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Editor's Note

Emilian Kayima

Dear esteemed readers of our great Police Habari Magazine, welcome to the fifth edition that focuses on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to enhance policing in Uganda. The greater majority of people around us have embraced technological innovations in the day to day undertakings including running businesses.

Unfortunately, criminal elements are equally moving ahead of the pack to commit cyber related crimes using these innovations too.

The Uganda Police Force has put in place a formidable infrastructure to enhance policing in the country. For example, the National CCTV project continues to grow by leaps and bounds and this makes the fight against crime much easier than it was a couple of years ago. This project is well articulated in this magazine with interesting details.

We also address children and parents. During these global realities of COVID-19 pandemic, expert writers have a word for parents in creating self awareness which is a tool that enhances good parenting. Again, it is our duty to protect children against all forms of abuse that would cut their future short. Protect them against sexual abuse, exploitation and harassment as well as fires in their environments. And these

details are well articulated in this magazine.

One of the reasons criminals successfully accomplish their evil missions against us is that they get their victims unawares. What would you do if you were attacked while you are alone? We share with you some self defence skills that would make you safer and secure in your environment. There is a lot to read that will automatically enrich your life now and in future.

As the tradition is; in each edition of the magazine, we write an obituary for one of our fallen officers, celebrating their lives and contributions to the force and country. It is one way of showing care and concern for our own rank and file. In this magazine, we

have written a tribute for our lovely late AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi who was murdered in a hailstorm of bullets which did not spare his loved and trusted bodyguard, CPL Kenneth Erau and driver PC Geoffrey Wambewo. May their souls rest in eternal peace and may God strengthen their souls.

We profiled one of our officers, Sgt. Elly Walusimbi, a fire officer by calling according to one of his senior supervisors at the Directorate of Fire Brigade and Rescue Services. Sgt. Elly Walusimbi has survived 14 fire incidents that almost took his life. He wears a hat wherever he goes to avoid direct sun shine because of a major fire incident that almost took his life. Read about the daily routine of a fireman, their prayer and appreciate their sense of duty and dedication to service.

There are many more stories to read. We guarantee that they will enrich you, make you better and safer citizens.





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Why we must Embrace ICT in Modern Day Policing



The Police is the most visible and interactive face of government authority and over the years, the Uganda Police Force has introduced a number of innovative policing models to meet the ever increasing demands from the public.

Currently, the Force continues to embrace the use of technology in all aspects of policing, coordinated by the Directorate of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The institution with support from Government of Uganda, constructed a state-of-the art ICT facility at Police Headquarters in Naguru which accommodates the National Command and Control Center; and the National Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system.

The anti-crime infrastructure was an initiative of H.E. the President of the Republic of Uganda, to digitalise the country and on the 9th October 2018, the dream came true when he launched the first display of the CCTV Project in Nateete. This was followed by the commissioning of the National CCTV Project, Phase 1, at Naguru Police Headquarters, on the 28th day of November 2019.

With further government support, we have installed a network of cameras across the

By J.M Okoth-Ochola (Esq)



ICT

Information and Communications technology

country which now stands at 46% in the national coverage and 97% in Kampala Metropolitan Policing area. The benefits and significant impact of the CCTV in Kampala Metropolitan Police (KMP) area has encouraged the use of private CCTVs by the public at their business premises, centers for social amenities and private homes. This is in line with the President's directive of Police - Public cooperation in policing. We plan to integrate the private CCTVs to the national CCTV grid which will improve on crime prevention and investigation processes.

We also have additional plans to integrate the system with other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) such as NIRA, Immigration, URA, NITA-U, the criminal justice system among others for purposes of sharing information. These innovations are intended to achieve our goals of human security, protection and promotion of human rights, as well as building trust between the police and the communities we serve. This should be achieved in a stable and secure environment.

I would wish to add that we strategically restructured the Directorate of ICT and, created five departments of CCTV, IT, Cyber Crime, ICT Research & Innovations and the Engineering section, purposely to fast track on innovations toward a modern police force.

Therefore, the Directorate of ICT remains one of the most significant units for providing software products that have helped the police in the fight against transnational organised crimes. In the face of growing globalisation such technological advancements coupled with the

creation of regional economic blocs that advocate greater integration, the blurring of national borders will no doubt make it difficult for criminals to operate in the international arena. A criminal, either acting alone or in cahoots with others dotted across the globe has the ability to commit crimes in multiple jurisdictions sometimes without ever setting a foot there.

We are steadily progressing away from traditional policing, where police followed long, tedious and often bureaucratic procedures to acquire information from the public or scenes of crime or even to effect the arrest of suspects. Whereas, ICT does not necessarily mean the desire to discard important legal processes, it nonetheless provides for a smoother framework within which the institution is able to operate towards the achievement of a common goal which is safety and security for the citizens.

Therefore, the creation of the National CCTV Center is something worth celebrating. Already, there are numerous achievements which we are proud of as an institution. For instance **(a)** improving communications between police and the community, **(b)** identifying a wider variety of insecurities that are context based and improving the operational policing efficiency of the force **(c)** effectively utilising limited resources through targeted policing, **(d)** moving beyond the customary bureaucratic procedures **(e)** improving participation of a bigger population in policing especially with the new system. We have been able to improve on the efficiency of the 999/122 emergency response system in

terms of response time, and **(f)** contributing to empowerment of the community.

With the cameras and other forensic tools such as DNA profiling and the Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS), the institution has registered tremendous achievements in accessing data on wanted criminals, digital finger prints, stolen vehicles, traffic violations, and information on firearms that will contribute to more effective identification of criminal elements, enhance crime intelligence, aid investigations, support crime prevention initiatives, hasten reporting and make response timely and efficient.

While the potential of using ICT in policing is promising, it can at the same time face significant ethical and socio-economic challenges. We should therefore, ensure that our officers remain professional while executing ICT related policing, remain accountable and ensure proper data privacy and implement all protection measures to sustain this big investment.

I therefore call upon all directorates to embrace and fully utilise our ICT innovations and facilities to streamline processes and improve the policing efficiency of the entire force so that the institution is felt within the population. It is also only through ICT that our police officers will be in position to cope with the modern policing techniques that not only ease execution of public duties but also build morale of the officers, guarantee their safety and effective utilisation of logistical requirements.

The writer is the Inspector General of Police in Uganda, & an advocate of the High Court of Uganda.

Tribute to a Fallen Colleague



Zirabamuzale B. Muzafaru

The *ides of March* came to pass and Julius Caesar did not survive the betrayal of Marcus Brutus, his great friend and noblest Roman of them all. He had taken lightly a warning from a woman who doubled as his supporter and soothsayer. Not that as a leader one should believe in such stuff but somehow ignoring it cost Julius Caesar his life.

For starters the *ides of March* in Shakespeare's play titled *Julius Caesar* meant 15th of March. It came as a warning to Julius Caesar from a soothsayer but also supporter whose instincts had told her that there was trouble brewing for Caesar.

On the 17th March 2017, two days after the *ides of March*, at about 0930hrs to be exact, our own AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi, his erstwhile bodyguard cpl Erau Kenneth and driver pc Geoffrey Wambewo (may their souls rest in peace) met their demise at the hands not of Brutus' conspirators but a pack of assassins who brutally and cruelly brought their lives to an abrupt end. We know who betrayed Julius Caesar to the conspirators, but we may probably never know who betrayed AIGP A.F. Kaweesi, cpl Erau and pc Wambewo if at all they were betrayed. Three years plus, today, investigations have never pointed out who exactly was responsible for either the plot or execution of the evil mission.

His assassination brought to an end an illustrious career of a young, energetic, intelligent, workaholic, committed, patriotic, disciplined, devoted, loyal and focused senior police officer whose penchant for results had seen him rise through the police

ranks faster than he expected. At 43 years of age and just 16 years of service, AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi was the best of his generation and only the Almighty knew what he was destined for before he met his shocking and untimely death. Like the then Inspector General of Police Gen. Kale Kayihura remarked while eulogising him, Kaweesi was "**the brightest shining star of his times**".

For all intents and purposes, the assassins got it wrong. Kaweesi's brutal and cruel murder was a manifestation of hatred in its worst form as well as an expression of man's inhumanity to man. But rather than cause fear and despair, it strengthened our resolve to serve and propagate that which he stood and died for. The hundreds of thousands of mourners who thronged Kitwekyanyovu village in Kyazanga to give him a befitting send-off bore testimony to the good works of the fallen AIGP Kaweesi. In the eyes of God, the entire country and beyond except the assassins and the plotters of his death, absolved him of any wrongdoing.

AIGP Kaweesi was a man of the people, loved by all across the political, religious social and cultural divide. He was by

“AIGP Kaweesi was a man of the people, loved by all across the political, religious social and cultural divide.”



definition a perfectionist, good listener, problem solver and promoter of good virtues both in the police institution that he relentlessly served and in society as a whole. Above all, he was a man of God, always there for his faith and throwing his weight behind any activities meant to build and strengthen his religion. Even as a devout catholic, Kaweesi was serving on the Nakasero Mosque Committee at the time of his assassination.

The fallen former Director of Human Resource Development and Police Public Relations Officer

was the face of professionalism in the Police and a perfect symbol of progressive young Turks. He was smart both in mind and body. We dearly miss his smile and humour.

In my career as a police officer, I have not seen an amiable, dedicated and disciplined bodyguard like the late CPL Erau Kenneth. On top of his professional training, he had acquired attributes that made him the darling of those that came in contact with him. He was jolly, responsible, committed, smart and a permanent presence behind his boss. No wonder he absorbed several bullets while trying to shield the Principal from the ruthlessness of the assassins. Unfortunately, none of them survived even to taste a tablet. It was instant and the chapter was closed.

Police officers do a difficult job securing your lives and property as well as enforcing law and order. Automatically, this does not go well with those who thrive on evil. We are your keepers, sleeping out in the cold while you enjoy the warmth and comfort of your blankets. We are trained to ensure that security and safety are guaranteed to the citizens. We must do whatever it takes to achieve this objective. Typically, we go where there is danger with a mission to create peace and tranquility.

It is a duty for which we took an oath and one that we shall not abdicate despite the intentions of destructive and diversionary forces who wish to cause fear among us by their brutal actions. To the rank and file; let's stand for the ideals of service despite the obvious challenges we are interfaced with on daily basis. Rest in peace Kaweesi, Erau and Wambewo.

The writer is a Senior Superintendent of Police working at Police headquarters, Naguru

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The Andrew Felix Kaweesi | Knew



By Emilian Kayima

It is an assignment we gave ourselves to write obituaries in memory of police officers that have passed on. The intention is to keep their memories alive. Since the rebirth of the Police Habari Magazine in 2019, we have continued to pay tribute to many of these officers that have died.

In this fifth issue, we shall remember our friend and mentor; AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi who was brutally assassinated on March 17, 2017 at around 9:30 am, a few meters away from his home in Kulambiro, Nakawa Division-east of the capital city Kampala. His super bodyguard Corporal Kenneth Erau and driver PC Geoffrey Wambewo did not survive the brutality of their killers. It was a sad day in the country and the region.

By the time of his assassination, Andrew was the Director in charge of Human Resource Development and Spokesperson of the Uganda Police. He spent many years in the training school as head of that institution. As a result, many officers in Uganda, South Sudan and Somalia went through his hands. He started his policing career in Ntungamo District as OC station where he is still remembered for he was exceptionally good and well nurtured. At his burial in Kitwekyanjovu, Lwengo district on March 21, 2017, Gen. Katumba Wamala disclosed how leaders in Ntungamo district protested his transfer in vain. That was a confidence vote and soothing to hear.

After his tour of duty in Ntungamo district, he was deployed at the office of the IGP from 2006 to 2009. He was transferred to Police Training School (PTS) Kabalye as Deputy Commandant. Andrew deputised the late Commissioner of Police Fred Nabongo (who retired in 2010 and died on January 5, 2019). He commanded the training school for a couple of years from where he commanded Kampala Metropolitan Police. He largely pacified the chaotic Kampala where he handled demonstrations and violent riots. He did it with tact and distinction that almost disarmed the trouble makers. The media loved him for he knew how to handle them. Later on, he assumed the demanding and tedious office of Director Operations and his last leg as pointed above was

that of Director Human Resource Development and Spokesperson.

Andrew was a family man. He loved people. He loved to champion causes. A couple of weeks before his brutal assassination, a team of officers from the department of Land Protection including yours truly had been in Kyazanga his home area to sensitize local leaders and the community on land laws, rights and obligations of stakeholders. He was a man of peace. He mediated in many wrangles that often erupted among people especially those from his home areas of Lwengo district. Many testified to this during his burial. Since then, peace continues to flow among many former protagonists.

He was recruited into the police under the reign of the late IGP John Kisembo, served under the command of Gen. Katumba Wamala and was assassinated during the tenure of Gen. Kale Kayihura.

The celebrated officer championed just causes that improved lives and livelihoods of citizens. For example, many people got clean water and electricity because of his personal initiatives and lobbying. Equally, many schools, worshiping centers stood with "ettoffaali" from many of his personal initiatives. He gets credit for these because these were far from his core calling of policing but we all know that they had a direct correlation to effective policing that translated into peace and development in the country. Do we doubt that security, safety, peace and development are blood brothers?

The late Andrew Felix Kaweesi was born in 1974, joined the Uganda Police in 2001, married his sweetheart Annet Nabwami in 2007, died in March 2017 at the prime age of only 43! He had served for only 16 years in the Police. He was recruited into the police under the reign of the late IGP John Kisembo,

police uniform heading to office. That same day, he was to be at Uganda Christian University (UCU) in Mukono for a mentorship program organised by the University. Andrew was a professionally trained teacher who graduated with a Bachelor of Arts with Education Degree from Makerere University. He also did a Masters Degree in Education Planning and Policy from Nkumba University and several other police related courses here and abroad.

last kick. Equally, he was a very impatient man when it came to accomplishing assignments. As stated above, Andrew helped many to resolve conflicts, accomplish goals and project their future. He had positive energy written all over his face. And indeed, his acts spoke volumes about who he was.

He educated many children some of whom he did not even know. He must have picked this trait from the late Mzee Bernard Kakinda, founder and owner of St. Bernard's College Kiswera, a school in Kisekka Sub Country, Lwengo district. This unique school supported needy students and Andrew was one of the beneficiaries. As the legacy of Comrade Andrew Felix Kaweesi still stands so is that of the great man, the late Mzee Bernard Kakinda and the school, St. Bernard College Kiswera.

I have written many articles in remembrance of Andrew and each time I write, it's another angle that I examine which brings fresh memories of a man that stood out taller than many.



served under the command of Gen. Katumba Wamala and was assassinated during the tenure of Gen. Kale Kayihura. His legacy lives on and the many hearts he touched will live to emulate his good deeds as they tell the tale across the globe.

On the fateful day when he was assassinated, he was smartly dressed in his full khaki

By the time of his gruesome murder, he had come home from a South African University to defend his PhD thesis. That is how evil men and probably women ended the life of a rising star, a man whose physical height and thoughts were obvious to many.

We remember him as a warm hearted man, a workaholic that kept his eyes on the ball till the

The tears continue to flow in many eyes and the hope for justice has never waned away. We look forward to meeting you again when our turn finally comes. The ideals you stood for still stand. Those that killed you only took your physical body, bringing pain to us but we have the hope that justice will be done. Rest in peace Comrade Andrew Felix Kaweesi.

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

By D/ASP Kamoga Laidi

There is a general rule in criminal law that an act does not make a person guilty of a criminal offence unless proved that he/she acted voluntarily and in a blameworthy state of mind. This implies that an act or omission (actus reus) must be accomplished with a blameworthy state of mind (mensrea) to constitute a crime for which a person can only be held for its commission or omission.

In other words, a crime is committed when there is an evil mind behind the act and an act actualised in contravention of the laws of the land. The person in question must not be mentally challenged.

In Uganda, the court systems recently introduced a system of pre-bargaining which encourages reconciliation without compromising the interests of the law and the persons involved. This is for the criminal justice system. In civil justice, courts introduced mediation. All are good initiatives that encourage and promote peace.

Forensic psychology

It is a body of scientific knowledge in applied psychology. It is utilised in legal matters before court systems worldwide. It may be used at plea-trial stage, during trial or post-trial or used for crime investigations while collecting

evidence or during evaluation of a suspect(s). Forensic psychology caters for major law areas in respect to criminal, civil, family and juvenile justice. Forensic psychology is relatively a new concept in the field of the criminal justice system. It helps social systems to deal with social deviance and social controls.

The importance of forensic psychology is well documented in crime prevention. In this article, I will share with readers some of the good things this branch of science is bringing on board in modern policing.

1. Criminal Profiling

A forensic psychologist sometimes works with law enforcement agencies like the police to develop a brief profile of criminals based on common psychological

behavior. In their line of work, forensic psychologists study the behavior of criminals and address anything from the psychological theories to legal issues instead of relying on punitive methods only.

2. Screening and assessment of prisoners/ criminals

The work of a forensic psychologist enables him/her to work closely with the justice system players like police, prosecution and prisons. A forensic psychologist will access and help the justice system in the evaluation of suspects before them to know exactly whether these suspects should be viewed as adults or juveniles given the impeccable information gathered by experts in this field of psychology.





Forensic psychology: It is a body of scientific knowledge in applied psychology. It is utilised in legal matters before court systems worldwide. It may be used at pre-trial stage, during trial or post-trial or used for crime investigations while collecting evidence or during evaluation of a suspect(s).

3. Determining one's competency

In addition, forensic psychology is playing an increasing important role in the determination of a person's competency in matters like writing a will, drafting and later on signing agreements, marriage related issues and placements as well as promotions. Many people append their signatures on important documents yet in essence they don't have full information as to the contents and consequences of their deeds.

4. Counselling for reform

Forensic psychologists also develop a relationship with their clients by providing one-on-one therapy sessions to help them re-align their lives, find new opportunities and move on in a rather healthy environment. These sessions might be helpful in making the offender understand the dangers of involving in a given crime to enable them reform and

become better citizens of the world. Counselling helps clients in the creation of self awareness and empowers people to live healthy lives.

5. Determining use of drugs

Forensic psychology is helpful in ascertaining whether the given person has been abusing drugs or has a disposition to do so. It therefore helps the client receive appropriate therapy and can easily adjust accordingly. The determination is based on scientific methods combined with past and present behavior.

6. Empowerment

Psychologists use scientific therapies and treatments to explore how one's mind works and evaluate the situation to make good decisions. They then help you to know what you probably didn't know and this helps a client to adjust accordingly. In fact, psychology not only helps

you understand the situations but also enables you to identify the root causes of these problems to facilitate quick healing and improve the quality of their lives thereby empowering them.

7. Interrogation of suspects

The science of forensic psychology is most importantly being utilised in the interrogation of the suspects, victims and witnesses for finding out the truth about the occurrence and background information about a given crime.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the investigators, the counselors and judges have been utilising forensic psychology in the execution of duties but this was done in a primitive manner without specific qualified persons to do so.

The writer is a detective and trainer at CID Headquarters Kibuli.

SELF-AWARENESS: The Tool to Enhance Parenting

By Annette Kirabira

A number of people assume that parenting is about adults doing something to raise children—the next generation. This is not exactly true. Parenting is not a one-way street; parents and children both influence each other and this can be in either positive or negative ways.

Yes, parenting can be a trigger. In parenting we are dealing with our children, our own childhood, and our experiences being parented (Brown, 2018). Before we can focus on children, parenting ought to shift the focus to parents first. In more ways than we would like to admit, parents model a lot for children whether intentionally or not. Children mimic what and how we do things, and this may be evidenced in children's vocabulary, tone of voice and general behavior. Automatically, all these have effects on the child and their emotional wellbeing.

With this in mind, this article briefly explores self-awareness as a parenting tool. Most parents have the greatest of intentions to raise the best children we often refer to as the next generation. This may be difficult to achieve without taking a step back to examine what we are modeling to them.

It is in this process that self-awareness and reflection find their place. Let us reflect on this season of the COVID-19 global pandemic and examine how parents are modeling responses to tough times, to lockdowns, to following safety protocols. Are we sure we have modelled the best attitude that our children will learn from in terms of how people respond to pain, inconvenience, restriction, etc? Are parents even aware of



To enjoy self, prepare for both the financial and emotional needs

their own pressures, triggers and reactions or responses?

When we discuss self-awareness the idea we want to reflect on is whether in our parenting we are demonstrating the traits that we want our children to inherit and imitate. For instance, if the next generation is to be corruption free, is that being demonstrated or modelled for children? Without piling guilt on parents, instead of asking what is wrong with our children and how can we correct it, we need to be asking what is happening with our parenting.

Some Self-awareness reflections

Below are a few points to ponder as we grow in self-awareness in order to ably parent/raise the next generation well:

- ◉ **Find your triggers;** what brings out the worst in me while I parent? Once this has been established, a parent needs to begin working on grounding and centering one's self before interacting with your child. Respond and do not react. Responding is a reflection of thought patterns and emotions under control and this allows for meaningful assessment of situations and leads to healthier interaction. Whether its correction or instruction, parents ought to be grounded.
- ◉ **Practice mindfulness;** parents need to work through distractions and become present to moments in parenting. If as parents we are present to what is going on within us and around us, we are better placed to eliminate ego, beliefs, ideas that negatively affect parenting. Being present promotes better responses instead of absent-minded reactions. This goes a long way in improving parent-child engagement or interactions (Tsabary, 2016).
- ◉ **Self care;** self-awareness points to where parents need to take care of themselves so that they are better parents. The more parents take good care of themselves, the better they are positioned in accepting their children. Parents ought to be alert towards physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual well-being of their children and themselves too. It is not the children's role to make parents feel wholesome; it's the parents' role to identify their needs, and to sufficiently take care of them (self-care) as a foundation for healthy parenting. The results of self-care are enormous; a) better communication skills, b) enhanced emotional intelligence of a parent that models for children better ways of managing their own emotions, c) increases parents' ability to understand children's misbehavior, d) making discipline less burdensome. All these benefits help to calm down and simplify parenting, making it more enjoyable. Growing in self-awareness leads to a healthy and trusting relationship with children (Adams, 2009).

Parenting never ends, but rather evolves, and so does self-awareness. Self-awareness never ends. In this case, parents are continuously evolving through various seasons of their lives. This implies that as parents we remain lifelong learners if we are to experience vibrant, thriving and fulfilling parenting.

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The writer is a Counselling Psychologist/Executive Director of Rahab Uganda, a non-profit organisation.

CHILDREN FIRE SAFETY

Tips During The COVID-19 Lockdown



By Simon Peter Musoke

It is over four months of lockdown here in Uganda. It is a Stay-Home-Stay Safe strategy by government in which we are fighting COVID-19. We have close to 15 million school going children home.

Children have not stayed a longer duration at home than during this period. This may therefore have exposed them to various hazards that were hitherto not considered a serious problem in the home, which may include but not limited to sharp objects, elevations (trees and building storeys), medicine, fire, glass, sexual relations, social media and television.

These and many more others may afflict children in subtle or visible ways with often disastrous consequences. Children are usually inquisitive seeking to get explanations to many things in life as they grow; this sometimes puts them in harm's way, the reason adults have to think faster in devising protection strategies.

As the country gradually returns to normal, parents are returning to work with the effect of having to leave the children either home alone or with their caregivers. This may have created an even bigger safety gap for the children as they are more prone to indulging in experimentation and discovery.

In this article, I will concentrate on the fascination that children have with fire, its disastrous consequences and what can be done to prevent and respond to incidents in the home.

Children are usually excited by the flames of a fire and may want to feel them, which when done often returns an ouch for them and if not in a spacious place, it can even lead to spreading the fire to other combustible materials resulting into an all-out fire outbreak in the home.

Furthermore, children may quite often want to start play-games that may involve setting a small fire or testing igniters like matches. This is often done in hidden places (away from the supervisory eye of the parents or minders) like their bedrooms and other areas.

Experience has shown us that when they do these things and fire breaks out, the children are at first too scared to call upon the elders for help as they fear the scolding and probably spanking that will follow thereafter. As a consequence they attempt to put out the fire, with little or no success, making the fire grow out of control with a possibility of even injuring the children themselves.

On some occasions the clothes of the children may get engulfed in flames and then they start

screaming and running around for help, which usually comes rather late when the child could have sustained several burns.

Further still, some children may have started getting involved in the food preparing activities in the home which involve setting up fire places like charcoal stoves, gas cookers, ovens and other heating facilities while others may want to iron their clothes using electric or even charcoal filled flat irons. All it takes is a little distraction or poor decision making on the children's or caregivers part to result into a fire.

What we need to give special concern are the cooking activities that involve charcoal or paraffin wick stoves, particularly in poorly ventilated cooking areas where another invisible but highly dangerous hazard of carbon monoxide poisoning is always an imminent and a more present danger to the children. In cases, where parents may leave their children still asleep as they dash for work, but light the stoves to ensure that breakfast is left simmering to be ready when children wake up, the threat of carbon monoxide poisoning is always lingering around rather dangerously.

In order to protect children from the hazard of fire, we need to do many things and let me point out a few for our dear readers;

- Talk to them about it, showing them outcomes of mishandling fire and encourage them to report immediately any fire that is out of control.
- Check their rooms and play areas for;
 - signs of playing with fire.
 - other fire hazards like exposed electrical cables, loose or exposed electrical connections.
- Keep all igniters like matches, lighters away from their reach.
- Use safe electrical cables, sockets and appliances.
- Prevent them from using gas cooking appliances.
- Teach them tips on safe

cooking gas management like;

- Recognising the odour of cooking gas,
- How to turn off/shut the gas valve when one senses the smell of gas,
- Exiting the house and calling an adult as soon as one smells cooking gas.
- Supervise them whenever they have to get involved in chores like cooking and ironing of clothes.
- Ensure that kitchens are well ventilated or even resorting to cooking from outside the house.
- Installing smoke detectors in their bedrooms and ensuring that they keep functional by checking them regularly.
- Teaching them what to do in the event that;
 - Their clothes catch fire— stop, drop and roll, and then seek medical attention immediately.
 - They see a fire – shout for help, use water to put out the fire (**as long as there is no electricity**) or use a fire extinguisher if it is available.
 - They are trapped in a smoky environment during a fire—drop to the ground and crawl out of the room towards an area without smoke like a bathroom if one cannot exit the building.

Keeping children safe from the risk of fire is a conscious and deliberate task that parents and guardians have to engage themselves in continuously or else they will have to contend worse effects like loss of life, fire injuries or even damage of their household property. I therefore encourage parents to review the fire safety arrangements in their homes to protect the children during this long stay at home.

The writer is a retired Police Officer, a Fires Safety Specialist currently working with Bank of Uganda.

Technology and Policing

By CP Felix Baryamwisi

The changing face of crime due to globalisation and technological advances compels police forces in the world to adjust accordingly. The cardinal duty of the blue brothers is protection of life and property for the citizens. That is why police organisations like Interpol (world police), Afripol (Africa police) and East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (EAPCO) for East African have been formed. The main purpose here is to fight organised and transnational crimes including but not limited to arms trafficking, espionage, human trafficking, and terrorism to mention but a few.

Back in the day, movement of people was limited, populations were small, technological innovations were low, family values were strongly entrenched and no wonder, crime was very low and easy to manage unlike today when people are highly mobile, criminals are extremely complex as they use sophisticated methods in the commission of crime. Technology is highly advanced and this partly helps criminals to plan, execute and sometimes conceal their criminal acts.

Western education has created another crop of citizens that seek employment far from home, sometimes outside the country. This impacts behavior and increases rural urban migration,

which comes with numerous policing challenges.

The Uganda Police Force is shifting the method of policing, embracing technology to perform better. Originally, relaying information from sender to receiver was by use of radios popularly known as walkie talkies. That was in the 80s. But before that, the base High Frequency radios were commonly used.

We have evolved and what we ordinarily knew as the signal unit has become the Directorate of Information and Communication Technology. However, the functionality of signals still exists and is the major means of internal communication as information is being relayed to the smallest unit of the police as well as the policeman/woman on the beat. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has come up with initiatives that will automatically improve the policing function in Uganda.

Our communication and policing journey is worth appreciating.

The analog network for Local Patrol Area Network using Very High Frequency band has been developed to Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) and Terrestrial Trunked Radio Architecture (TETRA). Uganda Police Force has adopted DMR trunked technology which comes with various services. These include creation of different groups in one channel; end to end encryption; voice recording; user tracking and identifier options and indeed many others.

Technological innovations simplify the work of police territorial commanders. Technology supports effective deployments, monitoring of troops and eases execution of assigned duties. Modern technology helps in setting up groups as per intended operations compared to analog that required a number of repeaters.

Abuse of these facilities is next to impossible because users are identifiable and easily traceable. The ability to integrate with other platforms is easy which gives the officers using these facilities an obvious advantage.



Systems Development

Almost everyone in pursuing ICT studies wants to develop an application. This is a commendable step. Governments, corporations and companies are welcoming these innovations, using these applications and indeed companies are seriously cashing on software sales.

The Uganda Police Force has graduated from outsourcing to in-house development of software applications. Some of the systems include among others the Express Penalty Scheme and UPF Mobi. Members of the public should interest themselves in knowing these facilities to ease life and promote safety at all times. The Express Penalty Scheme aids traffic officers in giving tickets to errant motorists and the UPF Mobi application gives services like contacts of police officers countrywide and lost properties. Members of the public are encouraged to download it from the play store and apple store for android users and apple users respectively.

The promotion of in-house systems development has greatly helped the Uganda Police Force to save on exorbitant costs of intellectual property. Secondly, it has also developed confidence among developers who are largely police officers. Thirdly, it will most likely lead us into job creation for many in the near future.

As a result, we are strategically investing in the establishment of an ICT innovation center and Signal school. Going forward, Uganda Police Force will only partner with database management service providers and hardware manufacturers. The applications will continue to be developed by the rank and file deployed in the Directorate of ICT.

Remote services in Policing

Supported by Government, the Uganda Police Force continues to invest in the installation of Closed



Circuit Television (CCTV) system countrywide for its enormous benefits clearly identified in this Police Habari Magazine by the Inspector General of Police. But to scratch the surface, CCTV systems provide various advantages in policing including streamlining command, monitoring of deployments for effective command and control, enhance quick response to incidents, supports the tracking of wanted persons and vehicles and they largely deter commission of crime.

It is important to also note that because of these security cameras, we are likely to cut down on the cost of investigations. The camera footage adduced in courts of law provide undisputable evidence which makes the work of all stakeholders in the justice, law and order sector easy, enjoyable and fulfilling. Furthermore, it is these security cameras that help in weeding out wrongful arrests and remands. They have also increased the appetite of members of the public who have gone ahead to install similar facilities in their private and public places for safety and security reasons.

Look, the 999 emergency system has been modernized with caller location identifier. We give credit to the Uganda Communication Commission for their support as a regulator. Dialing 112 had

become a disservice because all phones have this number hardcoded and the wrongful dialers would congest the line. With the new emergency system integrated to the CCTV system, 999 which is the emergency number for Uganda provides a priority over 112 and we encourage all people to use this rather than the 112 which often diverts and creates unnecessary delays as explained above.

Capacity building

The Uganda Police Force has welcomed and continues to encourage professionals in ICT to join the institution. As it is clear to all, soon it will be very hard for ICT illiterate people to join the force. Capacity building for in-service officers continues to take root as we look forward to growing the Directorate to greater heights.

The leadership of the Police Force deserves our greatest appreciation for the vision, guidance and support they continue to offer to us. We also commend those members of the public that have partnered with us in software development. Through these joint efforts, we can only predict a bright future for the police and country in the near future.

The writer is the acting Director in charge of ICT based at Police Headquarters, Naguru.



POLICE

Interview

with a fire officer,
Sgt. Elly Walusimbi

Sgt. Elly Walusimbi is a proud Fire officer, a hero for the Force and a patriotic citizen.

By staff writer

Recently, my team and I walked down the Directorate of Fire Brigade and Rescue Services Headquarters at Nakivubo near the former Clock Tower to meet 38 year old Sgt, Elly Walusimbi.

Sgt. Elly Walusimbi was enlisted in the police on December 29th, 2005, passed out in 2006. He was confirmed in 2009, first promoted to the rank of CPL in 2011 and to the current rank of Sgt in 2012. In 2016, he received the Independence Medal award, a prestigious award for both serving and retired officers. That was a good gesture which meant that he was being appreciated for his zeal, sense of dedication and super services. He is married to CPL. Namwanje Dinah and the couple have 4 children; Alice, Allen, Arnold and Anita.

After our routine salutes and chats on other subjects that are not related to the interview, Sgt. Walusimbi shares with us his life's journey.

Sgt. Elly Walusimbi: I first studied at Nabagereka Primary school in Kisenyi for my pre-school in 1989 up to Primary Three. Then, I joined TAMA Primary School in Luweero District where I sat for my Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE). I did my O'Level at Luweero S.S and thereafter, joined St. John Bosco in Kamuli for A 'Level. I am a grade three teacher by profession having trained at Nakaseke Core PTC and taught only in Nakaseeta RC, in Nakaseke district.

I am the second born with three other siblings including twins. My father, the late Fred Nsoya Ssalongo (died in 1992), a businessman then in Kampala took care of us until his death and then, my aunt took me up, taking up my education and all the other needs until I graduated as a grade three teacher.

While in Luweero, I interacted with a Special Police Constable at Luweero police station who inspired me into pursuing a career in the police. Truly, I looked for an opportunity for a permanent form of employment. That is

how I joined the police as a Probation Police Constable (PPC) on 2nd, December 2005, trained at Police Training School Kabalye (PTS Kabalye) and finalised the course a year after. Training was rigorous, heart breaking but taught us endurance, persistence, commitment, self control and anger management among many other things. "After this rigorous training, what other thing could shake me"? He asked.

QN: *Did you choose to join Fire Brigade and if so, why?*

Response: Yes. While I studied at Nabagereka Primary School, we visited Fire Brigade and I was impressed. It is the only department of the police I knew and loved having visited them and got to know what they do; saving lives.

QN: *Paint for readers the daily schedule of a fire officer?*

Response: It all depends on the available work to do. Ordinarily, we work in shifts and if I am to work in the day shift, I wake up at about 5:30 am, prepare the children and deliver them to school. They are all in primary school. If I am unable, their mother does this before she also goes to work. Between 7:00am and 7:30am. I am at office preparing to take over from the night shift. We do the necessary drills and take up the duties of the day.

QN: *So, what are those duties?*

Response: We start with the morning prayer and I did not have a clue what that is! He recited the prayer. It is amazing. Do you know the fireman's prayer?

When I am called to duty, God, whenever flames may rage;

Give me strength to save some life, whatever be its age.

**Help me embrace a little child before it's too late
Or save an older person from the horror of that fate.**

**Enable me to be alert and hear the weakest shout,
And quickly and efficiently to put the fire out.**

I want to fill my calling to give the best in me,

To guard my every neighbor and protect their property.

And if, according to my fate, I am to lose my life;

Please bless with your protecting hand my children and my wife.

After the recitation of the prayer, he further explains: we look at the pending duties at office and plan accordingly. For example, it could be a community policing program to attend to, an awareness campaign in school or a radio talk show to attend to. We also train officers. We respond to incidents of fire, pit rescue, retrieve bodies from water bodies and attend to some road traffic incidents where recovery of vehicles is necessary. We also rescue people trapped in high raised buildings, attend to some rescue missions in case some people are trapped in floods and some natural calamities require us to make quick responses of this nature. It is a mix of many things. Usually, unplanned incidents consume a lot of our time.

anything can spark off a fire. It can start small but can develop into a terrible and deadly fire, killing people or destroying property worth billions of shillings. When it is school times, we are also kept on our tip toes because, schools usually experience fires and that happens in homes when it is holiday time. Many of these are fires started by children jokingly while others are caused by the negligent parents and guardians. Some people often suffer fires especially timber dealers, school authorities and crowded families in shanty townships. Unfortunately, some get killed in these fires.

QN: I see you with scars all over your body, what happened?

Response: I have been burnt while on duty 14 times! (Sgt. Walusimbi has scars on both hands, his head and because of one of the fire incidents that almost killed him, he constantly wears a cap to avoid direct sun rays). He recalls some of the nasty incidents he

injured. He was rushed to Mulago National Referral hospital and finally healed. That fire was fought for a whole week!

Then, in 2007 there was a fire incident in Ntinda. Ntinda is one of the rich man's suburbs in Kampala. We responded to the incident in time. By the time we reached the scene of fire, the roof top was almost caving in. The old man pleaded with us to save his vital documents in a box somewhere in one of the corners in his house that was almost getting fully burnt down. Instructions were given and I braved the fire. The vital documents were saved but the old man lost the house! I felt good to have saved these documents but sad that the house was completely burnt. And in the process of the rescue, my hand got seriously burnt.

However, what was so frustrating was the complaint by the old man that we had done nothing to save his house. That complaint by the old man made me feel unappreciated. The good part of the story across board is that our incident commanders and the overall commanders give us a lot of morale through sharing our own experiences thereby making us feel strong, good, recognised and appreciated from within. That keeps us going.

There are many fire incidents I have participated in including the Park Yard fires, Budo Junior fire of 2008 where 20 little children died and the New Taxi park fire and many other fire incidents.

QN: What are the other two fire incidents that you recall to have been tough and energising as well?

Response: There are many but let me state only two as asked. First, there was a fire incident in a storeyed house in Katwe, Makindye Division in which a mother was trapped with her 4 children. We responded to the incident and were commanded to enter and rescue all occupants.



QN: Are you in position to foretell the fire pattern in order to plan well given your experience of almost 15 years in the Directorate?

Response: Well, sometimes it is spontaneous but usually, January to March has so many fires. And the logic is that it is a dry spell and

has participated in: the fire that burnt the basement of Uchumi Supermarket in 2006 was terrible. Our incident commander almost died in that fire. We braved the fire and our incident commander was trapped there. Fortunately, we realised early and bravely pulled him out alive just in time. He was very weak and badly

We did. Mother was asked to run out and she did. We entered the bedroom of the children and there was a very tender one that did not have clothes on. I lifted the baby and asked the other siblings to hold my clothes and follow me out. We moved as other officers were using the horse rail to create a way for us to escape. Where we were headed, there was too much fire and smoke. **I removed my fire jacket and wrapped the baby therein. Before we knew it, a strong fire from the top fell on us. I threw the baby out to the waiting officer who rescued her.** Looking back, the other babies had retreated back to the bedroom. I went back as other officers strategically put out the fire in our way. Fortunately we rescued all of them and didn't get injured.

The last fire that almost took my life is the one back in 2010 at Kigunga, in Seeta, Mukono district. A fuel tanker burst into flames and we responded. We successfully fought and put out the fire. As we were preparing to hand over the scene to the investigators, one person we did not see coming opened one of the compartments of the fuel tanker and a huge fire engulfed the officers, most of whom had even removed the safety clothes. That was tragic. Three of them were badly burnt. They were rushed to Kawolo hospital in Buikwe and later evacuated to Mulago National Referral Hospital where they received treatment. One of those three was me, Sgt. Walusimbi. The others were; CPL. Eniku Justin and CPL. Onakare Tom. The doctors at Mulago did a commendable job and all of us were discharged alive but with **both physical and emotional scars**. I got the worst burns from the hands that had burnt before to the head. Many of those that came to visit us never thought that we would ever come out of hospital alive!

Qn. From many of those incidents, and particularly

that of Kigunga in Seeta, have you totally healed especially considering the emotionally trauma you experienced?

Response: Those were very hard times. I had a very young family and did not have any other source of income apart from the salary yet buying medicine was very expensive. My wife did many good things to take care of me but also to psychologically support me into total healing. I thank her immensely. I spent 3 months in Mulago hospital and spent over 15 million shillings on my own. The Police was supportive but my wife and I spent that lot to be where we are now. We sold some stuff we had in order to save life. Thank God I am on my feet serving humanity again. To be specific to the question asked, I healed emotionally.

Qn. Paint a picture of what it was like braving this period of 3 months in Mulago and many months thereafter.

Response: It was hard, very hard. It was challenging to the extent that at some point I would feel like "I am either foolish or reckless" to attend to these fire incidents but I would quickly suppress these thoughts. First, the training we got was to save lives and every life we saved, I would go home happy and feeling accomplished. That kept my spirits a little floating. But some people would discourage us while others would utter very annoying statements. Life is a huge challenge. The doctors on top of treating our physical wounds also treated the emotional ones through talking to us nicely which healed me.

But again, I must tell you that I owe it to the training I underwent and our good supervisors. Many of them told us that the rule of thumb in Fire Brigade is; "Safety First". They also shared their life experiences and all this encouraged me to hold my ground and never to give up. Actually, while I was still sick and confined home, SP

Simon Peter Musoke, the Deputy Commandant then called me back to keep around with others in order not to suffer depression probably. I give him credit for that good deed. The other trainers and supervisors too played their roles especially every time I recalled their stories; I got strengthened even when I had pain. All our superiors to a large extent were strong pillars that not only trained us but also encouraged us to soldier on relentlessly for they too practically do so, daily.

Qn. How does this reflect to your personal life?

Response: I love serving people and saving lives as I am trained to do. I thank God that He gives me strength to carry on amidst these real life challenges. My dear wife and children as well as my commanders are amazing people. Sometimes, children hear the serene going off and they remind me that they are calling you dad. When I come back they want to know what we went to do and how it was. When it is a successful operation like a successful rescue, I narrate to them the stories. When the stories are scaring, I keep it to myself to avoid traumatizing them.

Qn. What do you do in your free time if you have any?

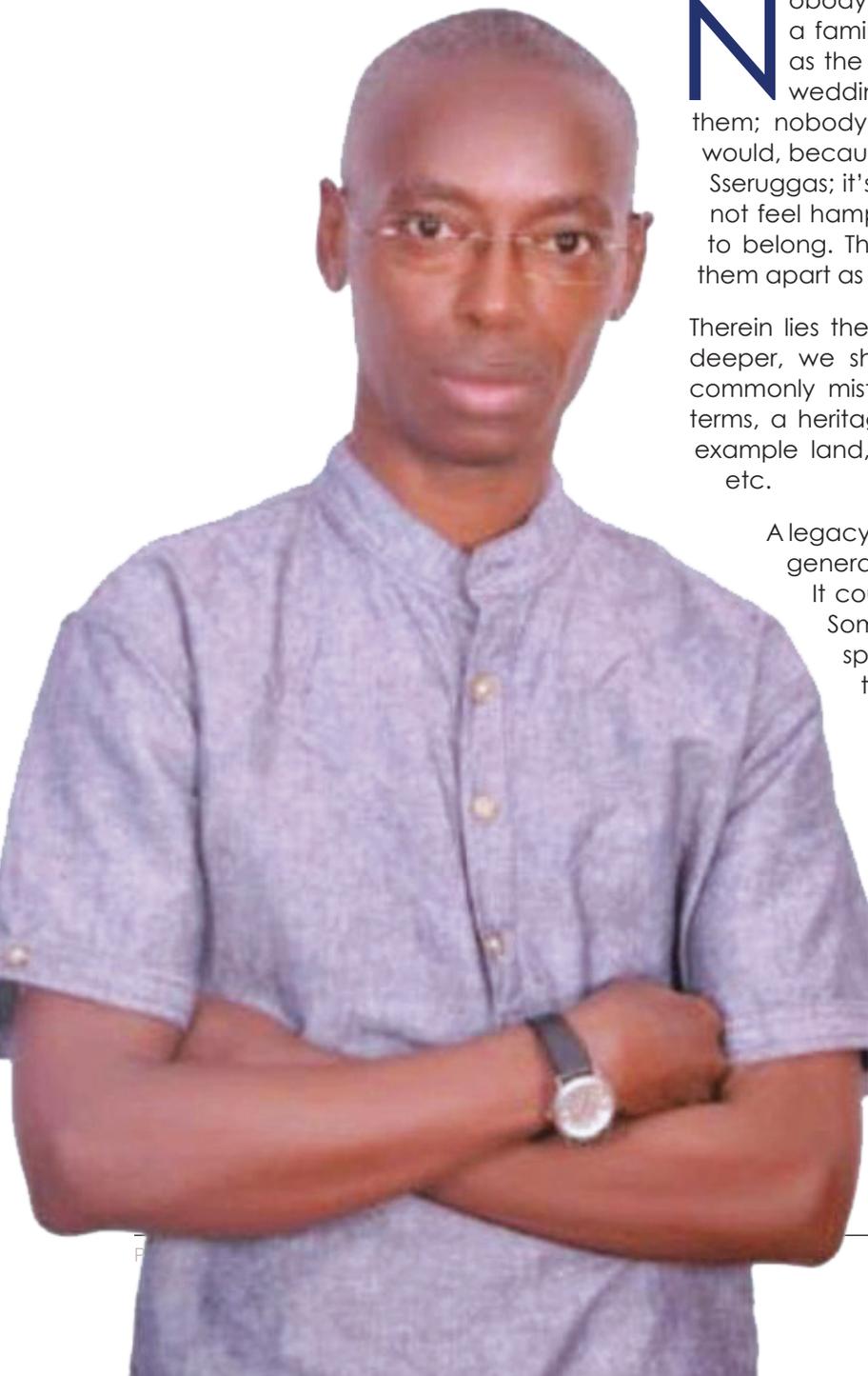
Response: I love reading books with information about fire safety which I apply in my training having localised them. I get inspiration from such messages and use it also in my community policing programs.

When I am free, I also go for gardening. We grow some foodstuff and it is good because we shall finally retire into that when our turn comes. We often discuss everything with my wife about work, raising children and retirement.

Last word: When I asked one of his supervisors what he makes of the officer, I was told, "Sgt. Walusimbi is a Fireman by calling, period"!

BUILDING A FAMILY LEGACY

Bob G. Kisiki



Nobody knows when it began, but for the Sseruggas, a family with tap roots descending to as deep down as the 18th century, everybody who marries holds their wedding on the last day of any given year. That is them; nobody can even try to do otherwise. And no one would, because they all love to fulfil the family tradition of the Sseruggas; it's the way they do it. It sets them apart. They do not feel hampered by the tradition; instead, they feel proud to belong. This, plus their unmistakably prominent ears, sets them apart as unique.

Therein lies the power of a family legacy. But before we go deeper, we should make a clear distinction between two commonly mistaken terms – heritage and legacy. In simple terms, a heritage is what one leaves for others materially for example land, bank accounts, vehicles, buildings, factories, etc.

A legacy, on the other hand, is what is passed on from one generation to another, whether it's material or intrinsic. It could be a reputation; a tradition; or a discipline. Some families even choose that they will pursue specific careers, and do everything in their power to facilitate their children and grandchildren to become teachers, lawyers, agriculturalists or whatever career they choose. For some, it is building business empires.

So when you develop and pass on a legacy, you are giving your progeny something that they will always be proud of; something that gives them a sense of belonging. In the West, they even have names to depict this: Baker or Smith. Whatever. You are giving them a badge they can wear and, whenever they step out, or whenever they do certain things, people in the know just realise, 'that must be a Sserugga; that must be a descendant of Naigambi!'

Some legacies have always existed for generations; to the extent that no one knows when they began, under what circumstances and by who; but you too can begin and leave behind a legacy. It is important, especially in our times when individualism is fast spreading across the globe; when the-centric children don't seem to realise the importance of family beyond the nucleus one, that you build a family legacy. *It is the glue that will help your lineage stick together; it is the root they can dig up and follow, to find out where they came from and who they are.* A legacy gives one reason to weather storms; to scale walls of difficulty and soldier on even when it seems impossible to go on. Nothing beats family! Nothing beats a legacy!

But how can one build a legacy? What does one do? You might be surprised that you have already laid the foundation and, perchance, even lifted the pillars, without knowing it. I know a fairly young family in Kampala, who have always travelled across or around this country every end of year, into the New Year. The week preceding Christmas, they set off from their Naalya home, taking one of the main outlets from the city. They then move from major town to another, spending days and then moving on. They can set off from Kampala and take Bombo road, spending a couple of nights in Apac, then Lira, then moving on to Soroti, then Mbale, then Jinja, and finally back to Kampala. Or they can take Hoima road, cross to Kasese, Fort Portal, Mbarara, Masaka and back to Kampala. They ensure that they have a van among the cars they possess. The annual road trip is something every member of the family looks forward to as they get into the final lap of the year. They always return home one week into the year.

When you realise that something like this has been happening

and it has gained popularity and credence, you then add on something else. Why not begin an annual "pilgrimage" to your home village every say midyear? And you don't necessarily have to go to your village home (big difference); you could take them to different places that marked your growing up – your primary school where you first became friends with the boy who ended up handing his sister over to you in church, at your wedding. The convent you were taken to, but after the nuns studied you and realised you, like the famous Maria of the *Sound of Music*, were not cut out for the convent, decided to pay for you to become the renowned nurse you later became... Take them to the major stadia where you always competed and came top of the 100-metre dash, thus becoming the district champion for five running years, which earned you a scholarship to university. The place where... So many things!

As you take your children to and through all those places and experiences, respectively, you are doing more than sit in the living room and telling them stories. They are taking a guided tour of your childhood, and bonding with you and your past in ways they could never have afforded. They then begin to ask deeper questions about personalities, places, periods (times) and experiences that you answer, and could then give you ideas on where else to take them on subsequent visits. You could also build a family tree together, making it as detailed as possible, then line up places to go to see and interact with those people, or their descendants. And when you visit them, interview them. Ask them about their days; about their lifestyle; about the past. That way, you deepen the roots of your children, their children and their children's children.

We are in the digital age; almost everyone can now take fairly

good pictures and record good videos. Build part of your legacy by creating a digital family archive. Record crucial landmarks of your family members and these could be birth, losing first tooth, first day at kindergarten, first birthday celebration, dedication at church, graduation, wedding, passing out as an officer cadet, etc. Make copies of this archive for whoever breaks away and begins their family, with instructions to keep building it. That is priceless, my friend. That is history being built, right there.

Your children need to understand that they did not merely occur because their parents made love and they happened as "matters arising". They need to know that they are products of a culture; of a system that has been running for generations. They must appreciate that people (some of whom they will never even meet, because they passed on to the next world) planned for them, invested in them, made sacrifices for them and gave them a name and an identity. And they should not be made to ask, "So what?" They should instead be helped to appreciate what they have, so they too can perpetuate it.

Do you keep family albums? Show them to your children and then, tell them stories about the people and events reflected in those albums. This fills in gaps about the past these children could only imagine. And when all this is done, ask yourself; what are you doing to ensure that those who will stay on after you've crossed to the "Great Beyond" have something positive to say about you; something that will make your descendants walk about with a spring in their step and their head held high? That is how legacies are built. And you surely can build it, starting now.

The writer is an educationist, a columnist with New Vision, a published author and youth trainer



Is Technology A Necessary **EVIL FOR CHILDREN?**

By Keneth Kimuli aka Pablo

One day, a parent got embarrassed when her little children exclaimed that there were “night dancers” on dad’s cellphone. Again, the recent global lockdown proved that technology is a good alternative in communication, connectivity and commerce. The good and bad sides of technology are a delicate balance all people have to think about critically hence the question; “Is technology a necessary evil for children?”

It’s clear that technology is here to stay and the world is becoming only more digitally driven. Hand your smartphone to a five year old and they will navigate their way without a manual. They are tech savvy. Even babies under two years are surprisingly adept at tapping and swiping phones. It’s no wonder parents often resort to electronic devices to distract them!

Here lies the problem. A child’s brain grows fastest in the first three years of life, which makes this period the most critical one for lingual, emotional, social

Technology is irresistible. It draws in parents as much as it does kids.

and motor skills development. Being able to experience the real world with all of their senses and through live interaction with others will be far more beneficial to a baby than interacting with a screen. A picture of a ball, even if it bounces and makes a sound on the screen, isn’t as rich an experience as playing with an actual ball.

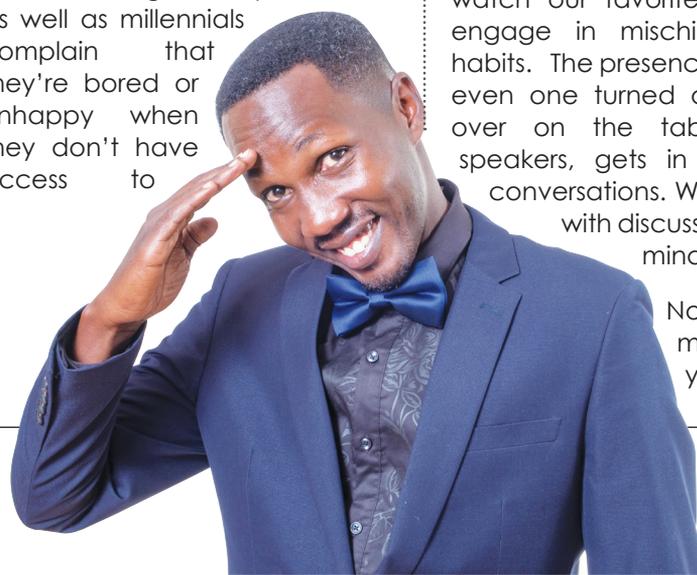
It’s interesting. Today, children as well as millennials complain that they’re bored or unhappy when they don’t have access to

technology. Some will throw tantrums as a result. Parents and guardians are likely to face harsh resistance when they try to set screen time limits. It’s difficult to predict what the digital world will look like even just a few years from now.

My lively little kids stopped talking and adopted the bent-neck posture of tap, tap, and swipe till I had to rethink and create a timetable for their gadgets. It is a hard decision but worth taking.

Technology is irresistible. It draws in parents as much as it does kids. We check our phones every hour, log late hours working or surfing the internet on our laptops, binge watch our favorite shows, and engage in mischievous cyber habits. The presence of a phone, even one turned off or flipped over on the table between speakers, gets in the way of conversations. We only bother with discussions we don’t mind interrupting.

No one cares more about your child’s



well-being and success than you do. In today's digitally-fueled times, you need to guide them, not just in the real world but in the always-on virtual one as well. Home schooling is slowly being accepted as the alternative to formal approach of public schooling after the COVID-19 pandemic that called for a lockdown. This is truly weighing heavily on the shoulders of educators, parents, and all stakeholders. Thanks to technology that can be harnessed to address some of the tensions within teaching and learning.

Technology can be empowering for kids of all ages, with tools that help children learn in fun and engaging ways, express their creativity and stay connected to others. Children who are tech-savvy will also be better prepared for a workforce that will be predominantly digital.

Schools and tertiary institutions are now using e-books. Many

students are purchasing digital editions of textbooks instead of the traditional printed copies for a variety of reasons; cost efficiency, ease of accessibility, and environmental friendliness. E-books are typically accessed through a personal device, such as a tablet or cellphone. Technology could help them overcome the challenge of scarce or outdated textbooks.

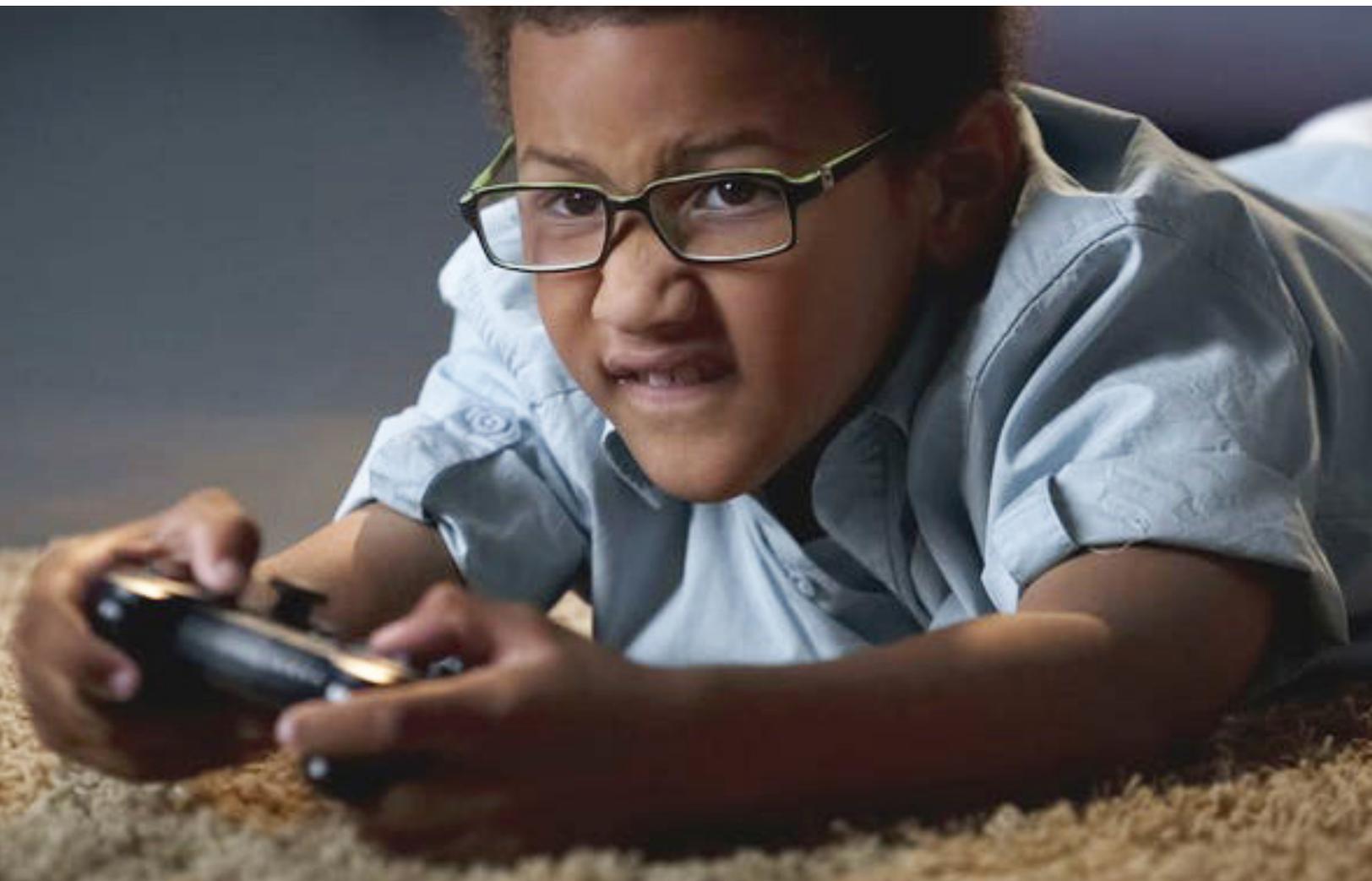
While it is inevitable that students will be distracted at times, it will in the process stimulate creativity, help children understand complex topics and give them tools to learn more independently. Urban students are technology natives. Using technology is second nature to them. They have grown up with it and incorporate it into almost every aspect of their lives.

However, these young humans are not great conversationalists. They are often hurting someone's feelings or getting hurt, misunderstanding or overreacting

or completely missing the point. They need time to learn communication skills — how to hold your own and how to get along with others. Cyber crime including cyber bullying is the greatest threat to digital citizenship and online safety.

Millennials live in the digital age, but the way children learn has not evolved so very fast. They still have to use their five senses, and, most of all, they have to talk to each other. Teach your children to use technology in a healthy way and pick up the skills and habits that will make them successful digital citizens.

You'll need to check your child's maturity level here and consider your family's values. There's no magic age number, but most experts recommend waiting as long as possible to delay kids' exposure to online bullies, child predators, sexting and the distractions of social media.



Why you need SELF DEFENCE SKILLS



By Omoding Moses Ayub

Have you ever imagined what could happen when you have been attacked by a criminal? This criminal could be a kidnapper, a rapist or a common thief. By the way, they could be two or more.

Usually, what happens is that criminals pretty much like kites attack their victims with speed and surprise. Victims are gripped with fear and many give way, thinking that they can do nothing. This is not true. They can do a lot in fighting back. It requires tact, speed and surprise. You need to be prepared.

I will share a few insights into self defence skills or martial arts tips that will guide you to safety. Security and safety are more of matters of the mind than the muscle.

Self defence is about use of one's mind, hands, head, legs, elbow and knees to defend thyself or/ and others.

Martial art is the art of fighting without actual fighting. In simple terms, it calls for use of minimal energy to overcome the attacker(s). It guides us to hit hardest and cause pain that will render an offender weak to attack again. You can as well use the force of the attacker to your advantage. It entails the use of both hard and soft techniques to overcome the aggressor(s).

The most vulnerable group of people we are looking at are; the female specie that include young girls, wives, and the elderly women. To be able to employ martial arts in self-defense there are a few things that we have to take into account which are

called pressure points and vital points.

I will dwell on pressure points, leaving out vital points because these require very senior and smart people, not everybody because of the repercussions involved for which I don't want to be held responsible now or in future. The difference is that pressure points are those parts you hit and cause unbearable discomfort to the attacker who will in turn subdue whereas vital points are those parts, when hit can result into permanent disability or fatalities.

I will discuss three areas for the start. First, lets examine the eyes. When the attacker pounces on you, it is important to relax. Think about what you are going to do and how you will do it and





with what intensity. You can ably use your two thumbs and push them straight and firmly into both sockets of the attacker's eyes as if to pluck them out. Alternatively, you can use all the fingers of one hand to forcefully, firmly and quickly prick with your thumbs.

Secondly, in any attack, the rule of thumb as stated above is to relax and think of a winning formula to beat the attacker at their own game. Use your hand to speedily and firmly hit the nose of the attacker. Bleeding is most likely to start. That will surprise and frighten the attacker who will let you go. Then run as fast as your legs can carry you. You will most likely have blood spilled on your clothes and it is good to have it. Don't even attempt to wash it away, for it is helpful in connecting the criminal to the crime using scientific means like DNA.

Thirdly, if the attacker is a rapist, firmly and sharply hit the private parts area of the man. He will be paralysed and let you go without thinking about it. Flee as fast as you can. Seek for support to apprehend the criminal for purposes of prosecution.

In our next article, I will explain further the other areas and how you need to keep calm, think and fast to keep safe in this world filled with criminal elements. Avoid panicking and remember, the rule of thumb; speed and surprise!

The writer is an AIP and a trainer in marshal arts



Automation in Fingerprint Identification; *the Modern Tool to Aid Identification of Criminals*



By Andrew K. Mubiru

Fingerprints are ridged patterns that form on our fingertips and develop fully while we are in our mother's womb by the seventh month. We have unique ridges, not just on fingertips, but also on our palms, toes, and feet.

Facts about fingerprints:

- They grow back if they become worn down (even from years of regular friction).
- They eventually grow back even if the skin is severely burned.

- Both the top and underside of the epidermis (outer skin layer) can provide a fingerprint.
- The dermis (inner skin layer) contains a perfect copy of the outer skin layer prints.
- Even after death, and the outer skin layer undergoes decomposition and separates from the hand, usable fingerprints remain.
- They are produced both genetically and by the embryo's movements in the womb – for this reason, even identical twins do not have the same fingerprints.
- As we grow, our fingerprints stay constant.

The Chinese were the first culture known to have used friction ridge impressions as a means of identification. A Chinese document entitled "**The Volume of Crime Scene Investigation—Burglary**", from the Qin Dynasty

(221 to 206 B.C.) contains a description of how handprints were used as a type of evidence (Xiang-Xin and Chun-Ge, 1988, p 283).

When we talk about "fingerprinting" today, we are usually referring to something specific – namely, examining and comparing fingerprints as a means of personal identification. Therefore, using fingerprints is relatively recent and is a product of developments that happened in the mid-late 19th century.

Sir Edward Henry, a former Inspector General of Police in Bengal, India (who later became a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London), extensively used fingerprints to identify criminals. In 1896, he developed his own classification system (Henry Classification System) based



on the direction, flow, pattern and other characteristics of the friction ridges in fingerprints. Examiners would turn these characteristics into equations and classifications that could distinguish one individual's set of fingerprints from another's. The Henry Classification System finally enabled law enforcement officials to classify and identify individual fingerprints albeit, the cumbersome need to manually compare fingerprints on file for a specific criminal if the person had a record (i.e. Criminal Record).

Criminal Records in Uganda are held by the Uganda Police Force specifically in the Directorate of Forensic Services (formerly the Identification Bureau under the Directorate of Criminal Identification) where the Criminal Records Office and Fingerprint Bureau are premised. The Criminal Records Office is home to all criminal records as far back as 1935, whilst fingerprints are examined by the Fingerprint Bureau in accordance with the Identification of Offenders Act, CAP 119 of the Laws of Uganda.

Falsification of identity upon arrest is commonplace for criminals thus the need for Uganda's security agencies to have quicker means of identifying attempts to conceal identity of persons. In addition, prints left behind by suspects (latent prints) are some of the most valuable pieces of evidence investigators rely upon to link a suspect to the scene of crime hence the need to leverage technological advancements in identifying habitual criminals.

The advent of **Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS)** pioneered by the Japanese National Police Agency in the 1980s, has enabled law enforcement officials around the world to cross-check a print with millions of fingerprint records almost instantaneously.

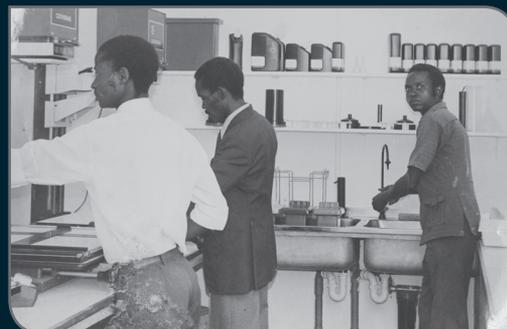
The government of the Republic of Uganda, through the National CCTV Project, has equipped the Uganda Police Force with an AFIS to aid the retrieval of criminal records.

The system comes with a number of remote fingerprint acquisition terminals ("Live scan") stationed at various police stations. All 18 divisions of Kampala Metropolitan Police have been covered under phase 1 of the National CCTV project. These "Lives scans" are tethered to the National Command Center that hosts the central database of fingerprint and facial records of suspects. This record is currently being enriched through the conversion of the existing manual record held by the Fingerprint Bureau.

The Criminal Records Office is now geared towards providing a range of services that deliver operational benefits to frontline policing, government security agencies, companies, embassies, foreign law enforcement agencies (through INTERPOL 24/7) private security organisations and external labor organisations.

To this end, we now look ahead to the appendage of DNA profiles of suspects to a criminal record in addition to fingerprints, palm prints and facial records of suspects. This will enable the Uganda Police Force to wholly embrace the next generation of criminal identification capabilities already enjoyed by many first world law enforcement agencies across the globe.

The writer is the acting Director, Forensics Services based at Police Headquarters, Naguru



COVID-19 Continues to Ravage Families

But Police Cares



By Wilfred Kamusiime

The detected positive cases of COVID-19 in Uganda continue to grow. The Ministry of Health continues to do a good job handling patients, sharing information on what we need to do in order to keep safe and further shares information on mechanisms/ protocols put in place to ensure safety for all. Fortunately, many patients have been discharged having healed.

On the flip side of things, we have registered at least 5 confirmed cases of COVID-19 related death as of August 5, 2020. The fear of the virus seems to subside as the danger seems to grow, with community infections being detected.

The institution of the family is suffering a great deal. Uganda Police Force has detected many cases of domestic violence

that have resulted into assaults, injuries and deaths. Some children have been abandoned in homes as parents flee homes due to many challenges including loans from financial institutions.

The department of Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) took up these matters, reached out to many families, rescued a number of abandoned children, counseled many estranged families and resettled many more that were faced with challenges.

A case in point was in Mubende, where 5 children were abandoned by their parents because they owed money to a financial institution. The abandoned children were in real danger; the eldest was 12 years and the youngest was 5 years. They had no security and they were bound to get problems. Good samaritans including the local leaders raised the matter to the authorities who intervened quickly, placed them under a care home and they are now being taken care of very well. We are sure that their future is now brighter than it was then.

In the fight against the spread of COVID-19, Governments around the world instituted lockdowns and dawn to dusk curfews. This was the case here in Uganda. Movement was restricted for specific periods i.e. 6:30am to 7:00pm. In Mbale district, a pregnant mother, Rita Namboozo, a resident of Nabanyolo, Wanale Sub-county, Mbale District called the DPC Mbale, SP Fred Ahimbisibwe at around 3am for help. She was experiencing pain yet there was no way she could move as the curfew rules were in place.



Fortunately, the DPC quickly responded, took her to Mbale Regional Referral Hospital where she delivered a healthy bouncing baby boy. That was so fascinating to the mother, the officer and to all of us that learned of it later. That is policing at its best.

On a light note, the COVID-19 lockdown brought about a good opportunity where families came closer to each other as many parents spent more time with their children. This helped both children and parents to bond well. The current head of Child and Family Protection Unit, Superintendent of Police (SP) Marion Kutuusa says, "Despite the many challenges faced, many children have been able to feed from their parents, get guidance and counseling while parents are able to teach and guide their children the African traditional values which they have always missed,".

She further argues, "During this COVID-19 lockdown, children have benefited a lot from interacting with their siblings and relatives. It has been a good time for fruitful interaction".

The closure of schools that confined many children at home with parents that practically did not know how to go about these matters left many children exposed to various abuses like sexual violence, physical and psychological abuse and many more. Some were even murdered.

Obviously cases of violence multiplied during these rather hard COVID-19 times."Cases

have tripled, hence our Child and Family Protection Department continues to address the plight of those trapped in these wrangles by providing shelter and food".

The Department of Child and Family Protection has officers across the country. These officers keep in touch with communities to support families cope in these rather hard times.



Forensics: The Magic Bullet In Crime Fight



By Charles Twiine Mansio

Forensic Science has been an ally of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations for decades, most especially in the 21 century. This relationship has grown even stronger with the startling new advances in science and technology. Law enforcement agencies throughout the world rely heavily on Forensic science to assist in solving the most complex crimes while sorting out elaborate crime scenes.

To the unsuspecting or the untrained eyes, many of these crime scenes appear to contain little or no substance of evidence value at first sight. These crime scenes could be a place where a murder took place, a house in which criminals broke into and stole household items, and a victim of sexual assault. All these mentioned above could be categorised as crime scenes. Mind you, upon close inspection and scrutiny by the highly skilled, trained professionals, unseen

evidence like hair, skin, bodily fluids, microscopic fibers etc and seemingly insignificant items are revealed as important pieces of the puzzle that most sought by the investigators. This has enabled justice to prevail as it aids investigation and prosecution of offenders. It largely simplifies the work of the investigator, easily connecting the criminal to the crime scene. Science and technology makes policing more enjoyable and fulfilling. Investigation is science. Unfortunately, when some investigators' skills and orientation remain absolute, they won't break through and surely, they will look like amateurs in courts of law before the bench and the bar!

Scientific crime scene investigation helps investigators in identifying suspects and victims of crimes but equally importantly, it clears the innocent persons of suspicion, ultimately bringing the real suspect to book. That promotes justice and builds confidence between the police and the public we serve. When police and her stakeholders agree and put a mechanism of removing a criminal from the society, innocent persons do not become new victims of criminal acts any more, something that ought to be applauded by all progressive voices.

Having said this, criminal investigations remain a complex undertaking and requires professionals from

many disciplines for example, accountants, financial analysts, engineers, lawyers, statisticians, medical officers to mention but a few. These professionals share vital information from their areas of competencies and it is this cooperation toward a common goal that makes investigation give reliable results hard to dispute.

The effective use of science and technology is a critical element to crime solving, and as investigators we must be able to use this resource to our fullest potential. I am therefore grateful that the police management has thought it wise to heavily invest in the Anti-Crime infrastructure like the Forensic Laboratory and CCTV Cameras. Most importantly, our investigators across all departments and units should be trained to gain both conceptual and technical skills to be able to utilise these technological innovations very well.

We are privileged that the relevant Directorates are headed by men and women of integrity, selfless and patriotic with character. They all fully understand the beauty of building synergies in service of the people. They indeed play complementary roles toward each other's roles. They provide a good example worth emulating by the rank and file; those in and those outside CID.

The writer is a Detective ASP, the Public Relations Officer for the Directorate of CID based at Kibuli.

Uganda's Maternal Healthcare: Battle Within War Against COVID-19 Pandemic

Ms. Robie Kakonge

Uganda and the rest of the world continue to fiercely and jointly fight a public health related war against the Corona Virus pandemic (COVID-19), while simultaneously battling against additional National Security related threats such as Maternal Healthcare.

COVID-19's global daily death casualties which at times reached record numbers of nearly 150,000 in the United States were beyond staggering, given that it has the world's most expensive healthcare system. New York City alone recorded 731 deaths on April 7th 2020, and Gov. Andrew Cuomo announced on the same day that the total dreadful death toll figure of 3,544 people eclipsed the 9/11 terrorist attack death toll of 2,753. Ironically, a Ugandan Nurse based in New York was among the COVID-19 pandemic death casualties.

As for Uganda, its Maternal Health is a battle with more death casualties as of now, than the war against the COVID-19 pandemic. (Uganda registered slight progress in reducing child and maternal mortality, according to the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) 2016. Approximately 15 pregnant

women die daily due to direct causes like haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders compared to 438 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2011 UDHS 2011).

Uganda's miracle of miracles is that at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and after Ministry of Health announced its first case of COVID-19 in the country on March 21st 2020, Uganda registered no COVID-19 related deaths until its first one on July 23rd 2020, and has since recorded another one as of July 26th 2020.

Ministry of Health's fight against the COVID-19 pandemic also meant that for the sake of National Security there could be no room for the slightest relentlessness in the battle against other Public Health related threats such as Maternal Healthcare or even Ebola.

Uganda's President, H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, made it crystal clear within his COVID-19 pandemic directives that expectant mothers were to be granted express access to health care facilities despite the COVID-19 curfew.

Like all battles within wars, Uganda's expectant mothers continue to face various threats as they too battle to bring their

unborn babies to full term, have safe deliveries for their babies and themselves, and have no death before, during, or right after birth.

The battle for life in the birth theatre is real. This birth battle reality is often removed beyond the birth pains, anticipation and joy of simply wanting, expecting and having a child.

The real threats that expectant mothers must battle with especially during the war against COVID-19 are threats such as getting malaria, for which it has been said to mimic COVID-19 symptoms such as fever, headaches and body aches. malaria in Pregnancy (MIP) significantly poses substantial and real public health threats, threats such as anaemia, stillbirth, miscarriage and low birth weight – a leading cause of child mortality.

Those realities reflect how much the government cannot afford or dare to neglect Maternal Healthcare even amidst the war against the COVID-19 pandemic.

The writer is a Media Personality, Public Relations and Public Health consultant.

Email: robiekakonge@gmail.com

Learn Kiswahili Proverbs

By SP Musaasizi Deborah

Afya ni bora kuliko mali

Health is better than wealth

1. Umoja ni nguvu

Union/Unity is strength.

2. Debe tupu haliachi kuvuma.

An empty vessel makes a lot of noise.

3. Wapishi wengi huaribu mchuzi/ Manaodha wengi chombo huenda mrama

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

4. Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta

A stitch in time saves nine.

5. Utavuna ulichopanda

As you sow so shall you reap.

6. Akufae kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

7. Baada ya dhiki faraja

After a storm comes a calm.

8. Mwizi hushikwa na mwizi mwenziwe.

It takes a thief to catch a thief.

9. Ukupigao ndio ukufunzao

Spare the rod and spoil the child.

10. Mtu aliyemwa na nyoka akiona ung'ongo hustuka./ Mwenye kuumwa na nyoka akiona jani hustuka

Once bitten twice shy.

11. Dawa ya moto ni moto

Fight fire with fire.

12. Ukenda kwa wenye chongo, vunja lako jicho.

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

13. Waswahili hujuana kwa vilemba

Birds of the same feathers flock together.

14. Fua chuma wakati kingali moto

Strike the iron when it's still hot.

15. Kimya kingi kina msindo mkuu

Still waters run deep.

16. Nyumba si mlango, fungua uingie ndani.

Never judge a book by its cover.

Each year starting December 2017, the Inspector General of Police, J.M Okoth Ochola (ESQ) hosts police children for a Christmas party. These are some of the many photos of children that participated in the Children Christmas party of 2019. This year due to COVID-19, we shall miss the fan fare.





Police FC

Reclaiming Her Past Glory



By Bakari Muga Bashir

Uganda Police Football Club has started preparations for the 2020/21 season expected to start in September when government eases the lockdown on COVID-19 pandemic.

Across the world, sports activities were affected by the coronavirus pandemic since the world went into systemic lockdowns. These resulted into the premature ending of the Uganda Premier League 2019/20 season with five games remaining.

That left our prestigious Police FC finish in the 13th position out of the 16 teams in the league.

The 2005 Uganda Premier League champions resorted to use this period of the lockdown

to reorganise the team to regain her past glory.

According to club chairman AIGP Asan Kasingye, "Football is a big enterprise in the world that does not entertain meritocracy. We need to do the right thing like other clubs. We need to get sponsors, because Police FC is a big organisation and many people want to associate with us."

He further noted; "It's time to build structures and reclaim our past glory." This saw management acquire services of a new Chief Executive Officer, Fahad Lumu on a 3 year contract.

Mr. Fahad Lumu assumed office on 1st July 2020, replacing Assistant Superintendent of Police Francis Kidega. The CEO started by reviewing contracts of former players and seeking new and experienced players to restructure the club, something

we are pretty sure will give us tangible and beautiful results.

We have since recruited our International Star player, Tonny Mawejje on a two year contract. Mawejje once played for "The Cops" in 2005 when they won their first Uganda Premier League and later CECAFA- Kagame Cup in 2006.

Mawejje, an experienced midfielder with a professional touch played for the national team for over 14 years. He also played for Al-Arabi SC in Kuwait, FK Tirana from Albania, Golden Arrows of South Africa, Valur FC in Iceland, KCCA FC to mention but a few.

The club also got services of Hassan Mahmood from Onduparaka on a 2 year contract as a defender to boost its back as the second signing.

Erick Senjobe came third as a left back from KCCA FC who put pen to paper to a 2 year deal.



To strengthen the club's goal keeping department, two goalkeepers were added to the team. Tom Ikara came home with a 2 year contract, coming from KCCA FC. He previously played for KCCA FC, Busoga United and Mbarara City. While, 23 year old Oloka Samman, got a 3 year deal as the club's fifth player signing. The lanky goalie kept 15 clean sheets in his previous club, Lukaya Town Council in the FUFA Regional League and he is a perfect addition to the formidable team.

Muwadda Mawejja came in as the club's sixth signing on a two year contract from Wakiso

Giants. He previously played for KCCA FC, SC Villa and defunct Victoria University.

Some players opted to extend their loyalty to the club by renewing contracts. These include; Yousuf Ssozi, Johnson Odong, Musa Matovu, Mubarak Nsubuga, Bashir Kabuye, Edward Kiryowa, and Dennis Rukundo.

According to the head coach, the one and only Abdallah Mubiru who also extended his stay with the club for the next 3 years till 2023, "It's a pleasure to have acquired these experienced players and youngsters, who will make a good combination and

make the team shine. Our fans should expect a very competitive game."

Head coach Abdallah Mubiru applauded the support granted by the club management and trust they have in him to have renewed his stay and acquisition of new experienced players. He said that these players will make the team competitive in the coming season. He promised good results to both management and our sea of fans.

The writer is a police officer and the Club's Media Officer



THE NATIONAL CCTV CENTER

The Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) facility has been installed in this country as a measure to effectively fight crime across the country.

- They detect criminal elements for quick action by the police and the vigilant public.

- They deter crime as criminals would not like to be caught in action.

- The CCTV facility further monitors our police deployment, ensuring total compliance.

- They help in traffic management, enhancing safety on roads and High ways.

- Prosecution of offenders is much easier and faster with the help of the facility.

- It is a cost effective method of fighting crime compared to all the others put together.

- It greatly compliments the other methods of fighting crime, delivering safety and security for all.

The Uganda Police Force appeals to all citizens, especially motorists on our roads and high ways to protect these facilities. Equally important to note, we can replicate these facilities in our private premises and businesses to enhance security and safety, warding off criminals as we all know that indeed, "national security starts with personal security".



UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

REGION	DIVISION	STATION	NUMBER	OUTPOST	NUMBER		
KMP EAST	Jinja Road	Jinja Road Main Station	393215424				
		Internal Affairs Police Stn	414671324	Nakumatt Police Post	414671323		
		Kitintale Police Stn	393240952	Kyambogo Lower Police post	393241998		
		Acholi Quarters Police Stn	393241860	Banda Police Post	393241844		
		Kinawataka Police Stn	393241862				
		Kololo Police Stn	393206471				
		MUBS Police Stn	414697974 / 393206470				
		Kyambogo Police Stn					
				Bugolobi Bangalo Police Post	414668598		
				Naguru Drive Police Post	414668363		
				Mutungo Police Post	393206472		
				Industrial Area	414668552		
				Nakawa Police Post	414668378		
	Kira Road	Mawanda Police Stn			Golf Course Police Post	0414671322	
		Kikaya Police Stn	0393241996		Jomayi Police Post	0414671321	
		Kisasi Police Stn	393206476		Mawanda Police Stn	0393241994	
		Ntinda Police Stn	393206474		Tuba Police Post	0393241993	
		Kira Road Police Stn	393206475		Kisasi Police Stn	0414671325	
		Kamwokya Police Stn	393206477				
		Kyebando Police Stn	393206478				
		Kiwatule	393206473				
		Bukoto	393206479				
					Kyanja Police Post	0393241863	
		Kira Division	Bweyogerere Police Stn	0414671327		Bukasa Police Post	393206488
			Kireka Police Stn	0393241971		Mbalwa Police Post	393206490
	Kirinya Police Stn		0393241922		Kiganda Police Post	0393241924	
	Kiwologoma Police Stn		0393241923				
	Najera Police Stn		0414671329				
	Nalya Police Stn		0414671326				
	Namugongo [Police Stn		393206489				
	Kira Central Police Stn		393206480				
	Mukono	Mukono Police Stn	713253242		Nakisunga Police Post	414668558	

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

		Seeta Police Stn	414698023	Ntawo Police Post	0414671328	
		Mbalala Police Stn	414698027	Kisoga Police Post	0393241925	
		UCU Police Stn	393206483	Sonde Police Post	0393241926	
		Namagunga Police Stn	414668375	Nantabulirwa Police Post	0393241920	
		Katosi Police Stn	414698025	Namanve Police Post	414668556	
				Koome Police Post	392178689	
				Mukono Taxi Park Police Post	0414671320	
				Namataba Police Post	414668557	
				Ntenjeru Police Post	393206487	
				Wantoni Police Post	414668559	
	Nagalama	Kyampisi Police Stn	0393241919	Nagoje Police Post	0393241921	
		Nakifuma Police Stn	414698094	Kimenyede Police Post		
		Ntunda Police Stn	0393241918	Nabaale Police Post		
		Nagalama Main Stn	414668370	Nkongge Police Post	393206484	
				Mayanga Yanga Police Post	0393241917	
				Kalagi Police Post	0414668371	
				Kabimbiri Police Post	393206482	
				Seeta Namuganga Police Post	393206483	
KMP NORTH	Kawempe	Stations		Posts		
				Namere Police Post	393241942	
				Kakungulu Police Post	393241991	
			Bwaise Police Stn	393241995	Tuula Police Post	393241858
			Maganjo Police Stn	393241978 / 0414671307		
			Kawanda Police Stn	0393241990 / 0414671302		
			Lugoba Police Stn	393241967		
		Nansana	Stations		Posts	
					Nakule Police Post	393241859
					Lubigi Police Posts	393241857
					Kabulengwa Police Post	393241861
					Wamala Police Post	414671301
		Kakiri			Gobero Police Post	393241941
					Rwemende Police Post	393241939
					Bukalango Police Post	393241938
					Kakonge Police Post	393241940
		Old Kampala	Stn		Posts	
			Lugala Police Stn	0393241947 / 0414671300	Working Taxi Park Police Post	393241972

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

			Musaja Alumba Police Post	414671306
			Muzaana Police Post	414671319
			Lubaga Cathedral Police Post	414671316
			Riverside Police Post	414671312
			Masanafu Police Post	414671303
			Kasubi Police Post	414671313
			Namungoona Police Post	393241944
			Wakaliga Police Post	393241945
			Namirembe Cathedral Police Post	414671318
			Lakeside Police Post	393241946
			Kisenyi Police Post	393241979
			Namirembe Road Police Post	393241943
			Bakuli Police Post	393241977
Kasangati			Kabanyoro Police Post	393241987
			Sekanyonyi Police Post	414671314
			Kiwenda Police Post	414671315
			Canan Estates Police Post	393241985
			Kijabijo Police Post	393241988
			Mairye Police Post	414671317
			Galamba Police Post	393241983
			Jaggala Police Opopst	393241989
			Namayina Police Post	393241984
			Massoli Police Post	393241986
Wakiso			Lukwanga Police Post	393241965
			Naluvule Police Post	393241975
			Ssenge Police Post	393241966
			Kisimbiri Police Post	393241982
Wandegeya			Kimwanyi Police Post	393241981
			Kubiri Police Post	414671974
	Makerere Police Stn	393241980	Wandegeya Market Police Post	393241974
	Kikoni Police Stn	393241927	Bugema Police Post	414671303
	Mulago Pstrn	414671303	Kavule Police Post	414671304
			Ldc Police Post	393241968
			Mulago Casualty Police Post	393241981
			Kibe Police Post	414671304

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

KMP SOUTH				Gaddafi R/D P/P	414671309	
	Katwe	Katwe Police Stn	713534681	Kibiri Police Post	393206498	
		Ndeeba Police Stn	716002169	Nabisaalu Police Post	393241916	
		Natete Police Stn	716002139			
		Salama Police Stn	716002168			
		Ndejje Police Stn	716002156			
		Makindye Police Stn	716002155			
		Mutundwe Police Stn	716002158			
		Bunamwaya Police Stn	716002154			
		Kitebi-Kabowa Police Stn	716002141	Kikumbi Police Post	716002157	
		Clock Tower	716002163	Kirimanyanga Police Post	393241929	
		Katwe Radio Room	393241963	Busega R/About P/P	393241936	
				Kibumbiro P/P	393241999	
				Madala P/P	393241932	
			Natete Taxi Park P/P	393241935		
			Kabawo P/P	393241930		
			Kikajo P/P	716002176		
			Kabowa	414671334		
	Nsangi	Nsangi Police Stn	714662025	Kagugube P/P	716002179	
		Maya Police Stn	393241928	Budo Junior P/P		
		Nabingo Police Stn	716002207	Budo Kings P/P	716002086	
		Kyengera Police Stn	716002087	Kazinga P/P	716002201	
		Nalumunye Police Stn	716002206	Nabaziza P/P	414671337	
		Nsangi Sub County	716002199	Nkokonjeru P/P	716002202	
				Kaboja P/P	716002178	
				Kikajo P/P	414671339	
				Katale P/P	393241964	
				Kasenge P/P	393241931	
		Kabalagala	Kibuli Police Stn	716002166	Kasawe P/P	716002210
			Kisugu Police Stn	716002079	Koonge P/P	716002208 / 414671335
			Gaba Police Stn	716002081		
	Kabalagala Main Stn		714662024	Nsambya P/P	716002209	
	Kansanga Stn		393241915			
				Nabutiti P/P	716002213	
				Buziga P/P	414671336	
			Bukasa -Round P/P	393241933		
		Munyonyo	716002083			
Entebbe	Stations		Posts			

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

	Entebbe Police Stn	716002133 750143446	Bussi P/P	393241934
	Kisubi Police Stn	716002185	Gerenge P/P	414671331
	Kasenye Police Stn	716002217 757719162		
	Kasanje Police Stn	716002214		
	Kitooro Police Stn	716002136		
	Abaitababiri Police Stn	716002223 757719396	Wamala Police Post	393241900 / 757719396
	Nakiwogo Police Stn	716002216	Hindu Temple Police Post	
	Mpala Police Stn	716002134	Kabale Post	414671281
	Katabi Police Stn	716002222	Lugonjo P/P	414671288
	Nakawuka Police Stn	716002219		
Kajjansi	Stations		Posts	
	Kajjansi Police Stn	716002085 / 757717186	Ngobe Police Post	716002714
	Lubowa Police Stn	716002084	Lumuli Police Post	
	Bwebajja Police Stn	393241913	Kigo Road Police Post	
	Akright Police Stn	716002172		
	Namasuba	716002138		
	Mutungo Police Stn	716002171		
Central Police Stn	Stations		Posts	
	Nkrumah Police Stn	716002231	Punjani P/P	393241902
	Nakasero Police Stn	716002227	Colville P/P	
	Kisekka Police Stn	716002226	Biwologoma P/P	
	CPS Kampala	716002137	Old Taxi Park P/P	716002224
			Wilson Road P/P	393241937
			William Street P/P	414671280
			Arua Park P/P	716002225 / 414671332
			Em Plaza P/P	393241901
			Working Taxi Park	716002229
			Kikuubo P/P	716002235
			Rco Office	393241914
SIPI	Kapchorwa	CPS Kapchorwa	414698042	
		Sipi Police Station	393240946	
	Kween	CPS Kween	392000582	
		Ngenge PS	393240964	
		Kapreron PS	393240354	
	Bukwo	CPS Bukwo	392000559	
		Suam PS	393241997	
		Chesower PS	393240994	

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

ASWA	Gulu	CPS	714387602 / 393239868		-
		Awach	-	Layibi	393239837
		Region Aswa	393239869		
				Lacor	393239791
				Gulu University	393239850
	Kitgum				
		Kitgum	714387590		
				Pandwong	393239884
				Pager P/P	393239870
	Agago				
		CPS- Agago	714387599	Parabongo	393239741
			393241846		
		Kalongo	714387583 / 393239741		
	Pader	CPS	414698018 / 393239852		
		Atanga	393239869		
		Pajule	393239739		
	Lamwo	CPS	414739134	Waligo Border	393239748
		Madiopei	393239790	Ngom Oromo	393239747
		Palabekkal	NIL	Apiriti Border	393239740
	Amuru	Amuru CPS	714387593	Bibia	393239807
		Atiak	393239794	Akuru Kwer	393239750
		Elegu	800300120	Pabbo	393239804
			700519371		
	Nwoya	CPS	393239749		
				Anaka Hospital	393239736
	Omoro				
	CPS	393239857			
			Opit	393239742	
EAST KYOGA	Soroti	Soroti CPS	414698085 / 393240957		
		Fire & Rescue - Soroti	414698092		
		Gweri	393240938		
	Amuria	Amuria CPS	414698013		-
		393240993	WORKING		
	Serere	Serere CPS	393241864	Brooks Corner	-
	Bukedea	Bukedea CPS	393240917		-
		Kachumbala	393241876		-
	Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido CPS	393241879		
		Bululu	393241878		
Ngora	Ngora CPS	393241877		-	

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES



		Kobuku	393241856		
	Kumi	Kumi CPS	414698087		393241962
		Nyero	393241953		
	Katakwi	Katakwi CPS	393242958		
	Kapelabyong	Kapelebyong CPS	393241954		
		Obalanga	393241961		
ALBERTINE	Hoima	Hoima Main Station	393225013		
		Kigoroby	393225014		
	Kikube	Kyangwali	393225004		
		Kiziranfumbi	776333081		
		Kikuube CPS	393225006		
	Masindi	Masindi Main Station	393225017 / 714012594		
		Kinyara	393225018		
	Kagadi	Kagadi Main Station	393225041		
		Isunga	714012630		
		Mabaale	393225042		
	Kibaale	Kibaale Main Station	393225039 / 714012646		
	Kakumiro	Kakumiro Main Station	714012649 / 393225044		
		Igayaza	393225045		
	Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo Main Station	393225022		
		Bweyale	393225030		
	BUSOGA NORTH	Buliisa	Buliisa Main Station	714012733 / 393225032	
		Biiso	393225034		
Kamuli		CPS Kamuli	414671282		
		Namwendwa	414678082		
		Mbulamuti	393241874		
Buyende	CPS Buyende	393240920			
		Kidera	414698055		
		Irundu	393241872		
Kaliro	Joc	392178650			
		Kaliro CPS	393240915		
Luuka	Dpc	392000571			
		Luuka CPS	393241871		
ELGON	Mbale				
		Radio Room-Mbale	393241903		
		CPS Counter	393241904		
		Busiu P/Stn	393241905		
		Nakaloke P/Stn	714012620		

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

		Nkoma P/Stn	714012607 / 393241907		
		Nauyo P/Stn	714012698		
	Sironko	Sironko P/Stn	714012600	Buwalasi P/Post	714012602
		Busulani P/Stn	714012603	Buteza P/Post	714012629
	Manafwa	CPS Counter	392178688	Buwagogo P/Post	Nil
	Bulambuli	CPS-Radio Room	772262165		-
	Bududa	CPS-Radio Room	772262164		
	Namisindwa	Lwakhakha Radio Room	772262163		Nil
KIGEZI	Kabale	Rpc's Office	414698084		
		Reg.police-Counter	392177520		
		CPS Kabale	393239512		
		Katuna P/Stn	393239550		
		Maziba P/Stn	393239499		
	Kisoro	CPS Kisoro	393239517		
		Bunagana P/Stn	393239544		
		Bausanza Border Stn	393241866		
	Rukungiri	CPS Counter	414698021		
		Ruhinda P/Stn	393239549		
		Rwenshama P/Stn	393239552		
		Bugangari P/Stn	393241867		
	Kanungu	Kihihi P/Stn	393239513		
		Ishasha P/Stn	393241870		
		Kanungu P/Stn	393241865		
	Rubanda	Rubanda P/Stn	393241851		
		Bufundi P/Stn	393239515		
	Rukiga	Rukiga P/Stn	393241869		
		Muhanga P/Stn	393932419		
		Bukinda P/Stn	392177569		
SAVANNAH	Luwero	Joc Savannah	392177598		
		Counter CPS	414698008 / 393239833		
		Kasana P/Stn	393239858		
		Wobulenzi P/Stn	393239853		
		Zirobwe P/Stn	393239861		
		Bombo P/Stn	393239805		
	Nakasongola	CPS Counter	414698012/ 393239881	Katuugo P/Post	393239789
		Kakooge P/Stn	393239860	Kafu Ffu Detach	393239867
		Migyeera P/Stn	393239851		
		Rwampanga P/Stn	393239797		
		Kazwama P/Stn	393239808		

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

	Nakaseke	Kiwoko CPS	393239737	Bulyamuseny P/Post (Presidential Farm)	393239743
		Ngoma P/Stn	393239738		
		Kapeka P/Stn	393239835		
		Semuto P/Stn	393239745		
		Butalango P/Stn	393239744		
		Namungalwe P/Stn	393240956		
		Bulida Police Station	393240910		
		Kaluuba Police Station	393241909		
	Namutumba	Lolwe Police Station.	393240941		-
		Bwonda P/Stn	393240918		-
GREATER MASAKA	Masaka	CPS Masaka			-
		Nyendo	393240990		-
		Kyabakuza	393240989		-
		Mpugwe	393241950		-
	Kalangala	CPS	-		-
	Lwengo	CPS			-
		Mbirizi	393240992		-
		Kyazanga	393241951		-
		Kinoni	393241882		-
	Rakai	CPS	393241868		-
	Kyotera	CPS	393241881		-
		Kasensero	393241949	Ssanje	393240969
	Lyantonde	CPS	393240974		-
	Kalungu	CPS	-		-
		Lukaya	393240971		-
		Kyamulibwa	393241886		-
		Bukulula	393241884		
		Kaliro	-		
		Lwabeenge	-		
	Sembabule	CPS	393240970		-
		Mateete	393241883		-
		Lwemiyaga	393240968		-
	Bukomansimbi	CPS	393239531		-
		Butenga	-		-
		Misanvu	-		-
		Kikuuta	-		-
	Bigasa	-		-	

UGANDA POLICE COUNTER PHONES

GREATER BUSHENYI	Bushenyi	Bushenyi	393-240988		
	Rubirizi	Rubirizi	393-241003		
	Mitooma	Mitooma	393-240986		
	Sheema	Sheema	393-241005		
	Buhweju	Buhweju	0393-240987		
KIDEPO	Kotido	Rco Office	392177538		
		CPS Kotido	392001420		
	Abim	Abim CPS	392001417		
	Kaabong	CPS Kaabong	392001366		
RWENZORI WEST	Kabarole	Kabarole Main Police Station	713251957		
	Bundibugyo	Bundibujjo Main Station	754887386		
		754887386 Working			
	Kyenjojo	Nyahuka Police Station	750143815		
		750143815 Working			
		Bukonjo	714517930		
		Kyarushozi	711042364		
	Bunyangabo	Bunyangabo Main Stn	393240979		
Rwimi P/Stn		393241006			
	Rubona	393241889			
RWIZI	Mbarara	Mbarara CPS	393240978		
	Ntungamo	Ntungamo CPS	393240976		
	Kiruhura	Kiruhura CPS	393240977		
	Ibanda	Ibanda CPS	393240975		
	Isingiro	Isingiro CPS	393240973		
NORTH KYOGA	Lira	Lira CPS	393225009/ 41469995		
		Ojwina	393225046		
		Bus Park	393225010		
	Apac	Akokoro	393225038		
		Apac	393225037		
		Ibuje	393225028		
	Kwania	Nambyeso	393225007		
		Kwania	393225021		
		Cawente	393225003		
		Abongomola	393225016		
	Alebtong	Alebtong	393225043		
		Akura	393225040		
		Apala	393225024		
Omoro		393225002			