbery at Kaliiro Trading Center 'B' and Kaliiro Zone 3 Vide Kaliro CRB 065/2019, Kaliro CRB 066/2019 and Kaliro CRB 067/2019,
   b. Lyantonde CRB 293/2019, Murder and Aggravated Robbery,
   c. Kaliiro CRB 051/2019, Aggravated Robbery, Lyantonde CRB 308/2019, Aggravated Robbery, and
   d. Lyantonde CRB 311/2019 Aggravated robbery.

Four suspects were identified, arrested and arraigned before GCM.

iii. The two rifles were recovered from Masanafu under Old Kampala CRB 143/2019 were submitted to the Police Forensics Directorate for analysis and were linked to;

   a. Katwe CRB 359/2019 the murder of Walugembe and robbery of Ugx 610,000 from Mwesigwa Mugongo Dennis,
   b. Kajjansi CRB 317/2019 Aggravated Robbery of Ugx 18,000,000 to the prejudice of Nalukwago Sanyu,
   c. Katwe CRB 935/2019 Aggravated Robbery to the prejudice of Osuma Kaya a Turkish National,
   d. Katwe CRB 916/2019, murder of Nalwadda Harriet and Nakabubi Maureen and aggravated robbery of unspecified amount of money, and

e. Mbale where No. 32831D/SGT Chemonges Fred was murdered and two other officers injured.

iv. In the following cases under inquiry, the same gun has been used. The same gun is still at large.

a. Mulago CRB 225/2017 where No. 500 SPC Mubiru Hussein and No. 169 SPC Karungi Moses attached to Mutundwe Police Station and driver Sengozi Edward a driver of Denovo Bakery were murdered at Kalerwe and Ugx. 34,732,900 robbed.

b. Nansana CRB 343/2019 murder and aggravated robbery at Cheap Hardware Nansana where four people were murdered, injured six others and robbed Ugx 385,000,000.

c. Kanyanya CRB 152/2019, murder of a security guard, one Okot Balson and aggravated robbery of cash unspecified amount of money.

v. In the murder of Nteireho Joshua and Merina Tumukunde vide Entebbe CRB 987/2019, the firearm used which was already finger printed, was quickly identified as a police firearm issued to Tourism Police under Counter Terrorism Directorate and was signed for by No. 60923 PC Taremwa Davis.

2.5. Convictions secured in 2019 in some of the high-profile cases reported in the previous years

a. Masaka CRB 621/2018, murder of Shafiq Kiggundu, Musinguzi Moses and aggravated robbery of gun and Ugx 450,000,000

On 1st July, 2018 at Muto Hardware shop in Masaka District, Shafiq Kiggundu a casual labourer and Musinguzi Moses a security guard and a reserve force were shot dead and cash amounting Ugx 450,000,000 was robbed. A total of seven suspects were arrested and charged in General Court Martial and three killer guns recovered. All have been convicted by General Court Martial, four of the accused persons were sentenced to death and three were sentenced to between 40 and 60years imprisonment.

b. Rakai CRB 123/2018, Murder of Kabuse Ibrahim and Aggravated Robbery of Ugx. 200,000

On the 2nd March, 2018, unknown suspects attacked one Komugisha Naume at her bar in Kacheera as she was attending to her clients. In the process they robbed her

of Ugx. 200,000 killing one of her clients called Kabuse Ibrahim, 45yrs.

c. Sembabule CRB 135/2018, Murder of Kemigisha Scovia and Walugembe Raphael

On the 3rd March, 2018, unknown suspects attacked one Byarugaba William, a resident of Mateete in Sembabule district at his shop, killing his wife, one Kemigisha Scovia, 36yrs and another person identified as Walugembe Raphael all residents of the same place.

i. Cartridges were picked from both scenes of Rakai CRB 123/2018 and Sembabule CRB 135/2018 and submitted to forensics.

ii. The same group later went on a robbery mission at Kyabakuza in motor vehicle and they were repulsed by the residents. Their motor vehicle number was marked and recovered from a garage in Nyendo. When the owner of the garage was arrested, he revealed that the said motor vehicle had been hired by Kawadwa Matia. On arrest of Kawadwa Matia, he revealed his associates as Serugo Paul, Byakatonda Joseph, Nsamba Julius and Katerega Quraisi.

iii. Two (02) SMG riffles were recovered from the home of Kawadwa Matia under the bed of his mother.

iv. 90 rounds of ammunitions were also recovered. Another magazine with 19 rounds recovered from Nsamba Julius

v. Five suspects were charged to General Court Martial Makindye as follows;

A1 Pte Serugo Thomas, a born of Masaka and team leader.
A2 Kawadwa Matia
A3 Nsamba Julius
A4 Katerega Quraishi
A5 Byakatonda Simon

vi. On 21st November 2019, hearing of the cases commenced by the Division Court Martial at the scene in Mateete, Sembabule where four suspects were tried.

They were all convicted and sentenced as follows;

i. A1 and A2 sentenced on all counts to 50 years on their own plea of guilt.
ii. A3 and A4 sentenced on all counts to 60 years after a full trial. Byakatonda Simon is yet to be prosecuted.

All sentences to run concurrently

d. CPS Kampala CRB 1471/2015, Murder of Betty Donah Katusabe

On the 21st October, 2015 at Pine Car Bond along Lumumba Avenue, in Kampala District, one Betty Donah Katushabe F/A was allegedly murdered by Muhammed Ssebuwufu, Godfrey Kayiza, Phillip Mirambe, Paul Tasingika, Yoweri Kitayimba, Shaban Otuddu and Damaseni Ssentongo. It is alleged that the deceased was kidnapped by the suspects from Bwebajja in Wakiso District and driven to Pine Car Bond. That the suspects were demanding the deceased Ugx. 9,000,000 for the motor vehicle she had taken and delayed to clear the balance. The suspects arrested the deceased and took her to Pine Car Bond on Lumumba Avenue thereafter assaulted the deceased to death. In the process, the victim's mobile phone valued at Ugx. 300,000 was robbed.

The suspects were charged of murder, kidnap with intent to murder and aggravated robbery of the victim's mobile phone. They were convicted and sentenced to 40 years for murder, 20 years for aggravated robbery and 30 years for kidnapping Katusabe with intentions of murdering her. They were also ordered to pay the family of Katusabe Ugx. 100 million. The sentences to run concurrently.

e. Katwe CRB 916/2019 Murder of Nakabubi Moureen and Nalwadda Harriet and Aggravated Robbery of UGX 6-7 Million

On the 10th June 2019, at around 2200hrs at Zana Cell, Makindye Sabago, Wakiso, while two mobile money operators namely Nakabubi Maureen and Nalwadda Harriet, left their place of work to their place of residence that is nearby, robbers who were waiting in a corridor, shot and killed both victims and robbed them of unspecified sum of money.

Four suspects; Pte Anichan Bob, Pte Mangusho Dennis, Mulunda Stanley alias Salongo Jumba Frank and Ntale Issa alias Ganja were arraigned before the General Court Martial charged with double murder and aggravated robbery. They were convicted and sentenced to death by hanging.

The four had also participated in three other cases where they murdered Walugembe Raphael, robbed Ugx. 18,610,000 from Mobile Money dealers. The cases are in General Court Martial.

Some of the other serious cases which were handled in 2019:

f. The 48 cases of war crimes committed by Joseph Kony and the Lord's Resistance Army.

Two accused persons are on trial as follows;

i. Dominic Ongwen being tried by the International Criminal Court at the Hague with war crimes and crimes against humanity, and

ii. Thomas Kwoyelo alias Latoni being tried at Gulu by the International Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda vide E/424/2009 with 93 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

g. Jamil Mukulu, the leader of Allied Democratic Front and other co-accused has;

i. Ten cases in High court for Busoga killing where **11** people were murdered,

ii. ADF activities in Western Uganda where a number of lives were lost since 1998 and a number of people abducted commanded by Jamil Mukulu, and

iii. Old Kampala CRB 141/2018 where Susan Magara was kidnapped and murdered.

2.6. Abuse of Bail

Introduction

Court bail is a constitutional right for the accused persons. This however, has been abused by the accused contributing to increase in backlog for all the agencies in the Criminal Justice System.

A total of **1,176** cases in which bail was granted between 2016 and 2019 were sampled from **53** Police Stations around the country.

1,207 suspects benefited from bail but did not report back leading to;

i. 459 cases being dismissed pending re-arrests.

ii. 717 cases had warrants of arrest issued for the suspects

Table 85: **Regions sampled where bailed was abused by suspects**

S/No	Regions Sampled	Number of Cases
1.	KMP North	203
2.	Bukedi	193
3.	Busoga East	104
4.	Greater Bushenyi	88
5.	North West Nile	88
6.	Rwenzori East	73
7.	North Kyoga	57
8.	West Nile	56
9.	CID Headquarters	46
10.	Katonga	45
11.	Savannah	43
12.	Wamala	42
13.	Kigezi	36
14.	Albertine	35
15.	Busoga North	29
16.	Rwenzori West	16
17.	Mt. Moroto	10
	TOTAL	**1,176**

CHAPTER THREE

ORGANISED CRIMINAL SYNDICATES BUSTED IN 2019

3.0. Introduction

In 2019, Organised Criminal Syndicates committed heinous crimes within the regions of Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area, Greater Masaka, Iganga, Njeru, Jinja and other areas.

With well guided investigations, **10** criminal syndicates were identified and dismantled as compared to **16** in 2018. This brings the total of criminal syndicates busted to **26**. The reduced number is due to the fact that other serial offenders arrested in 2018 are in custody.

Before these criminal syndicates were busted, they had;

i. Killed 17 people,
ii. Shot and injured 10 people,
iii. Robbed; Ugx. 267,622,300, three guns, 65 mobile phones, vanilla worth Ugx. 14,000,000, mobile money float worth Ugx. 2,900,000, seven motor vehicles, 12 pieces of African fabrics, six hoes, three handbags, five cartons of Leading waragi, seven pairs of gumboots, four flat screen TV sets, two Laptops, one iPad, one camera and one CCTV system, seven pairs of shoes, two laptop bags, four pairs of trousers, two travel bags, four bags containing clothes, two jackets, two pangas, one PLE result slip and,
iv. Kidnapped 13 people.

After busting and dismantling these criminal syndicates;

i. 60 members of these criminal groups were arrested, charged to court and remanded,
ii. Recovered 12 guns, 54 rounds of ammunitions, six motor vehicles, three motorcycles, four mobile phones, one mobile money tab and two laptop bags, and
iii. Impounded three motor vehicles used by criminals.

3.1. Nkurunziza Sam Criminal Gang.

This group operated in areas of Ntungamo, Old Kampala and Buloba. This group comprised of Kalenzi Rodgers 27yrs, Nuwagaba Obadia 47yrs, Nkurunziza Sam 49yrs, Tumwine Augustine 35yrs, Bahati Fred and Mbogo.

The group;

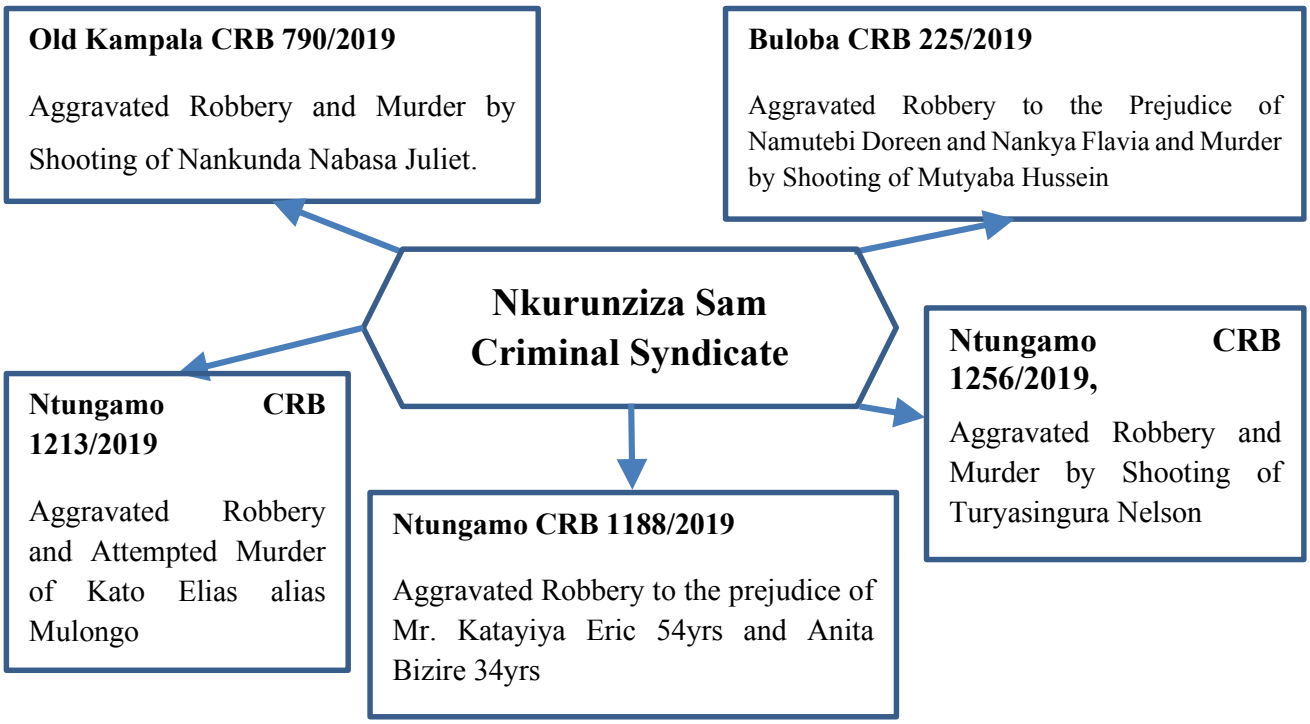
i. Killed three people,
ii. Robbed Ugx. 15,917,000, eight mobile phones, six hoes, 12 pieces of African

fabrics, two hand bags, and,

iii. Injured two people.

Later, they were identified, arrested and produced to court.

Figure 2: **Illustration showing Nkurunziza Sam Criminal Syndicate**



Achievement:

i. The group was dismantled, members arrested and charged of murder and aggravated robbery pending trial in the General Court Martial,

ii. Two rifles and 17 rounds of ammunitions was recovered. One recovered in a farm at Orubare cell, Central Division, Ntungamo Municipality in Ntungamo District and one recovered from Kampala,

iii. Three motorcycles registration numbers UEP 705S, UEX 653G and UEL 395W which were used as means of transport by the robbers recovered, and

iv. Facial masks, two laptop bags suspected to have been used to carry the guns and two mobile phones were also recovered.

3.2. Mwebaze – Kakuru Criminal Gang (Lyantonde Gang)

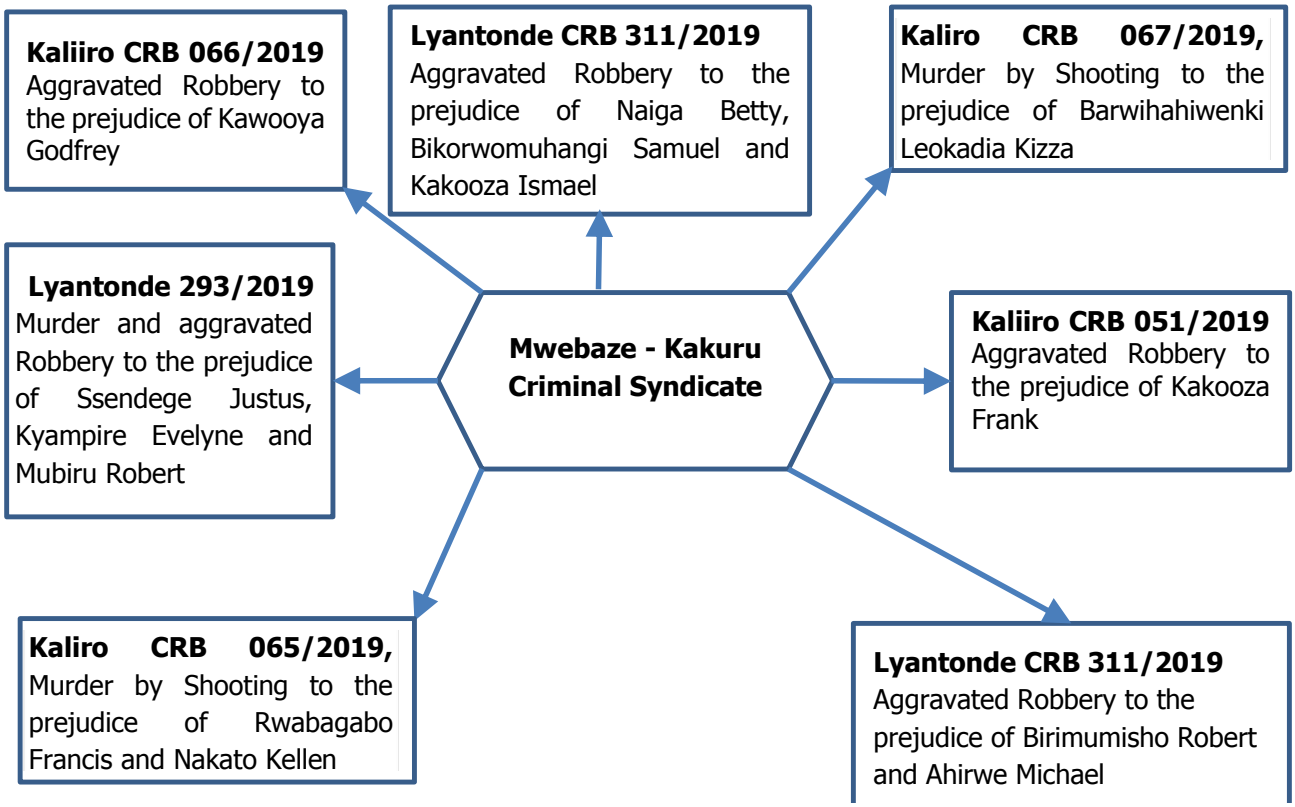
This group operated in the areas of Lyantonde in Greater Masaka Region. It comprised of Mwebaze Nathan, Kakuru Benon, Ninyesiga Eliad and Kasigaire alias Boy. They committed a number of crimes which left;

i. Six people killed, and

ii. Robbed Ugx. 7,130,000, two mobile phones, five cartons of Leading Waragi, five pairs of gumboots and assortment of merchandise,

The group was later identified, arrested and charged to the General Court Martial.

Figure 3: **Illustration showing Mwebaze - Kakuru Criminal Syndicate**



Achievement:

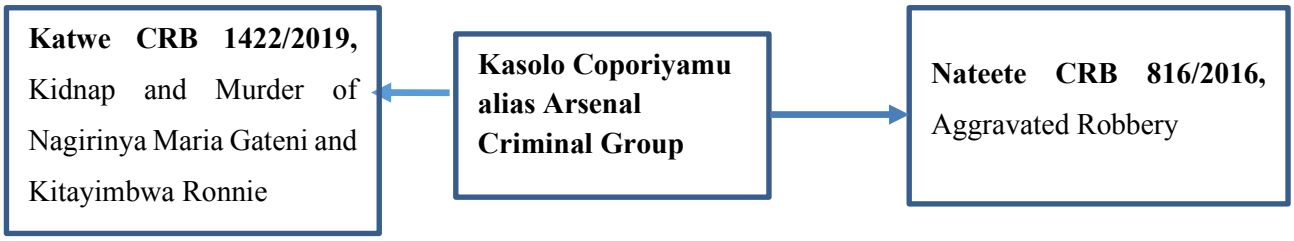
i. The group members were arrested, charged before the General Court Martial in Makindye and remanded, and

ii. One SMG rifle No. UG UPDF 4813402 with 29 rounds of ammunitions recovered.

3.3. Kasolo Coporiyamu alias Arsenal Criminal Group

This group comprised of the following; Kasolo Coporiyamu alias Arsenal 27yrs, Lubega Johnson alias Ettoo alias Manomano alias Rasta 20yrs, Kalyango Nasif alias Muwonge 22yrs, Kiseka Hassan alias Masada 29yrs, Kateregga Sadat alias Baros, Mpanga Sharif alias Shafiq, Okori Raymond alias Marcos, Isaac Kikyusa, and Fred. This group kidnapped and murdered Nagirinya Maria Gateni and Kitayimbwa Ronnie whom she had asked to drive her home. They also robbed her motor vehicle and mobile money from the phones of the two victims.

Figure 4: **Illustration showing Kasolo Coporiyamu Criminal Syndicate**



Achievement

All the group members arrested, charged to court and remanded and committed to high court for trial except Isaac Kikyusa and one only identified as Fred who are still at large.

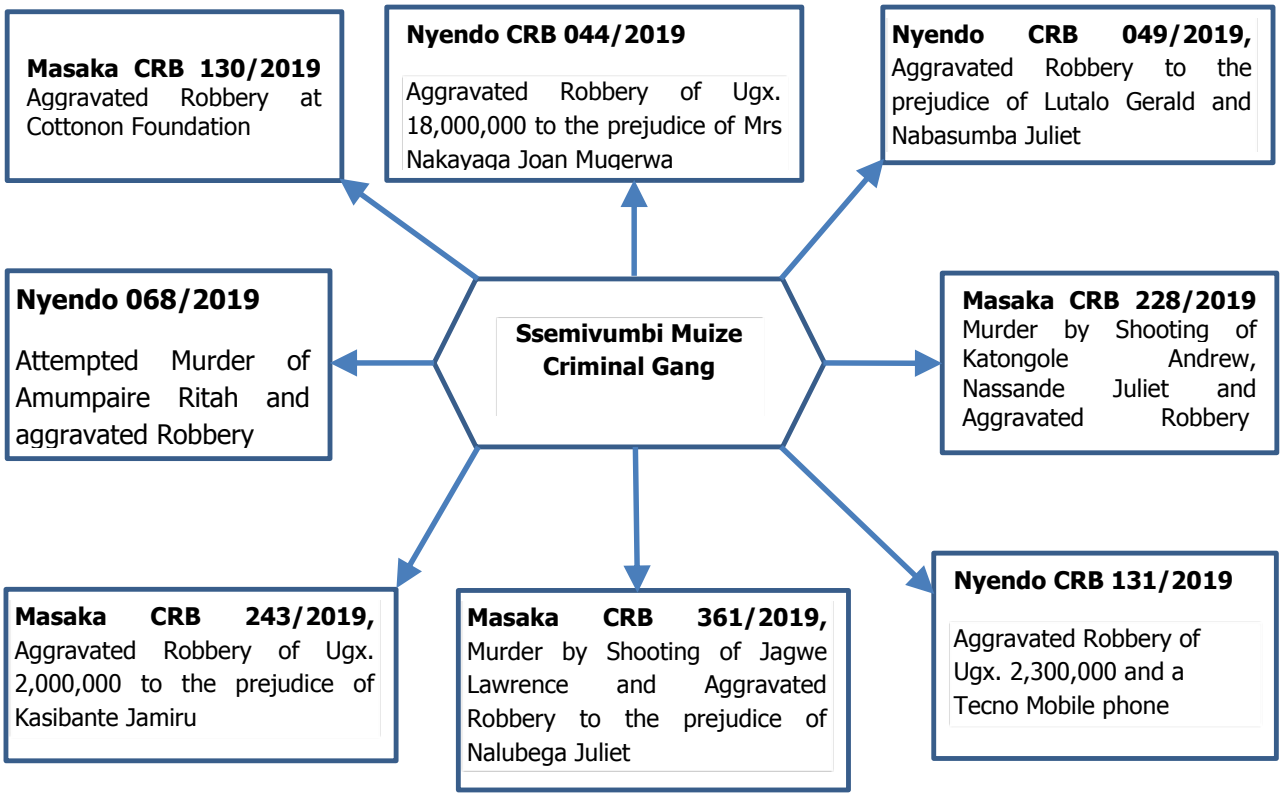
3.4. Ssemivumbi Muize Criminal Gang (Masaka - Nyendo Group).

This criminal gang operated in the areas of Nyendo and Masaka between February and May, 2019. It carried out series of aggravated robberies. The group consisted of Ssemivumbi Muize alias Asuman, Safari Innocent alias Ndagijimana Donatien (Congolese National) and Ndagije Christopher. They were later identified, arrested and charge to General Court Martial pending hearing of their cases. By the time the group was busted, they had committed eight cases in the areas they operated.

The group;

i. Shot and killed two people,
ii. Shot and injured three people, and
iii. Robbed Ugx. 30,005,000, two phones, three motor vehicles.

Figure 5: **Illustration showing Ssemivumbi Muize Criminal Syndicate**



Achievements

i. One SMG recovered from the group,

ii. Cartridges were recovered in all the eight scenes, submitted for forensic analysis and were all linked to the recovered firearm,

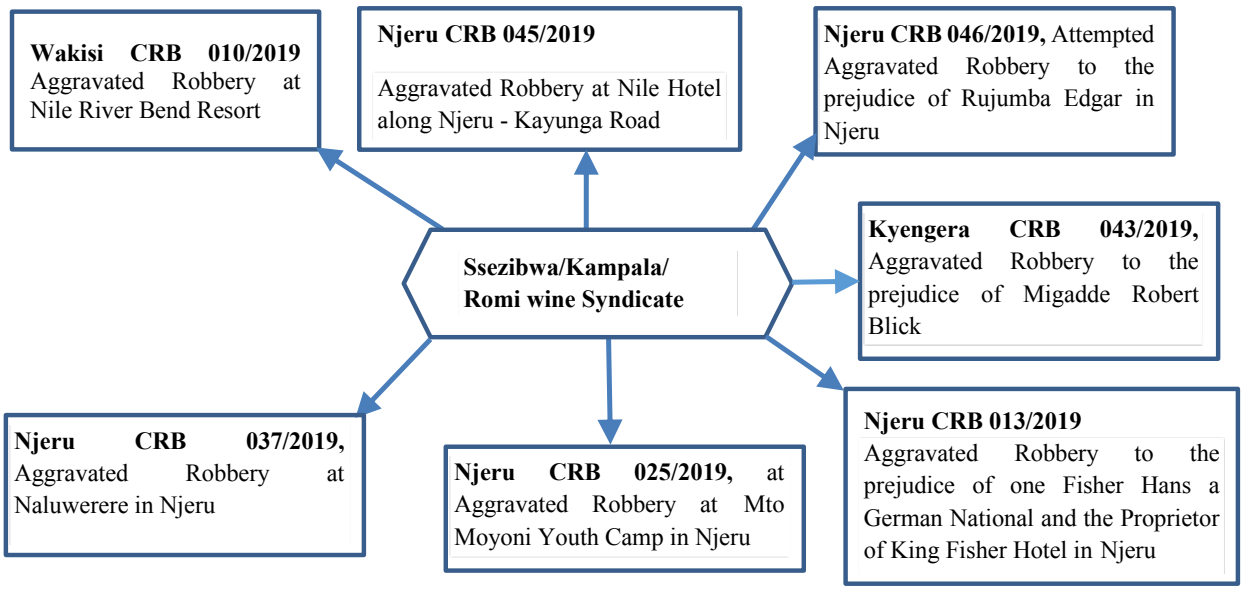
iii. Two suspects namely; Ssemivumbi Muize alias Asuman and Ndagigye Christopher were arraigned at the General Court Martial in Makindye.

3.5. Ssezibwa/Kampala/Romi wine/Kyengera Syndicate

This criminal gang carried out robberies in Kampala, Wakiso, Buikwe-Njeru Town Council, Masaka, Gulu, Arua, Paidah, Kagadi, Mbale, Palisa, Busia, Kyegegwa and Kyenjojo. It comprised of Lubega Swaibu alias Matovu Latif alias Tifu alias Semigo, Juma Sekayingo, Sembatya Fred alias Kemigisha alias Zed alias 2Pac, Lwanga Painento alias Brian and Kyagaba Ivan alias Julius.

The group robbed Ugx. 2,100,000, four motor vehicles, two guns, two flat screen TV Sets, three mobile phones, one laptop, one camera and one Ipad. They were later identified, arrested and charged to court.

Figure 6: **Illustration showing Ssezibwa/Kampala/Romi wine Criminal Syndicate**



Achievements

i. All the five suspects were arraigned before the General Court Martial and remanded,
ii. The four guns; 02 SAR, Mark 4 and a Star Pistol were recovered,
iii. The four motor vehicles robbed were recovered, and
iv. Three other motor vehicles owned by the gang were impounded.

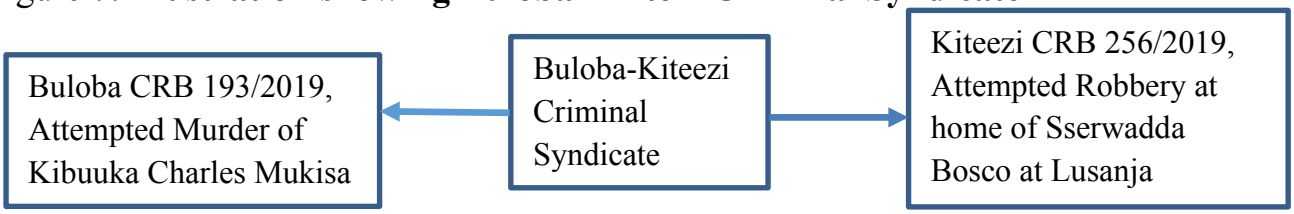
3.6 Buloba-Kiteezi Criminal Syndicate

This group operated in the areas of Kasangati, Wakiso, Mukono and Nsangi. The members of this group were; Muwonge Yunusu, Byamukama Nicholas alias Amanda, Ssendagala Mawejje Mathias, Gordon Bright, Katto Adam, Tumusiime Rogers alias Roger, Ssewankambo Meddi, Ssekyanzi Dennis, Kwizera Marecel, Kalali Muhhamad, Ssenyonjo Amidu alias Moon and Mawanda Sherif.

The group;

i. Robbed Ugx. 3,600,000, two flat screen TV sets, three mobile phones, one apple laptop,
ii. Injured two people, and
iii. Dismantled and robbed a residential CCTV system.

Figure 7: **Illustration showing Buloba - Kitezi Criminal Syndicate**



Achievements

i. The criminal gang was dismantled,
ii. All the members of the gang were arrested, charged to court and remanded,
iii. Two mobile phones recovered from the dead robber, and
iv. Motor vehicle Reg. No. UAZ 773H Toyota Klugger used by the robbers was recovered.

3.7. Iganga – Kamuli - Entebbe Criminal Syndicate

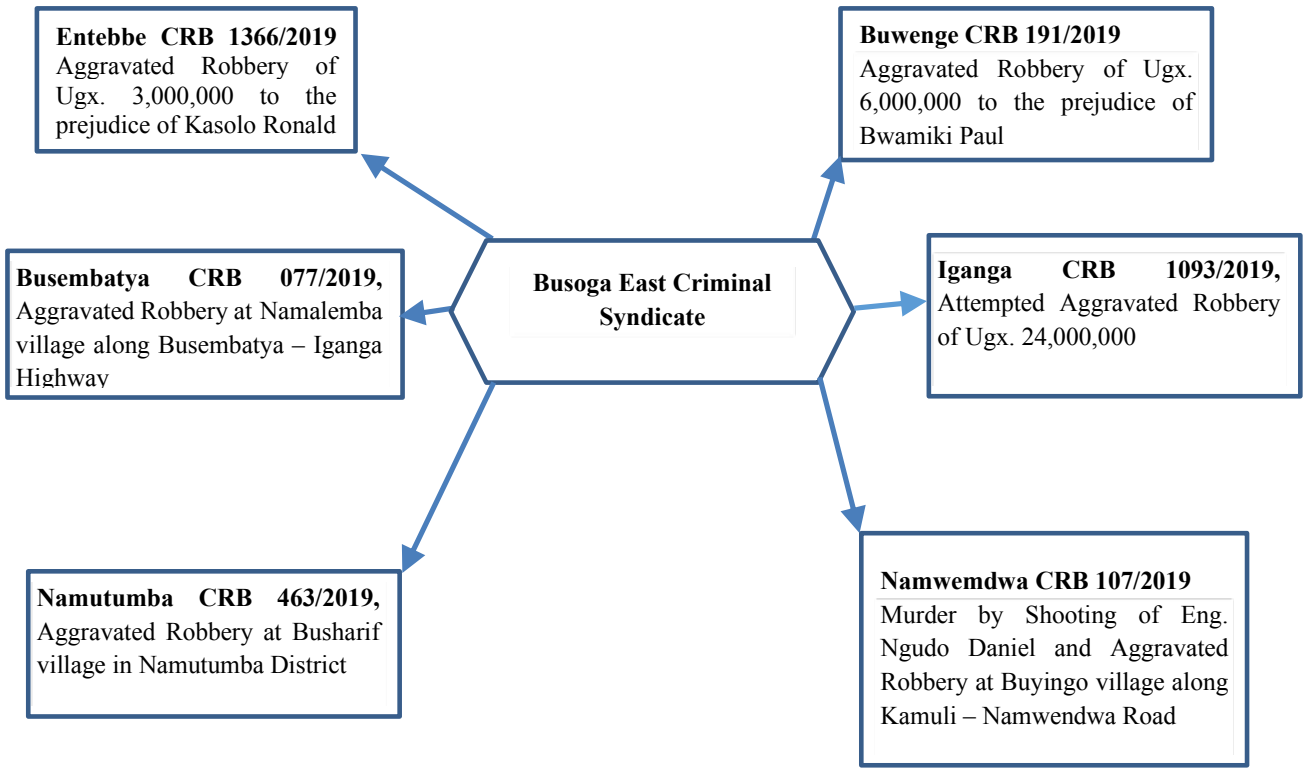
This criminal group which operated in areas of Busoga East consisted of RA 229761 Pte Khayeki Ivan Wamono, Ayub Isabirye alias Waiswa, Elingente Samuel alias Sam, Musasizi Alex alias Emma, Sharif Muhamed alias Medie, Magezi Emmanuel alias Emma, Kikonyogo Jordan, Emoit Joseph, Mpanga Samuel alias Sam, Tezikoma Lawrence alias Daddy alias Mutoto Eric and Tabule Joseph.

The group had;

i. Robbed Ugx. 33,000,000, one mobile money agent tab,
ii. Shot and killed one person, and
iii. Injured one person.

On their own confessions and Call Data Records, investigations placed them on the scenes.

Figure 8: **Illustration showing Iganga – Kamuli - Entebbe Criminal Syndicate**



Achievements

i. All the members of this group were arrested and hence dismantled,
ii. Two AK 47 Rifles were recovered,
iii. A tab used by mobile money agent in Buwenge recovered, and
iv. All the suspects have been charged to court.

3.8. Kyengera - Nsangi Criminal Syndicate

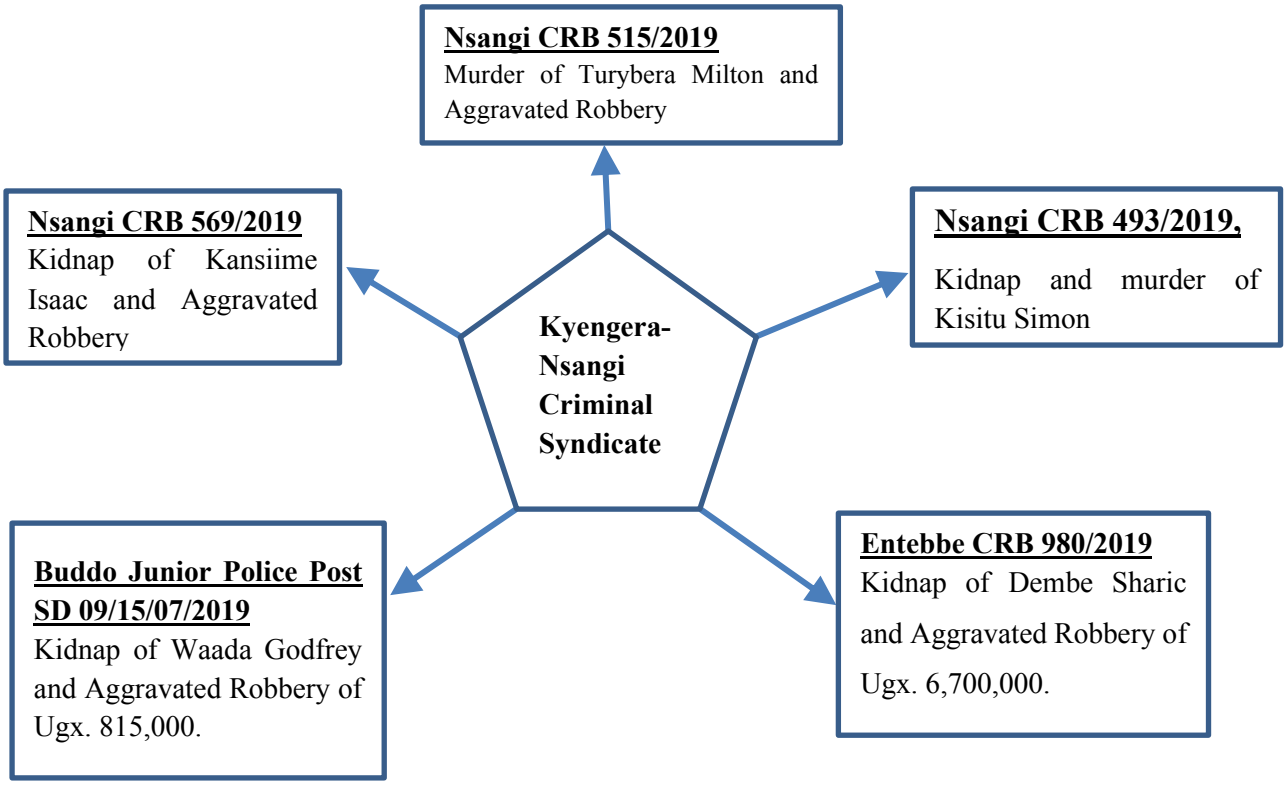
This criminal group operated mainly around Nsangi, Kyengera Town Council in Wakiso District. The group consisted of No. 65519 PC Ssegawa Isaac, Asiimwe Owen, Baguma Bashir and one only identified as Innocent who is still at large.

The group had;

i. Kidnapped and robbed four people,
ii. Killed two people, and
iii. Robbed Ugx. 7,795,000 and two mobile phones.

They were later identified, arrested and charged to court. By the time of their arrest, they had committed five serious crimes.

Figure 9: **Illustration showing Kyengera - Nsangi Criminal Syndicate**



Achievements

i. All the members of this group except one only identified as Innocent were arrested and hence dismantled,

ii. Motor vehicle Reg. No. UBB 267R, a Toyota Premio used by robbers recovered and exhibited, and

iii. The suspects have been charged to court.

3.9. Queen Elizabeth National Park Criminal Syndicate

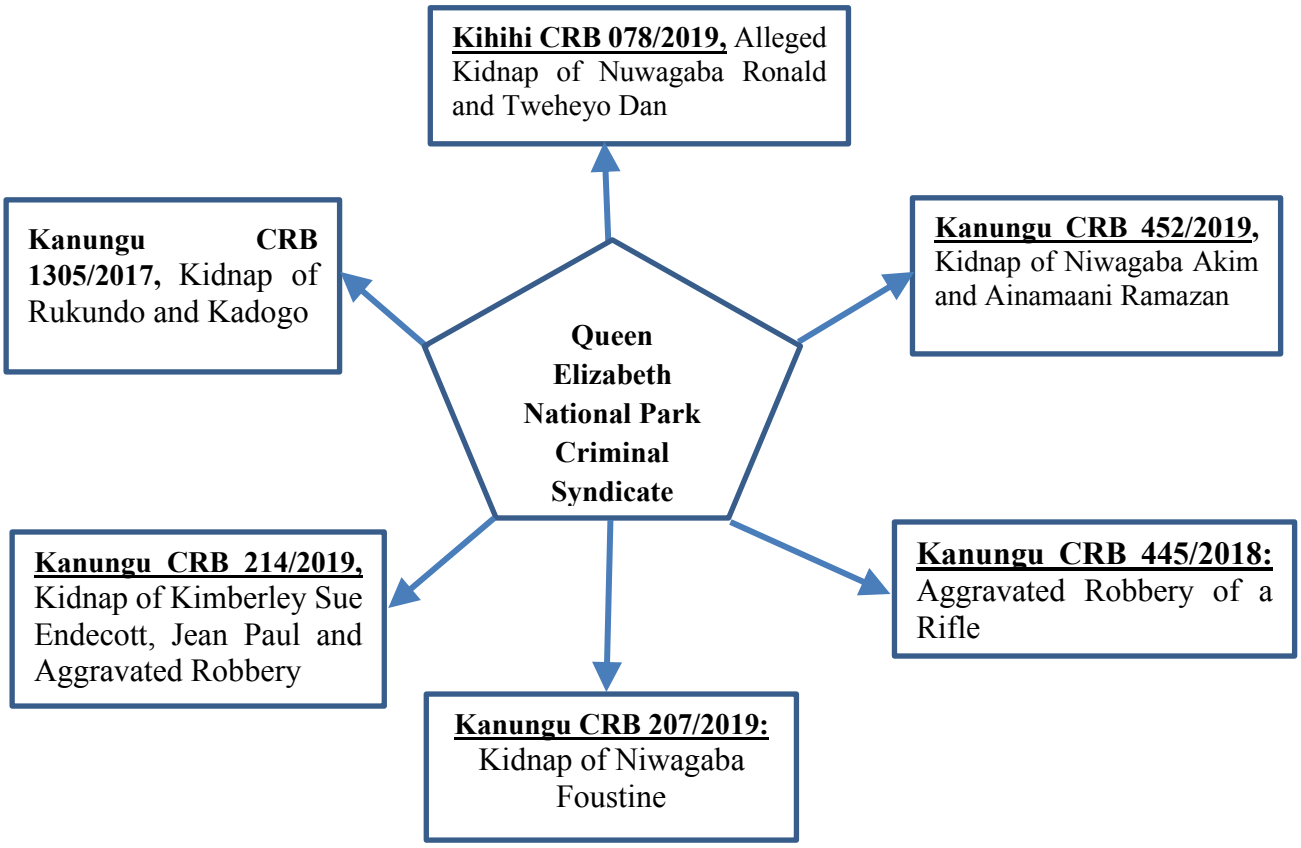
The group began as poachers in the Queen Elizabeth National Park, graduated into Kidnap and Robbery on tourists, business community exporting goods through the Park and kidnap of local people for ransom. It was under the command of Byamukama Alex alias Maimoto alias Dunia. Other members of the group include; Memory Derick alias Alinitwe, Saturday Alex, Byaruhanga Alex, Oleria and Kasongo.

At the climax of their criminal activity, the group kidnapped and American tourist and Ugandan tour guide, held them in DRC. They demanded for ransom in US Dollars.
The group had in total;

i. Kidnapped nine people,
ii. Robbed one gun, and
iii. Shot and injured one person.

The group was later identified, some member arrested and it disintegrated. Byamukama Alex alias Maimoto alias Dunia is currently in prison in Kinshasa - DRC, Oleria and Kasongo are at their homes in Goma in the DRC, while Byaruhanga crossed to Rwanda.

Figure 10: **Illustration showing Queen Elizabeth National Park Criminal Syndicate**



Achievements

i. Memory Derick alias Alinitwe was arrested from the Democratic Republic of Congo and brought back to Uganda for trial.

ii. Byamukama Alex alias Maimoto alias Dunia is currently in prison in Kinshasa – DRC

iii. The group was dismantled.

3.10. Bundibugyo – Kibiito/Bunyangabu – Kasese Criminal Syndicate

This criminal group operated in areas of Bundibugyo, Kibiito in Bunyangabu District and Kasese. The group comprised of 11 members namely; Katundu Justus alias Kasenya,

Lhukando Morris, Munaabya Patrick alias Kawarata, Kule Surage alias Kabako, Bwambale Bashir, Thembo Aaron, Bwambale Moses, Mande Erisa, Mumbere Edward alias Kawarata, Baluku Yokania and Masereka Shem alias Muvuzo. The group committed 22 crimes, operated with two firearms and a baton.

Before the group was dismantled, they had;

i. Shot and killed one person
ii. Shot and injured two people
iii. Robbed; Ugx. 167,791,300, 45 Mobile phones, Vanilla worth Ugx. 14,000,000, Mobile money floats worth 2,900,000, 04 bags containing clothes, 07 pairs of shoes, 04 pairs of trousers, 02 pairs of gumboots, 02 laptop bags, 02 travel bags, 02 jackets, 02 pangas, 01 PLE result slip and 01 handbag.

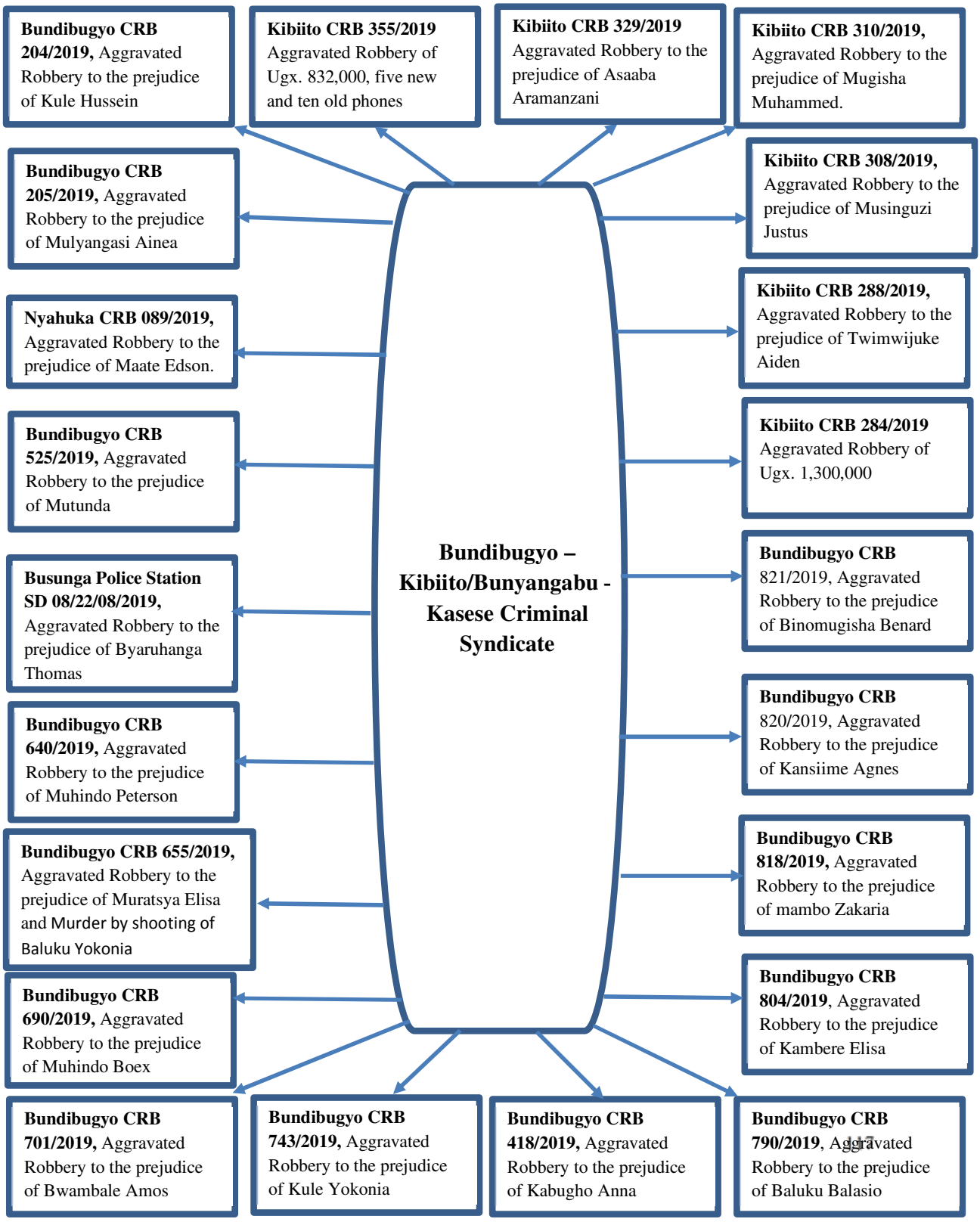
Ballistic analysis of the cartridges and live ammunitions, placed the two guns and robbers in the various scenes in Bundibugyo, Kibiito in Bunyangabu District.

The group was later identified, arrested and charged to General Court Martial.

Achievements

i. The criminal group was dismantled. All members of the group were arrested except Masereka Shem alias Muvuzo who is still at large.
ii. A total of 15 people were arrested and charged. 09 were charged at the General Court Martial, 05 were charged at civilian court while Baluku Gad was exonerated.
iii. Two guns serial numbers UPDF 56-5201385 with 08rounds and 1979^3306 were recovered from the areas of Bubukwanga Sub county and Ntotoro sub county of Semuliki National Park in Bundibugyo.

Figure 11. **Illustration showing Bundibugyo – Kibiito/Bunyangabu – Kasese Criminal Syndicate**



CHAPTER FOUR

SUPPORT DIRECTORATES, UNITS AND POLICE ATTACHMENTS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

4.0. Introduction:

Uganda Police Force has Specialised Units handling specific areas of Policing. These include the Directorate of Police Health Services, Directorate of Forensic Services, Directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations, Canine, Marines, UPF Air wing, Police Mineral Protection Unit, Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit, National Environment Management Authority Police, Agriculture Police, Flying Squad Unit and Police attachments in other Agencies of Government.

4.1. Directorate of Police Health Services

The Directorate handles activities to support investigations. These activities include; postmortem examinations, exhumations, examination of victims of sexual assault, accidents, assaults in general, examination of suspects of capital offences like murder, terrorism, defilements, aggravated robbery, Kidnap with intent to murder among others.

In 2019. A total of **93,358** medical examinations were carried out compared to **75,062** carried out in 2018, giving an increase of **24.3%.** These examinations were carried in both government and private health facilities coordinated by Directorate of Police Health Services.

Table 86: **Breakdown of Medical examinations carried out**

S/No.	Examinations carried out	No. of Examinations	
		2019	2018
1.	Examination of victims	71,862	53,973
2.	Examination of suspects	12,811	12,263
3.	Postmortem examination	8,685	8,826
	Total	**93,358**	**75,062**

4.2. Canine (K-9) Unit

A total of **7,573** trackings were carried out in 2019 compared to **8,619** trackings conducted in 2018. In the period under review, **3,510** arrests were made of whom, **3,337** were adults (2,850 males, 487 females) and **172** juveniles (152 males, 20 females).

Canine evidence was used against **1,303** persons taken to court out of whom, **527** persons were convicted. A total of **1,469** exhibits were recovered through the use of K9 to support investigations.

Table 87: **Tracking done by canine**

		JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	JUL-SEPT	OCT-DEC	Total
01	No. of Trackings performed	1,290	2,094	2,320	1,869	**7,573**
02	Number of Persons Arrested	733	645	1,095	997	**3,510**
	(i) Males	612	561	908	769	**2,850**
	(ii) Females	104	65	211	107	**487**
	(iii) Juveniles	17	18	16	121	**172**
	(001) Males	15	16	13	109	**153**
	(002) Females	02	03	03	12	**20**
03	No. of persons taken to Court	212	214	544	333	**1,303**
04	No. of persons convicted	69	73	199	186	527
05	No. of exhibits recovered	388	307	337	437	1,469

Canine conducting search in a vehicle

4.3. Directorate of Forensic Services

The UPFs Directorate of Forensic Services is tasked with the application of scientific techniques in the detection of crime and the application of these techniques to prevent and deter commission of future crimes.

The Directorate through its Department of Cyber Crime and Digital Forensics received 237 requests for forensic processing.

Table 88: **Requests for forensic processing**

S/No.	Requests	No. of Requests
1.	Mobile Forensics	133
2.	CCTV Footage Analysis	73
3.	Computer Forensics	23
4.	Digital Intelligence	05
5.	Call Data Analysis	03
	Total	**237**

The Department of Criminal Identification which is responsible for processing all crime scene photography, populating the finger print database and maintaining the criminal record of all suspects processed a total of 27,710 scenes of crime throughout the country.

Table 89: **Scenes of crime processed**

S/No.	Scenes Processed	No. of Scenes
1.	Theft	4,823
2.	Breaking Offences	4,730
3.	Malicious Damage	2,897
4.	Criminal Trespass	2,148
5.	Murder	1,963
6.	Defilement	1,502
7.	Robbery	1,292
8.	Sudden Death	882
9.	Cattle Stealing	834
10.	Theft of Motor Vehicles	811
11.	Arson	585
12.	Stealing from Motor Vehicle	752
13.	Suicide	456
14.	Rape	360
15.	Accidents	289
16.	Attempted Murder	252
17.	Injuring Animals	232
18.	Poisoning	132
19.	Infanticide	100
20.	Other Offences	3,507
	Total	**27,710**

The Department of Questioned Documents examines documents scientifically to determine erasures, alterations, ink analysis, paper analysis, handwriting and signatures. In 2019, a total of **593** requests for questioned documents were received. Out of these, **375** were processed while **218** were still pending.

The Department of Ballistics and Toolmarks is responsible for responsible for examination of firearms and suspected stolen motor vehicles. In 2019, the department received **183** requests for firearms examinations and **234** requests for motor vehicle examination. By the end of the year, only **22** requests had not been concluded.

4.4. Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit

Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit was created to enforce the Water Act cap 152. It handles offences namely illegal connections, water bypass, tampering with water works, theft of water meters, meter removal, meter reversal, unlawful taking of water and meter vandalism among other crimes.

Activities During the year 2019, operations were conducted and a total of **540** cases were registered compared to **627** cases registered in 2018. Of these, **183** cases were still under inquiry, **343** cases were concluded where defaulters paid NWSC and they are reconnected back on water supply and fines amounting to Ugx **352,317,000** were paid to the corporation.

Table 90: **Offences Handled by Water Loss and Prevention Police Unit**

S/No.	Offences	No. of Cases	
		2019	2018
1.	Illegal Reconnections	140	101
2.	Meter bypass	62	--
3.	Meter Reversal	59	60
4.	Tampering with Water Works	58	53
5.	Meter Removal	44	94
6.	Meter Vandalism	34	36
7.	Illegal Connections	17	--
8.	Theft of Water Meter	06	08
9.	Water bypass	--	140
10.	Unlawful Taking of Water	--	40
11.	Other Crimes	120	95
	TOTAL	**540**	**627**

Most of the clients commit offences of illegal water use and they are fined by NWSC

upon which they pay the fines. Few customers who wish for prosecution are taken to utility court at Buganda Road.

A total of **08** suspects charged at Utility Court - Buganda Road, **06** were convicted and **02** were still awaiting trial by the end of 2019.

4.5. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Environmental Protection Police Unit was launched in December 2011 to support environmental protection agencies and departments of Government in the enforcement of Environmental Laws and Regulations. It is mandated among others to:

i. Detect and prevent environmental crimes, and

ii. Enforce compliance with environmental Laws and Regulations.

The enforcement covers noise and water pollution, wetland and Lake shore degradation, sand mining and forest degradation.

4.5.1. Noise Pollution Regulation

In the process of protecting the public from excessive noise emissions, EPPU undertook a number of activities ranging from noise pollution monitoring, issuance of noise regulation guidelines, warning notices, confiscation of noise emitting equipment and prosecution of offenders as follows;

i. A total of 122 music concerts, events and functions were issued with noise pollution guidelines to be followed during events dates. EPPU also maintained presence at some of these events to safeguard against violations.

ii. A total of 72 complaints were received regarding noise pollution from various areas across the country. EPPU accordingly responded through the issuance of warning letters/notices to the proprietors of these facilities prohibiting them from the acts of excessive noise emissions. Proprietors of these facilities were also provided with guidelines on the noise control best practices. Follow up monitoring was conducted to ensure compliance. Proprietors of non-compliant facilities who ignored earlier warnings were arrested are currently undergoing prosecution in various courts of law across the country, but mainly in Kampala Metropolitan area.

iii. A total of 145 night follow up inspections were conducted onto facilities that had earlier on been issued with warning letters/notices in order to assess their level of compliance. From these follow-up inspections, decisions were reached to confiscate the sound equipment of non-compliant facilities.

iv. A total of 22 facilities had their sound equipment confiscated due to non-compliance to the noise regulation standards. Most of these facilities had disregarded the warning letters/notice issued to them following complaints.

Table 91: **Summary of EPPU/NEMA activities on Noise Pollution in 2019**

S/No	Action Taken	No. of Actions Taken
1.	Community sensitisation events	305
2.	Night inspection for noise pollution	145
3.	Music Concerts/Events regulated	122
4.	Facilities issued with warning notices	72
5.	Upcountry enforcements	62
6.	Music Equipment Confiscated for noise pollution	22
7.	Orders/Notices issued	02

A total of **157** criminal cases were instituted against violation of environmental laws in which **207** suspects were arrested. A total of **Ugx. 24,150,000** was paid as fines.

4.5.2. Wetlands and Lakeshores Degradation

Wetland degradation includes activities such as reclaiming wetlands through murram dumping, vegetation clearance, construction of illegal structures, sand mining, violations of Environmental Impact Assesment guidelines, commencing projects in wetlands without approval from NEMA. Acts of degradation were rampant at various fragile ecosystems such as Kyetinda Wetland, Lubigi Wetland, Kyewaga Lakeshores, Lwera Wetland, Kasanje Wetland, Okole Wetland and Mpigi Wetlands. In protecting wetlands, lakeshores and Riverbanks;

i. EPPU undertook to restore the degraded parts of Rufuha wetland system in Ntungamo District, River Kafu in Kyankwanzi and Kiboga districts by re-opening drainage channels which had been blocked as a result of crop growing, cutting down eucalyptus trees and demolition of illegal structures that were erected in wetlands.

ii. EPPU restored part of Okole wetland system and Arocha wetland system in Lira District. A number of illegal structures were demolished and gardens of crops (alien species) slashed down and trees cut down.

iii. A total of 161 degrading activities of murram filling in wetland areas, vegetation clearance and commencement of various development activities (like construction of buildings) in wetlands without approval from the relevant

authority in the fragile ecosystems were stopped in various places across the country such as Lubigi-Kyengera in Kampala-Wakiso Districts, Mussa Village in Mpigi District, Lira, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Oyam and Mbale Districts among others.

A site at Lubigi Wetland that was restored in 2018, being re-encroached through erecting a make shift church by a pastor of Congolese Nationality.

4.5.2.1. Sting Operations to Curb Unregulated Sand Mining

Illegal sand mining (especially at Lwera Wetland and around Entebbe) attracted public outcry in 2017, Prompt action was taken by NEMA with the support of EPPU to address the matter. However, the year 2019 saw a resurgence of illegal sand mining in Lwera, Entebbe, Mukono as well as other parts of the country.

The operations focused on Kampala Metropolitan Area and parts of Greater Masaka. The following were some of the outcome;

i. One notorious illegal sand miner called Obi-Ipenyi Cyril of Nigerian nationality was arrested and detained at Kasanje Police Station. Because of frequent disruptions by EPPU, this degrader finally gave up and went back to Nigeria,
ii. Three trucks were impounded within Kasanje,
iii. One Bamanzi January was arrested and fined, and
iv. A grader was impounded and transported using a low-bed truck to Kasanje Police Station.

An illegal sand mining site in Katabi near Entebbe that was closwd down during the March 2019 operation

A total of **33** criminal cases were instituted, of which **09** cases were still in court and **15** cases were still under inquiry by the end of 2019. **56** suspects were arrested, **07** were convicted while **21** were remanded while **28** were released on police bond.

A total of **Ugx. 13,000,000** were paid as fines.

Table 92: **Summary of wetland management activities during the year 2019**

S/No	Action Taken	No. of Actions Taken
1.	Halted wetland degradation	175
2.	Motor vehicles impounded for dumping in wetlands	134
3.	Trucks impounded	19
4.	Compliance agreement signed	17
5.	Improvement notices served	10
6.	Community sensitisation conducted	09
7.	Restorations carried out	06

4.5.3. Forestry Degradation

The major environmental crimes in the DFRs include illegal timber logging, cutting of trees for firewood, cultivation and charcoal burning.

Operations of EPPU at National Forestry Authority are heavily supported by the UPDF. In most cases, highway surveillance and forest patrols are jointly conducted.

a. Inspections

Inspections were carried out in Kalinzu and Kasyoha Kitomi Central Forest Reserves in Bushenyi and Buhweju Districts. Parts of the forests were badly damaged through illegal cutting down of trees, allegedly by the Collaborative Forest Management groups for cultivation of crops and planting of eucalyptus trees.

b. Sensitisation

Sensitisation meetings were held in Kyangwali Beat that forms part of Kyangwali Refugee Settlement and borders Bugoma Central Forest Reserve. Refugees were mainly involved in the degradation of the Central Forest Reserve by cutting trees for building poles, firewood and charcoal burning.

c. Forest Patrols

Several forest patrols – both motorised and foot patrols were carried out to deter encroachment.

Illegal harvesting of Afzelia Africana logs is high in the sub counties of Kei, Midigo and Kerwa which is on the border with South Sudan. These sub counties are mostly occupied by South Sudanese who settled due to insecurity in their home country. However, the refugees have now gone ahead to claim the land as being part of South Sudan.

Impounded Afzelia Africana logs and Mahogany timber at Kei sub - County

Table 93: **Summary of National Forestry Authority activities in 2019**

S/No	Action Taken	No. of Actions Taken
1.	Charcoal bags impounded	1,546
2.	Logs impounded (pieces)	1,222
3.	Trucks impounded	81
4.	Timber impounded (pieces)	30
5.	Community sensitisation carried out	29
6.	Assorted tools impounded	26

A total of **130** encroachment cases were instituted by the end of 2019, out of which **104** were still under investigations while **36** were pending hearing in court.
A total of **196** suspects were arrested, out of whom **147** were charged to court and **42** were convicted while **49** were released on police bond.

4.6. Uganda Wildlife Authority

A total of **768** cases under UWA statute were reported to Police in 2019 compared to **648** cases in 2018 giving a **18.5%** increase. This increase is attributed to;

i. Increased foot and motorised patrols by UWA leading to more reported cases, and
ii. Vigilance at exit points like Entebbe International Airport and other border points by Law Enforcement Agencies who intercept animal and animal products

Table 94: **Management of Wildlife crimes**

S/No.	Actions	Number of cases		Diff
		2019	2018	
1.	Cases taken to court	513	447	66
2.	Cases with convictions	303	269	34
3.	Cases with Acquittals	03	08	-05
4.	Cases dismissed	33	26	07
5.	Cases pending in court	174	144	30
6.	Cases under inquiry by end of year	177	112	65

An elephant killed by poachers for its ivory

By the end of 2019, Wildlife exhibits valued at **Ugx. 19,057,808,390** was recovered from suspects. These exhibits included live animals, animal skin, animal carcasses, raw ivory and eggs.

Table 95: **Categories and valuation of wildlife specimens recovered**

SPECIMEN	PIECES	WEIGHT(KG)	EST. VALUE(UGX)
Raw elephant ivory		4457.89	12,040,760,890
Pangolin scales		551.11	6,117,321,000
Live pangolins	20		74,000,000
Live Crested cranes	04		75,144,000
Live Chimpanzee	02		93,000,000
Live Patas Monkey	01		1,850,000
Live tortoise	15		3,700,000
Warthog carcass	01		1,295,000
Duiker carcass	09		6,660,000
Bushbuck carcass	16		35,520,000
Buffalo carcass	13		86,580,000
Savannah cat skin	05		277,500
Serval cat skin	05		277,500
Leopard skin	16		296,000,000
Lion skin	01		18,500,000
Uganda Kob skin	01		92,500
Crocodile skin	03		555,000
Jackal skin	04		148,000
Civet cat skin	01		37,000
Colobus monkey skin	10		740,000
Genet cat skin	01		37,000
Python skin	38		111,074,000
Monitor lizard skin	12		2,220,000
Hippopotamus tusks	223	74.6	27,602,000
Giraffe skin	01		1,110,000
Crocodile eggs	23		3,404,000
Ostrich eggs	16		2,368,000
Okapi skin	01		2,960,000
Oribi skin	01		1,295,000
Ostrich eggshell	19	760g	42,180,000
Sitatunga skin	01		11,100,000
GRAND TOTAL			**19,057,808,390**

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF PROTECTED SPECIES AND MONEY LAUNDERING VIDE CPS KAMPALA CRB 316/2017

On 17th February 2017, three foreign nationals namely Muazoa Koroumah and Bangale Koroumah both Liberian nationals and Mohamad Koroumah a Guinean national were arrested from Najjanakumbi on allegation of being in unlawful possession of Wildlife products. Upon search of their residence, 1.3 tonnes of ivory valued at Ugx. 9Bn approximately US$ 2.5M were recovered. The exhibits were handed over to Uganda Wildlife Authority for examination and analysis.

Further investigations revealed that the suspects were involved in procurement of wildlife species from within Uganda and other East African countries and would export them to other countries including the USA. Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and USA Fisheries East Africa opened inquiries on the same group.

The DPP withdrew charges against Muazoa Koroumah to have him deported to the USA for prosecutions. He was deported on 12th June 2019 to the USA to answer other offenses related to illegal wildlife trade. Bangale Koroumah was convicted and sentenced to nine years in prison while Mohamad Koroumah jumped court bail and he is being traced.

The transnational nature of the case

Muazoa Koroumah a Liberian national was an international king pin who was carrying out illegal procurement of wildlife species from East and West Africa and would export them to other countries including the USA. He had associates in Kenya and Senegal who went into hiding after his arrest by Uganda Police and Uganda Wildlife Authority officials

4.7. INTERPOL and International Relations

The Directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations of the Uganda Police Force is mandate to;

i. Coordinate with other INTERPOL member states on transnational crime investigations,

ii. Provide and facilitate exchange of evidence in respect of investigations of transnational crimes,

iii. Provide technical advice on areas of transnational Police cooperation between Uganda and Bilateral, Regional and International organizations,

iv. Liaise with other Law Enforcement Agencies in combating transnational and cross border crimes,

v. Oversee joint and regional cross border operations in combating crime, and

vi. Coordinate all matters related to Extradition of fugitives in liaison with the relevant Authorities;

In 2019, the Directorate issued **59,356** certificates of Good Conduct and **342** motor vehicle verification certificates amounting to **Ugx. 2,961,492,000**.

Table 96: **Monthly revenue collection on Certificate of Good Conduct**

S/No.	Months	No. of Certificates	Amount Paid
1.	January	5,039	241,872,000
2.	February	6,323	303,504,000
3.	March	8,160	408,000,000
4.	April	6,470	323,500,000
5.	May	5,976	298,800,000
6.	June	3,497	174,850,000
7.	July	3,860	193,200,000
8.	August	3,342	167,100,000
9.	September	4,449	222,450,000
10.	October	4,990	249,500,000
11.	November	4,073	203,650,000
12.	December	3,173	158,650,000
	Total	**59,352**	**2,945,076,000**

Table 97: **Monthly revenue collection on Motor Vehicle Verification Certificates**

S/No.	Months	No. of Motor Vehicle Verification Certificates	Amount Paid
1.	January	32	1,536,000
2.	February	36	1,728,000
3.	March	15	720,000
4.	April	26	1,248,000
5.	May	45	2,160,000
6.	June	40	1,920,000
7.	July	43	2,064,000
8.	August	22	1,056,000
9.	September	19	912,000
10.	October	23	1,104,000
11.	November	18	864,000
12.	December	23	1,104,000
	Total	**342**	**16,416,000**

4.8. Flying Squad Unit

This is a support unit for Police operations and investigations. By the end of the year, Flying Squad handled a total of **181** cases compared to **67** cases handled in 2018.

Table 98: **Summary of cases handled by Flying Squad Unit**

S/No.	Offences	No. of cases handled	
		2019	2018
1.	Stealing Motor Vehicle	62	31
2.	Aggravated Robbery	26	--
3.	Murder	24	08
4.	Kidnap	19	13
5.	Illegal possession of Firearms	12	--
6.	Theft of cattle	10	04
7.	Robbery	09	10
8.	Disappearance	09	--
9.	Unlawful possession of protected species	03	--
10.	Unlawful possession of government stores	02	--
11.	Arson	01	--
12.	Possession of suspected stolen motorcycle	01	--
13.	Possession of Narcotic drugs	01	--
14.	Theft	01	01
15.	Suspected stolen property	01	--
	Total	**181**	**67**

CHAPTER FIVE

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES REPORT

5.1. Fire Emergencies

A total of **999** fire emergencies were handled in 2019 compared to **1,018** in 2018 giving a **1.9**% decrease.

Table 99: **Emergency calls attended to**

CALLS	2019	2018
Actual calls handled	856	855
Incidents handled before arrival of the Brigade	120	129
False calls responded to	23	34
Total	**999**	**1,018**

The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to negligence with **187** incidents, followed by charcoal stoves/candle wax with **170** incidents, Electrical short circuit with **91** incidents, electrical appliances left unattended to registering **87** incidents, arson with **18** incidents, over heating had **04** incidents, Sparks with **04** incidents wielding with **03** incidents, lightening with **01** incident and causes not established with **434** incidents.

Table 100: **Time of Calls**

S/No.	HOURS	2019	2018	Diff
1.	0001-0600	276	273	03
2.	0601-1200	243	246	-03
3.	1201-1800	220	216	04
4.	1801-0000	260	283	-23

5.1.1. Structures where fire emergencies were handled

In 2019, most of the fires occurred in residential structures with **314** incidents, followed by make shift/mud and wattle structures with **268** incidents and commercial buildings with **163** incidents among others.

Table 101: **Structures where fire emergencies were handled**

S/No.	Structures	No. of Emergencies	
		2019	2018
1.	Residential Buildings	314	312
2.	Make Shift structure/Mud and Wattle	262	268
3.	Commercial Buildings	163	163
4.	Electrical Installations	117	117
5.	Rubbish	44	41
6.	Farms/Plantations/Bush Burning	24	12
7.	Rioter's Fire	21	22
8.	Restaurants, Bars, Leisure Centres etc	19	19
9.	Schools/Other Educational Institutions	10	02
10.	Motor Vehicles/Garages	06	06
11.	Timber yards/workshops/fence	06	00
12.	Petrol/Fuel Stations, Pumps, Fuel Tanker	04	05
13.	Stores/Ware houses	04	03
14.	Factories	04	04
15.	Markets/Supermarkets	01	01
16.	Trees	00	12
17.	Others	00	28
	TOTAL	**999**	**1,018**

5.1.2. Lives involved in fire emergencies handled

The number of people injured in the fire incidents decreased from **56** in 2018 to **36** in 2019. A total of **46** persons died in 2019 compared to **32** persons who died in 2018. Of those who died in 2019, **10** were males and **36** were females

Table 102: **Victims of fire incidences 2019 and 2018**

S/No.	Nature	2019	2018	Diff
1.	Injured	36	56	-20
2.	Fatal	46	32	14
	TOTAL	**82**	**88**	**-06**

5.2. Rescue Emergencies

In 2019, a total of **249** rescue emergencies were handled compared to **252** cases in 2018. Actual calls handled were **201**, calls handled before arrival of the brigade were **38** and false calls responded to were **10**.

Table 103: **Areas where emergency rescue occurred**

S/No.	Areas	No. of Rescue	
		2019	2018
1.	Pits	80	57
2.	Road Traffic Accidents	68	78
3.	Valley Dams/Fish Ponds	38	49
4.	Lakes/Rivers	18	07
5.	Trees, House Tops, Busters, Force Entry	12	16
6.	Floods	12	10
7.	Septic Tanks	11	12
8.	Trenches, Ditches and Channels	11	15
9.	Forced Entry	10	03
10.	Shadoofs	09	03
11.	Collapsed Structures/Soils/Quarry	05	02
12.	Lifts	03	00
13.	Electric Shock	01	03
14.	Electric Installation	00	03
	TOTAL	**249**	**258**

Most of the rescues were carried out in pits followed by road traffic accidents, valley dams/fish ponds among others.

5.2.1. Other duties performed by the Directorate of Fire and Rescue Services

During the year under review, Fire and Rescue Services Directorate performed a number of duties which included the following;

i. **248** Emergency protection standby duty during public functions,
ii. **17** incidents of clearing road barriers/cutting trees,
iii. **08** incidents of forced entry,
iv. **06** incidents involving fuel tanker accidents,
v. **04** incidents of animal rescue, and
vi. **03** incidents of exhibits recovery.

5.2.2. Lives rescued in 2019

During the year, a number of **46** lives were rescued during the emergencies handled. Of these, **31** were male while **15** were female.

Table 104: **Lives rescued and bodies recovered**

	Lives Rescued		Bodies Recovered	
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	31	15	15	07

CHAPTER SIX

TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

6.0. Road Traffic Crashes

6.1. Nature of Road Traffic Crashes in 2019

There was a **0.4%** increase in the number of crashes reported from **12,805** in 2018 to **12,858** in 2019, out of which **3,407** were fatal, **5,992** were serious and **3,459** were minor.

Table 105: **Nature of Road Traffic Crashes 2018 and 2019**

Nature of Crashes	2019	2018	% change
Fatal	3,407	3,194	6.7
Serious	5,992	6,085	-1.5
Minor	3,459	3,526	-1.9
Total	**12,858**	**12,805**	**0.4**

6.1.1. Monthly Trend of Crashes and Fatalities

The month of August had the highest number of crashes with **1,143**, followed closely by January with **1,138** and July with **1,116**. The month of June showed the lowest number of crashes with **976**, followed by November with **984** and April with **992**.

In addition, the month of January had the highest number of fatalities at **376**, followed by August with **367**, and December with **364**. Fatalities were lowest in the month of June.

Table 106: **Monthly Trend of Crashes in 2019**

S/No.	Month	No. of crashes	No. of fatalities
1.	January	1,138	376
2.	February	1,040	313
3.	March	1,061	314
4.	April	992	285
5.	May	1,103	321
6.	June	976	279
7.	July	1,116	318
8.	August	1,143	367
9.	September	1,113	356
10.	October	1,079	301
11.	November	984	286
12.	December	1,113	364
	Total	**12,858**	**3,880**

6.1.2. Distribution of Crashes by Police Region

Table 107: **Accident Distribution by Police Region**

Regions	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala Metropolitan East	249	706	462	1,417
Kampala Metropolitan South	246	1,130	1,211	2,587
Kampala Metropolitan North	241	707	289	1,237
Wamala	160	165	64	389
Katonga	96	99	46	241
Ssezibwa	122	133	59	314
Savannah	83	126	65	274
Greater Masaka	206	257	96	559
Rwizi	255	169	96	520
Kigezi	116	160	74	350
Greater Bushenyi	76	91	48	215
Kiira	79	123	77	279
Busoga East	154	211	80	445
Busoga North	51	82	23	156
Elgon	101	125	49	275
Bukedi	142	246	69	457
Sipi	07	30	09	46
Aswa	169	239	104	512
North Kyoga	154	213	74	441
Rwenzori West	170	132	72	374
Rwenzori East	42	50	29	121
Albertine	208	212	103	523
West Nile	113	206	68	387
North West Nile	36	75	25	136
East Kyoga	101	206	85	392
Mt. Moroto	21	78	71	170
Kidepo	09	21	11	41
Total	**3,407**	**5,992**	**3,459**	**12,858**

The table above highlights the accident situation within the various policing regions in Uganda. Crashes were lowest Kidepo Region (Kotido, Kaabong, Abim, Karenga) while the highest were found in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (Kampala South, Kampala North and Kampala East in that order). However, majority of the fatal crashes (78 %) occurred outside the KMP Area.

6.2. Victims/Casualties

There were **14,690** casualties from crashes in 2019, an increase of **02%**. Persons killed increased by **05%**, persons seriously injured increased by **1%** and those that sustained minor injuries reduced by **1%**.

Table 108: **Casualties during the period January –December 2019**

Victims	2019	2018	%age change
Killed	3,880	3,689	5.2
Seriously injured	9,635	9,541	1.0
Slightly injured	1,175	1,188	-1.1
Total	**14,690**	**14,418**	**1.9**

6.2.1. Accident Victims by Road User Category:

6.2.1.1. Persons Killed:

Table 109: **Comparison of fatalities by road user group 2019 and 2018**

Road user Category	2019	2018	%age change
Driver	194	202	-4.0
Motor cyclist	1,064	878	21.2
Pedal cyclist	136	160	-15.0
Passenger on Motor cycle	422	380	11.1
Passenger in Light Omnibus	82	93	-11.8
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	08	30	-73.3
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	27	48	-43.8
Passengers in other vehicles	462	474	-2.5
Pedestrians	1,485	1,424	4.3
Total	**3,880**	**3,689**	**5.2**

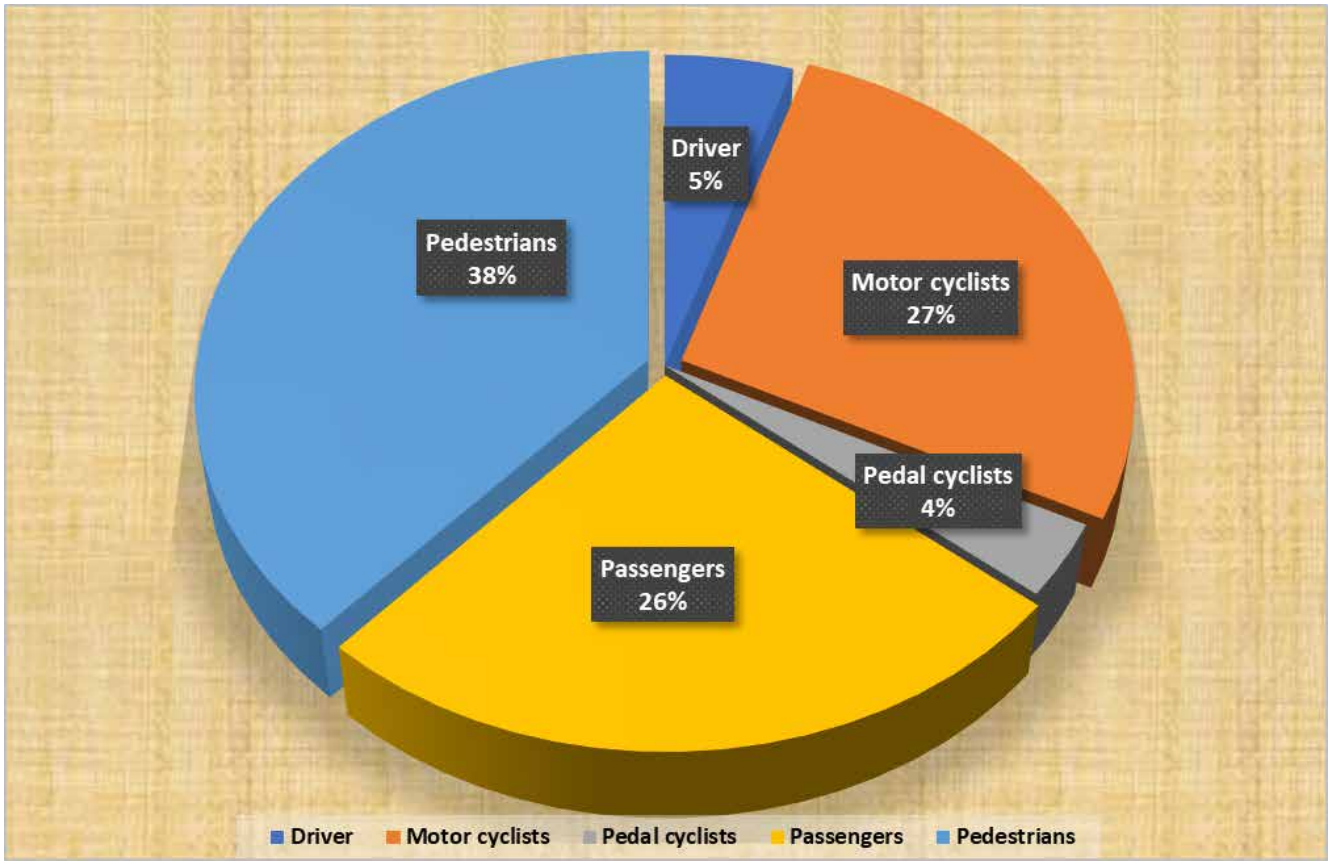
Table above indicates that there was a **05%** increase in the total number of persons killed in 2019. The increment was in the following categories;

i. Motorcyclists by **21%** from **878** in 2018 to **1,064** in 2019,
ii. Passengers on motorcycle by **11%** from **380** in 2018 to **422** in 2019, and
iii. pedestrians by **04%** from **1,424** in 2018 to **1,485** in 2019.

However, there was a reduction in the number of fatalities for the other categories of road users;

i. Drivers by **4%** from **202** in 2018 to **194** in 2019,
ii. Pedal cyclist by **15%** from **160** in 2018 to **136** in 2019,
iii. Passengers in Light Omnibuses by **12%** from **93** in 2018 to **82** in 2019,
iv. Passengers in medium omnibuses by **73%** from **30** in 2018 to **08** in 2019,
v. Passengers in heavy omnibuses by **44%** from **48** in 2018 to **27** in 2019, and
vi. Passengers in other vehicles by **03%** from **474** in 2018 to **462** in 2019.

Figure 12: **Fatalities by Road User Category in 2019**



6.2.1.1.1. Pedestrians (38% of Fatalities)

Most road crashes in Uganda involved pedestrians and they constitute the highest number of fatalities at **38 %** (**1,485**). Accidents that involve pedestrians usually occur as they try to cross the roads. In some cases, pedestrians fall victim when vehicles veer off the road and plough into them. Other accidents occur when a driver trying to avoid collision with another vehicle ends up hitting pedestrians.

6.2.1.1.2. Motor cyclists (27% of fatalities)

Second to pedestrians are motorcyclists at **27% (1,064).** Motorcycles have become a popular means of transport in Uganda due to their flexibility and versatility.

6.2.1.1.3. Passengers (26% of Fatalities)

Passengers also constitute a large number of persons killed at **26%**

6.2.1.1.4. Pedestrians (38% of Fatalities)

Pedestrians were highest category of road users killed at **38% (1,424),** followed closely by passengers and cyclists at **28%**, and Drivers in **6% (1,001).**

The death can be attributed to the higher representation of passengers carried in vehicles compared to drivers. One vehicle can carry as many as 60 passengers and in the event of an accident, the passengers would constitute the highest number of fatalities.

6.2.1.1.5. Drivers (05% of Fatalities)

During the period under review, Drivers constituted **05% (194)** of all fatalities on Ugandan roads. Driver death may occur under several circumstances which include head on collisions where two moving cars collide when coming from different directions, drivers may hit road side infrastructure as a result of veering off the road, drivers are also killed when vehicles roll especially after losing control when being driven at high speed.

6.2.1.1.6. Pedal cyclists (04% of Fatalities)

Bicycles are a common means of transport especially in rural areas. They are used to transport both goods and passengers. The key concern is that most Ugandan roads do not have dedicated lanes for cyclists making pedal cyclists very vulnerable to accidents involving motor vehicles. During the period under review, pedal cyclists accounted for **04% (136)** of all fatalities countrywide.

6.2.1.2. Persons Seriously Injured

Table 110: **Comparison of persons seriously injured by road user group 2018 and 2019**

Road User Category	2019	2018	%age change
Driver	681	696	-2.2
Motor cyclist	2,456	2,356	4.2
Pedal cyclist	257	328	-21.6
Passenger on Motor cycle	1,866	1,725	8.2
Passenger in Light Omnibus	718	651	10.3
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	133	50	166.0
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	271	234	15.8
Passengers in other vehicles	1,497	1,584	-5.5
Pedestrians	1,756	1,917	-8.4
Total	**9,635**	**9,541**	**1.0**

The number of persons seriously injured in 2019 increased by **1%** from **9,541** in 2018 to

9,635 in 2019. The increment was in the following categories;

i. Passengers in Medium Omnibuses by **166%** from **50** in 2018 to **133** in 2019,
ii. Passengers in heavy omnibuses by **16%** from **234** in 2018 to **271** in 2019,
iii. Passengers on motor cycle by **08%** from **1,725** in 2018 to **1,866** in 2019, and
iv. Motor cyclists by **04%** from **2,356** in 2018 to **2,456** in 2019.

Passengers constituted the highest number of persons seriously injured accounting for **46.5% (4,485),** followed by motor cyclists at **25.5% (2,456),** pedestrians at **18.2% (1,756),** drivers at **7.1% (681)** and pedal cyclists at **2.7% (257).**

6.2.1.3. Persons who sustained minor Injuries:

Table 111: **Comparison of persons who sustained minor injuries by road user group 2018 and 2019**

Road User Category	2019	2018	%age change
Driver	149	158	-5.7
Motor cyclist	276	220	25.5
Pedal cyclist	20	49	-59.2
Passenger on Motor cycle	60	179	-66.5
Passenger in Light Omnibus	38	33	15.2
Passenger in Medium Omnibus	13	8	62.5
Passenger in Heavy Omnibus	45	15	200.0
Passengers in other vehicles	285	267	6.7
Pedestrians	289	259	11.6
Total	**1,175**	**1,188**	**-1.1**

Table above shows that **1,175** persons sustained minor injuries in 2019 as compared to **1,188** persons in 2018 reflecting a **01%** reduction.

6.2.2. Accident Victims by Age and Gender:

The distribution of road casualties shows that more males die in road crashes compared to females. In 2019, the proportion of males killed in crashes was **76%** compared to females at **24%.**

This could be mainly attributed to the fact that the males are more likely to engage in dangerous road user behavior than female road users; they are likely to over speed, drink and drive as compared to females. Secondly, males are mainly the breadwinners and often use the road to move to and from various places which increases the risk of being involved in collisions.

6.2.2.1. Fatalities by Age and Gender

More fatalities were recorded for persons below 35years and these accounted for **56% (2,170)** of all the fatalities. This could partly be attributed to the fact that the highest proportion of Uganda's population is young. This bracket also includes school going children most of whom have to commute to and from school which increases their risk of involvement in crashes. It also includes the youth who are actively engaged in various productive activities to earn a living and others are at University.

Table 112: **Fatalities by Age and Gender**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Below 18	354	253	607
18-24	479	91	570
25-34	834	159	993
35-44	572	123	695
45-54	274	81	355
55-64	153	63	216
65-74	89	56	145
>75	51	41	92
Unknown	156	51	207
Total	**2,962**	**918**	**3,880**

6.2.2.2. Persons Seriously Injured by Age and Gender

Majority of victims that were seriously injured in road crashes in 2019 were males at **70% (6,774).**

In addition, there were more victims seriously injured between 25 and 34 years. On the other hand, the proportion of persons above the age of 75 had the least number of persons seriously injured.

Table 113: **Serious Injury by Age and Gender**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Below 18	640	506	1,146
18-24	1,175	454	1,629
25-34	2,350	770	3,120
35-44	1,237	424	1,661
45-54	547	255	802
55-64	267	129	396
65-74	147	96	243
>75	80	81	161
Unknown	331	146	477
Total	**6,774**	**2,861**	**9,635**

6.2.2.3. Persons with minor injuries by Age and Gender

More males sustained minor injuries as compared to females in 2019.

Table 114: **Minor Injuries by Age and Gender**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Below 18	89	75	164
18-24	201	88	289
25-34	249	85	334
35-44	160	71	231
45-54	82	24	106
55-64	20	11	31
65-74	6	0	6
>75	3	1	4
Unknown	9	1	10
Total	**819**	**356**	**1,175**

6.3. Accident Severity Index

The Accident severity index measures the seriousness of an accident. It is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 crashes.

$$\frac{3,880}{12,858} \times 100 = 30$$

This means that out of every 100 crashes, **30** people are killed.

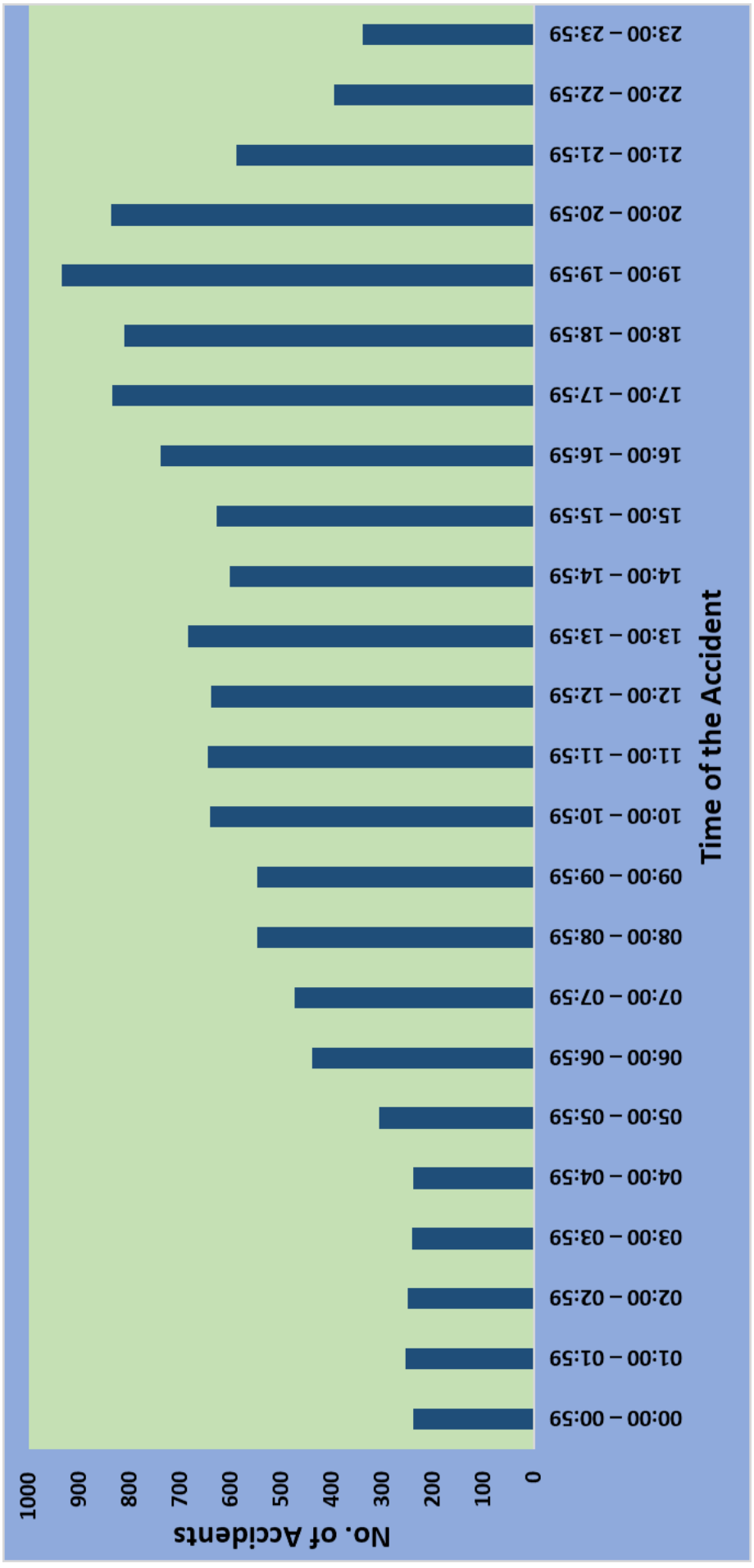
6.4. Time of Crashes

Crashes mainly occur during day time. **61%** of all accidents occurred during day time (0700- 1900hrs). 37% of all crashes occurred between 1600hrs and 2100hrs. The highest number of crashes was recorded between 1900hrs and 1959hrs. This could be as a result of the heavy traffic of both vehicles and pedestrians as they return home from the day's activities. The lowest number of crashes were recorded between 0000hrs and 0059hrs mainly due to reduced activity during the time.

Table 115: **Nature of Accident with respect to Time**

Time	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
00:00 – 00:59	82	87	69	238
01:00 – 01:59	90	101	64	255
02:00 – 02:59	69	104	77	250
03:00 – 03:59	82	89	71	242
04:00 – 04:59	80	91	69	240
05:00 – 05:59	82	114	110	306
06:00 – 06:59	136	180	124	440
07:00 – 07:59	114	224	135	473
08:00 – 08:59	106	285	157	548
09:00 – 09:59	103	275	170	548
10:00 – 10:59	127	293	222	642
11:00 – 11:59	138	329	178	645
12:00 – 12:59	145	316	177	638
13:00 – 13:59	148	340	196	684
14:00 – 14:59	144	306	152	602
15:00 – 15:59	166	283	179	628
16:00 – 16:59	184	340	215	739
17:00 – 17:59	189	438	208	835
18:00 – 18:59	209	415	186	810
19:00 – 19:59	296	433	205	934
20:00 – 20:59	285	391	162	838
21:00 – 21:59	188	246	154	588
22:00 – 22:59	111	183	102	396
23:00 – 23:59	133	129	77	339
Total	**3,407**	**5,992**	**3,459**	**12,858**

Figure 13: **Time of Crashes**



6.5. Causes of Crashes

43% of all crashes were due to careless driving while reckless driving, careless pedestrian, unknown cause, DMC, over speeding and passenger falling of the vehicle contributed to **37%, 8%, 3.8%, 2.7%, 2.5%** and **01%** respectively.

Table 116: **Nature of Crashes with respect to Causes in 2019**

Causes of Crashes	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Reckless Driving	1,770	2,240	1,076	5,086
Over speeding	102	158	62	322
Over loading	10	18	09	37
Dangerous loading	18	19	13	50
Under influence of alcohol	28	60	40	128
Careless pedestrian	361	489	275	1,125
Careless driving	835	2,587	1,740	5,162
Passenger falls from vehicle	43	33	13	89
Dazzled by Lights	15	14	09	38
Obstacle on carriage way	01	01	02	04
DMC	111	160	108	379
Unknown cause	113	213	112	438
Total	**3,407**	**5,992**	**3,459**	**12,858**

6.6. Class of Vehicle Involved:

Table 117: Class of Vehicle Involved in Crashes

Class of Vehicle	2019	2018	% change
Motor cars	5,972	5,690	5.0
Dual-purpose vehicles	674	803	-16.1
Light Omnibus	2,100	2,241	-6.3
Medium Omnibus	189	217	-12.9
Heavy Omnibus	221	245	-9.8
Light goods vehicles	1,359	1,307	4.0
Medium goods vehicles	912	947	-3.7
Heavy goods vehicles	505	224	125.4
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	494	610	-19.0
Fuel Truck	123	90	36.7
Engineering plant	28	49	-42.9
Tractors	58	89	-34.8
Motor cycles	5,889	5,503	7.0
Pedal cycles	394	462	-14.7
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	60	49	22.4
Total	**18,978**	**18,526**	**2.4**

The total number of vehicles involved in crashes increased by **2.4%** from **18,526** in 2018 to **18,978** in 2019.

Both motorcars and motorcycles accounted for **62%** of all vehicles involved in crashes in 2019. Light Omni buses accounted for **11.1%**, Light goods vehicles (**7.2%**), medium goods vehicles (**4.8%**), Dual purpose vehicles made up **3.6%,** Heavy goods Vehicles (**2.7%**), Trailers and Semitrailers (**2.6%**), and Pedal Cycles (**2.1%**).

6.7. Traffic Offences in 2019

A total of **181,960** traffic offenders were arrested for the various offences committed in 2019 and fined under express penalty scheme.

The number of persons arrested for using a motor vehicle which is not in a good mechanical condition were **37,123** accounting for **20%** of the total number of offenders arrested. **31,114** drivers were arrested for careless or inconsiderate use of the motor vehicle while **16,270** for driving a vehicle without third party.

In regard to motor cycles, **15,193** riders were arrested for not wearing a crash helmet, **7,643** for riding a motor cycle without a valid driving permit, and **4,674** for pillion riding.

Failing to stop at a railway level crossing was the least committed offence with only **26** drivers arrested and fined.

Table 118: **Categories of Traffic Offenders arrested in 2019**

S/NO	Offence	No. of offenders
1.	Using a motor vehicle which is not in good condition	37,123
2.	Careless or inconsiderate use of motor vehicle	31,144
3.	Driving a vehicle without third party	16,270
4.	Riding a motor cycle without wearing a crash helmet	15,193
5.	Driving a motor vehicle without a valid driving permit	10,836
6.	Driver in a vehicle not wearing a safety belt	9,791
7.	Driving in excess of prescribed speed	8,977
8.	Obstructing a road or waiting or being left parked or being loaded or unloaded on a road	8,573
9.	Riding a motor cycle without a valid driving permit	7,643
10.	Using a motor vehicle for carriage of passenger or goods for hire when it's not licensed to do so.	7,203
11.	Using a vehicle operator's license in breach of the license issued (carrying excess passengers)	5,374
12.	Dangerous loading	4,957
13.	Pillion riding	4,674
14.	Using a motor vehicle without reflectors and / or warning signs	4,633
15.	Carrying of passengers on motor vehicle in such numbers in such position as to be likely to interfere with safe driving	3,562
16.	Using hand held mobile phone while driving a motor vehicle	2,920
17.	Using motor vehicle whose plate is obscured	1,092
18.	Permitting driving without a valid permit	830
19.	Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol	661
20.	Passenger in a vehicle not wearing a safety belt	233
21.	Failing to give right of way to authorized emergency vehicle	115
22.	Permitting a person not enrolled as a student in a driving school to drive	77
23.	Driving public service vehicle without a valid driver's badge and certificate of compliance	35
24.	Using a motor vehicle for instructing learners drivers without a valid certificate of fitness	26
25.	Failing stop at a railway level crossing	18
	TOTAL	**181,960**

6.8. Inspectorate of Vehicles (IOV)

6.8.1. Accident Vehicle Inspection

During the period under review, **16,939** accident vehicles were inspected countrywide indicating a decrease of **08%** from 2018. Generally, there was a decrease in all categories of accident vehicles inspected. Majority of the accident vehicles that were inspected (**92%**) were privately owned.

Table 119: **Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes in 2019**

Ownership of motor vehicles	2019	2018	%age change
Police	234	268	-12.7
Army	32	39	-17.9
Prisons	3	10	-70.0
Government	367	400	-8.3
Foreign	516	741	-30.4
Diplomatic	56	73	-23.3
Private	15,731	16,995	-7.4
Total	**16,939**	**18,526**	**-8.6**

90% (15,055) of all the vehicles involved in crashes were found to be in a good mechanical condition before the accident. **1,089 (06%)** motor vehicles were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition before the accident, **767 (04%)** were unfit for road use and **28 (0.2%)** vehicles were written off.

Table 120: **Mechanical condition of Vehicles involved in crashes**

Mechanical condition	Number
DMC	1,089
Unfit	767
Written off	28
Not DMC	15,055
Total	**16,939**

6.8.2. Driver Testing Returns.

117,315 learner drivers were tested for driver competence at the various testing centres throughout the country. There was a **34%** increase in the number of learner drivers tested from **87,455** in 2018 to **117,315** in 2019. The increment was reflected in most of the categories except for class DM where there was a reduction of **49%** and Class E which had a reduction of **05%.**

Class B for motorcars and dual-purpose vehicles had the highest number of learner drivers tested at **65%**, followed by A for motorcycles (**16%**), CM for medium goods motor vehicles and heavy tractors (**07%**), DL for Light Omnibuses (**05%**). The lowest number of learner drivers tested were for Class I (hover vehicles).

Table 121: **Drivers tested per class of driving permit for 2019 and 2018**

Driving Permit Class	2019	2018	%age change
A	20,613	10,206	102.0
B	75,975	63,561	19.5
CM	8,702	5,347	62.7
CH	1,652	1,071	54.2
DL	6,850	4,407	55.4
DM	785	1,546	-49.2
DH	399	107	272.9
E	36	38	-5.3
F	12	02	500.0
G	571	224	154.9
H	1,713	946	81.1
I	07	00	0.0
Total	**117,315**	**87,455**	**34.1**

CHAPTER SEVEN

CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.0. Introduction:

The UPF is faced with numerous challenges in its efforts to tackle crime. Some of these are internal, others are external while others are within the criminal justice chain. Below are some of the key challenges, strategies, recommendation and conclusion.

7.1. Challenges

Some of the key challenges UPF is facing include the following:

i. Manpower and logistical constraints and insufficient budget.

ii. Uganda Police is overwhelmed with victims of crime reporting civil cases to the Police. This is because;

   a. Some victims do not have money to hire lawyers.

   b. Civil cases take too long and victims of crime want to see action taken against the perpetrators and when they are referred to civil courts, they raise complaints against the Police.

   c. Some of the civil cases cannot be ignored where victims are in hundreds like mass land evictions and pyramid schemes

iii. Capacity gaps in terms of professionalism in training, skills development, mind-set, attitudinal change, maintenance of the available equipment, use of robust scientific methods of intelligence gathering and crime investigation.

iv. Staff welfare like housing, remuneration, medical and other basic needs.

v. In- country and Trans- national Crimes such as Terrorism and Violent crimes, Cyber- crime, Trafficking in drugs and persons, Human sacrifice, Trading in wild life and their products, Environmental related crimes, Proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

vi. Slow/poor response to emergencies or occurrences; some Police Officers taking long time to respond to scenes of crimes and reported cases

vii. Financial constraints.

viii. Corruption and violation of Human Rights: Over the years- Corrupt practices of selling police services like Police bond, Police Forms, K9, criminalization of civil matters, extortions on roads by traffic officers etc.

Criminal Investigations

i. Work overload:

The current strength of CID personnel is only 5,292 instead of the approved 19,843 leading to work overload. The UN standard is 1:12 cases per detective per year. The current workload stands at 45 case files per detective. In areas with high crime

rate like Kampala Metropolitan Policing areas, detectives have between 50 – 70 case files per year.

ii. Inadequate/lack of resources

a. Inadequate number of motor vehicles to carry out CID work at all levels namely Departments, Regions, District/Divisions, Stations and Posts.

a. Little/or, no financial resources to carry out CID work at all levels. Sometimes the complainants/victims offer to fund their cases leading to lots of complaints against the CID, in particular and Uganda Police in general.
b. Equipment/Tools: There is lack of vital equipment to facilitate investigations like recorders, spy cameras, telephone tracking equipment which should be able to direct/point/ locate suspects/victims being traced.
c. Office equipment: Most CID offices lack office equipment namely Filing cabinet, Computers, and Photocopiers among others
d. Office space: There is lack of office space where in some stations detectives sit in turns. Office space is also required for confidentiality during interview and statement recording of suspects/victims and witnesses. There is lack of interview/interrogation rooms.

iii. Expert Reports

a. The office of Auditor General at times takes too long to produce audit reports requested for by CID for investigations and some Internal Auditors conduct very shallow audits.
b. Audit of Private companies: There are no funds/companies to carry out audit of account of private companies under investigations and or when employees of those companies are accused of crimes.
c. Hand Writing Reports:

The experts take too long to release the reports due to inadequate number of hand writing experts, Uganda has only four Hand Writing Experts. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies which carry out investigations and prosecution like the IGG, URA, NDA and UCC among others use the few personnel at the Directorate Police Forensic Services and GAL. This state of affairs has created backlog at every level of Criminal Justice System.

d. Ballistic Reports:

These take too long due to inadequate number of ballistic experts and lack

of up to date equipment to facilitate faster working requirements.

e. Pathologist:

The Police currently has only 08 pathologists who do not cover the entire 27 Policing Regions throughout the country.

f. Cyber Forensic Experts

Cybercrime is on the increase and Police Forensic Laboratory is overwhelmed with request for forensic analysis from Criminal investigations and other MDAs

iv. Funds for witnesses for Lower Courts: No facilitation provided for summoning witnesses in lower Courts and yet these are the majority of cases in the Criminal Justice System.

v. Sign Language Experts:

CID is always stuck with the dumb/blind suspects/witnesses/victims. Even if you seek the services of a sign language specialist, you find that a witness/complainant/ suspect doesn't know sign language. The sign language spoken by them is not the sign language taught in schools. It is only known by the relatives or people who live with them. This presents a challenge during interrogation and even trial.

vi. Lack of Legislation

a. There are no laws in areas like witness protection, asset recovery and counterfeit.

b. 48 Hour Constitutional Provision: Due to numerous capacity and resource challenges highlighted above and others, coupled with the fact that there are numerous players who contribute to the processing of a given case, the UPF is still facing challenges in complying with the 48hour rule provision.

vii. Exhibit stores:

a. Some Stations don't have exhibit stores forcing detectives to keep exhibits in their offices and other offices within the Station.

b. Lack of large exhibit warehouses/yards to keep bulk exhibits like motor vehicles, impounded timber, counterfeit products etc. thereby exposing exhibits to harsh weather conditions and subsequent deterioration which impacts on the trial process and eventual outcome.

viii. Limited/Lack of adequate skills to investigate emerging crimes like Cyber-Crime, Human Trafficking, Terrorism, Kidnaps, etc

ix. Variation/lack of legislation in other countries: Some countries within the region or neighboring Uganda do not have enabling laws in specific crime areas. The perpetrators of such crimes flourish and continue committing the crime and destabilizing the whole region.

x. Lack of Extradition Treaty with other countries: -
Uganda has not signed extradition treaty with many countries. This has led to over detention of suspects arrested in Uganda and delay in extradition of suspect arrested from other countries required by Uganda Authorities.

xi. Language barrier:
This is a big challenge. The Police has always got stuck with mainly suspected drug traffickers at Entebbe International Airport who don't speak any of the international languages.

xii. Insecurity in neighbouring countries:
The civil wars in neighboring countries like South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi has led to;

a. Proliferation of small arms and light weapons.
b. Influx of refugees and yet some of whom are criminals.

xiii. Mutual Legal Assistance and Letter of Rogatory: Some countries take too long to respond to Mutual Legal Assistance request thereby affecting investigations

xiv. Case backlog: The Police is stuck with huge case backlog due to the many challenges in investigations.

xv. Mob Action: Cases of mob action were 746 in the year 2019. The Police advise the community to desist from taking the law into their hands.

7.2. Strategies

The Police Force is to;

i. Continue implementation of anti-crime infrastructure to address crime like;
   a. equipping Crime Intelligence to enhance pre-emptive action,
   b. strengthening flying squad,
   c. equipping forensic laboratory,
   d. continuous gun finger printing and
   e. extending the CCTV coverage to other areas

ii. Provide funds for summoning witnesses to attend court,

iii. Continuous training of all Police Officers to build their capacity in law enforcement;

iv. Recruitment of more personnel. Currently the force is training 4,330 Police constables and 491 Learner AIP at PTS Kabalye who are about to pass out, and another 5000 are to be recruited and trained,

v. Enhance community policing programs throughout the country to sensitise the public to be law abiding citizens and embrace neighbourhood watch,

vi. Provision of basic resources to enable officer's carryout their mandate effectively,

vii. Roll out more canines to cover all units throughout the country,

viii. Equipping of the CID training school at Kibuli to enable the force carryout shot courses of investigations and intelligence, and

ix. Through JLOS the Police is engaging other stakeholders like the DPP and Judiciary to establish their offices throughout the country.

7.3. Recommendations

Directorate of Public Prosecutions

i. Recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap since some districts do not have State Attorneys. Even in Districts with State Attorneys, some are overwhelmed with the big workload.

ii. Deploy competent State Attorneys to avoid internal delay/hoarding of case file by some Prosecutors.

Office of Auditor General

Recruit more staff to fill the manpower gap which is causing delays in issuing of audit reports.

Government

i. Parliament should enact a fire safety law comprehensive enough to cater for areas not covered in the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) 2006.

ii. Physical planning and urban authorities should address the challenge of un-planned structures.

iii. There is need to recruit and train more experts especially Ballistic, Handwriting, Cyber forensics and other areas.

The Judiciary

i. The Judiciary to establish courts in all the districts and recruit more judicial officers to handle the many cases in the judicial system.

ii. Introduce Regional Court Inspectors in order to address complaints in court.

Lawyers

Engaging the Law Council to continuously sensitise them on their code of conduct

Telecommunication companies

Engaging telecommunication companies through the UCC to offer free services to the Police like obtaining call data records during investigation

Court Bailiffs

Engaging the chairperson of Uganda Court Bailiffs to regulate and monitor their operations of the court bailiffs.

Local Leaders

Engaging the local leaders to;

i. Continuously sensitise the public to be law abiding citizens.

ii. Embrace neighbouring watch.

Public

Engaging the public through community policing to;

i. Be law abiding citizens.

ii. Embrace neighbourhood watch.

iii. Installing private CCTV cameras in their homes and the neighbourhood.

iv. Target hardening their property by having burglar proofs, doors and windows, fencing to reduce easy access to residences, alarm systems, etc.

v. Not to leave their homes unattended to and the vulnerable groups like children who are targets of criminals alone.

7.4. Conclusion

Much as there was a considerable decrease in the volume of crimes reported in 2019 by 9.8%, the fight against crime still remain a challenge. UPF therefore calls upon all citizens, stakeholders and sister security agencies to continue the collaboration in the fight against crime. With more resources and continued support from the government, tackling crime will be easier.

Appendix I: Crime by Crime

S/No.	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	REPORTED CASES				PERFOMANCE					PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT										
											ACCUSED CHARGED				ACCUSED CONVICTED						
											Male		Female		Male		Female				
		Totals Cases	Cases under Inquiry	Not Detected /NPW	Cases taken to court	Cases submitted toDPP/RSA	Cases with convictions	Cases with Acquittals	Cases Dismissed	Cases pending in Court	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Acquitted	Discharged	Awaiting Trial
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				11				12	13	14
	HOMICIDES																				
1	Death (by shooting)	181	108	30	43	82	4	-	2	37	67	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	62
2	Death (by mob action)	746	533	112	101	213	1	-	3	97	227	5	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	236
3	Death (Poisoning)	71	49	10	12	24	-	1	-	11	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
4	Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	360	105	24	231	231	9	-	2	220	188	2	71	3	6	1	2	-	-	2	253
5	Death(Fire Out Breaks)	44	23	16	5	14	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
8	Other Death (Not Specified above)	3,316	1,735	661	920	1,513	18	3	9	890	1,216	24	109	4	27	-	1	-	3	13	1,309
	Sub Total(Homicides)	4,718	2,553	853	1,312	2,077	32	4	16	1,260	1,715	31	206	7	41	1	3	-	3	26	1,885
	ECONOMIC CRIMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Embezzlement	194	162	15	17	61	1	1	-	15	20	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	23
10	Causing Financial losss	62	53	6	3	16	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11	Abuse of office	109	88	12	9	32	1	-	-	8	18	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
12	Counterfeiting	394	143	119	132	206	30	2	26	74	132	-	11	-	28	-	2	-	2	31	80
13	Forgeries & Uttering of Documents	911	544	171	196	403	45	1	27	123	203	-	27	-	49	-	9	-	1	30	141
14	Issuing False Cheques	320	187	86	47	132	19	-	5	23	36	-	14	-	7	-	13	-	-	5	25
15	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	33	27	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Obtaining By False Pretences	10,598	4,882	2,826	2,890	4,967	854	39	361	1,637	2,726	9	268	-	804	2	73	-	34	363	1,727
17	Cyber (Computer) crimes	248	188	30	30	49	8	1	3	18	33	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	1	3	21
18	Land Frauds	269	153	79	37	126	6	1	2	28	40	-	11	-	3	-	1	-	1	2	44
19	Other Economic crimes	126	67	29	53	77	14	-	8	31	51	11	7	-	-	10	5	-	-	17	37
	Sub Total(Economic crimes)	13,264	6,494	3,379	3,414	6,081	978	45	432	1,960	3,264	20	348	-	903	12	104	-	39	452	2,122
	GENERAL CRIMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Sex Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Rape	1,528	544	334	646	932	21	4	17	604	668	19	1	-	20	-	-	-	6	15	647
21	Defilement	13,613	4,897	2,985	5,732	8,084	1,021	69	474	4,168	5,342	401	23	123	800	113	20	73	57	473	4,353
22	Indecent Assault	340	96	84	160	183	46	3	24	86	149	2	5	-	41	-	4	-	3	21	87
23	Incest	54	21	16	17	23	4	-	1	12	17	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	17
24	Unnatural Offences	103	27	26	50	62	10	-	7	33	47	2	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	7	33
	Sub Total(Sex Related)	15,638	5,585	3,445	6,605	9,284	1,102	76	523	4,903	6,223	424	34	123	871	115	25	73	66	517	5,137
	(b) Child Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Child Neglect	6,202	2,401	3,388	407	827	151	5	35	216	373	3	33	1	162	-	9	-	7	36	196
26	Child Desertion	2,261	838	1,315	108	241	34	2	8	64	33	-	78	-	12	2	18	1	1	8	69
27	Child Stealing	236	69	105	62	83	15	-	8	39	34	-	31	1	5	3	7	-	-	9	42
28	Child Trafficking	77	34	21	22	27	1	-	1	20	18	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	30
29	Child Abduction/Kidnap	401	153	164	84	161	16	-	13	55	68	1	22	2	12	1	3	-	-	14	63
31	Child Abuse/Torture	1,302	428	764	110	193	45	-	3	62	75	2	46	-	29	2	14	-	-	2	76
32	Infanticide	49	15	17	17	21	6	-	3	8	1	-	17	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	10
33	Abortion	68	23	33	12	25	2	-	2	8	1	-	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	11
	Sub Total(Child Related)	10,596	3,961	5,807	822	1,578	270	7	73	472	603	6	257	4	220	8	59	1	8	77	497
	(c) Breakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Burglaries	6,381	1,925	1,203	3,253	3,865	815	58	644	1,736	3,648	170	113	8	884	44	13	9	79	728	2,182
35	House Breakings	3,156	907	627	1,622	1,889	483	34	295	810	1,673	92	55	6	492	32	16	6	44	300	936
36	Shop Breaking	1,672	471	281	920	1,058	225	14	158	523	1,096	49	16	1	268	15	4	-	26	192	657
37	Office Breaking	432	181	92	159	218	37	2	40	80	208	14	6	-	39	4	1	-	3	38	143
38	Other Breakings (garage ,etc)	1,278	348	210	719	822	204	12	133	370	855	27	20	3	220	8	1	-	14	151	511
	Sub Total(Breakings)	12,919	3,832	2,413	6,673	7,852	1,764	120	1,270	3,519	7,480	352	210	18	1,903	103	35	15	166	1,409	4,429
	(d) Thefts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Theft of Motor Vehicles	1,147	624	279	244	585	43	5	35	161	278	1	4	-	46	-	-	1	4	36	196
40	Theft of Motor Cycles	4,249	1,773	810	1,666	2,243	375	26	282	983	1,863	22	15	-	429	3	8	1	27	287	1,145
41	Theft from M/Vs (Spares)	906	349	207	350	527	88	6	47	209	417	12	1	-	92	7	1	-	6	52	272
42	Theft from M/Vs (property)	521	193	118	210	309	60	1	29	120	252	8	2	-	76	-	-	-	1	35	150
43	Theft of Bicycles	808	215	158	435	447	176	4	66	189	435	17	2	-	163	12	-	-	5	60	214
44	Theft of Computers(Laptops)	505	208	120	177	286	56	2	29	91	167	5	13	-	51	1	4	-	4	29	96
45	Thefts of Mobile Phones	5,630	1,889	1,278	2,463	3,218	822	36	495	1,109	2,327	121	170	17	741	51	51	9	26	517	1,240
46	Theft of Bank Cash in Transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Thefts of Cash	6,479	2,345	1,502	2,632	3,802	835	61	445	1,291	2,274	112	410	28	733	46	110	8	62	449	1,416
48	Cattle Stealing	7,665	1,947	1,545	4,173	4,249	1,365	59	754	1,995	4,997	69	82	2	1,550	29	34	1	76	845	2,615
49	Theft of Telecom,Electrical & Comm Items	203	91	38	74	100	28	1	5	40	98	4	6	-	45	-	6	-	1	10	46
50	Theft of Railway Slippers/Material	32	7	3	22	5	9	1	-	12	37	1	4	-	11	-	-	-	3	-	28
51	Receiving & Retaining(Stolen Prop)	532	159	150	223	307	83	-	43	97	232	6	5	1	87	1	2	-	-	48	106
52	Theft (property snatching-Bags,Neckless,etc)	28	7	2	19	21	8	-	2	9	17	3	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	2	10
53	Theft of all kinds (General)	26,999	8,273	5,775	12,951	15,274	4,736	207	2,139	5,872	13,059	499	791	66	4,735	221	216	23	246	2,306	6,668
	Sub Total(Thefts)	55,704	18,080	11,985	25,639	31,373	8,684	409	4,371	12,178	26,453	880	1,505	114	8,766	372	432	43	461	4,676	14,202
	(e) Robberies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Aggravated Robbery(Motor Cycles)	529	340	62	127	222	2	-	11	114	159	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	158
55	Aggravated Robbery(Motor Vehicles)	85	61	11	13	38	-	-	1	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
56	Aggravated Robbery(Cash)	426	269	51	106	168	2	-	2	102	146	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	147
57	Aggravated Robbery(general)	1,291	685	191	415	675	15	2	16	382	623	10	6	-	19	1	-	-	4	21	594
58	Cattle Rustling	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Simple Robbery(general)	4,428	1,762	1,052	1,614	2,299	274	19	306	1,015	1,878	126	50	-	332	16	9	-	27	344	1,326
	Sub Total(Robberies)	6,761	3,119	1,367	2,275	3,402	293	21	336	1,625	2,827	142	63	-	352	17	9	-	31	378	2,245
	(f) Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Aggravated Assault(Acid cases)	42	15	8	19	22	4	-	8	7	17	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	6
61	Aggravated Assaults(general)	6,155	2,074	1,382	2,699	3,333	794	46	442	1,417	2,573	64	394	13	708	16	133	4	88	504	1,591
62	Common Assaults	25,698	10,429	9,906	5,363	7,877	1,634	88	712	2,929	5,003	87	787	16	1,561	14	308	11	99	701	3,199
	Sub Total(Assaults)	31,895	12,518	11,296	8,081	11,232	2,432	134	1,162	4,353	7,593	151	1,183	29	2,273	30	441	15	187	1,214	4,796

S/No.	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	SENTENCES IMPOSED BY COURTS										VICTIMS OF CRIME				VALUE PROPERTY(UGSHS.)	
		IMPRISONMENT				Death	Fined	Probation Bound Over	CAUTION	COMM. WORK	Fines Awarded (UgShs.)	Male		Female		Lost	Recovered
		Male		Female													
		Adault	Juven.	Adult	Juven.							Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.		
					15	16	17	18	19	20	21				22	23	24
	HOMICIDES																
1	Death (by shooting)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	1	20	-	34,170,000,000	-
2	Death (by mob action)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745	5	17	2	-	-
3	Death (Poisoning)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	5	14	7	-	-
4	Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	37	141	20	-	-
5	Death(Fire Out Breaks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	10	15	-	-
8	Other Death (Not Specified above)	25	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9,000,000	2,518	188	515	116	2,180,000	-
	Sub Total(Homicides)	39	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	9,000,000	3,677	251	717	160	34,172,180,000	-
	ECONOMIC CRIMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	200,000	178	-	8	-	33,690,910,061	157,440,000
10	Causing Financial losss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	9,164,743,437	13,370,000
11	Abuse of office	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	6	-	15,077,205,900	7,058,000
12	Counterfeiting	21	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	3	700,000	297	2	84	1	411,668,000	52,177,000
13	Forgeries & Uttering of Documents	33	-	5	-	-	12	-	3	5	5,320,000	728	3	157	-	1,234,945,530	164,543,000
14	Issuing False Cheques	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	3	9,700,000	219	-	52	-	115,656,676,727	413,434,200
15	Bank and Other Corporate Frauds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	-	2,485,106,490	14,124,000
16	Obtaining By False Pretences	548	4	34	-	-	117	3	115	81	420,300,000	8,092	10	2,643	4	104,081,217,401	6,604,103,950
17	Cyber (Computer) crimes	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	177	-	38	-	11,446,603,532	51,895,000
18	Land Frauds	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	211	-	51	-	329,075,000	42,210,000
19	Other Economic crimes	4	6	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	300,000	122	-	22	-	3,896,060,098	30,168,000
	Sub Total(Economic crimes)	620	10	44	-	-	151	4	129	95	436,520,000	10,203	15	3,064	5	297,474,212,176	7,550,523,150
	GENERAL CRIMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Sex Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Rape	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1,531	-	-	-
21	Defilement	680	22	-	11	6	40	15	169	84	21,370,000	-	241	-	13,441	-	-
22	Indecent Assault	27	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	9	620,000	5	9	234	92	-	-
23	Incest	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	55	2	-	-
24	Unnatural Offences	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	58	27	9	1	-	-
	Sub Total(Sex Related)	734	23	1	11	6	42	16	182	93	21,990,000	63	278	1,829	13,536	-	-
	(b) Child Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Child Neglect	77	-	4	-	-	9	1	34	40	1,750,000	-	4,733	-	3,813	-	-
26	Child Desertion	8	-	8	-	-	2	2	9	6	100,000	-	1,693	-	1,267	-	-
27	Child Stealing	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	117	-	129	-	-
28	Child Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	56	-	102	-	-
29	Child Abduction/Kidnap	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	124	-	281	-	-
31	Child Abuse/Torture	17	3	12	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	816	-	733	-	-
32	Infanticide	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	28	-	22	-	-
33	Abortion	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	52	-	-
	Sub Total(Child Related)	115	4	39	-	-	11	3	54	56	1,850,000	-	7,582	-	6,399	-	-
	(c) Breakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Burglaries	750	17	10	1	-	27	1	54	82	22,190,000	4,672	46	1,616	43	8,245,786,616	1,320,925,300
35	House Breakings	408	12	9	4	1	18	1	39	45	7,850,000	2,206	51	853	10	4,362,473,824	555,032,150
36	Shop Breaking	226	9	2	-	-	2	2	16	28	4,100,000	1,267	13	387	-	4,026,393,270	423,709,180
37	Office Breaking	33	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	350	2	76	-	3,200,340,261	651,341,183
38	Other Breakings (garage ,etc)	179	10	3	1	-	3	2	17	19	1,200,000	1,006	12	265	3	3,988,540,914	554,316,970
	Sub Total(Breakings)	1,596	51	25	6	1	50	6	128	177	35,340,000	9,501	124	3,197	56	23,823,534,885	3,505,324,783
	(d) Thefts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Theft of Motor Vehicles	39	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	3,500,000	1,013	-	151	-	29,237,109,050	9,472,119,000
40	Theft of Motor Cycles	377	3	5	-	-	19	3	25	10	23,348,000	4,000	6	237	-	13,241,938,200	3,715,838,400
41	Theft from M/Vs (Spares)	76	2	1	-	-	2	-	8	11	-	800	6	91	-	1,540,974,701	403,692,000
42	Theft from M/Vs (property)	56	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	7	1,400,000	457	4	61	-	1,616,243,250	400,921,750
43	Theft of Bicycles	146	4	-	-	-	3	-	11	14	380,000	699	15	87	3	248,088,500	78,306,000
44	Theft of Computers(Laptops)	34	-	2	-	-	1	-	11	7	150,000	450	7	142	-	1,118,774,720	187,313,000
45	Thefts of Mobile Phones	545	27	23	3	-	48	1	76	129	17,613,000	3,473	90	1,899	49	4,298,653,007	625,445,600
46	Theft of Bank Cash in Transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Thefts of Cash	535	20	61	1	1	72	6	94	102	79,612,500	4,318	36	2,098	12	28,676,379,326	4,371,008,011
48	Cattle Stealing	1,251	15	11	-	-	86	6	97	139	46,890,001	6,003	17	1,506	16	11,701,969,293	3,965,118,593
49	Theft of Telecom,Electrical & Comm Items	19	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	27	300,000	160	-	37	-	638,767,200	97,919,000
50	Theft of Railway Slippers/Material	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	-	-	460,605,100	445,001,300
51	Receiving & Retaining(Stolen Prop)	56	4	-	-	-	2	-	10	12	500,000	465	1	40	-	463,636,000	491,835,000
52	Theft (property snatching-Bags,Neckless,etc)	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	-	10	-	20,319,500	15,117,000
53	Theft of all kinds (General)	3,475	92	122	8	1	239	2	412	751	107,698,000	19,715	339	6,823	165	67,707,360,000	9,499,942,206
	Sub Total(Thefts)	6,621	168	225	13	2	480	21	755	1,215	281,391,501	41,591	521	13,182	245	160,970,817,847	33,769,576,860
	(e) Robberies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Aggravated Robbery(Motor Cycles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	7	67	-	2,133,318,000	280,922,393
55	Aggravated Robbery(Motor Vehicles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	12	-	2,382,123,000	820,350,000
56	Aggravated Robbery(Cash)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349	1	77	1	5,291,450,750	150,097,600
57	Aggravated Robbery(general)	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,083	1	256	1	4,774,121,705	995,731,000
58	Cattle Rustling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	15,000,000	-
59	Simple Robbery(general)	259	7	2	1	-	5	-	21	58	800,000	3,358	40	1,014	7	4,433,603,001	694,839,400
	Sub Total(Robberies)	279	7	2	1	-	5	-	22	58	800,000	5,368	49	1,426	9	19,029,616,456	2,941,940,393
	(f) Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Aggravated Assault(Acid cases)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27	-	15	-	-	-
61	Aggravated Assaults(general)	524	5	73	2	-	63	2	64	132	33,920,000	4,089	84	1,957	50	6,000,000	-
62	Common Assaults	1,377	9	121	4	-	88	1	220	388	24,250,000	16,745	519	8,488	315	-	-
	Sub Total(Assaults)	1,904	14	194	6	-	151	3	284	521	58,170,000	20,861	603	10,460	365	6,000,000	-

S/No.	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	REPORTED CASES				PERFOMANCE					PERSONS TAKEN TO COURT										
											ACCUSED CHARGED		ACCUSED CONVICTED								
											Male		Female		Male		Female				
		Totals Cases	Cases under Inquiry	Not Detected /NPW	Cases taken to court	Cases submitted toDPP/RSA	Cases with convictions	Cases with Acquittals	Cases Dismissed	Cases pending in Court	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.	Acquitted	Discharged	Awaiting Trial
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				11				12	13	14
	(g) Other Crimes in General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Threatening Violence	11,592	4,216	3,438	3,938	5,163	1,031	92	793	2,022	3,913	22	260	4	1,013	5	60	1	93	796	2,231
65	Human Trafficking	207	112	42	53	90	7	1	4	41	44	-	21	-	5	-	1	-	2	4	53
66	Abduction/Kidnap	424	172	162	90	155	14	-	17	59	102	-	15	-	11	-	1	-	-	21	84
67	Arson (General)	1,614	606	408	600	733	137	13	99	351	685	5	107	5	122	1	20	1	21	116	521
68	Malicious Damage to Property	7,541	3,007	2,311	2,224	3,413	595	33	359	1,237	2,469	35	227	3	633	10	50	-	29	443	1,569
69	Malicious Damage to School/Gvt Property	184	80	36	68	67	20	1	13	34	79	4	2	-	24	-	-	-	3	15	43
70	Escapes from Lawful Custody	1,329	243	122	964	936	641	4	64	255	953	16	21	4	623	13	12	-	3	67	276
71	Rescues from Lawful Custody	49	22	4	23	26	11	-	1	11	21	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	12
72	Examination Leakage and Stealing	27	19	3	5	9	1	-	-	4	9	5	1	7	-	5	-	7	-	-	10
73	Piracy	17	6	4	7	8	3	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
74	Criminal Tresspass	7,920	3,170	2,460	2,290	3,679	649	46	377	1,218	2,494	54	182	10	669	7	49	-	49	382	1,584
75	Domestic Violence	13,639	5,039	7,210	1,390	2,298	359	21	288	722	1,275	1	165	8	322	-	25	1	25	244	832
76	Att. Suicide	223	64	89	70	84	31	1	13	25	62	1	7	1	25	1	6	-	1	11	27
77	Att. Killing (by shooting)	109	55	21	33	57	1	-	4	28	37	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	33
78	Att. Killing(other than shooting)	1,042	322	190	530	620	95	5	66	363	742	16	68	3	110	3	8	-	6	183	519
79	other penal code offences (not categorized)	11,819	4,436	3,400	3,983	5,684	1,262	82	661	1,979	5,708	149	454	23	1,793	46	130	4	81	986	3,294
	Sub Total(Other Crimes-gen)	57,736	21,569	19,900	16,268	23,022	4,857	299	2,759	8,353	18,599	308	1,535	68	5,367	91	362	14	313	3,273	11,090
	TERRORISM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Terrorism	10	5	3	2	4	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
81	Death By CBRN(Chemical,Nuclear Wpns)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Terrorism)	10	5	3	2	4	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	POLITICAL/MEDIA OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	Incitement to Violence	152	71	48	33	69	4	-	6	23	83	-	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	82
83	Promoting Sectarism	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Election Offences	14	4	4	6	9	-	-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
85	Treason	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Political/Media)	169	76	54	39	80	4	-	6	29	99	-	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	94
	CORRUPTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Prevention of Corruption Act	64	51	7	6	30	1	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Sub Total (Corruption)	64	51	7	6	30	1	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
	NARCOTICS/DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	Heroin	20	1	2	17	19	13	-	1	3	12	-	6	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	4
88	Cocaine	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
89	Herbal Cannabis	852	122	86	644	676	196	13	125	310	1,075	13	23	-	376	3	4	-	16	156	556
91	Other Narcotics(general)	1,875	336	256	1,283	1,412	488	9	232	554	2,352	123	122	10	882	53	50	-	16	503	1,103
	Sub Total(Narcotics)	2,750	460	344	1,946	2,110	698	22	358	868	3,441	136	151	10	1,267	56	60	-	32	659	1,664
	OTHER LAWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	Immigration Act	514	56	70	388	388	212	-	47	129	897	15	89	2	582	14	63	1	11	85	247
94	NEMA	271	96	67	108	140	70	-	9	29	266	-	18	1	161	-	10	-	-	36	78
95	Fish and Crocodiles Act	613	117	95	401	430	256	7	64	74	956	4	71	-	589	3	38	-	17	152	232
96	Firearms Act	115	43	13	59	76	19	-	4	36	81	-	3	-	22	-	1	-	1	6	54
97	Enguli Act	19	8	3	8	12	6	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5
98	UWA Statute	768	177	78	513	583	303	3	33	174	693	10	35	-	432	8	18	-	11	33	236
99	Local Government Act	4	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	All other Acts	696	316	131	249	356	122	4	9	114	458	-	60	1	279	-	27	1	3	15	194
	Sub Total(Other Laws)	3,000	814	458	1,728	1,987	990	14	166	558	3,366	29	276	4	2,075	25	157	2	43	327	1,046
	GRAND TOTAL	215,224	79,117	61,311	74,810	100,112	22,105	1,151	11,472	40,085	81,677	2,479	5,779	377	24,048	830	1,687	163	1,349	13,016	49,219

S/No.	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	SENTENCES IMPOSED BY COURTS										VICTIMS OF CRIME				VALUE PROPERTY(UGSHS.)	
		IMPRISONMENT				Death	Fined	Probation Bound Over	CAUTION	COMM. WORK	Fines Awarded (UgShs.)	Male		Female		Lost	Recovered
		Male		Female													
		Adault	Juven.	Adult	Juven.							Adult	Juven.	Adult	Juven.		
					15	16	17	18	19	20	21				22	23	24
	(g) Other Crimes in General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Threatening Violence	705	1	29	1	-	34	3	114	199	7,459,000	7,768	84	3,640	25	15,435,000	-
65	Human Trafficking	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2,000,000	42	9	116	22	4,000,000	-
66	Abduction/Kidnap	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	200,000	160	20	169	75	4,800,000	4,000,000
67	Arson (General)	116	1	16	1	4	16	15	19	13	2,200,000	2,309	18	382	12	4,963,023,200	13,086,000
68	Malicious Damage to Property	467	4	31	-	-	23	-	74	92	9,550,000	5,477	33	1,998	16	2,015,821,100	115,089,000
69	Malicious Damage to School/Gvt Property	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	128	-	40	-	335,800,000	17,000,000
70	Escapes from Lawful Custody	602	10	10	-	-	3	-	12	6	900,000	1,268	-	56	-	-	-
71	Rescues from Lawful Custody	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	45	-	2	-	-	-
72	Examination Leakage and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	21	-	5	1	-	-
73	Piracy	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2	-	9,765,000	-
74	Criminal Tresspass	455	1	23	-	-	19	2	69	161	6,450,000	5,955	4	1,914	6	84,594,000	20,050,000
75	Domestic Violence	188	1	10	2	-	9	2	65	67	2,900,000	2,908	670	9,978	676	-	-
76	Att. Suicide	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	16	7	-	158	6	40	12	-	-
77	Att. Killing (by shooting)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	15	-	-	-
78	Att. Killing(other than shooting)	86	1	6	-	-	4	-	6	18	800,000	798	20	234	12	3,158,400	-
79	other penal code offences (not categorized)	1,006	9	58	1	-	105	7	312	459	27,646,000	8,680	141	2,598	220	54,484,138,722	588,931,000
	Sub Total(Other Crimes-gen)	3,686	28	185	5	4	216	29	703	1,030	60,105,000	35,832	1,005	21,189	1,077	61,920,535,422	758,156,000
	TERRORISM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Terrorism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
81	Death By CBRN(Chemical,Nuclear Wpns)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Terrorism)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	POLITICAL/MEDIA OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	Incitement to Violence	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	124	-	4	-	-	-
83	Promoting Sectariasm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
84	Election Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-
85	Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total(Political/Media)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	140	-	5	-	-	-
	CORRUPTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Prevention of Corruption Act	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	3	-	2,681,000	131,000
	Sub Total (Corruption)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	3	-	2,681,000	131,000
	NARCOTICS/DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	Heroin	3	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	22,250,000	4	-	-	-	-	-
88	Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	Herbal Cannabis	322	-	3	-	-	8	-	19	30	5,450,000	642	-	18	-	-	-
91	Other Narcotics(general)	516	5	6	-	2	53	-	71	330	5,750,000	1,041	4	31	1	-	-
	Sub Total(Narcotics)	841	5	9	-	2	75	-	90	360	53,450,000	1,687	4	49	1	-	-
	OTHER LAWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	Immigration Act	349	-	25	-	-	164	-	136	4	18,600,000	355	-	35	-	-	-
94	NEMA	103	-	-	-	-	58	-	7	14	18,850,000	221	-	20	1	-	-
95	Fish and Crocodiles Act	407	-	1	-	-	86	-	132	32	15,834,000	561	-	5	-	-	-
96	Firearms Act	17	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	700,000	88	-	2	-	-	-
97	Enguli Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	20	-	1	-	-	-
98	UWA Statute	284	3	7	-	-	109	-	29	18	68,790,000	723	-	9	-	772,980,239	703,893,619
99	Local Government Act	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	150,000	4	-	-	-	-	-
100	All other Acts	129	1	1	-	-	98	-	30	42	39,172,000	535	18	66	8	439,092,250	1,400,000
	Sub Total(Other Laws)	1,289	4	35	-	-	519	-	342	112	162,096,000	2,507	18	138	9	1,212,072,489	705,293,619
	GRAND TOTAL	17,733	315	762	42	15	1,703	82	2,689	3,718	1,120,712,501	131,489	10,450	55,259	21,862	598,611,650,275	49,230,945,805

Appendix II: Crime by District/ Division

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMICIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS	THEFTS	ROBBERIES	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIMES	TERRORISM	POL/MEDIA	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
C.I.D Headquarters	1,611	9	873	8	5	3	96	14	5	431	1	6	37	30	94
Railways	43	-	1	-	-	2	17	-	1	21		-		1	-
S.I.D	158	3	76	-	-	-	23	7	-	35	4	-	5	-	6
Aviation Police	352	1	61	10	1	5	93	4	34	110		-	1	20	12
C.I.D	**2,164**	**13**	**1,011**	**18**	**6**	**10**	**229**	**25**	**40**	**596**	**5**	**6**	**43**	**51**	**112**
Jinja Road	1,781	23	280	90	11	88	745	91	75	315		5	1	55	3
Kira Division	1,672	28	178	117	17	123	602	170	86	294		-		58	1
Kira Road	2,261	30	170	100	157	137	756	138	179	539		-		50	7
Mukono	2,951	27	239	206	45	239	1,060	94	290	635		1		92	23
Nagalama	974	24	68	109	9	58	306	27	117	224		2		25	5
KMP EAST	**9,640**	**132**	**938**	**621**	**238**	**644**	**3,488**	**519**	**747**	**2,007**	**-**	**8**	**1**	**280**	**35**
CPS Kampala	2,076	10	708	9	9	40	816	63	91	234		9	2	52	34
Katwe	4,559	51	287	167	478	216	1,189	174	1,006	864		2		120	4
Kabalagala	2,173	33	206	141	32	129	778	132	252	409		2		51	8
Kajjansi	1,134	18	98	45	43	85	378	54	86	278		-		49	2
Entebbe	1,379	18	154	69	19	125	359	49	89	406		-		34	58
Nsangi	1,238	20	129	123	38	115	294	78	74	337		5		26	-
KMP SOUTH	**12,559**	**149**	**1,582**	**554**	**619**	**709**	**3,815**	**549**	**1,596**	**2,530**	**-**	**18**	**2**	**332**	**105**
Old Kampala	3,157	28	282	86	438	97	889	120	423	737		6		41	10
Wakiso	1,659	20	180	108	39	100	450	82	102	535		2		40	1
Wandegeya	1,178	10	126	37	148	39	365	72	91	245		7		38	-
Kawempe	2,168	17	180	140	58	152	701	132	243	498		6		39	3
Nansana	1,042	6	102	74	29	92	411	56	41	191		-		40	0
Kakiri	552	9	47	57	2	42	167	19	21	174		-		14	0
Kasangati	2,022	31	196	125	72	177	574	155	76	566		1		50	1
KMP NORTH	**11,777**	**122**	**1,113**	**626**	**786**	**698**	**3,586**	**634**	**996**	**2,946**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**263**	**16**
Luwero	2,815	70	232	191	143	187	918	119	265	622		1	1	32	35
Nakaseke	1,647	54	77	151	66	97	463	29	234	434		-		11	31
Nakasongola	1,466	56	81	120	79	52	404	24	194	393		-		18	47
SAVANNAH	**5,928**	**180**	**390**	**462**	**288**	**336**	**1,785**	**172**	**692**	**1,449**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**60**	**112**
Buikwe	1,702	63	92	158	109	101	413	57	181	453		4		21	50
Kayunga	1,691	50	92	105	160	111	460	20	234	420		1		15	24
Njeru	1,114	43	39	78	106	80	307	32	96	270		1		19	43
Buvuma	1,139	28	52	52	13	67	313	21	233	302		-		19	41
SEZIBWA	**5,647**	**184**	**275**	**393**	**388**	**359**	**1,492**	**130**	**744**	**1,445**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**75**	**158**
Butambala	1,565	13	123	65	78	105	431	27	221	488		2		4	10
Gomba	1,910	20	63	83	18	104	519	31	414	644		-		6	10
Mpigi	2,109	32	156	162	25	130	687	73	284	536		-		18	6
KATONGA	**5,585**	**65**	**342**	**310**	**121**	**339**	**1,636**	**131**	**919**	**1,667**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**28**	**26**
Kiboga	944	20	75	70	9	90	320	32	99	206		1	1	18	3
Mubende	1,606	79	112	161	70	130	497	93	91	300		1		40	33
Kassanda	922	35	52	94	4	95	294	46	116	173		-		13	-
Mityana	1,246	43	69	123	7	114	371	52	145	307		-		15	1
Kyankwanzi	932	31	55	81	27	77	267	36	92	241		-		15	10
WAMALA	**5,660**	**208**	**363**	**528**	**117**	**505**	**1,748**	**258**	**544**	**1,226**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**102**	**47**
Rakai	1,012	40	27	130	42	75	313	20	108	224		-		20	13
Lyantonde	741	22	25	30	105	46	215	16	146	117		1		17	1
Masaka	2,205	64	163	202	130	146	609	62	206	469		2	5	77	70
Kyotera	1,392	29	83	128	22	143	527	29	129	277		-		22	4
Sembabule	2,137	50	106	114	177	104	575	51	160	745		1		40	16
Bukomansimbi	1,104	6	48	120	21	81	337	24	168	274		-		26	-
Kalungu	801	32	33	106	7	62	289	16	36	196		-		22	3
Lwengo	1,587	47	51	137	28	111	401	47	306	403		-		42	13
Kalangala	810	28	36	58	13	72	246	7	134	138		-		16	61
GREATER MASAKA	**11,789**	**317**	**572**	**1,023**	**548**	**539**	**3,510**	**271**	**1,394**	**2,843**	**-**	**4**	**5**	**283**	**162**
Kisoro	932	43	47	45	19	44	171	34	162	312		2	2	7	44
Kabale	2,361	46	91	83	73	124	567	169	368	765		-	1	54	20
Rukiga	678	20	28	17	3	36	109	10	62	387		-		4	2
Rubanda	791	23	22	34	43	40	94	22	188	272		-		20	33
Kanungu	1,105	41	29	73	19	74	253	35	163	370		-		16	32
Rukungiri	2,145	79	100	88	20	120	554	102	315	706		-	1	23	38
KIGEZI	**8,011**	**252**	**317**	**339**	**176**	**437**	**1,747**	**371**	**1,258**	**2,811**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**124**	**170**
Mbarara	3,896	129	181	186	95	226	1,270	209	443	1,013		2		86	56
Ibanda	1,639	35	56	86	84	109	459	44	290	463		-		6	9
Ntungamo	2,494	97	83	126	23	187	639	87	395	766		-		19	74
Kazo	1,001	20	31	31	14	96	473	49	65	211		1		10	2
Rwampara	383	12	29	14	-	24	84	15	71	126		-		2	7
Kiruhura	2,186	34	56	118	21	38	1,085	41	370	394		-		23	7
Isingiro	1,928	64	43	167	40	136	458	54	281	633		1		21	29
KIMZI	**13,527**	**391**	**479**	**727**	**276**	**815**	**4,467**	**499**	**1,914**	**3,605**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**166**	**183**
Bushenyi	2,102	47	91	96	49	222	675	86	213	589		2		14	18
Mitooma	1,163	21	54	62	22	69	280	28	260	347		1		6	15
Rubirizi	1,433	30	44	53	92	93	340	24	152	556		-		6	45
Buhweju	1,012	15	11	42	17	89	254	37	174	367		-		1	6
Sheema	1,543	33	43	55	80	95	475	43	160	532		1		13	13
GREATER BUSHENYI	**7,254**	**146**	**243**	**307**	**260**	**567**	**2,023**	**217**	**959**	**2,391**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**40**	**98**
Masindi	1,448	54	33	76	231	66	316	29	179	406		1	1	11	45
Kiryandongo	1,533	56	42	107	113	93	319	15	407	325		6		13	37
Kibaale	1,157	26	67	78	109	99	220	29	116	374		2		14	24
Kakumiro	729	41	28	84	5	99	211	42	38	177		2		3	0
Kagadi	1,548	58	59	152	6	149	416	44	269	358		3		29	6
Kikuube	1,428	30	40	114	235	81	245	37	131	484		1		16	15
Hoima	1,343	77	92	100	2	97	397	50	188	282		1		12	45
Buliisa	703	12	18	71	12	77	187	14	116	153		2		16	24
ALBERTINE	**9,890**	**356**	**379**	**780**	**712**	**780**	**2,310**	**259**	**1,444**	**2,589**	**-**	**18**	**1**	**116**	**196**
Kabarole	1,206	36	73	121	9	114	416	43	106	257	1	-		17	14
Kyegegwa	1,515	60	64	161	45	103	327	45	242	425		1		15	28
Bunyagabu	749	18	20	64	2	61	232	29	67	238		-		12	6
Kamwenge	1,148	63	21	138	18	121	286	30	153	276		-	1	20	21
Bundibugyo	878	14	26	38	-	81	437	36	91	138		-		8	9
Kyenjojo	2,546	62	107	158	23	203	388	70	652	834		2		31	17
Kitagwenda	81	3	5	4	1	13	20	3	12	20		-		-	-
Ntoroko	518	14	6	31	45	26	147	8	67	150		-		5	21
RWENZORI WEST	**8,642**	**269**	**322**	**715**	**142**	**721**	**2,252**	**263**	**1,390**	**2,339**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**108**	**115**
Hima	505	16	13	40	1	59	164	28	49	117		-		9	10
Katwe	427	8	7	35	-	28	116	8	18	68		1		3	135
Kasese	1,113	19	65	82	140	83	343	39	29	270	2	-		17	25
Bwera	972	16	17	68	4	106	458	19	52	184		3		39	7
RWENZORI EAST	**3,017**	**59**	**102**	**224**	**145**	**276**	**1,080**	**94**	**147**	**639**	**2**	**4**	**-**	**68**	**178**

REGIONS/DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES	HOMICIDES	ECONOMIC	SEX REL	CHILD REL	BREAKINGS	THEFTS	ROBBERIES	ASSAULTS	OTHER CRIMES	TERRORISM	POL/MEDIA	CORRUPTION	NARCOTICS	OTHER LAWS
Arua	3,754	103	199	222	70	252	1,258	276	396	880		6		49	42
Maracha	622	17	12	50	37	27	147	22	81	218		-		12	-
Zombo	892	26	43	76	42	26	162	10	181	288		-		12	26
Nebbi	1,244	26	56	63	29	79	315	25	230	411		2		6	2
Pakwach	992	11	49	55	75	63	274	26	120	303		-		8	10
Madi Okolo	100	3	-	10	1	5	24	2	29	22		-		2	3
Koboko	1,153	24	56	94	79	54	371	36	169	231		-		18	21
WEST NILE	**8,788**	**211**	**415**	**560**	**333**	**505**	**2,550**	**397**	**1,205**	**2,383**	**-**	**8**	**-**	**107**	**105**
Yumbe	1,399	14	19	111	125	85	439	36	153	385		3		16	14
Moyo	743	13	32	65	59	22	144	11	215	158	1	2		10	12
Obongi	363	5	12	49	14	10	54	9	106	97		1		2	4
Adjumani	835	39	23	89	66	30	185	11	76	296		-		1	21
NORTH WEST NILE	**3,341**	**72**	**86**	**313**	**263**	**147**	**821**	**67**	**550**	**936**	**1**	**6**	**-**	**29**	**51**
Lamwo	907	18	8	85	16	83	145	12	176	348		-		5	12
Agago	2,574	38	111	139	177	95	427	75	628	841		6		6	32
Nwoya	896	34	12	108	39	52	144	21	146	260		-		11	70
Amuru	812	35	21	72	25	50	137	32	83	334		1		8	15
Omoro	1,481	41	29	117	238	41	145	25	318	512		-		5	11
Kitgum	996	31	32	87	62	71	173	21	179	310		-		18	13
Pader	771	29	13	91	25	28	124	17	157	268		-		3	17
Gulu	2,733	61	83	151	352	180	530	115	418	719		5		67	53
ASWA	**11,172**	**287**	**309**	**849**	**935**	**599**	**1,824**	**317**	**2,104**	**3,592**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**121**	**222**
Lira	4,256	81	258	209	359	289	1,123	211	572	1,124		-		9	21
Apac	881	35	32	91	29	61	242	34	95	234		-		-	27
Oyam	1,315	63	30	134	17	62	298	18	263	412		-		4	15
Kwania	527	8	8	33	54	21	72	15	164	143		-	1	2	6
Amolatar	894	9	47	121	3	43	234	34	199	199		-		4	2
Kole	995	22	18	52	70	54	219	18	309	204		-		-	29
Alebtong	796	20	16	84	124	23	119	13	149	232		-		-	16
Otuke	1,353	9	23	60	23	28	155	12	658	379		1		3	2
Dokolo	2,326	17	84	184	134	103	526	40	557	662		1		3	15
NORTH KYOGA	**13,343**	**264**	**516**	**966**	**815**	**683**	**2,987**	**395**	**2,967**	**3,590**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**24**	**124**
Abim	809	15	39	33	36	30	198	19	144	276		2		2	16
Kotido	1,158	26	52	71	56	46	373	48	131	340		1		-	15
Karenga	67	3	-	3	2	1	4	-	36	15		-		-	3
Kaabong	624	23	19	45	63	13	89	4	203	151		-		-	14
KIDEPO	**2,658**	**68**	**110**	**151**	**157**	**90**	**664**	**71**	**514**	**782**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**2**	**47**
Nakapiripirit	1,161	13	50	31	29	29	248	10	341	387		1		4	18
Amudat	742	7	25	43	11	31	134	11	286	188		-		-	6
Napak	635	24	35	42	36	27	98	9	199	145		-		-	20
Nabilatuk	697	16	16	28	23	9	119	10	313	156		-		-	7
Moroto	923	35	26	64	51	42	138	37	176	301		1		4	50
MT MOROTO	**4,189**	**94**	**152**	**207**	**151**	**138**	**737**	**77**	**1,316**	**1,177**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**8**	**101**
Soroti	1,336	18	136	164	8	74	394	55	217	244		-		21	4
Kapelebyong	1,438	12	64	125	46	29	292	14	416	419		-		11	11
Kabermaido	441	11	7	51	23	9	117	6	92	105		-		10	11
Katakwi	869	19	15	95	77	7	130	4	269	229		-		9	16
Ngora	1,918	17	95	113	118	109	313	10	538	587		-		1	17
Serere	742	16	26	111	19	53	199	13	129	161		-		5	10
Amuria	1,024	11	21	113	70	35	113	9	118	518		-		15	-
Kalaki	139	7	4	22	4	6	28	4	30	35		-		-	-
Bukedea	644	10	33	97	38	35	137	8	71	213		-		3	0
Kumi	965	9	37	123	3	49	207	16	324	188		-		8	1
EAST KYOGA	**9,516**	**130**	**438**	**1,011**	**407**	**406**	**1,929**	**139**	**2,204**	**2,700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**81**	**72**
Kapchorwa	2,699	9	203	174	112	110	613	37	527	898		-		1	15
Kween	1,581	14	126	89	79	44	299	15	365	533		-		-	17
Bukwo	1,105	9	89	56	49	41	171	6	324	351		-	1	1	8
SIPI	**5,385**	**33**	**418**	**319**	**240**	**195**	**1,082**	**58**	**1,216**	**1,782**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**39**
Mbale	3,253	40	200	347	343	209	820	150	299	768		2		49	26
Namisindwa	731	16	43	112	53	40	143	10	103	193		-		14	5
Manafwa	1,101	9	38	112	126	80	171	10	152	397		-		1	6
Bududa	1,154	14	91	154	75	62	230	9	133	373		1		7	5
Sironko	616	13	26	93	1	4	225	8	36	199		-	1	3	9
Bulambuli	2,084	24	108	178	162	85	427	38	342	690		-		1	29
ELGON	**8,939**	**116**	**506**	**995**	**759**	**479**	**2,016**	**224**	**1,066**	**2,620**	**-**	**3**	**1**	**75**	**79**
Butaleja	676	22	52	125	49	30	82	9	107	188		-		-	13
Tororo	2,864	66	118	232	128	182	579	51	525	965	1	7		11	0
Butebo	996	6	81	74	56	40	182	8	255	263		-		6	26
Budaka	1,194	12	78	132	48	101	287	19	80	373		2		3	61
Busia	1,707	43	106	98	253	106	344	36	155	535		-		14	18
Kibuku	1,135	12	107	138	62	50	279	15	313	144		6		3	6
Pallisa	1,213	12	56	131	53	76	347	16	150	339		-		11	23
BUKEDI	**9,785**	**172**	**598**	**929**	**647**	**584**	**2,099**	**154**	**1,585**	**2,807**	**1**	**15**	**-**	**47**	**148**
Kamuli	3,073	48	325	297	75	217	775	79	508	694		8		21	26
Kaliro	1,357	20	89	119	46	56	337	32	222	414		-		2	21
Buyende	1,825	20	170	168	43	97	416	15	564	322		-		2	7
Luuka	820	12	46	73	104	47	146	6	94	284		-		8	1
BUSOGA NORTH	**7,075**	**100**	**630**	**657**	**268**	**417**	**1,674**	**132**	**1,388**	**1,715**	**-**	**8**	**-**	**32**	**55**
Iganga	1,866	51	133	199	102	129	521	61	169	431		-	1	28	42
Bugiri	1,190	45	63	145	75	96	233	28	181	296		-		10	18
Mayuge	1,446	49	100	205	61	91	288	76	161	338		2		16	60
Namutumba	639	26	53	125	43	53	134	26	55	109		1		5	10
Bugweri	704	13	20	122	75	46	97	16	85	223		1	1	7	-
Namayingo	701	21	13	69	113	46	142	12	89	185		-		4	8
BUSOGA EAST	**6,546**	**205**	**382**	**865**	**469**	**460**	**1,414**	**218**	**739**	**1,581**	**-**	**4**	**2**	**69**	**137**
Jinja	2,297	75	192	87	266	138	583	89	109	661		1		52	46
Buwenge	694	26	56	50	36	44	123	16	91	230		2		6	13
Kakira	475	27	27	43	29	18	87	16	55	158		-		2	13
KIIRA	**3,465**	**127**	**275**	**179**	**331**	**200**	**792**	**121**	**286**	**1,049**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**59**	**72**
GRAND TOTAL	215,224	4,718	13,264	15,638	10,596	12,919	55,704	6,761	31,895	57,736	10	169	64	2,750	3,000

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