

UGANDA POLICE



ANNUAL CRIME AND TRAFFIC/ROAD SAFETY REPORT - 2010

FOREWORD



**Major-General Kale Kayihura
Inspector-General of Police**

I am pleased to present the Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report for the year 2010.

I would like, from the outset, to acknowledge and commend the positive contribution that sister security agencies, that is, the Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF), the Internal Security Organization (ISO), the External Security Organization (ESO) and the Uganda Prisons Service, have made in reinforcing the role of the Police in law enforcement over the years.

Other local and international partners, with whom we have worked closely in recent times, include the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the Faculty of ICT of the Makerere University, in the crucial area of Crime Data Management, JLOS, Interpol, as well as other law enforcement agencies of partner states.

As I have reiterated over time, it is only through deliberate and structured partnerships with other like-minded bodies and organizations, that we are able to combat criminality, and keep our respective societies secure.

Given the increasing global character of social interaction, and the borderless communities made possible by the rapid development in technology, it is not surprising that criminals have also jumped on board, and ingratiated themselves in these cyber communities, to cause mischief.

Cyber crimes, money laundering, narcotics and terrorism are some of the categories of crime that are fast evolving, from the traditional modes of commission, to sophisticated methods, using the easily accessible platform of technology.

The Uganda Police Force recognizes the devastating potency of these threats, and the resultant policing challenges they pose.

And it is for this reason that we are investing in ICT, both training and equipment, and also re-orienting our investigative techniques, to better meet the new risks, and protect society from these crimes.

Crime in 2010

The overall picture of crime in the country over the last year is that, for the fifth year in a row, the volume of crime has continued to decline. The country recorded a decrease in crime by 4%, in 2010.

Last year, we broke the psychological barrier, and, for the first time in over 10 years, crimes committed in the country were under 100,000 cases.

This consistent reduction in crime over the last five years is made even more remarkable by the fact that, over the same period, the population has continued to increase.

But whereas we acknowledge that the declining reports of crime is a vindication of the radical changes we have made, both in approach to policing, as well as the extensive organizational restructuring that we have undertaken within the Police, we also recognize that, in addition to conventional challenges in crime, we are now faced with new realizations that are going to test our organizational and technical skills to the limit.

Incidents under the key crime categories of homicide, ritual murders, economic crimes and anti-narcotic offences were generally lower, while cases of corruption investigated last year were significantly higher, than the previous year.

From my personal perspective, the year 2010 was a sad year for law enforcement agencies in the country. It shall be remembered as the year that evil terrorists visited death and destruction on a peaceful and innocent people.

On July 11th, 2010, the Al Shabaab terrorists detonated two explosive devices at the Kyadondo Rugby Grounds, and one at the Ethiopian Village, in Kampala, as wananchi watched the World Cup Finals. A total of seventy-eight (78) persons died, and eighty-nine (89) were injured in the two incidents.

Subsequent investigations revealed a complex support network of international terrorism, sponsored by Al Qaeda, with tentacles in the entire region, as the brains and executors of the terror attacks against our country.

And in an outstanding demonstration of brotherly cooperation between States in the region, the joint investigation teams, set up in Kampala and Nairobi, Kenya, were able to positively identify and arrest most of the actors responsible for the heinous crimes.

I commend the heroic efforts of all persons involved, at all levels, from the medical personal who worked tirelessly to save the lives of the survivors, to individuals who volunteered information and selflessly assisted in the investigation, as well as the officers who indefatigably toiled without a break, in the aftermath of the bombings.

The Governments of Kenya, Tanzania, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Israel, South Africa and other global organizations like Interpol, stood with us in the hour of need, and demonstrated true friendship, by providing much-needed technical assistance and information, that was critical in the resolution of this case.

We, presently, are building on our successes in the dismantling of cross-border terror networks, following the Kampala bombings. In the spirit of East African Cooperation, and under the East African Police Chiefs Organization, we are in the process of streamlining the sharing of information and resources in our anti-terrorism efforts.

Locally, we appreciate that it is through working with the community, and perpetual vigilance, that we can prevail over the threat of terrorism in our midst.

We have intensified our mobilization and sensitization efforts, which are designed to educate as well as guide the public, in ways of protecting themselves from the possibility of terrorist attacks.

In the evening of March 16th, 2010, a catastrophic fire broke out at the Kasubi Tombs. The fire engulfed and completely burned down the **Muzibu Azaala Mpanga** tomb. Most of the priceless relics were destroyed in the fire.

The tombs were a national treasure, whose cultural significance and international importance had been recognized by their listing as one of the very few protected UNESCO sites in the world.

The Government set up a commission of Inquiry into the burning of the Tombs. The Police investigation into the burning of the tombs was suspended, pending the outcome of Inquiry.

As of today, we are still waiting for the final report, after which we shall implement the recommendations of the Commission, and complete the investigations.

Another tragic incident that defined a low point in 2010, was the kidnapping, and subsequent murder of the little boy, Kham Kakama.

The murder of baby Kham brought to the fore the brutal and cold-blooded transformation of the mindset in our criminal class.

The little child was not a threat to the kidnappers, and they could have easily set him free, and kept him alive. Yet they chose to needlessly snuff out his innocent life.

It gave me no satisfaction that the actual murderers were arrested and charged.

Violent crimes against children, though in decline over the last two years, still are an appalling reflection of the insensitive and heartless nature of those knowingly committing these crimes.

Since most of these crimes occur under conditions where the child should, in ordinary circumstances, be protected, it is difficult for Police to proactively intervene to prevent the commission of these offences. Nonetheless, where they occur, the Police have acted swiftly and, in majority of the cases, arrested the culprits and had them charged in court.

I expect to see the volume of crimes against children continue to decrease.

Another case of note in 2011 was the murder, and eventual recovery of the body, of Miss Brenda Karamuzi, from a septic tank, in Bukasa zone of Makindye Division, Kampala.

Brenda, who was described as a cheerful and generally happy girl, believed that she was visiting a genuine friend. She ended up dead at the cruel hands of the person she trusted.

Her murder, and the great lengths to which the murderers went to conceal the gruesome act, tested the Police's investigative and technical capabilities to the limit.

I was, personally, involved in the investigation of the above two murders, and the lessons learnt have, to a large extent, influenced the increased investment in forensic science, and acquisition of equipment, in Police.

For a very long time, and up to this moment, we have been sending crucial bits of our evidence abroad for scientific analysis, even when

we have the requisite skills in-house, for lack of essential forensic tools.

Many times, we have lost cases in court we ought not have lost. Investigations have stagnated for years, for want of science and technology in the CID.

The Government Analytical Laboratories have their limitations, and serve the entire Government forensic needs.

The Police required a dedicated scientific platform, specifically designed to resolve forensic constraints in criminal investigations.

I am happy to report that the Police Forensic Sciences building is complete, and it shall be fully equipped and operational within the next six months.

The immediate impact of this development will be felt in the efficient and fast resolution of cases under investigation, and, eventually, in successful prosecutions in court.

One other area I am now focusing on in CID is the issue of case backlog.

Every year, tens of thousands of cases are carried forward to the following year, uncompleted. As the usual circle of crime would dictate, fresh cases are reported every day, and, gradually, older cases left uncompleted lose the urgency they initially generated and, inadvertently, they die a natural death.

Complainants give up, or grow desperate. I must admit that this feeling of despondency, due to the inability of detectives to put closure to cases, has contributed to instances where people opt for alternative means of justice.

I relentlessly remind CID detectives that the integrity of the investigation process must be protected at all times, and this can only

be achieved when CID detectives display a high degree of professionalism, efficiency, and transparency, in their investigations, and in the handling of reports and complaints from the public.

To arrest this worrying trend of uncompleted investigations, I have commissioned a Case Backlog and Investigation Monitoring Secretariat, under my office, to regularly monitor the progress of all cases reported for investigation.

In addition, CID commanders will, with effect from May 1st, 2011, be giving regular status reports and updates to complainants on the progress of their cases.

And to promote transparency, CID commanders shall provide written explanations, to the respective complainants, for all cases lost or discharged in court. These reports will be copied to the DPP and to me.

The overall objective is to improve the delivery, and the quality, of police investigative services to the public.

This is just one of the many aggressive initiatives we are undertaking within the CID to make us more responsive, and empathetic, to persons who come to us in search of justice.

And while I am proud to report that the general public is increasingly, and proactively, working with the Police to combat criminality in our communities, there are a few misguided individuals who sour this impressive partnership by arbitrarily taking the law into their hands, and committing heinous offences in the process.

Of specific concern is the spate of mob action witnessed in the country recently. Mob action often results in death.

Recently, two innocent boda-boda riders were ambushed and killed in cold blood by other boda-boda riders, on the suspicion that they were thieves, just because the killers did not know them.

This kind of killing is unlawful. It is murder.

Yet again, I have given strict instructions to the Director of CID to ensure that any person found to have participated in mob action be investigated and charged with murder.

As mentioned earlier, cyber crimes, money-laundering, anti-narcotics offences and public order management are some of the more pressing areas that urgently require stronger laws to stem their escalating negative impact in our society.

I am also particularly concerned at the apparent liberal access to bail and bond that is granted to suspects charged with serious offences, including murder, narcotic offences and even defilement.

Many of these suspects are serial offenders, who often repeat these crimes once they are out on the streets. This vicious circle of arrests, followed by nearly instant release, is a significant contributor to the loss of public confidence in the justice system. In fact, I attribute increasing incidents of mob action to this liberal attitude towards release of dangerous and repeat offenders.

Once again, I extend my deepest gratitude to our most loyal and enthusiastic partners, the members of the public, who have come out faithfully, and often under very trying conditions, to work with us. They are our secret weapon in combating criminality.

Thank you.

Major-General Kale Kayihura
Inspector-General of Police
22nd April, 2011.

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ACRONYMS

ASTU	Anti Stock Theft Unit
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
GCM	General Court Martial
IGG	Inspectorate of Government
JLOS	Justice, Law & Order Sector
KCC	Kampala City Council
KMPA	Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
PSU	Professional Standards Unit
RELOKA	Re- Establishment of Law and Order in Karamoja Area
RRU	Rapid Response Unit
RSA	Resident State Attorney
SAR	Semi Automatic Rifle
SMG	Sub Machine Gun
LMG	Light Machine Gun
TRSA	Traffic & Road Safety Act
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force

DEFINITIONS

CRIME

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

Crime Rate

Is the incidence of crime per 100,000 people.

Incidence of Crime

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

Population (human)

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

Motor Vehicle

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

Child / Juvenile

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

Adult

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

Victim

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

Workload

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

Detection

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	2010	2009
Complaints and Reports Made to Police	262,936.	282,401
Non-Criminal Reports (Referred to Civil/ Other Remedy)	163,260	178,809
Crimes Reported	99,917	103,592
Cases Under Investigation	70,394	65,809
Cases Taken to Court	29,282	37,783
Cases with Convictions	5,440	9,942
Acquittals	180	879
Dismissals	1,290	4,340
Cases Pending Before Court	22,372	22,622

S/No.	Crimes	Cases investigated		Cases taken to court	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
1	Terrorism	2	12	2	9
2	Treason	2	7	-	4
3	Corruption	293	95	8	36
4	Homicides	1,761	2,669	437	880
5	Economic Crimes	10,988	11,127	1,736	2,654
6	Defilement/Rape and Other Sex Related Crimes	8,645	8,646	4,012	4,940
7	Breakings	8,685	9,703	3,116	3,467
8	Robbery	6,025	7,519	1,038	1,427
9	Narcotics/Drugs	871	2,034	296	1,607
10	Child Related Offences	4,781	4,821	452	963
11	Assaults	22,983	17,118	6,444	7,649
12	Thefts	23,429	27,589	7,301	7,012
13	Electoral offences	672	203	74	112
14	Other Crimes in General	10,419	11,050	4,210	6,390
15	Other Laws	361	999	156	639
	TOTAL	99,917	103,592	29,282	37,783

FINES IMPOSED / AWARDED

	2010	2009
Total Fines	Ug.Shs. 65,850,810	Ug.Shs. 99,515,001/=

VALUE OF PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED

	2010	2009
Value of property lost	Ug.Shs.128,584,001,170	Ug.Shs. 167,082,041,735/=
Value of property recovered	Ug.Shs.24,970,388,535	Ug.Shs. 15,165,815,707/=

PERSONS CHARGED

	Male		Female		Total
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	
Persons Charged	32,096	1,242	2,395	115	35,848
%age	89%	3%	7%	1%	

ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES FOR 2009 AND 2010

Nature	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fatal	2,388	10.5	2,620	11.7
Serious	9,423	41.5	9,866	43.9
Minor	10,888	48	9,975	44.4
Total	22,699	100	22,461	100

ROAD ACCIDENT CASUALTIES IN 2009 AND 2010

Casualties	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Killed	2734	15	2954	15.7
Seriously injured	13392	72	14148	75.2
Minor injuries	2437	13	1706	9.1
Total	18563	100	18808	100

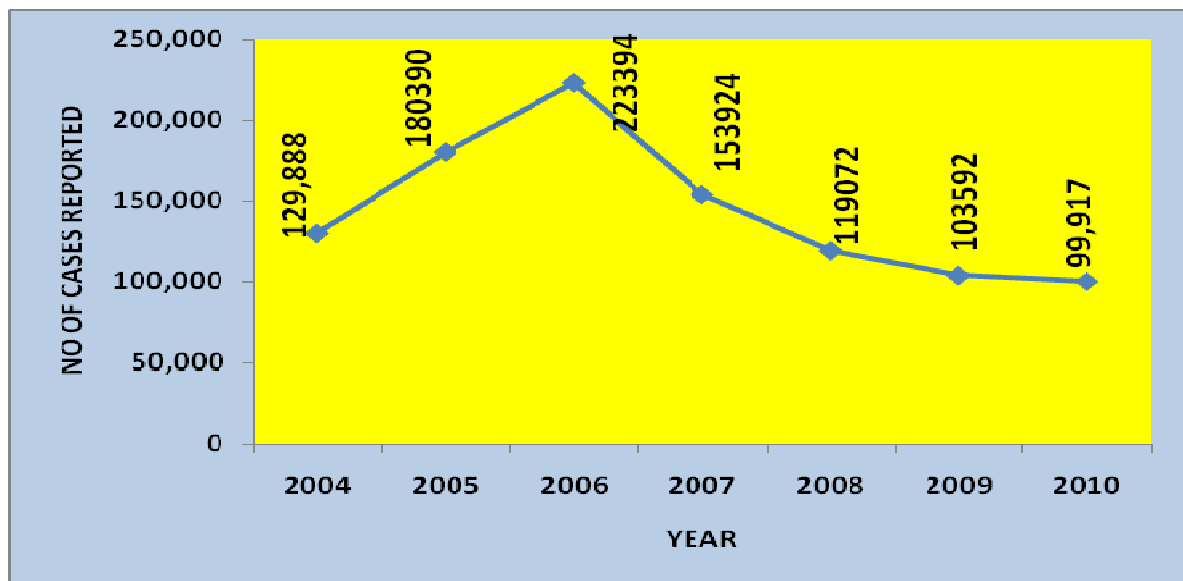
ANNUAL CRIME REPORT-2010

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This Annual Crime Report covers the period from January 1st, 2010, to December 31st, 2010.

In 2010, the number of reports and complaints made to Police were **262,936** out of which **99,917** cases were investigated as criminal in nature compared to **103,592** criminal cases investigated in 2009 thereby reflecting a decrease in the volume of crime by **4%**. In the year under review **163,260** cases were civil in nature and complainants were advised to seek civil remedies.

Figure 1: Crime Trend comparison 2004-2010



This downward trend has been due to a combination of factors such as increased police/security vigilance, increased police deployments, public awareness, enhanced community policing, increased public confidence in police and increased resources such as motor vehicles and motor cycles for patrols.

2.0. GENERAL ANALYSIS OF CRIME 2009 & 2010

2.1. Rate of crime in 2010

At the estimated growth rate of **3.4%**, the population of Uganda was 30,810,892 by the end of 2010. [This is based on the bench mark figure of 2002 Census of 24,748,977 people as of September that year].

The Crime Rate was, therefore, estimated at:

$$\frac{99,917}{31,800,000} \times 100,000 = 314$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, **314** were victims of crime.

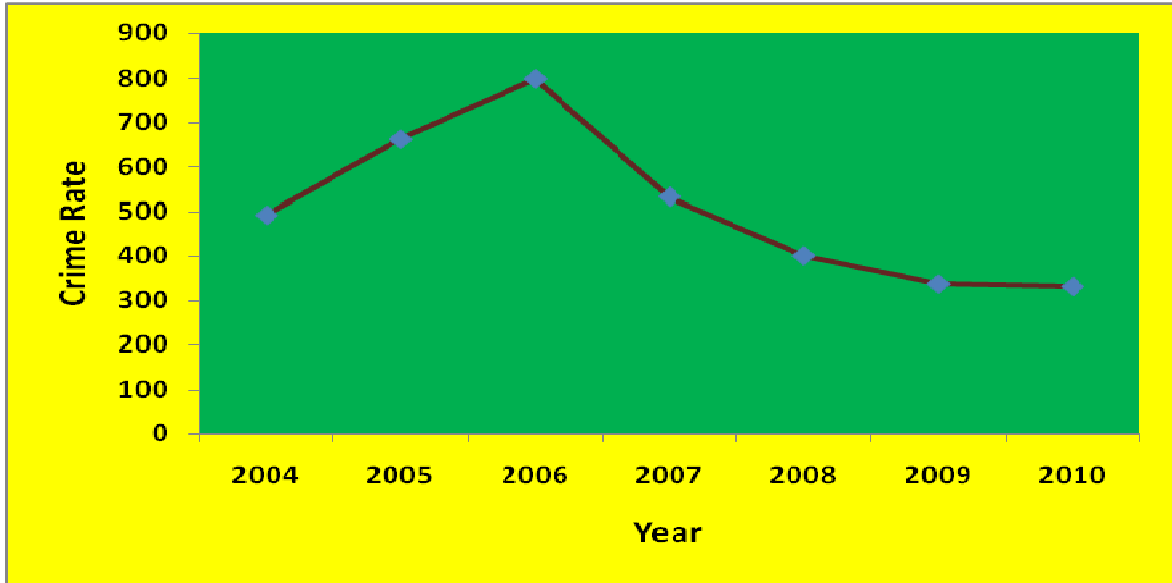
2.2. Crime Rate Comparisons

There was a decrease of **6.5%** in the crime rate in the year 2010, in comparison to the year 2009 as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Comparison of the Crime Rates (From 2004-2010)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crime Rate	491	661	798	532	400	336	314

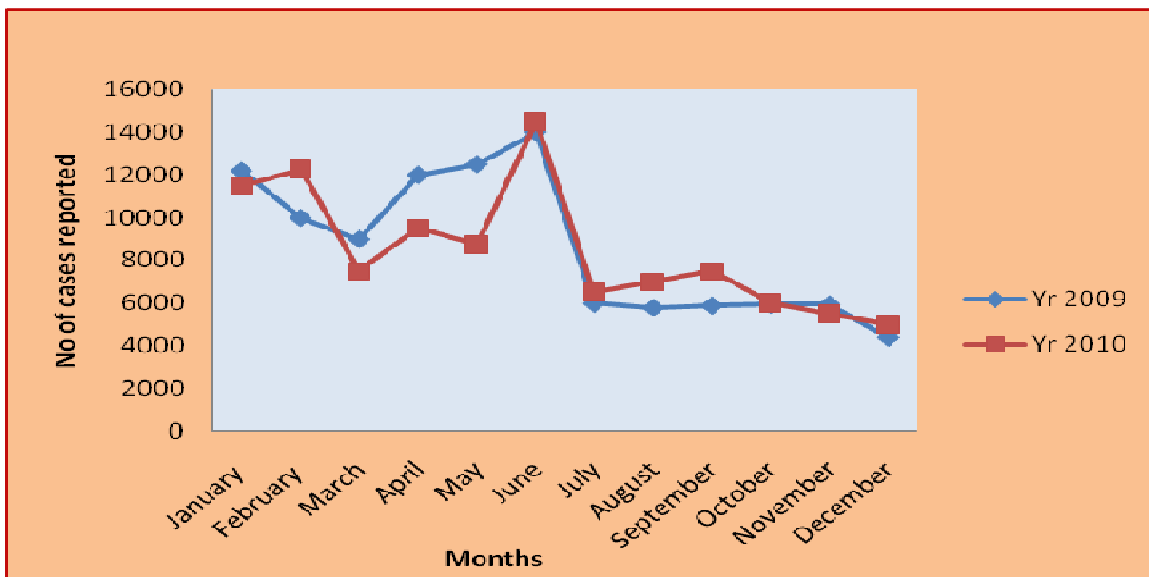
Figure 2: Crime Rate Comparison for seven years



2.3 Monthly Crime Rate

On average **8,326** crimes were reported per month in 2010, compared to **8,632** crimes in 2009.

Figure 3: Monthly Crime Trend for Years 2009 & 2010



2.4 The leading Crimes in 2010 were:

a) Common Assaults	20,578 cases
b) Theft of Mobile phones	11,908 cases
c) Defilement	7,564 cases
d) Obtaining by False Pretences	7,135 cases
e) Theft of Motor cycles	2,337 cases
f) Simple Robbery	4,483 cases

2.5 Crime by Districts/Divisions

Table 2: Districts with Highest Number of Reported Crimes

S/No.	Districts / Police Divisions	Total Cases
1	Katwe	5132
2	Jinja	5020
3	CPS Kampala	3447
4	Old Kampala	3430
5	Wakiso	2661
6	Jinja Road	2409
7	Kawempe	2183
8	Iganga	2135
9	Mbale	2030
10	Masaka	1970

Table 3: Districts with Lowest Reported Crimes

S/No.	Police District	Total Cases
1	Moroto	355
2	Nyadri	355
3	Yumbe	346
4	Amolatar	337
5	Dokolo	314
6	Kole	281
7	Maracha	275
8	Otuke	230
9	Kyegegwa	207
10	Nakapiripirit	202
11	Amudat	95

3.0 CASE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

The case management measures in the year under review involved crime investigation and JLOS based initiatives of case backlog reduction through quick win criminal sessions and case weeding.

3.1 Cases investigated

In 2010, out of the **99,917** cases that were investigated, **29,282** cases were taken to Court.

3.2. Quick win high court sessions

The case backlog reduction under this JLOS initiative was handled through the Special sessions of the High Court, Chief magistrate, and Grade One magistrate courts.

The targeted areas under this initiative were Western, South Western, Mid Western, Central Southern and South Eastern Uganda,

During this exercise, **30** criminal sessions of the high court were successfully conducted in Masindi (2), Fort portal (2), Mukono (4) Mbarara (4), Masaka (3), Bushenyi (3), Jinja (2), Iganga (1) Entebbe (1) and Rukungiri (3).

In total, **1,673** cases were disposed.

The chief magistrate courts sessions disposed off 392 cases, while **627** cases were handled in the grade I Magistrates courts.

3.3 Case weeding.

The focus of this exercise was to rid the JLOS institutions of all cases considered unmeritorious. Unmeritorious cases were defined as cases that were reported between the 1990s and 2009 which fall under the following categories;

- i. Where the complainants lost interest or opted to settle their cases out of police or court while the Police files remained open.
- ii. Where the Police case files were still open though the investigations had not established any evidence.
- iii. Cases where accused person were not known or identified.
- iv. Where the accused persons jumped police bond or court bail but Police case files remained open.

3.4. As a result of the above JLOS initiatives the following achievements were realized;

- 1) A total of **59,276** different criminal cases were weeded out.
- 2) A total of **16,552** criminal cases were closed.
- 3) **15,707** cases were committed to the high court.
- 4) **123** cases were concluded in court with 52 convictions and 71 acquittals and dismissals.

3.5. Cases referred to the General Court Martial

A total of **136** cases were referred to the General Court Martial. These cases involved the commission of crimes using equipment ordinarily used by the army.

4.0. CRIME BY CRIME ANALYSIS

4.1. HOMICIDES

In 2010, the numbers of homicides investigated were **1,761** cases compared to **2,669** cases in the year 2009. This reflects a **34%** decrease.

Table 4: Comparison of Homicides

S/No.	Crimes	No. Investigated		Victims	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
1	Death(by Shooting)	239	280	330	349
2	Death(by Mob Action)	357	332	438	364
3	Death(Other causes)	777	1,650	1,506	1,978
4	Death(By Poisoning)	153	188	434	208
5	Death (Fire Outbreak)	76	54	176	149
6	Death(by Domestic Violence)	159	165	276	185

Table 5: Comparison of Homicides per Region

S/No.	Regions	No. of Cases-2010	No. of Cases-2009	Difference
1	Kampala Metropolitan	360	459	-99
2	Central	178	351	-173
3	South Western	160	303	-143
4	Northern	63	272	-209
5	Eastern	154	263	-109
6	South Eastern	118	181	-63
7	Western	102	174	-72
8	Mid Western	89	160	-71
9	Southern	91	159	-68
10	North East	62	148	-86
11	North Western	69	86	-17

Table 6: Districts/Police Divisions with Highest Volume of Homicides

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Katwe Division	44
2	Kabalagala	44
3	Kira Road Division	38
4	Bushenyi	37
5	Kira Division	36

4.1.1. Death by shooting

A total of **239** cases were investigated in 2010 as compared to **280** cases investigated in 2009 thus a **15%** reduction. Most of these were registered in Northern, Central, South Western, Eastern and North Eastern Regions.

4.1.2. Death by Mob Action

A total of **357 cases** of Mob Action were investigated in 2010 compared to **332** cases in 2009 hence an increase by **7.5%**. This is attributed to delay in justice dispensation contrary to punishment awarding in African context which is instant thereby causing discontent among the public.

4.1.3. Death through Domestic Violence

Incidences of Death through Domestic Violence reported to the police in 2010 were **159** compared to **165** Cases in 2009; a decrease of **3.6%**.

4.1.4. Death by other causes

This category includes cases of death such as suicide, mysterious deaths, drowning e.t.c. A total of **777** Cases were reported in 2010 as compared to **1,650** Cases reported in 2009 hence giving a 52% reduction.

4.1.5. Human sacrifice/ritual murders

Incidents of suspected ritual murders decreased from **29** cases in 2009 to **14** cases in 2010. Out of the **14, 09** were juveniles while 05 were adults.

There were **02** cases of attempted murder for witchcraft rituals in 2010 as compared to **01** case registered in 2009. Some other criminal incidents related to human sacrifice included being in possession of human body parts and digging of graves to remove body parts for witchcraft rituals (**03**).

A total of **43** suspects were arrested for interrogation in 2010, out of whom **26** were taken to court and charged with murder, **04** charged with attempted murder and causing grievous harm for witchcraft purposes, while **02** were charged with criminal trespass and harming a dead body.

Table 7: Distribution of Incidents of Suspected ritual Murders

S/No	Districts	No. of ritual Murders
1	Wakiso	03
2	Buikwe	02
3	Pallisa	02
4	Kampala	01
5	Amolatar	01
6	Kamuli	01
7	Jinja	01
8	Rakai	01
9	Manafa	01
10	Kalungu	01
	TOTAL	14

Table 8: Categories of Suspects Implicated in Ritual Murders in 2009 and 2010

Year	Biological Parents	Relatives/ Neighbours/ Friends	Traditional Healers	Business Persons	Others
2009	04	29	08	01	28
2010	03	19	07	02	12

4.1.5.1. Reasons for the decrease of Ritual Murder incidences

Increased vigilance by the Police, media/press, concerned NGOs, Religious Leaders, Senior Government Officials and members of the public against the crime.

4.1.5.2. Shortcomings and Out Standing Challenges

- i) There are still many people who believe in witchcraft and practice suspicious rituals.
- ii) Fake traditional healers/herbalists (bafere) still exist.
- iii) Reports of missing persons and suspected ritual murders are sometimes made late to Police and the scenes of crime are sometimes tampered with before arrival of Police officers.
- iv) There are general delays in concluding the prosecution process whereby some suspects have been released on bail after the mandatory remand period and they end up interfering with the witnesses or hide away.
- v) Laxity by some parents, guardians and those entrusted with taking care of the children is still a problem.
- vi) Lack of a clear Government policy on the conduct of traditional healers has made it difficult to identify the criminal ones amongst them.

4.1.5.3. Way Forward

- i. Close follow up by the Police of all the outstanding cases and new reports related to human sacrifice shall continue.
- ii. Application of the new harsher law of **“The Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 2009”**
- iii. Registration of traditional healers for easy monitoring.
- iv. Public sensitization against witchcraft practices and on the need for security consciousness, and good preservation of scenes of crime.

4.2. TERRORISM

In the year under review, there were two (02) incidences of terrorism registered in the country.

On 11th July 2010 as Ugandans were watching the 2010 football world cup final in various places, terrorists carried out attacks at two (02) different locations at Kyaddondo Rugby Club Lugogo and Ethiopian Village Restaurant in Kabalagala in which seventy eight (78) people died and eighty nine (89) injured. There was also an unsuccessful attempt in Makindye Division in Kampala

Table 9: victims of 11th July 2010 Bombings in Kampala

1	Nationality	No. of the Dead
2	Ugandans	65
3	Eritreans	06
4	Ethiopians	01
5	Americans	01
6	Sri Lankans	01
7	Kenyans	01
8	Irish	01
9	Unidentified	02

The threat of terrorism has persisted in the country as per intelligence reports and therefore a need for the public to cooperate with security in the maintenance of vigilance and alertness.

4.3. TREASON

During the period under review, 2 Treason offences were reported and investigated, compared to 07 cases in the previous year (2009).

4.4. WAR CRIMES:

The year under review, Police registered **nil** case as compared to 2009 where we registered one case and the suspect were charged awaiting trial in war crimes court.

4.4.1. MAJOR CHALLENGES FACED

- Amnesty law, most of the suspects who have ever been amnestied after they are released they go back to the acts of terrorism
- Non criminal exploit the amnesty law to report themselves as former rebels and when we investigate we discover that these are innocent people looking for amnesty money.
- The 48 hour rule which is practically impossible to implement
- Bail; suspects charged under terrorism acts/treason when bailed out they jump bail e.g. Laurence Kiwanuka who was DP Publicity Secretary, was charged before court in 1990's with treason and jumped bail, as of now he has formed a new rebel group.
- Anti Money Laundering law which is a bill before parliament. Without such a law in place, it is difficult to trace, freeze, investigate and monitor terrorism financing.

4.5. CORRUPTION (Public Sector Fraud)

This involves corruption related cases occurring in the public sector i.e. Ministries, Government Departments, Local Governments and Municipal Statutory Organizations/Bodies.

The cases handled under this category are specified in the Anti-Corruption Act 2009 which repealed the corruption related sections from the Penal Code Act and also created other new offences.

The greatest incidences of corruption have been noted to take place in;

- The local governments (Districts, Municipalities and Town Councils).
- In the award of contracts for provision of services or goods; there is a lot of abuse/floutation of the PPDA processes.
- Shoddy construction works especially in Primary Schools and Health Centre's.
- Procurements under the Common Wealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) which was held November – December 2007. This area was probed by PAC (Parliamentary Accounts Committee) which referred some cases to DPP/Police and IGG for investigations.
- The NAADS (National Agricultural Advisory Services) a government rural based program meant to improve rural household incomes.

A special team “the NAADS Task Force” was put in place by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) from September 2009 till February 2011, to investigate abuses in the NAADS programme.

4.5.1. Summary of Public sector corruption cases investigated during the year 2010

NAADS Probe	55
Local Governments	124
CHOGM	25
Committee on commission and state Enterprises	06
Committee on Local Government	16
Other Cases	67
<u>Total</u>	<u>293</u>

4.5.2. Estimated recoveries from public sector corruption cases

NAADS:

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Recoveries (Ug. shs.)</u>
Yumbe	47,000,000/=
Lira	12,000,000/=
Iganga	23,000,000/=
Kanungu	10,000,000/=
Mbarara	12,000,000/=
Amuru	12,000,000/=
Nebbi	25,000,000/=
Kibaale	1,820,000/=
<u>Total:</u>	<u>142,820,000/=</u>

N.B

- i) In Iganga District, on top of cash there was also recovery of NAADS technologies (200 bee hives) worth 25 millions
- ii) In Lira District about one billion shillings which had been fraudulently transferred to suspected Bank Accounts was blocked and put back to the NAADS program

CHOGM

Eight (8) millions recovered

4.6. ECONOMIC CRIMES (Private Sector Fraud and corruption)

In the year 2010, **10,988** Cases of Economic Crimes were investigated, compared to **11,127**, cases investigated in 2009 giving a decrease of **1.2%**.

4.6.1. The major recoveries made in this category of crime in the year 2010 were as indicated below:

- i) CID HQS GEF 901/2001, investigations led to the discovery that Kasese Cobalt Company (KCCL) evaded tax up to the tune of USD \$2,262,698 (Ugx 5,430,475,200). Police brought this to the attention of PS Energy, the Commissioner General URA and payment is going on.
- ii) CID HQS GEF 1088/2010, Fraud case to the prejudice of GAPCO (U) Limited of over 1,000,000,000/=. So far 335,000,000 has been recovered and more recoveries being made.
- iii) Three Lorries full of suspected counterfeit sanitary towels “always” and diapers “pampers” were recovered.

4.6.2. The major challenges experienced included the following:

- i) Lack of money laundering legislation yet the offence is on the increase.
- ii) Lack of cyber crime legislation yet the offence is on the increase.
- iii) Lack of adequate legislation on counterfeit crimes.
- iv) Weak legislation on obtaining by false pretences i.e. conmen “Bafere”

Table 10: Breakdown of Economic Crimes:

S/No.	Cases	No. of Cases
1	Obtaining by False Pretences	7,135
2	Issuing False cheques	1,074
3	Forgery & Uttering of Documents	1,010
4	Counterfeiting	981
5	Embezzlement	354
6	Bank & Other Corporate Frauds	145
7	Abuse of Office	190
8	Causing Financial loss	99

Table 11: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Economic Crime

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	CPS Kampala	1239
2	Katwe	892
3	Old Kampala	677
4	Jinja Road	375
5	Kawempe	349

4.7. Land Frauds

A Land Protection Unit was formed under the CID to:

- i) Over see evictions and ensure that they are conducted professionally
- ii) Investigate complaints of land fraud
- iii) Sensitize the public on matters concerning land frauds.

In 2010, **1,870** cases were registered in the country as shown below:

Table 12: Categories of land fraud cases:

S/No	Category	No. of Cases Reported
1	Criminal Trespass	658
2	Obtaining Money by False Pretence	315
3	Obtaining Registration by False Pretence	225
4	Forgery and Uttering	135
5	Malicious damage to property	115
6	Concealing Deeds	108
7	Fraudulent sale	78
8	Theft of Certificates	40
9	Others	196
	TOTAL	1,870

4.8. NARCOTICS

In 2010, **871** cases were reported and investigated compared to **2,034** cases in 2009 reflecting a **57%** reduction. A total of **729** cases were taken to Court.

A total of **1100** males and **63** females were arrested and charged in court.

A total of Heroin seized was **7.5 kgs**, Cannabis seeds seized were **26 Kgs**, and Cannabis plants destroyed were **55** acres. **69** Cartons and **9** tons of other pharmaceutical drugs were seized.

4.8.1. Major challenges faced in handling Narcotics related cases

The Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic substances (control) Bill, 1999 which has a wide range of deterrent and stiff sentences has since remained a bill in Parliament since then and has not been turned into law.

- i) Weak legislation with weak and lenient penalties ranging from caution, community services, light fines and imprisonment of short period of time.
- ii) Uganda has a long stretch of porous boarder with just a few gazetted exits and entry points.
- iii) Lack of equipments like weighing scale, reagent testing chits, water loo for monitoring drug traffickers suspecting to concealing pellets of narcotics drugs in their stomach, a computer for storing and disseminating narcotics drug information from the units to the Regions and CID Headquarters for management purposes.
- iv) Inappropriate method of deporting foreigners who have been charged with Narcotics drugs related offences but whose trials have not been concluded e.g. Volker Peters, a German National who was deported from Entebbe when his trial was still going on at Entebbe Chief magistrates Court

4.9. MEDIA CRIMES

The year under review started with a backlog of **84** media crime cases dating from 2005. In the course of the year the constitutional court nullified the offence of sedition. All the case files in respect of the offence of sedition were subsequently closed among the **59** cases that were weeded out under the JLOS case backlog reduction initiative.

The year however witnessed the recording of the offence of incitement to violence as being the predominant media related offence totaling to **99** cases countrywide

5.0 GENERAL CRIMES

5.1. Defilement/Rape & other Sex Related Offences

5.1.1. Defilement

Defilement was the leading Sex Related Crime reported in the country with a total of **7,564** cases investigated in the year 2010 compared to **7,360** cases in 2009, thus giving an increase of **2.7%**. A total of **3,401** suspects were arrested and taken to Court.

5.1.2. Rape

In 2010, **709** cases of rape were investigated compared to **619** cases in 2009 hence an increase by **14.5%**. A total of **252** suspects of rape were arrested and charged in Court.

5.1.3. Other sex related offences

In 2010, a total of **274** cases of Indecent Assault, **12** cases of Incest and **86** cases of unnatural offences were investigated as compared to **550** cases of Indecent Assault, **54** cases of Incest and **72** cases of unnatural offences investigated in 2009.

5.2. Robbery

In 2010, **6,025** cases (both aggravated and simple) were investigated, compared to **7,519** cases in 2009 giving a **20%** decrease.

Cases of Simple Robbery (where lethal weapons were not used) were **4,483** compared to **5,610** in 2009 giving a **20%** decrease, while cases of Aggravated Robbery (where lethal weapons were used e.g. firearms, knives and machetes etc) were **1,154** compared to **1,909** cases in 2009 hence **30%** decrease. Of the total cases of Aggravated Robbery, **48** cases were robbery of motor vehicles, **335** were of motor cycles and **388** were robbery of cash.

Table 13: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Robbery:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Katwe	351
2	Old Kampala	259
3	Kawempe	199
4	Jinja Road	187
5	Kabalagala	163

5.2.1 Aggravated Robbery of Cash

A total of **388** cases of robbery of cash, amounting to **UGX 1,426,901,150/=** were registered in 2010, compared to **464** cases amounting **UGX 1,673,148,711/=** in 2009 hence giving **16%** decrease in the number of cases of robbery of cash.

5.2.2. Aggravated Robbery of Motor Vehicles

In 2010, a total of **48** cases of aggravated robbery of Motor Vehicles were registered as compared to **87** cases registered in 2009 leading to **44%** decrease.

5.2.3 Aggravated Robbery of Motor Cycles

In 2010, **335** cases of aggravated robbery of motorcycles were investigated compared to **302** cases investigated in 2009 hence **10%** increase.

5.3 Cattle Rustling

During the year under review, **40** incidents of cattle rustling were registered in 2010 as compared to **50** incidents reported in 2009.

UPDF in 2010 recovered **21,190** cattle that were stolen. ASTU also recovered **1,347** head of cattle out of **2,125** heads of cattle stolen. Goats/Sheep recovered were **239** out of **278** stolen in the year under review.

5.4 Breakings

In 2010, **8,685** cases of breakings were investigated compared to **9,703** cases in 2009, reflecting a reduction of **10.4%** as shown below:

Table 14: Comparison of Breakings:

S/No	Category	No. of Cases 2010	No. of Cases 2009	Difference
1	Burglary	5,535	5,309	226
2	House Breaking	1,990	2,377	-387
3	Shop Breaking	688	1,592	-902
4	Office Breaking	472	425	47
	TOTAL	8,685	9,703	-1,018

Table 15: Top Five Districts/Divisions in Breakings:

S/No.	District	No. of Cases
1	Katwe	434
2	Old Kampala	291
3	CPS Kampala	260
4	Mbale	233
5	Wakiso	230

5.4.1. Burglaries

In 2010, **5,535** cases of burglaries were investigated as compared to **5,309** cases in 2009 hence an increase by **4.2%**.

5.4.2. House Breakings

In 2010, a total of **1,990** cases of House breakings were investigated as compared to **2,377** cases in 2009 hence a decrease by **16.2%**.

5.5. Fire Incidents

In 2010, a total of **669** incidents of fires were reported, compared to **1,853** incidents of fires which were reported in 2009 giving a **63%** decrease. This led to **76** deaths by fire in 2010 as compared to **54** deaths by fire in 2009.

5.5.1 Some of the major fire incidents in 2010.

- On 16th March 2010 at 2050 hours at Kasubi Tombs the main house **Muzibu Azaala Mpanga** got burnt and most of the cultural relics therein were destroyed. The case is being investigated by a judicial commission of inquiry which has not submitted its report.
- On 30th/08/2010 at 0657 hours, **Kiseka Market** caught fire and about 80 stalls and unspecified amount of property were destroyed.
- On 2nd/12/2010 at 1100 hours **Anatolia Enterprises Limited** on 7th Street Industrial area got burnt and six (06) brand new motor cycles, timber, compressor and other properties were destroyed.
- In December 2010 a **residential house** in Kalungu District caught fire and 01 female adult, 03 female juveniles and 01 male juvenile were burnt to death.

Most of these fires were attributed to electrical short circuit; electrical appliances left plugged in power, unattended candles (paraffin and wax), arson and suspected arson among others.

Table 16: Structures where fire incidents that were handled occurred

S/No	PREMISES	Number
1	Residential Structures	201
2	Commercial (Shops, Kiosks, etc)	110
3	Institutional(Gov`t, NGOs, Churches)	10
4	Restaurants, Hotels, video halls, & Pubs	24
5	Educational Institutions (Schools & Hostels)	21
6	Factories, Garages, Workshops	26
7	Wooden & Grass thatched structures	56
8	Markets	16
9	Electrical Installations	18
10	Fuel Stations & Tankers	05
11	Commercial warehouses and stores	1
12	Factories, garages, workshops	26
13	Automobiles	44
14	Police stations/ barracks	2
	TOTAL	560

Table 17: Major causes of fire handled in 2010.

S/No	CAUSES	Number
1	Candles (paraffin and wax)	84
2	Unsafe cooking methods	5
3	Charcoal stoves	70
4	Electrical short circuits	105
5	Arson and suspected arson	52
6	Children playing with fire	21
7	Electrical appliances left plugged in power	11
8	Uncontrolled burning	25
9	Poor insulations	9
10	Welding and sparks	10
11	Cigarettes	3
12	Un established causes	133
13	Accidental fires (arcing, over heating)	18
14	Not stated above	29
	TOTAL	572

5.6. Thefts

A total of **23,429** cases of thefts were investigated in 2010 as compared to **27,589** cases investigated in 2009, reflecting a reduction by **8%**.

5.6.1. Motor Vehicles Stolen from Uganda and Recovered Outside Uganda

In 2010, eighteen (**18**) motor vehicles were stolen from Uganda as compared to four (**04**) stolen in 2009. These were recovered from the neighboring countries of Uganda as follows:

- Fourteen (**14**) of these were recovered from Sudan
- Two (**2**) from Burundi
- Two (**2**) from Tanzania.

They were returned to the rightful owners.

5.6.2. Motor Vehicles Stolen from outside Uganda and Recovered in Uganda

Thirty six (**36**) vehicles were recovered in Uganda in 2010 as compared to Nine (**09**) in 2009. These were stolen from outside countries as outlined below:

- Twenty five (**25**) of them were stolen from Nairobi Kenya and Eighteen (**18**) recovered in Uganda.
- Seven (**7**) were stolen from Southern Sudan and Six (**06**) recovered in Uganda.
- Two (**2**) stolen from Rwanda and both were recovered in Uganda.
- Two (**2**) were reported stolen from Tanzania and non was recovered.

The recovered vehicles were handed over to the authorities of the respective states.

5.6.3. Theft of Mobile phones

A total of **11,908** cases of mobile phone thefts were investigated in 2010 as compared to **11,477** cases in 2009 hence giving **4%** increase. This contributed to **47%** of all theft cases registered in 2010.

5.7. Electoral Offences

A total of **672** cases were investigated under Electoral offences between January and December 2010. Many of these occurred during the various Political Party Primary Elections.

6.0 SPECIAL VULNERABLE GROUPS

6.1. Child Related Offences

A total of **4,781** Child related cases where children/juveniles were the direct targets/victims of crime, were investigated in 2010.

Table 18: Juveniles as Victims of Crime

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Cases
1	Child neglect	9,293
2	Child desertion	1,732
3	Abuse & Torture	1,315
4	Child Stealing	301
5	Abortion	23
6	Infanticide	46

6.2. Juveniles as Accused / Suspects in Crime

In 2010 a total of **1,861** Juveniles were involved in crime, with the highest numbers charged as follows:

Table 19: Juveniles as accused/suspects in different categories of Crime

S/No	Crimes	No. of Juveniles accused
1	Defilement	466
2	Thefts	268
3	Assaults	163
4	Breakings	147
5	Robberies	62

6.3. Women Accused of Crime

The number of women involved in crime in 2010 was **2,395** compared to **3,977** in 2009 hence giving **39%** decrease.

Table 20: Number of Women Accused of Selected Crimes:

S/No.	Crimes	No. of Cases
1	Assaults	1,050
2	Thefts	321
3	Threatening violence	149
4	Economic crimes	109
5	Malicious damage	127
6	Homicides	55
7	Breakings	87
8	Drugs related(Narcotics)	13

7.0 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

7.1. Deportations

One hundred and four (**104**) Ugandan nationals were deported into the country, of which **102** were from USA and Europe, one (**01**) from Japan and one (**01**) from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Fourty three (**43**) Foreign nationals were deported out of Uganda.

- 16 Congolese for illegal entry
- 15 Rwandese for illegal entry
- 8 Kenyans for illegal entry
- 2 Burundians and 1 Tanzanian for illegal entry
- 1 German for drug related crimes.

7.2. Repatriations & Extraditions

Four hundred and nine (**409**) foreign nationals were repatriated out of Uganda in 2010 as compared to Twenty eight (**28**) in 2009. Those repatriated in 2010 included Three hundred and eighty two (**382**) Rwandese, Twenty two (**22**) Burundians and five (**05**) Congolese.

Ten (**10**) foreign nationals were extradited out of Uganda in 2010 as compared to Ten (10) in 2009, these were (**6**) Rwandese and four (**4**) Burundian.

Three (**3**) Ugandans were extradited into Uganda as compared to 1 extradited from Sudan in 2009. Those extradited in 2010 included 02 from Kenya and **01** from Southern Sudan.

ANNUAL TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY REPORT

Overall, there was a 1.5% reduction in the total number of accidents, from **22,699** in 2009 to **22,461** in 2010. This was largely attributed to the number of minor accidents which dropped from **10,888** cases in 2009 to **9,975** in 2010.

Table 21: comparison of Road Traffic Crashes for 2009 and 2010

Nature	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fatal	2388	10.5	2620	11.7
Serious	9423	41.5	9866	43.9
Minor	10888	48	9975	44.4
Total	22699	100	22461	100

8.0 Road fatality trends

The Uganda road toll for 2010 was 2,954 fatalities. This is 220 fatalities (8.1 per cent) greater than in 2009 (n=2,734). Since the 2007 the road toll has increased by 13.8 per cent overall. The increase in fatalities was due to improved condition of most of the highways and increased number of vehicles on the roads, coupled with unqualified drivers.

Against the backdrop of an increase in human and vehicle population, the year under review saw a reduction in the total number of accidents. The fatality rate per 10,000 vehicle population fell from 71.4 in 2007 to 46.5 in 2010. The accident death rate per 100,000 people however increased slightly from 9.1 in 2007 to 9.3 in 2010.

Table 22: Annual Road Traffic Accidents 2007 – 2010

Year	Mid Year Human Population	Vehicles registered	Vehicles involved	Road Accidents	Road Deaths	Road Casualties	Deaths per 10,000 vehicles	Deaths per 100,000 population
2007	28,581,300	363,658	28,517	19,867	2,597	13,576	71.4	9.1
2008	29,592,600	470,489	31065	20,729	2,488	13,753	52.9	8.4
2009	30,661,300	522,654	33931	22,699	2,734	15,829	52.3	8.9
2010	31,784,000	635,656	34412	22461	2954	15,854	46.5	9.3

Figure 4: Fatality rate per 100,000 Human Population (2007 - 2010)

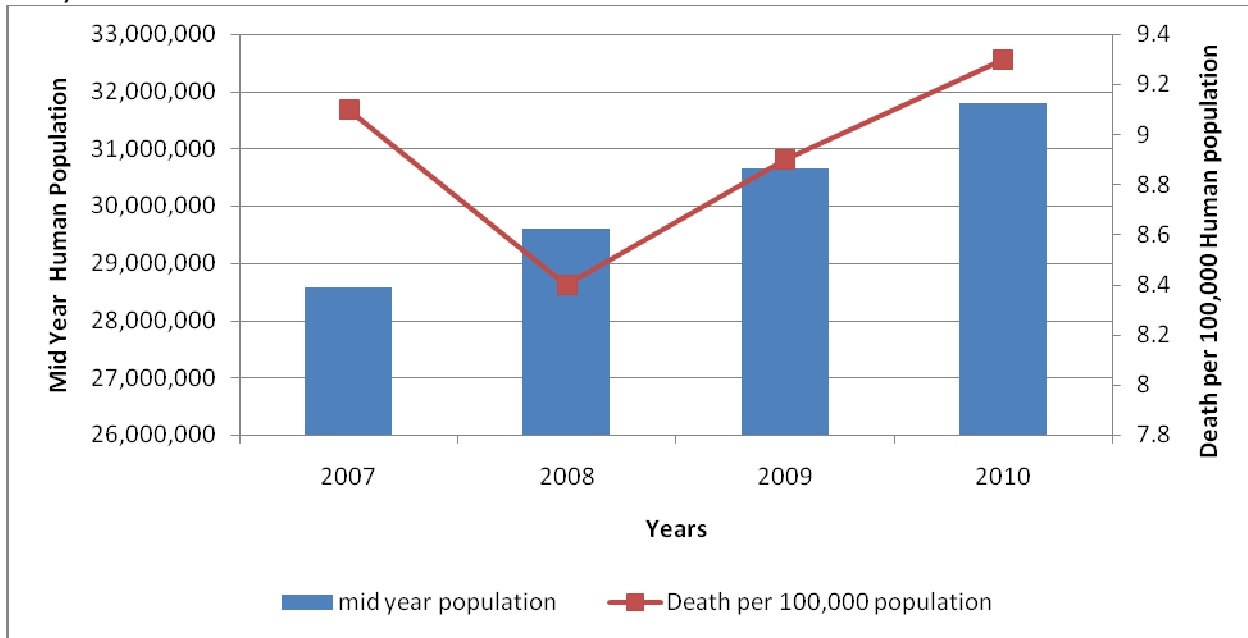
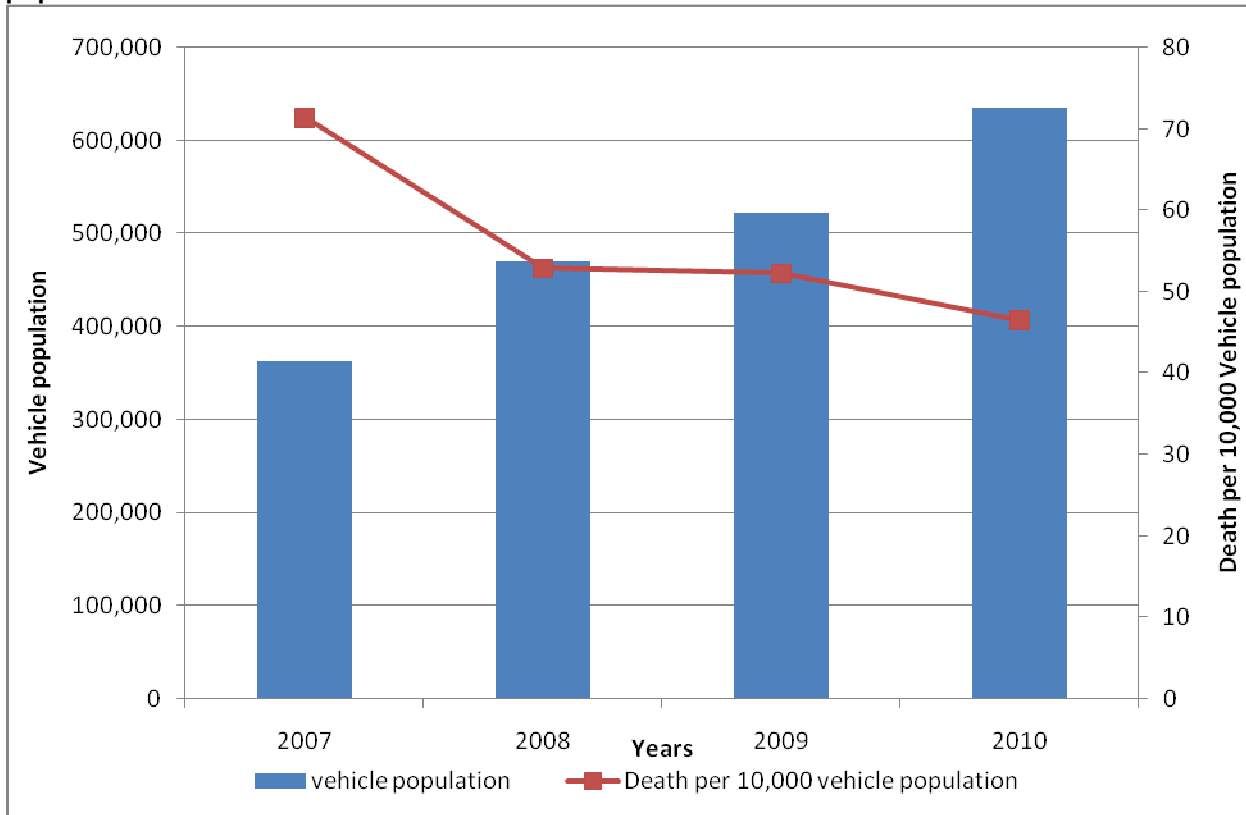


Figure 5: Fatality Rate per 10,000 Vehicle population



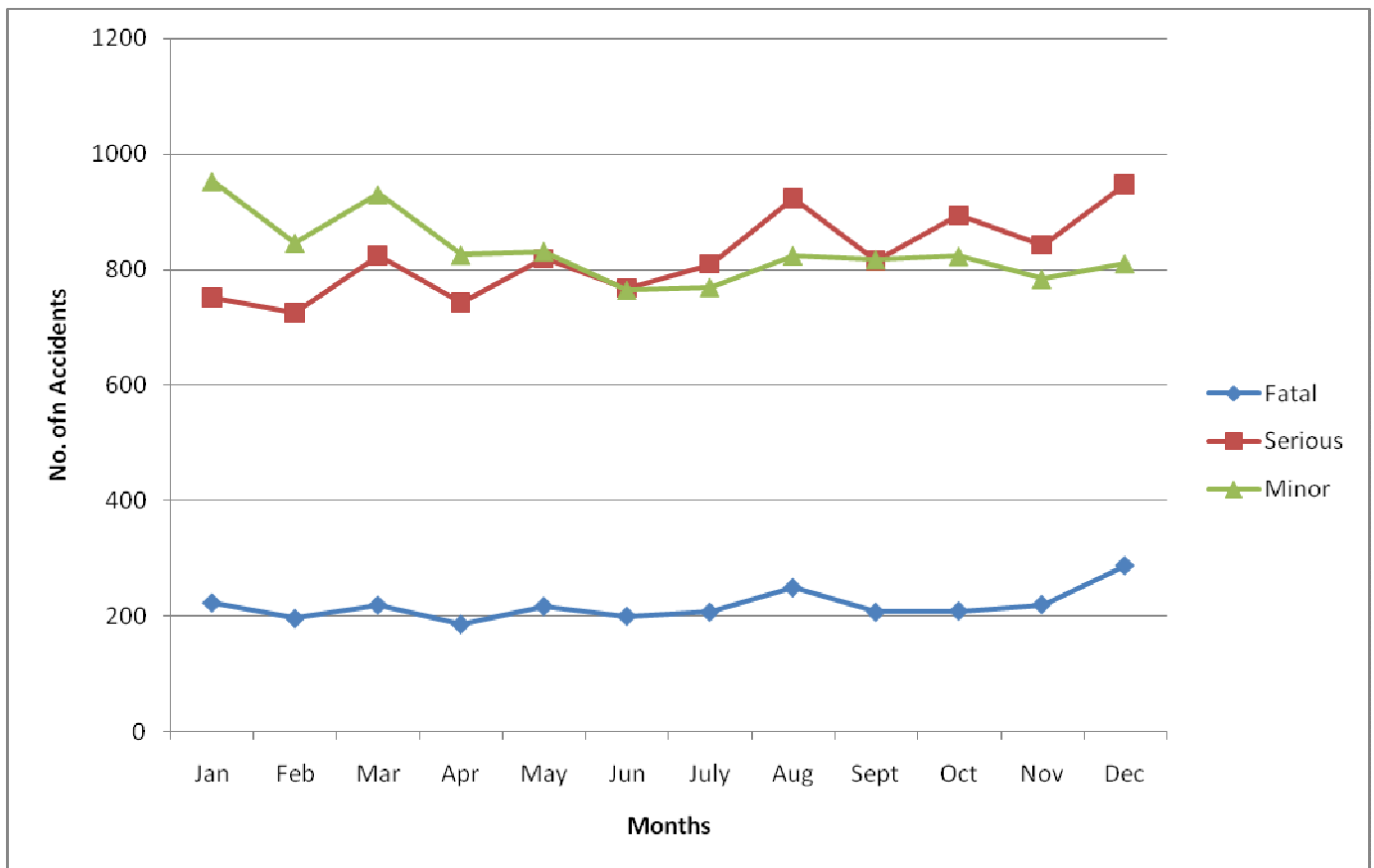
8.1. Monthly Trend of Accidents

December` accounted for the highest number of road traffic accidents while June had the lowest (Figure 3). The reasons for this trend is that there are some excitements during the month of December due to end of year festivities.

Table 23: Monthly Trend of Accidents January – December 2010

Month	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Jan	223	752	953	1928
Feb	196	725	846	1767
Mar	219	825	930	1974
Apr	186	743	825	1754
May	217	819	831	1867
Jun	200	768	764	1732
July	207	810	769	1786
Aug	249	923	824	1996
Sept	207	816	817	1840
Oct	209	894	823	1926
Nov	220	843	783	1846
Dec	287	948	810	2045
Total	2620	9866	9975	22461

Figure 6: Monthly Trend of Crashes for the period January- December 2010



8.2. Distribution of Accidents by Region

This highlights the accident situation within the various policing regions in Uganda. Accidents were lowest in the Karamoja regions (North Eastern and Central North Eastern) while the highest were found in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (Kampala South, Kampala North and Kampala East in that order). The reasons for this are due to limited numbers of vehicles in Karamoja as compared to Kampala which has the highest number of vehicles in the country.

Table 24: Accident Distribution by Region

Region	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Kampala Metropolitan East	238	1479	1628	3345
Kampala Metropolitan South	241	2229	2967	5437
Kampala Metropolitan North	218	1267	1887	3370
Central East	188	383	240	811
Central West	245	310	251	806
South Western	242	388	441	1071
South South Western	69	197	211	477
South Eastern	255	695	459	1409
Eastern	152	811	477	1440
Northern	65	211	110	386
Central Northern	91	261	114	466
Western	125	274	175	574
Southern	181	430	344	955
North Western	97	330	201	628
Mid Western	129	218	201	548
Mid Eastern	62	295	206	563
North Eastern	9	49	28	86
Central North Eastern	133	39	37	89
Total	2620	9866	9975	22461

8.3 Victims/Casualties

A victim of a road accident may be a driver, a motor cyclist, a pedal cyclist, a passenger or a pedestrian. A total of 18,808 persons were involved in accidents out of which 2,954 (15.7%) were killed, 14,148 (75.2 %) were seriously injured and 1,742 (9.1 %) were slightly injured. There was a 1.3 % reduction in the total number of casualties from 18,563 in 2009 to 18,808 in 2010. Table 6 shows a breakdown of road accident casualties in 2010 compared to 2009. There were reductions in the number of drivers and pedal cyclists Killed however there were increases in the number of motorcyclist, passengers and pedestrian killed.

8.3.1 Victims by Road User Category

8.3.1.1 Persons dead:

Among the types of victims of accidents during the year under review, were **1,217** pedestrians (41.2%), **799** passengers (27.1 %), **298** pedal cyclists (10.1%), **512** motor cyclists (17.3 %) and **128** drivers (4.3%).

8.3.1.2 Persons Seriously Injured

The persons injured included:- **3,908** pedestrians (27.6%), **5,568** passengers (39.4 %), **1,127** pedal cyclists (7.9%), **2,642** motor cyclists (18.7%) and **903** drivers(6.4%).

8.3.1.3 Persons with Minor Injuries

Out of the **1,706** persons who sustained minor injuries, **347** were pedestrians (20.3%), **740** passengers (43.4%), **209** pedal cyclists (12.3%), **237** motor cyclists (13.9) - and **173** drivers (10.1%).

The relatively high proportion of passengers and pedestrians killed and injured has been a cause for concern for the Traffic Department. Public sensitization on road safety has been enhanced to check the trend.

Table 25: ROAD ACCIDENT CASUALTIES IN 2009 AND 2010

Casualties	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Killed	2734	15	2954	15.7
Seriously injured	13392	72	14148	75.2
Minor injuries	2437	13	1706	9.1
Total	18563	100	18808	100

Table 26: Number of fatalities by Road User Groups in 2009 and 2010

Casualties	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drivers	130	4.8	128	4.3
Motor cyclists	388	14.2	512	17.3
Pedal cyclists	319	11.7	298	10.1
Passengers	792	28.9	799	27.1
Pedestrians	1105	40.4	1217	41.2
Total	2734	100	2954	100

The table above shows that pedestrians and passengers continue to be the most vulnerable category of road users. They constituted **68.3%** of the total number of persons killed in 2010 compared to **65.9%** in 2009. For the passengers, drivers are blameworthy for careless driving and over speeding. Careless use of the road by the pedestrians is also common, they cross the road when lights are green for motorists and avoid the pedestrian crossing even when it is near them. A good number of Motor cyclists do not follow traffic rules. As a result many have died.

Table 27: Number of persons seriously injured by Road User Group in 2009 and 2010

Casualties	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drivers	218	8.9	173	10.1
Motor cyclists	382	15.7	237	13.9
Pedal cyclists	332	13.6	209	12.3
Passengers	909	37.3	740	43.4
Pedestrians	597	24.5	347	20.3
Total	2438	100	1706	100

Table 28: No. of Persons slightly Injured by Road User group in 2009 and 2010

Casualties	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drivers	820	6.1	903	6.4
Motor cyclists	2457	18.4	2642	18.7
Pedal cyclists	1287	9.6	1127	7.9
Passengers	5132	38.3	5568	39.4
Pedestrians	3696	27.6	3908	27.6
Total	13392	100	14148	100

8.3.2 Accident Victims by Age and Gender

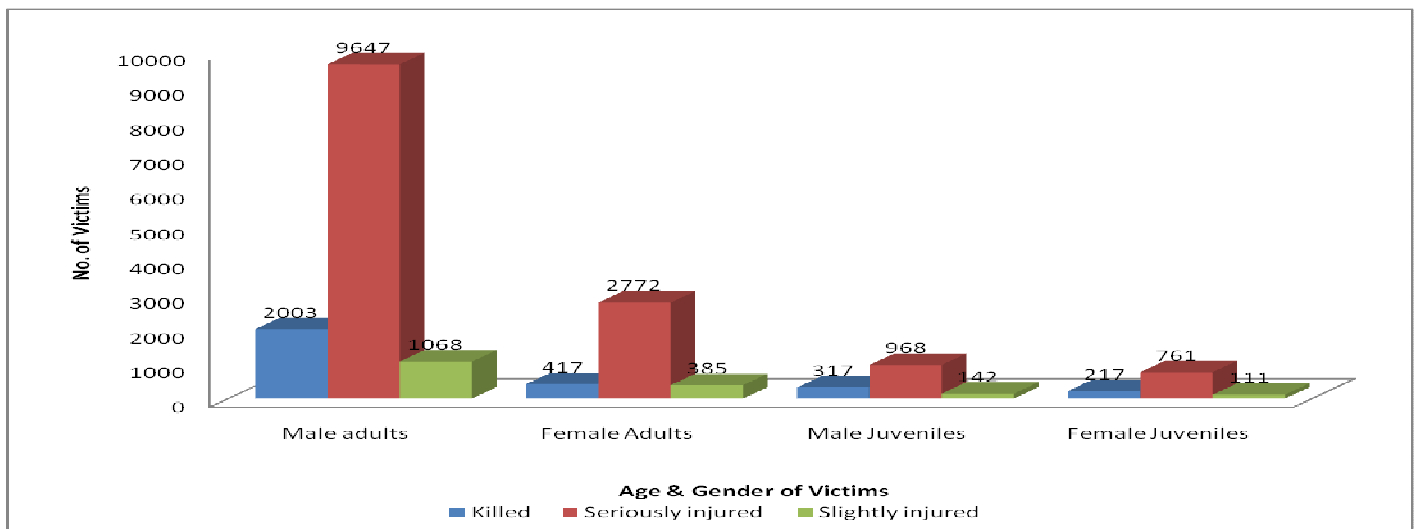
An analysis of death by gender showed that females were more involved in non fatal accidents than in fatal. This probably indicates the fact that females tend to be injured in urban accidents at lower speeds. Analysis of casualties by age showed that young people are involved in proportionately less crashes than adults.

A total of **2,003** male adults, **317** male juveniles, **417** female adults and **217** female juveniles died in the period January – December 2010. **9,647** male adults, **968** male juveniles, **2,772** female adults and **761** female juveniles were seriously injured in the months under review. **1,068** male adults, **142** male juveniles, **385** female adults and **111** female juveniles were seriously injured in the year under review. More males were involved in accidents than females. Male adults accounted for 67.6 % of the total number of victims, followed by female adults (19 %), male juveniles (7.6%) and female juveniles (5.8 %). This is due to the fact that majority of Motor vehicle drivers, Motorcyclists and Pedal cyclists are males.

Table 29: Comparison of Accident Victims by Age and Gender for 2009 & 2010

Victims	Age and Sex of the victims				Total
	Male adults	Female Adults	Male Juveniles	Female Juveniles	
Killed	2003	417	317	217	2954
Seriously injured	9647	2772	968	761	14148
Slightly injured	1068	385	142	111	1706
Total	12718	3574	1427	1089	18808

Figure 7: Accident Victims by Age and Gender



8.4. Accident Severity Index

The Accident severity index measures the seriousness of an accident. It is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 accidents.

$$\frac{2,954}{22,461} \times 100 = 13$$

This means that out of every 100 accidents, 13 people are killed.

8.4.1. Accident fatality risk

The accident fatality risk, defined as the number of accidental deaths per 100,000 populations. By the end of December, the population was estimated at **31,800,000** people. (Source: UBOS)

$$\frac{2,954}{31,800,000} \times 100,000 = 9.3$$

This means that, out of every 100,000 people, 9 people are killed in accidents

8.4.2. Accident fatality rate

The accident fatality rate, defined as the number of accidental deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles. By the end of December, vehicle population was estimated at

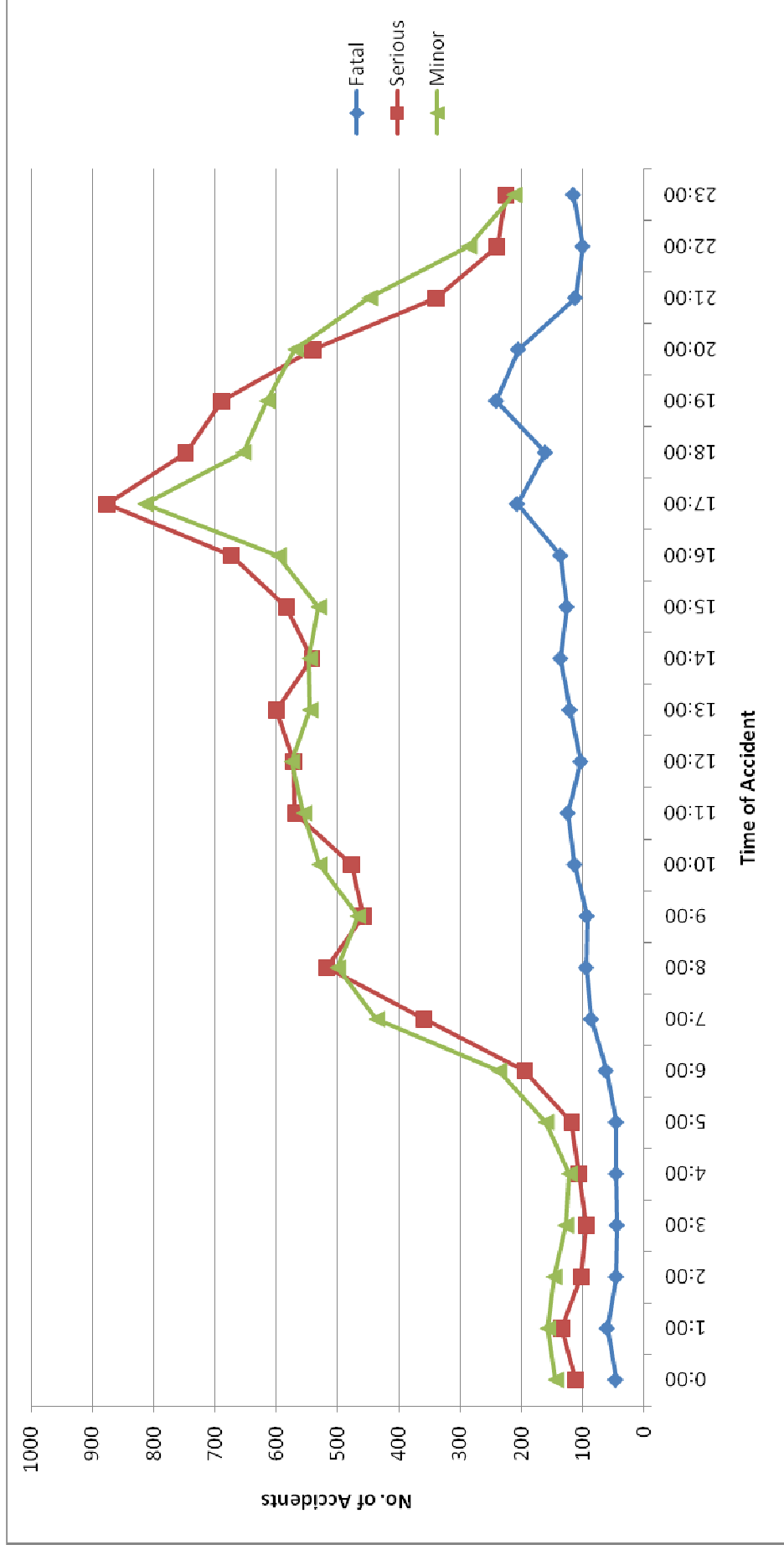
$$\frac{2,954}{635,656} \times 10,000 = 46.5$$

8.5. Time of Crashes

Table 30: Nature of Accident with respect to Time

Time	Nature of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
00:00	46	112	144	302
01:00	60	135	157	352
02:00	45	102	147	294
03:00	44	94	128	266
04:00	45	107	122	274
05:00	45	118	160	323
06:00	62	195	237	494
07:00	86	359	436	881
08:00	94	517	500	1111
09:00	93	458	467	1018
10:00	113	477	530	1120
11:00	124	569	555	1248
12:00	103	571	575	1249
13:00	121	599	545	1265
14:00	136	541	546	1223
15:00	126	583	531	1240
16:00	136	673	597	1406
17:00	207	876	814	1897
18:00	161	747	654	1562
19:00	241	689	615	1545
20:00	205	540	569	1314
21:00	112	339	448	899
22:00	100	240	286	626
23:00	115	225	212	552
Total	2620	9866	9975	22461

Figure 8: Time of Crashes



Overall, about 32.2 % of accidents occurred during the hours of darkness, while 67.8% occurred during the daytime. It can be observed that most of the accidents occurred at daytime. The highest number of crashes occurred at 1700hrs. This is attributed to the heavy traffic flow during that time. Drivers and Pedestrians are advised to be cautious and attentive during these hours. The lowest occurrence was between 12.00 midnight and 4.00am as a result of less activity during that time as shown in fig above.

8.6 Causes of accidents

- Careless driving was the most common single cause of fatal and serious injuries accounting for 41.5% of all accidents.
- Reckless driving 29.3%
- Hit and run accidents 9.5%.
- Over speeding 3.7%.
- Careless pedestrian 3.9%.
- Vehicle mechanical defects 3.2%.

Human factors (careless driving, reckless driving, over speeding, over loading, careless pedestrian, under influence of drinks/drugs and passenger falling from vehicle) contributed to more than 80% of road accidents.

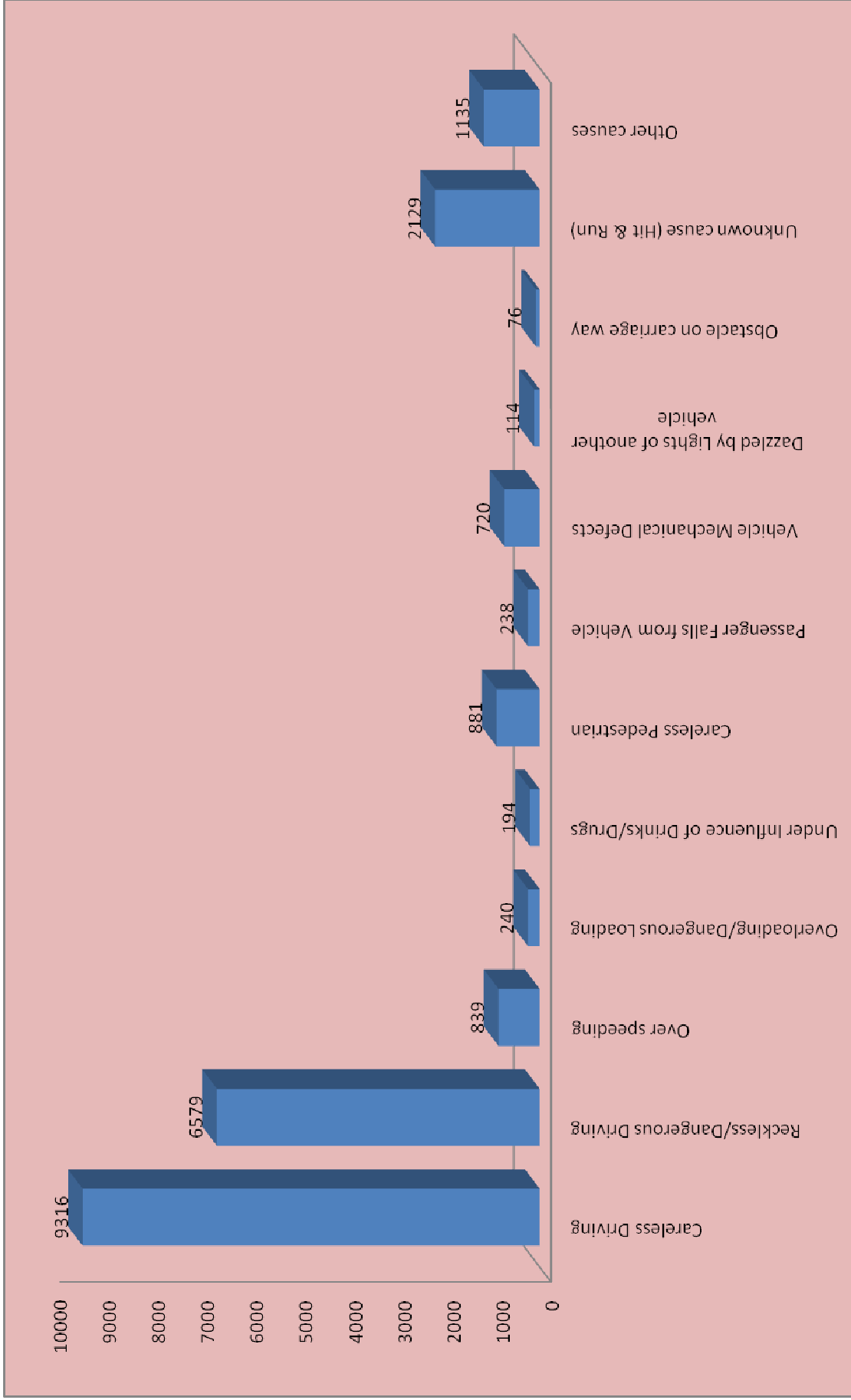
The main emphasis of road safety strategies must therefore be on improving road user behaviour.

From the figure below, it can be deduced that the greatest potential for reducing accidents lies in influencing road users to act more responsibly.

Table 31: Nature of Accidents with respect to Causes January - December 2009 & 2010

Causes of accident	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Careless Driving	9112	40.1	9316	41.5
Reckless/Dangerous Driving	6948	30.6	6579	29.3
Over speeding	973	4.3	839	3.7
Overloading/Dangerous Loading	202	0.9	240	1.1
Under Influence of Drinks/Drugs	249	1.1	194	0.9
Careless Pedestrian	889	3.9	881	3.9
Passenger Falls from Vehicle	228	1	238	1.1
Vehicle Mechanical Defects	738	3.3	720	3.2
Dazzled by Lights of another vehicle	85	0.4	114	0.5
Obstacle on carriage way	96	0.4	76	0.3
Unknown cause (Hit & Run)	2057	9.1	2129	9.5
Other causes	1122	4.9	1135	5.1
Total	22699	100	22461	100

Figure 9: Causes of Accidents



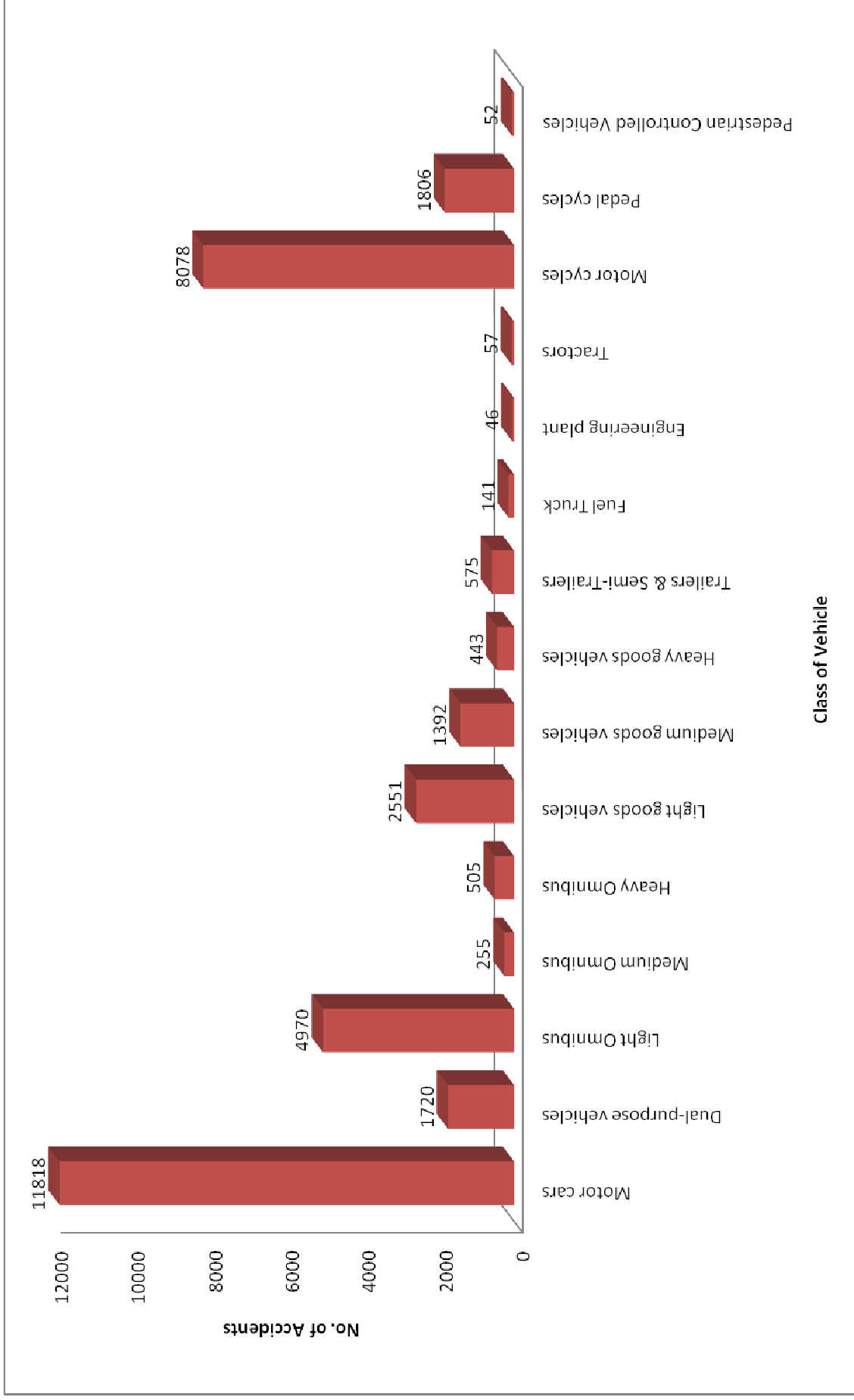
8.7. Class of Vehicles Involved in accidents

Motor cars formed the largest category of vehicles with **11,818** (34.3%) involvement in road traffic collisions. This was followed by motorcycles **8,078** (23.5%), Light Omni bus **4, 970** (14.4 %), Light goods vehicles **2,551** (7.4 %) and Pedal cycles **1,806** (5.3%).

Table 32: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents

Class of Vehicle	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Motor cars	11634	34.3	11818	34.3
Dual-purpose vehicles	1929	5.7	1720	5
Light Omnibus	4708	13.9	4970	14.4
Medium Omnibus	385	1.1	255	0.7
Heavy Omnibus	456	1.3	505	1.5
Light goods vehicles	2477	7.3	2551	7.4
Medium goods vehicles	1278	3.8	1392	4.0
Heavy goods vehicles	438	1.3	443	1.3
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	646	1.9	575	1.7
Fuel Truck	139	0.4	141	0.4
Engineering plant	50	0.2	46	0.1
Tractors	91	0.3	57	0.2
Motor cycles	7575	22.3	8078	23.5
Pedal cycles	1965	5.8	1806	5.3
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	160	0.5	52	0.2
Total	33931	100	34412	100

Figure10: Class of Vehicle Involved in Accidents



8.8. EXPRESS PENALTY SCHEME

In a bid to improve road safety, operations were carried out targeting major causes of accidents and a total of two hundred twelve thousand and eighty six (212,086) motorists were fined under the express penalty scheme during the period under review.

Table 33: Express Penalty Scheme - Monthly Fines and Collections, 2010

Month	Tickets Issued	Amount Paid	Amount Imposed
Jan	14,495	430,300,000	902,882,000
Feb	19,216	856,530,000	1,028,141,000
Mar	16,889	635,200,000	920,275,000
April	18,294	582,351,000	927,040,000
May	19,456	653,130,000	1,001,366,000
June	17,403	595,780,000	893,050,000
July	15,051	495,753,000	758,390,000
Aug	18,129	508,228,000	881,923,000
Sept	17,006	564,480,000	883,356,000
Oct	22,202	488,490,000	1,065,233,000
Nov	16,241	483,400,000	848,911,000
Dec	17,704	500,333,000	1,886,773,000
Total	212,086	6,793,975,000	11,997,340,000

8.9. Annual IOV Returns for the Period Jan – Dec 2010

8.9.1. Accident Vehicle Inspection

During the period under review, a total of **16,892** accident vehicles were inspected countrywide. This is a 2.5% reduction from 2009. Of these **884** were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition and **143** vehicles were written off for spares judging from the damages that were occasioned on these vehicles during the crashes. 91 % (**15,293**) of all accident vehicles inspected were privately owned and 4.1% (**700**) belonged to foreigners. Below is a comparative analysis of vehicles involved in crashes in relation to ownership for 2009 and 2010.

Table 34: Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Crashes 2009 & 2010

Police	122	270
Army	65	47
Prisons	5	0
Other Govt Depts	359	457
Foreign Regd	944	700
Diplomatic	97	125
Private	15740	15293
Total	17332	16892

8.9.2 Driver Testing Returns

A total of **70,925** learner drivers were tested for driver competence at the various testing centres throughout the country. **244** did not pass the test. In comparison with the previous year, there was a 3.2% increase in the number of drivers tested. This is attributed our strict enforcement for those

without permits and also those with forged ones. Table 8 show comparison of drivers tested for the two years.

Table 34: Drivers tested per class of driving permit for the period 2009 & 2010

Class	No. of Drivers Tested	
	2009	2010
A	5210	5328
B	50748	54774
CM	4613	4474
CH	2055	1504
DL	4374	2960
DM	749	646
DH	286	243
E	4	22
F	0	3
G	32	61
H	635	910
I	0	0
Total	68706	70925

8.9.3 Comparison of Data for Other Vehicle Inspection in the years 2009 & 2010

4,316 vehicles were inspected to ascertain their road worthiness and more than half (**3,766**) were found to be in a dangerous mechanical condition while 2 were written off. The number of vehicles randomly inspected this year was almost 2 times higher than in 2009.

Table 35: Comparisons of vehicle inspections for 2009 & 2010

Ownership of Motor Vehicles	Years	
	2009	2010
Police	11	60
Army	0	0
Prisons	0	0
Government	9	6
Foreign	19	84
Diplomatic	1	1
Private	2,382	4165
Total	2422	4316

9.0 Achievements

- The Department has improved in mobility and communication which has contributed to increased effectiveness of the Police
- There has been increased level of partnership with other stakeholders including KCC, Transport Licensing Board (TLB), Road safety Council, Uganda National Road Authority (UNRA), ST. John Ambulance, Arrive Alive, UTODA and many others
- The establishment of a toll free line number 0800199099 has enabled the Command to receive reports and complaints in a timely manner for the necessary action.
- There is improved public confidence in the Unit

10.0 OBSERVATIONS

There has been a downward trend in Crimes reported over the years mainly due to:

- Increased visibility and Presence of Police in Crime prone areas of the country hence prevention of Crimes.
- Emphasis on Community Policing and partnership with the public to prevent and fight Crime.
- Strict enforcement to the law through prosecution of offenders thus deterring potential offenders from the commission of Crimes.
- Improved supervision of Police work through creation of new Police regions, Stations and posts.
- Enhanced Intelligence Collection leading to Intelligence led Policing.
- Enhanced Partnership with other Security agencies.

11.0 CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Challenges

- i) Work Load; By the end of 2010 the number of Crime Investigators were **4,428**. The number of cases investigated was **99,676**. Therefore the number of cases handled per detective was **22**. The Optimum workload should be **12** cases per detective per year. As per the reported incidence of crime in 2010 the CID personnel who were needed to optimally handle the reported cases were:

$$\frac{99,676}{12} = 8,306$$

Given the Crime Investigations' personnel strength of **4,428** by the end of 2010 it means there was a shortage of **3,878** personnel.

- ii) Use of obsolete equipment like magnifying glass and manual searching of finger print records etc.
- iii) Shortage of staff for example the bureau has only 2 Finger print experts and 1 Ballistic expert.
- iv) Shortage of police pathologist, currently we have only 8 and yet we need at least 18 to cover all the regions in order to handle sex offences, assaults and examination of suspects.
- v) Lack of money laundering legislation yet the offence in on the increase.
- vi) Lack of modern forensic tools for investigations yet criminals are advancing in technology.
- vii) Manual handling / management of records.
- viii) Lack of road furniture (signs) on most of the highways
- ix) Most of the roads are narrow
- x) There are persistent traffic jams in Kampala City
- xi) Insufficient traffic officers to man traffic management countrywide
- xii) Unregulated driving schools which affects quality of the drivers
- xiii) Forgeries of driving permits and express penalty Forms
- xiv) Negative attitudes towards traffic personnel, i.e. perceived as corrupt

11.2 Recommendations

- a) Need to setup a well established electronic case management system (E-CASE) for easy and timely record keeping and retrieval.
- b) Installation of an electronic crime profiling database.

- c) Procurement of an automated fingerprint system to ease the isolation of criminals in course of investigations.
- d) Enhanced recruitment and retraining of CID personnel
- e) Continuous capacity building through focused recruitments, training, offering refresher courses and procurement of more technical equipment
- f) Enforcement of all relevant traffic laws and regulations to the letter
- g) Ensure continued professionalism through strict adherence to the Standard Operating Procedures

**Appendix III: Distribution of Accidents by Region/ Districts and Nature for the Period
Jan – Dec 2010**

Region	Nature Of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
KMP East				
Jinja Road	43	493	742	1278
Kira Road	83	592	595	1270
Kira Division	55	223	147	425
Mukono	57	171	144	372
KMP South				
Katwe	118	752	900	1770
CPS Kampala	14	706	1360	2080
Kabalagala	26	272	203	501
Kajansi	36	221	169	426
Entebbe	47	278	335	660
KMP North				
Wandegeya	26	424	704	1154
Old Kampala	52	449	921	1422
Kawempe	75	252	192	519
Wakiso	65	142	68	275
Central West				
Mubende	77	43	29	149
Mityana	39	61	59	159
Mpigi	84	153	135	372
Kiboga	45	53	28	126
Central East				
Buikwe	60	99	82	241
Luweero	65	159	90	314
Nakasongola	26	55	35	116
Nakaseke	11	14	10	35
Kayunga	26	56	23	105
Southern				
Masaka	101	278	231	610
Lyatonde	18	59	30	107
Rakai	35	43	30	108
Sembabule	13	23	26	62
Kalangala	0	6	3	9
Lwengo	14	21	24	59

Appendix III (contd): Distribution of Accidents by Region/ Districts and Nature for the Period

Region/ District	Nature Of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
South West				
Mbarara	80	105	88	273
Ntungamo	37	85	87	209
Bushenyi	43	92	115	250
Ibanda	25	46	34	105
Kiruhura	34	25	34	93
Sheema	7	10	8	25
Isingiro	16	25	75	116
South South West				
Kanungu	5	20	7	32
Kisoro	10	55	53	118
Kabale	45	97	132	274
Rukungiri	9	25	19	53
South East				
Jinja	83	195	137	415
Iganga	69	251	168	488
Mayuge	26	38	38	102
Kamuli	32	60	21	113
Bugiri	34	110	74	218
Kaliro	3	19	4	26
Namutumba	8	22	17	47
Northern				
Gulu	29	117	47	193
Kitgum	15	56	28	99
Pader	7	11	13	31
Amuru	9	23	15	47
Nwoya	5	4	7	16
Central Northern				
Lira	41	184	53	278
Oyam	20	29	10	59
Apac	20	31	23	74
Dokolo	10	14	22	46
Amolatar	0	3	6	9
Central North East				
Moroto	6	19	17	42
Nakapiripirit	7	20	20	47

Appendix III (contd): Distribution of Accidents by Region/ Districts and Nature for the Period Jan – Dec2010

Annual	Nature Of Accident			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
North East				
Kotido	3	23	12	38
Abim	3	14	9	26
Kabong	3	12	7	22
North West				
Arua	38	117	77	232
Moyo	4	20	9	33
Adjumani	6	28	6	40
Yumbe	10	23	30	63
Nebbi	24	90	25	139
Koboko	6	30	42	78
Nyadri	9	22	12	43
Western				
Kabarole	38	74	50	162
Kasese	31	86	54	171
Bundibugyo	7	35	14	56
Kyenjojo	36	51	28	115
Kamwenge	4	6	15	25
Kyegegwa	8	20	10	38
Ntoroko	1	2	4	7
Mid West				
Masindi	40	81	118	239
Hoima	42	70	35	147
Bullisa	3	12	9	24
Kibale	33	38	23	94
Kiryandongo	11	17	16	44
Eastern				
Mbale	27	375	192	594
Tororo	33	160	152	345
Busia	22	61	22	105
Budaka	13	41	44	98
Pallisa	11	41	12	64
Sironko	21	35	16	72
Kapchorwa	8	29	3	40
Butaleja	8	27	10	45
Bukwo	2	5	10	17

Appendix III (contd): Distribution of Accidents by Region/ Districts and Nature for the Period Jan – Dec 010

Annual	Nature Of Accident			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Bududa	1	12	10	23
Manafwa	6	25	6	37
Mid East				
Soroti	26	110	95	231
Kumi	12	50	33	95
Katakwi	2	21	11	34
Kaberaido	5	15	44	64
Bukedea	9	55	12	76
Amuria	3	16	5	24
Ngora	4	13	6	23
Serere	1	15	0	16
Grand Total	2620	9866	9975	22461

Appendix IV: Distribution of Accident Victims by Region/ District Jan – Dec 2010

REGION/DISTRICT	PERSONS KILLED							SERIOUS INJURY							MINOR INJURY						
	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL			
KMP EAST																					
Jinja Road	1	6	0	10	32	49	27	110	28	103	201	469	17	28	4	16	16	81			
Kira Road	5	21	6	21	42	95	77	193	48	243	236	797	1	1	2	13	5	22			
Kira Division	1	17	3	11	28	60	26	63	6	83	120	298	1	0	0	15	0	16			
Mukono	4	12	5	21	18	60	34	53	8	121	55	271	0	0	0	0	0	0			
KMP SOUTH																					
Katwe	2	32	9	15	69	127	50	201	73	138	447	909	0	3	0	3	11	17			
Cps Kampala	1	2	1	1	9	14	35	178	27	160	432	832	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kabalagala	1	11	0	2	12	26	22	91	9	50	107	279	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kajansi	0	4	0	5	26	35	26	65	5	69	114	279	5	9	0	6	7	27			
Entebbe	1	14	1	6	27	49	33	60	22	65	114	294	1	1	2	1	3	8			
KMP NORTH																					
Wandegeya	0	6	3	2	15	26	25	131	47	80	175	458	0	3	1	1	3	8			
Old Kampala	0	13	2	7	32	54	36	85	23	128	235	507	16	20	6	31	55	128			
Kawempe	3	23	7	25	31	89	16	75	21	174	129	415	1	1	0	41	19	62			
Wakiso	4	13	11	13	33	74	24	42	10	102	39	217	0	1	0	6	0	7			
CENTRAL WEST																					
Mubende	2	18	10	22	34	86	6	15	7	44	15	87	0	1	1	2	11	15			
Mityana	1	5	4	13	19	42	9	20	7	43	23	102	1	6	5	8	0	20			
Mpigi	12	14	2	41	33	102	28	30	6	178	29	271	3	2	2	6	1	14			
Kiboga	2	9	6	9	19	45	2	13	10	53	13	91	0	2	1	36	1	40			

Appendix IV. (Cont'd): Distribution of Accident Victims by Region/ District, Jan – Dec 2010

REGION	PERSONS KILLED							SERIOUS INJURY							MINOR INJURY						
	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL			
CENTRAL EAST																					
Buikwe	11	15	2	10	26	64	17	27	5	100	37	186	4	2	0	7	0	13			
Luwero	3	14	5	14	37	73	22	44	21	122	61	270	1	1	1	5	0	8			
Nakasongola	4	4	2	18	8	36	25	10	3	100	11	149	21	0	1	11	0	33			
Nakaseke	0	3	1	5	4	13	2	4	2	17	4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kayunga	1	1	3	6	16	27	5	16	9	35	23	88	0	0	2	2	1	5			
SOUTHERN																					
Masaka	7	19	10	29	49	114	30	58	23	208	69	388	12	1	0	9	2	24			
Lyatonde	2	2	2	5	9	20	13	18	4	30	20	85	11	0	0	0	0	11			
Rakai	1	6	4	9	15	35	5	12	6	41	13	77	9	10	10	15	3	47			
Sembabule	0	3	1	5	6	15	1	13	0	10	9	33	2	3	3	4	2	14			
Kalangala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lwengo	1	2	1	5	11	20	3	5	3	23	7	41	0	1	1	2	2	6			
SOUTH WEST																					
Mbarara	6	9	16	32	29	92	20	31	7	120	27	205	0	1	0	0	0	1			
Ntungamo	1	11	3	15	19	49	13	28	30	96	18	185	0	0	0	4	0	4			
Bushenyi	4	13	3	22	9	51	17	36	9	75	24	161	1	1	0	1	2	5			
Ibanda	0	7	1	10	11	29	4	21	7	48	11	91	1	6	1	7	6	21			
Kiruhura	4	5	6	14	15	44	6	6	3	27	5	47	2	0	2	10	5	19			
Sheema	1	2	0	2	2	7	1	6	1	6	1	15	0	1	0	0	0	1			
Isingiro	2	3	1	4	6	16	1	9	4	20	6	40	1	1	5	18	5	30			

Appendix IV. (Cont'd): Distribution of Accident Victims by Region/ District Jan – Dec 2010

REGION	PERSONS KILLED							SERIOUS INJURY							MINOR INJURY						
	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL			
SOUTH SOUTH WEST																					
Kanungu	0	1	1	1	2	5	1	9	1	13	8	32	0	1	0	2	0	3			
Kisoro	2	0	2	2	5	11	1	18	8	54	24	105	0	3	2	0	2	7			
Kabale	2	5	13	13	15	48	13	24	26	80	26	169	2	3	9	6	6	26			
Rukungiri	0	2	2	7	2	13	1	11	2	36	8	58	0	1	0	0	2	3			
SOUTHEAST																					
Jinja	5	16	8	33	39	101	18	47	28	109	68	270	4	10	8	20	14	56			
Iganga	3	10	11	26	31	81	13	68	46	258	74	459	3	12	12	20	18	65			
Mayuge	1	3	2	10	14	30	10	10	2	68	18	108	2	3	1	3	2	11			
Kamuli	0	6	12	18	11	47	4	25	8	70	17	124	1	0	1	3	0	5			
Bugiri	1	3	5	5	22	36	4	17	24	56	57	158	0	2	4	7	3	16			
Kaliro	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	3	8	26	3	42	0	0	1	0	0	1			
Namutumba	0	0	1	6	5	12	1	4	6	15	7	33	1	0	1	8	2	12			
NORTHERN																					
Gulu	0	5	10	3	12	30	6	38	21	49	41	155	0	0	0	0	1	1			
Kitgum	0	6	2	4	4	16	3	13	19	79	19	133	0	1	1	25	3	30			
Pader	0	1	2	2	4	9	0	4	1	7	5	17	2	1	0	19	0	22			
Amuru	0	1	1	4	4	10	1	3	2	23	3	32	0	0	0	1	2	3			
Nwoya	2	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	9	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Appendix IV. (Cont'd): Distribution of Accident Victims by Region/ District Jan – Dec 2010

	PERSONS KILLED							SERIOUS INJURY							MINOR INJURY						
	DRI	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI	M/C	P/C	PAS	PED	TOTAL			
CENTRAL NORTH																					
Lira	2	3	8	15	15	43	9	49	68	84	46	256	0	3	0	14	3	20			
Oyam	1	4	6	9	6	26	5	3	11	19	5	43	0	1	0	0	2	3			
Apac	0	2	5	5	8	20	0	8	4	31	8	51	0	2	2	14	5	23			
Dokolo	1	2	0	0	7	10	1	0	4	8	4	17	6	4	3	11	1	25			
Amolatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CENTRAL NORTH EAST																					
Moroto	1	0	0	5	2	8	3	7	0	30	11	51	3	0	0	0	2	5			
Nakapiripirit	0	0	0	5	2	7	3	4	1	29	7	44	1	1	0	1	1	4			
NORTHEAST																					
Kotido	0	1	0	0	3	4	3	6	1	11	15	36	0	1	1	5	2	9			
Abim	0	1	1	4	0	6	2	3	2	35	4	46	0	0	1	0	1	2			
Kabong	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	7	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Appendix IV. (Cont'd): Distribution of Accident Victims by Region/ District Jan – Dec 2010

	PERSONS KILLED										SERIOUS INJURY										MINOR INJURY					
	DRI	M/C	P/C	PAS	PED	TOTAL	DRI	M/C	PIC	PAS	PED	TOTAL	DRI	M/C	P/C	PAS	PED	TOTAL	DRI	M/C	P/C	PAS	PED	TOTAL		
NORTH WEST																										
Arua	1	4	1	22	19	47	6	47	22	115	40	230	1	7	14	55	18	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moyo	0	1	0	1	2	4	3	6	2	13	4	28	0	0	1	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adjumani	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	11	4	19	7	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yumbe	0	2	1	5	3	11	0	12	7	20	6	45	2	5	4	30	5	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebbi	3	7	0	12	11	33	4	18	19	62	32	135	0	0	2	6	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Koboko	1	0	1	2	2	6	1	15	6	18	17	57	5	10	7	5	13	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyadri	0	1	2	2	4	9	0	9	2	31	8	50	4	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WESTERN																										
Kabarole	3	8	3	7	19	40	8	18	9	48	19	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kasee	3	10	0	7	15	35	8	23	10	116	13	170	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bundibugyo	0	2	0	4	2	8	0	13	1	42	12	68	0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kyenjojo	0	4	4	10	18	36	10	16	4	46	16	92	1	0	0	10	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kamwenge	1	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	1	5	5	15	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kyegegwa	0	1	1	3	3	8	2	3	1	21	10	37	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ntoroko	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MID WEST																										
Masindi	1	5	11	10	14	41	11	23	12	84	14	144	1	6	7	8	14	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoima	1	11	11	11	17	51	0	16	14	37	22	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bullisa	0	1	0	2	1	4	2	3	2	9	2	18	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kibale	0	13	0	11	9	33	3	22	6	42	13	86	0	3	1	12	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kiryandongo	0	1	1	1	9	12	3	6	5	6	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix IV. (Cont'd): Distribution of Accident Victims by Region/ District Jan – Dec 2010

REGION	PERSONS KILLED							SERIOUS INJURY							MINOR INJURY						
	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL	DRI.	M/C	P/C	PAS.	PED	TOTAL			
EASTERN																					
Mbale	1	7	1	8	13	30	12	27	51	185	122	397	0	0	0	2	0	2			
Tororo	0	6	6	6	18	36	12	51	34	79	31	207	1	3	10	10	12	36			
Busia	0	2	9	6	6	23	1	9	12	24	22	68	5	2	16	25	8	56			
Budaka	1	1	2	6	7	17	6	12	8	40	19	85	3	4	6	5	4	22			
Pallisa	0	2	4	4	4	14	0	14	18	17	6	55	0	0	1	0	0	1			
Sironko	1	4	1	5	11	22	3	9	7	28	27	74	0	0	1	1	1	3			
Kapchorwa	1	1	0	5	5	12	0	9	0	41	16	66	0	1	0	0	0	1			
Butaleja	0	0	1	3	4	8	2	9	9	23	11	54	0	1	3	1	1	6			
Bukwo	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	16	1	20	1	3	0	11	4	19			
Bududa	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	6	13	0	0	1	2	5	8			
Manafwa	0	0	0	2	6	8	4	3	3	13	2	25	0	0	0	3	0	3			
MID EAST																					
Soroti	0	1	6	16	9	32	8	41	27	56	28	160	3	18	17	40	4	82			
Kumi	0	2	2	5	4	14	9	18	10	53	10	100	6	8	6	18	8	46			
Katakwi	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	6	19	1	31	2	3	3	12	3	23			
Kaberamaido	0	0	2	1	2	5	0	1	2	9	6	18	1	3	8	16	3	31			
Bukedea	1	0	1	2	5	9	5	9	13	71	16	114	0	1	0	9	0	10			
Amuria	0	0	2	1	0	3	5	4	3	9	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ngora	0	1	2	1	0	4	3	3	2	6	9	23	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Serere	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	5	18	3	34	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	128	512	298	799	1217	2954	903	2642	1127	5568	3908	14148	173	237	209	740	347	1706			

