



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR FY 2023/24

FEBRUARY 2025





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Enhancing production, dissemination and use of
Statistics for Policy, Planning and Decision Making

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Preface

I am pleased to present the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Annual Statistical Abstract for the FY 2023/24. This abstract contains essential data and insights from our ministry, illustrating how we serve the public, uphold safety and internal security, and strengthen governance through informed planning and budgeting.

The Abstract consolidates statistical information drawn from the administrative data sources across the Ministry, presenting figures to support planning, resource allocation, and policy oversight. It reflects the collaboration and commitment of our departments and agencies, including the Uganda Police Force, Uganda Prisons Services, Citizenship and Immigration Control, the National Registration and Identification Authority, the Government Analytical Laboratory, the Department of Community Service, the NGO-Bureau, and the National Focal Point, among others. Together, these datasets illuminate our performance, challenges, and opportunities for improvement. Key themes across this year's submission include:

- a) *Safety & internal security, and border management*: trends in prisoner populations, recidivism and escape rates; volumes of naturalization, passport and visa processing; and immigration enforcement activities.
- b) *Laboratory and forensic services*: case workloads across divisions, with ongoing attention to backlogs and timely delivery of results.
- c) *Community Service Orders Management and NGO regulation*: the administration of community service orders and NGO certifications, renewals, and compliance.
- d) *Policing, and national registration*: crime trends, court outcomes, victim support, and targeted national identification programs.
- e) *Human trafficking and victim support*: rising incident counts and the need for coordinated protection and rehabilitation services.

These data underpin our accountability, inform policy dialogue, and guide strategic investments to enhance service delivery, safeguard national security, and improve the lives of Ugandans. I commend the Ministry's Planning Forum for their dedication, accuracy, and transparency in compiling this year's statistics. A copy of this Abstract is available on the Ministry's website www.mia.go.ug, for public access and continued reference.

For God and My Country!



PERMANENT SECRETARY
Ministry of Internal Affairs

Joseph B. Musanyufu *psc, ndc*
Lieutenant. General

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs

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Acronyms

ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
CR	Certificate of Residence
CTD	Conventional Travel Documents
CY	Calendar Year
DCIC	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DGA	Directorate of Government Analytical and Laboratory services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DP	Dependant pass
EAC	East African Community
EP	Entry Permit
E-Immigration	Electronic Immigration System
E-VISA	Electronic Visa Application System
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
NCIB	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIN	National Identification Number
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
NSI	National Standard Indicator Framework
OPM	Office of Prime Minister
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service

Glossary

Birth Registration: the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by the government authority. This provides the first legal recognition of the child in order to obtain a birth certificate.

Citizenship: State of being a citizen of a particular social, political, or national community. It carries with it "a bundle of rights" - primarily, political participation in the life of the community, the right to vote, and the right to receive certain protection from the community, as well as to honour some obligations.

Demobilisation: act of changing from a war basis to a peace basis including discharging troops. This may be a result of victory in war

Dependant pass: A pass given to someone who depends on a work permit or resident permit holder or a Ugandan national. It is normally given to a spouse, child, or any type of dependant. Holding a dependant pass does not permit the bearer to engage in formal employment.

Dual citizenship: Being a citizen of two nations, double nationality or carrying two distinct national passports.

Human trafficking: means selling of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the traffickers.

Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intention to cause death or serious injury

Magazines: Are storage facilities where the commercial explosives are kept for safety.

Passport: An official document that certifies one's identity and citizenship and permits a citizen to travel outside his/her country. Uganda has four kinds of passports: Ordinary, Official, Diplomatic and East African passport.

Recidivism: Means going back to a previous criminal behaviour.

Residence permit: Where a foreigner is allowed to reside in the country despite not having citizenship. In Uganda, residence permits is categorized by period into: 5 years residency, 10 years residency and life residency. Holding a residence permit entitles the bearer to engage in gainful employment.

Special Pass: A temporary permit issued to an Alien who intends to work in Uganda. It is issued to allow an immigrant enough time to prepare and formalize their stay and acquire a work permit or seek medical treatment. A special pass can be used as a temporary work permit for a period of 3-5 months.

Student pass: an authority granted to an Alien student study in Uganda. Students from the East African Community are exempted from payment for this facility.

Work permit: A legal document authorizing an Alien to work. In Uganda, it is also referred to as an entry permit.

Community service: means noncustodial punishment by which after conviction the court, with the consent of the offender, makes an order for the offender to serve the community rather than undergo imprisonment.

Community service order: means an order made under this act requiring an offender to perform work within the community for a specified period of time.

Intentional homicide: is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intention to cause death or serious injury.

Admission in Prisons: means receiving an offender in the prison.

Reporter: A person seeking to be granted Amnesty under the Amnesty Act 2000

Abscondments: Offender in violation of the community service order

Executive Summary

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) Annual Statistical Abstract for the FY 2023/24 entails different data submissions from different institutions under the Ministry. This Annual Statistical Abstract was prepared in order to meet the stakeholder's needs and analyse and report the performance during the FY2023/24 as well as to assess progress and show evidence towards achievement of the MoIA targets and objectives for FY 2023/24.

a) Uganda Prisons services (UPS)

Over the last four years, the daily average prisoner's population has increased by 24.5% from 61,614 in FY2020/21 to 76,724 prisoners in FY2023/24 as shown Table 2.1 below. This represents an annual average growth rate of 7.6%. According to the UBOS National Population Census Report 2024, the annual population growth rate is 2.9%. UPS Educational centers have increased by 47.2% from 331 centers in 2021 to 343 centers in 2024. The overall recidivism rate has been decreasing from 15% to 14.8%, 13.9% and 13.4% in FY 2021/22, 2022/23 & 2023/24 respectively. Whereas the escape rates have been fluctuating between 4.5 escapees per 1,000 prisoners and 6.0 escapees per 1,000 prisoners, the daily average prisoner population was on the increase with an annual average growth rate of 7.6%.

b) Directorate Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC)

93.3 percent of the applications for Citizenship-naturalisation were new applicants, some of the new applicants for citizenship always first apply for Ugandan passport and after citizenship verification, they are advised to apply for naturalisation while applicants who had been granted citizenship and were advised to digitize on the e-immigration system constituted a 96.7 percent. Most of the applicants for citizenship-naturalization were Rwandese 83.5 percent, Somalis 3.8 percent and Indians (3.2%). This is Citizenship awarded to persons from countries which do not accept one to hold dual citizenship. Citizenship for registration was mostly issued to former Ugandans 56.3 percent who had acquired citizenship from other countries that do not allow dual citizenship, these were followed by Indian nationals who attained a 29.63 percent. Most of the indigenous Ugandans who have acquired dual citizenship had acquired UK citizenship (39.2 percent) and also followed by US citizenship (30.3 percent). Non-Ugandans are also granted dual citizenship by law upon presenting all the necessary documents required. The highest number of non-Ugandans issued with dual citizenship were from United Kingdom British citizen (29 applicants) followed by Kenyans (23 applicants) and then Canadian citizens (12 applicants). In the FY 2023/24, the department with approval from the board granted 13 female renunciations and 14 male renunciations. Most of these applicants for renunciations are always later granted with citizenship by registration in Uganda other than dual citizenship. Of the total number of passports received, 76.98 percent were new applicants, these were followed by applicants who were renewing (20.13 percent). The applicants who had lost their passports constituted 2.21 percent and 0.22 percent had their passports damaged. 719 CRs were granted in the FY 2023/24 while 247 cancelled due to making incoherent application that were concomitant with lack of requisite documents for compliance notably the scramble for CR before making the mandatory 10 years of continuous legal stay for CR due to long stay category. 68 CR applications were rejected largely on the basis of presenting insufficient social economic and intellectual contribution. Indians, Americans, Pakistanis, British, and Chinese were major beneficiaries of the DP facility by Nationality. 3,792 DPs were mainly issued to spouses with majority being female and children (37%). Only 6 percent of DPs were issued to relatives and other family members for purposes especially children who had finished school but not working

(2%) and extending medical care to relatives and elderly parents who comprised of (4%) belonging to age set between 35-89 years presented in figure 3.6. The demand for DP for spouses and children is growing proportionately with the number of expatriate employees and other resident who move with their families. In the FY 2023/24, a total of 12,970 EPs were issued out of 15,046 applications received in the e-immigration system seeking to acquire work permits under different classes. 153 EPs were rejected due to possession of inadequate skills or skills readily available in the country, low levels of investment and submission of forged documents. 2,462 got cancelled by the applicants mainly as a result of termination of the contract. In the FY 2023/24, a total of 12,970 EPs were issued out of 15,040 applications received in the e-immigration system seeking to acquire work permits under different classes. The number of Entry permits issued reduced by 2,070 cases compared to the supply in the FY 2022/23 demonstrating downward trend. The trend of student pass application has grown over time with the latest being 13,728 PSPs issued to foreign students in the FY 2023/24. These increased by 942 foreign students compared to the previous FY. The deliberate commitment to public sensitization on student pass enrolment through social media, print media and physical engagement with schools explains an increasing trend in student pass compliance. A total of 266,537 visas were issued in the FY 2023/24. The demand for visas increased by 40,116 cases, maintaining stable growing trend. 7,113 immigrants were investigated including 107 cases of victims of trafficking in persons and 103 asylum seekers were handed over to the OPM's office, 104 regularized their stay, 578 suspects were removed from the Country, 91 Appeal cases were investigated and processed for the Minister; 621 files were closed and for the remaining files, the information was verified and it was established that the immigration facilities they had were valid and 409 are pending Investigations.

C) Government Analytical Laboratory

Cases reported for each division for the FY 2023/24, most cases reported were for Toxicology which attained (1,531) then followed by (817) for Forensic Biology/DNA, (462) for Chemical and Microbiology, (301) for Food and Drugs, (180) for Water and Environment, (101) for Pesticide Residue, (82) for Questioned Documents for and (67) Fire Arms and Tool Marks.

The total case backlog in FY 2019/20 was 2,099 cases which constituted 39.9%, In the FY 2020/2021 backlog was 2,317 cases which constituted 38.0%, for the FY 2021/2022 the backlog was 2,003 which constituted 40.1%, for FY 2022/2023 the backlog was 1,773 which constituted 68.1%, and for FY 2023/2024 the backlog was 1,640 which constituted 70.5%.

d) Department of community Service

The highest number of community service orders managed were in the FY 2023/24 were registered in Kampala Extra (3,687), then Central (2,244). The least number of community service orders were registered from Busoga (1,185). The highest number of community service orders reintegrated in the FY 2023/24 were registered in Kampala Extra (99), then Central (74). The least number of community service orders were registered from Busoga (72). The highest number of offenders abscondments in the FY 2023/24 were registered in Kampala Extra (1.78), Northern region (1.22), then Central (1). The least number of offenders abscondments were registered from Western region (0.42).

e) NGO-Bureau.

In the financial year 2023/24 where 772 certificate applications received, out of which, 801 certificates were issued against 288 that were deferred. For each financial year recorded, the NGO certificate applications issued are greater than those received (Only number of new applications are registered to have both certificates & permits issued yet renewal/ review/ replacement applications may also require both certificates & permits issued).

The FY 2023/24 registered the highest permits applications received compared to the other financial years. Out of the 1430 applications received in 2023/24, 722 were new applications, 674 were renewal applications, 27 were review applications, and 7 were replacement applications, in the same year 1083 applications were issued alongside the 399 deferred applications.

Out of the 1,083 certificates disaggregated in the FY 2023/24, 725 were indigenous, 137 were foreign, 175 were international, 30 were continental, alongside the 16 regional certificates.

A total of 2217 NGOs were in the register at the end of the FY 2020/21, 2156 NGOs in the register at the end of the FY 2021/22 and 5611 NGOs at the end of the FY 2022/23.

f) Uganda Police Force (UPF)

In 2024, there was a 4.1% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 228,074 cases registered in 2023 to 218,715 cases. Out of the total cases reported to the Police countrywide, 81,750 cases were taken to Court, 46,302 cases were not proceeded with, while 90,663 cases are still under inquiry. Out of the cases taken to Court, 26,328 cases secured convictions, 1,510 cases were acquitted, 10,333 cases were dismissed while 43,579 cases are still pending in Court. Arising out of the total cases reported to Police, 88,985 suspects (i.e., 81,878 Male Adults, 4,839 Female Adults, 2,073 Male Juveniles and 195 Female Juveniles) were arrested and charged to Court. Out of whom, 12,148 (11,050 male Adult, 640 Female Adult, 404 Male Juveniles, 54 Female Juveniles) were convicted and sentenced to serve in various prisons countrywide for offences they committed, while 76,364 suspects were still awaiting trial by Courts of Law.

Of the 5,144 fatalities due to road traffic crashes, males were at 82% and females at 18%. More than half of the fatalities were recorded for persons below the age of 35 years and these accounted for 55.7% (2,867) of all the fatalities. The unknown category comes in as a result of failure to identify the victim and no identification document is found on the victim.

g) National Registration and Identification Authority (NIRA)

The NINs generation has been increasing overtime from 573,592 in to 734,501 in CY 2023, the continued generation of NINs for all citizens including children explains the steady increase. However, the decline in the CY 2024 (761,100) was attributed to the preparation for the mass enrolment scheduled for CY 2025. The printing of the National Identity Cards rose gradually from CY 2021 (325,879) to CY 2022 (344,589). A significant occurred in CY 2023 (818,226), followed by a decline in CY 2024 (485,719).

h) Human Trafficking

In 2024, the incidents of trafficking in persons increased by 62 to 1068 compared to 1006 incidents in 2023. The year 2024 had the most number case files of trafficking in persons (966) which increased from 468 case files registered in 2023. Meanwhile, more domestic case files of trafficking in persons were registered in comparison to the transnational cases over the 4 years. With the total number of female victims being more than male victims in all the 4 years, in 2024 the number of juvenile victims increased by 335 to 1391, while the number of adult victims dropped

from 221 to 421. Each year records a very high incidence of crime committed using small arms compared to the minimal incidence of violent conflicts, with 2021 having as high as 312 annual incidences followed by 2023 with 300 annual incidences.

i) National Focal Point

In the FY 2023/24, the firearms marked by the Institution attained 36.96 percent of the firearms marked were from state, 12.59 percent were from Civilian and 50.44 percent were from private security. In the FY 2023/24, there were 264 reporters demobilized and this created a percentage reduction of 36.99 percent compared to the previous financial year (2022/23).

In the year 2022/23, 124 were reporters given re-insertion support, of which 65 were male while 59 were Female. From the figure below, there was a 57.2 percentage reduction in the number of reporters given re-insertion.

In the FY 2023/24, 100 were victims given psychosocial support compared to 91 for the FY 2022/23, and a total of 224 victims for the FY 2021/22.

Chapter 1: Background

1.1 Introduction.

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) is a government institution under justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS). The Ministry has different Directorates and departments and these contribute to the achievement of the institution's mandate, vision and mission as well as the key objectives.

Ministry of Internal Affairs falls under the umbrella of the National Statistical System (NSS), it also contributes towards the Third Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD III). The institution also reports on different frameworks which include the Sustainable development Goals (Agenda 2030), African Agenda 2063, the East African Community Agenda 2050, the Third National Development plan (NDP III) and the Vision 2040. The institutions populate data and statistics on indicators aligned to different development frameworks.

Therefore, it's from the above back ground that the ministry develops its second edition of its statistical abstract for the FY 2023/24, to create a harmonized and integrated a plat form for all the required data and statistics to both stakeholders and for reporting to different development frameworks.

1.2 Vision and Mission of the Ministry.



1.2.1 Vision.

"A peaceful, secure and stable Uganda."



1.2.2 Mission.

"To ensure and maintain internal security, peace and stability".

Ministry of Internal Affairs is mandated to cover the following roles and responsibilities;

To keep law and order.

To enhance internal security.

To serve, preserve and protect Uganda's citizenship and identity.

To strengthen institutional development, governance and policy formulation.

Chapter 2: Uganda Prisons Services (UPS)

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Uganda Prisons services. The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include category of offences and among others.

2.2 Prisoner population.

Over the last four years, the daily average prisoner's population has increased by 24.5% from 61,614 in FY2020/21 to 76,724 prisoners in FY2023/24 as shown Table 2.1 below. This represents an annual average growth rate of 7.6%. According to the UBOS National Population Census Report 2024, the annual population growth rate is 2.9%. This implies that the prisoner's population grows faster than the national population, which poses a significant threat to the Prisons Service because the prison budget is mostly driven by the prisoner population.

Table 2.1: Number of Prisoners Population in FY2021/22 and FY2022/23.

Category	Financial Years (FYs)			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Convicts	30,346	31,966	37,528	39,903
Remands	31,188	35,102	35,799	36,290
Debtors	80	221	395	531
Total	61,614	67,289	73,722	76,724
Approved Capacity	19,986	19,986	20,996	21,126
Occupancy rate (%)	308.3	336.7	351.1	363.2

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24.

2.3 Number of admissions in Prison

Prisoner admission means officially receiving a prisoner in the prison from a competent court. The majority of prisoners admitted in to the prison's custody in the last four years were on charges of Burglary and Theft.

Table 2.2: Number of admissions in Prison by Offence for the FYs 2020/21-2023/24.

Offences	Financial years (FYs)			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Burglary and Theft	9,099	9,698	13,945	13,995
Assaults	1,443	1,853	2,057	1,914
Aggravated Defilement & Defilement	2,529	2,314	2,144	1,883
Threatening Violence	864	1,123	1,274	1,274
Murder	1,106	931	843	1,103
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	842	724	811	999
Malicious Damage	593	863	1,058	904
Criminal Trespass	499	555	700	624
Stealing a vehicle	295	360	468	486
NDA related offences	763	582	1,117	461

Rape	467	499	428	405
Others	9,515	9,291	9,995	9,832
Total	28,015	28,793	34,840	33,880

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24. (Refer to Annex 1).

2.4 Rehabilitation of prisoners.

Rehabilitation of a prisoner is the process of restoring and preparing those who have committed a crime through training, to re-enter society. The goal is to address all of the underlying root causes of crime in order to ensure inmates will be able to live a crime-free lifestyle once they are released from prison.

The primary purpose of imprisonment is to protect society against crime and to reduce recidivism. The Prisons Act, 2006 spells out the functions of Uganda Prisons Service which include "... to facilitate the social rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through specific training and educational programs" and "to facilitate the re- integration of prisoners into their communities" The Service undertakes a number of offender rehabilitation programs aimed at total transformation of the offenders and their successful reintegration into their communities. These include formal education, vocational training, Functional Adult Literacy among other rehabilitation and socialization programs. Education services.

2.4.1 Uganda Prisons Service Education Centers.

UPS Educational centers have increased by 47.2% from 331 centers in 2021 to 343 centers in 2024 as shown in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3: Number of UPS Education Centers by category for the years 2021-2024

Category	Calendar Years (CYs)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Functional Adult Literacy	131	134	138	138
Primary Education	21	21	24	24
Secondary Education	5	5	5	6
Vocational training-Industrial	126	128	128	128
Vocational Training-Agricultural	45	45	45	45
University Education-Diploma	1	1	1	1
University Degree	2	2	2	1
Total	331	336	343	343

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24.

2.4.2 Inmate Enrolment in Educational Programs.

The increase in number of Education centers has resulted into increase in enrollment of inmates on various rehabilitation programs as shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 2.4: Number of inmate Enrolment in Educational Programs 2021-2024.

Category	Calendar Years (CYs)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Functional Adult Literacy	3,516	3,459	3,643	3,433
Primary Education	2,718	2,346	2,667	2,876
Secondary Education	705	753	419	783
Vocational training-Industrial	22,699	18,193	36,358	24,860
Vocational Training-Agricultural	7,072	14,460	15,360	14,880
University Education-Certificate	-	-	11	
University Education-Diploma	40	40	50	64
University Degree	14	21	3	13
Total	36,764	39,272	58,511	46,909

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24.

2.5 Recidivism rate of prisoners.

Recidivism is one of the most fundamental concepts in criminal justice. It refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior, often after the person receives sanctions or undergoes intervention for a previous crime. In Uganda Prisons context, recidivism rate is the percentage of inmates detained, who have been convicted and imprisoned again for committing other offence(s) within two years from their previous release.

The overall recidivism rate has been decreasing from 15% to 14.8%, 13.9% and 13.4% in FY 2021/22, 2022/23 & 2023/24 respectively as shown in Table 2.5. The reduction is attributed to the effectiveness of Prisons rehabilitation programs undertaken by inmates, aimed at total transformation and successful reintegration of offenders.

Table 2.5: Rate of recidivism (%) for prisoners from FYs 2020/21-2023/24

Offences	Financial Years (FYs)			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Rogue & Vagabond	24.8	53.9	26.9	55.7
Falsehood pretense	7	8.4	7.8	40.3
Traffic Offences	8.1	13.8	12.5	36.2
Malicious Damage	9.1	6.4	5.9	21.8
Threatening Violence	21.2	16.6	16.6	21.3
NDA related offences	20.2	26.8	15.9	20.8
Burglary and Theft	23.3	23.8	18.8	20.5
Stealing a vehicle	16.5	13.6	11.9	17.7
Escape	15.8	30.6	25.2	16.9
Indecent Assault	13.6	19	21.6	13.6
Others	122.8	79.7	82.3	119
Total	15	14.8	13.9	13.4

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24. (Refer to Annex 2).

2.6. Escape rate

The number and nature of escapes is acknowledged as a key outcome of efficient prisons management. By providing a safe and secure environment for persons sentenced or remanded by courts, the prison system becomes an integral component of the criminal justice system that seeks to secure and contain offenders and protect the community. Escape rate is calculated as the number of escapees per 1,000 prisoners under custody. Since the average inmate population may fluctuate higher or lower from year to year, the use of a rate allows for standardized yearly comparisons.

Whereas the escape rates have been fluctuating between 4.5 escapees per 1,000 prisoners and 6.0 escapees per 1,000 prisoners, the daily average prisoner population was on the increase with an annual average growth rate of 7.6%.

Table 2.6: Escape rate (%) by region and FYs 2021/22-2023/24.

Region	Financial years (FYs)		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Kooki	12.3	25.8	19.2
Iganga	11.6	13.7	10.6
Mid Northern	5.1	12.4	12.9
Southern	7.5	11.2	11.6
North Central	6.2	10.5	5.2
Mid Central	7.4	9.3	7.2
East Central	13.1	9.3	8.1
Mid-Eastern	4.1	8.2	7.8
North Western	6.7	8.1	6.6
Northern	3.9	7.5	5.3
Mid-Western	5.4	5.3	4.7
North Eastern	3.2	4.8	5.9
South Western	2.3	4.5	4.5
South Eastern	3.8	4.4	2.6
Kigezi	9.3	4	3
Eastern	6.2	3.7	5.9
Central	3.9	3.6	4.2
Western	2.1	3.3	2.5
Kampala Extra	0.1	0.1	0.5
Total	4.5	6	5.3

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual performance report FY 2023/24. (Refer to Annex 3).

Chapter 3: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC)

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include sex, Category, Age groups and among others.

3.2 Citizenship.

3.2.1 Number of applicants granted with citizenship for naturalization.

From the table 3.1 below, 315 applicants were granted with citizenship for naturalization. 93.3 percent of the applications for Citizenship-naturalisation were new applicants, some of the new applicants for citizenship always first apply for Ugandan passport and after citizenship verification, they are advised to apply for naturalisation while applicants who had been granted citizenship and were advised to digitize on the e-immigration system constituted a 96.7 percent. Most of the applicants for citizenship-naturalization were Rwandese 83.5 percent, Somalis 3.8 percent and Indians (3.2%). It is therefore a great concern for Passport enrolment and interview offices pay keen interest on applicants with Rwandese attachments since most of them are not naturalised as required by the constitution and may end up obtaining Ugandan passports.

Table 3. 1: Number of applicants granted with citizenship for naturalization for the FY 2023/24.

Nationality	Status			
	New	Digitization	Grand Total	%ge
Burundi	6	-	6	1.9
DRC	1	-	1	0.3
India	10	-	10	3.2
Kenya	2	-	2	0.6
Rwanda	250	13	263	83.5
Seychelles	-	1	1	0.3
Somalia	9	3	12	3.8
South Sudan	7	-	7	2.2
Sudan	4	-	4	1.3
Uganda	-	4	4	1.3
Tanzania	2	-	2	0.6
Yemen	3	-	3	1.0
Grand Total	294	21	315	100

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.2.2 Applicants granted with citizenship for registration.

This is Citizenship awarded to persons from countries which do not accept one to hold dual citizenship.

Citizenship for registration was mostly issued to former Ugandans 56.3 percent who had acquired

citizenship from other countries that do not allow dual citizenship, these were followed by Indian nationals who attained a 29.63 percent.

However, there were few new applications 31.9 percent compared to the 68.1 percent who were digitizing. This is a clear indication that most applicants who had been granted citizenship for registration haven't come for digitization especially former Ugandans, thus there is need for the department to start a sensitization campaign about citizenship digitization so that all records can be captured on the system for the safety of the information and quick reference.

Table 3. 2: Number of citizenship applications for registration for the FY 2023/24.

Nationality	Status			
	New	Digitization	Grand Total	%ge
Former Ugandans	3	73	76	56.30
India	28	12	40	29.63
Pakistan	4	1	5	3.70
Eritrea	2	-	2	1.48
Lebanon	2	-	2	1.48
Republic of Korea	-	2	2	1.48
Rwanda	2	-	2	1.48
Burundi	1	-	1	0.74
Ethiopia	-	1	1	0.74
Kenya	1	-	1	0.74
Mali	-	1	1	0.74
Senegal	-	1	1	0.74
Tanzania	-	1	1	0.74
Grand Total	43	92	135	100.00

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.2.3. Applicants granted dual citizenship.

Dual Citizenship is where a person holds two citizenships of two countries, in this case, an applicant is allowed to carry two distinct national passports.

Dual Citizenship- Indigenous Ugandans

Most of the indigenous Ugandans who have acquired dual citizenship had acquired UK citizenship (39.2 percent) and also followed by US citizenship (30.3 percent) as shown in the table 3.3 below. There is need for the department to rollout a campaign about dual citizenship especially to former Ugandans in the diaspora, this will create awareness especially to former Ugandans who are not aware of the available possible services.

Table 3. 3: Number of indigenous Ugandans issued with dual citizenship for the FY 2023/24.

Nationality	Status		Grand Total
	New	Digitization	
United Kingdom British Citizen	505	59	564
United States	414	21	435
Canada	108	8	116
South Africa	45	10	55
Sweden	30	9	39
Australia	21	4	25
Italy	21	1	22
Others	8	14	22
Belgium	20	-	20
France	16	1	17
Others	114	9	123
Grand Total	1,302	136	1,438

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

Dual Citizenship-Non-Ugandans.

Non-Ugandans are also granted dual citizenship by law upon presenting all the necessary documents required. The highest number of non-Ugandans issued with dual citizenship were from United Kingdom British citizen (29 applicants) followed by Kenyans (23 applicants) and then Canadian citizens (12 applicants). The numbers are very low because applicants have to exhibit necessary requirements including the socio-economic contributions towards the development of Uganda in order to be legible.

Table 3. 4: Number of non-Ugandans issued with dual citizenship for the FY 2023/24.

Category	Status		Grand Total
	New	Digitization	
United Kingdom British Citizen	14	15	29
Kenya	17	6	23
Canada	5	7	12
Lebanon	1	4	5
Burundi	4	-	4
Nigeria	2	1	3
Switzerland	2	1	3
Ireland	2	-	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	-	2
Sierra Leone	1	1	2
United States	-	2	2
Others	5	7	12
Grand Total	55	44	99

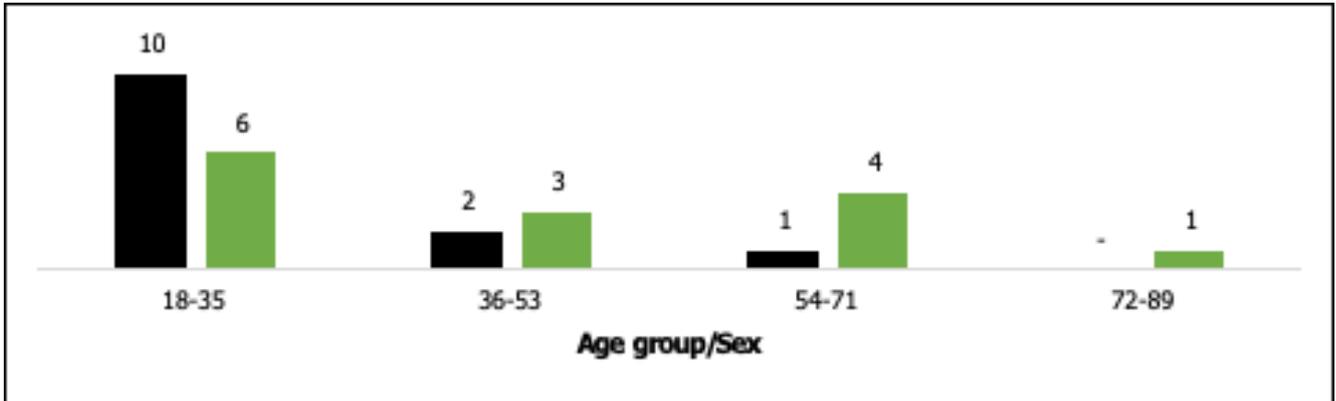
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.2.4 Ugandans who renounced their citizenship.

A citizen of Uganda of full age and capacity who acquires citizenship of a foreign country, is always required by law in that country to renounce Ugandan citizenship. Basically, he or she is required to make the declaration, and upon board’s approval, he/she will cease to be a citizen of Uganda.

In the FY 2023/24, the department with approval from the board granted 13 female renunciations and 14 male renunciations. Most of these applicants for renunciations are always later granted with citizenship by registration in Uganda other than dual citizenship.

Figure 3.1: Number of Ugandans who renounced their citizenship for the FY 2023/24.



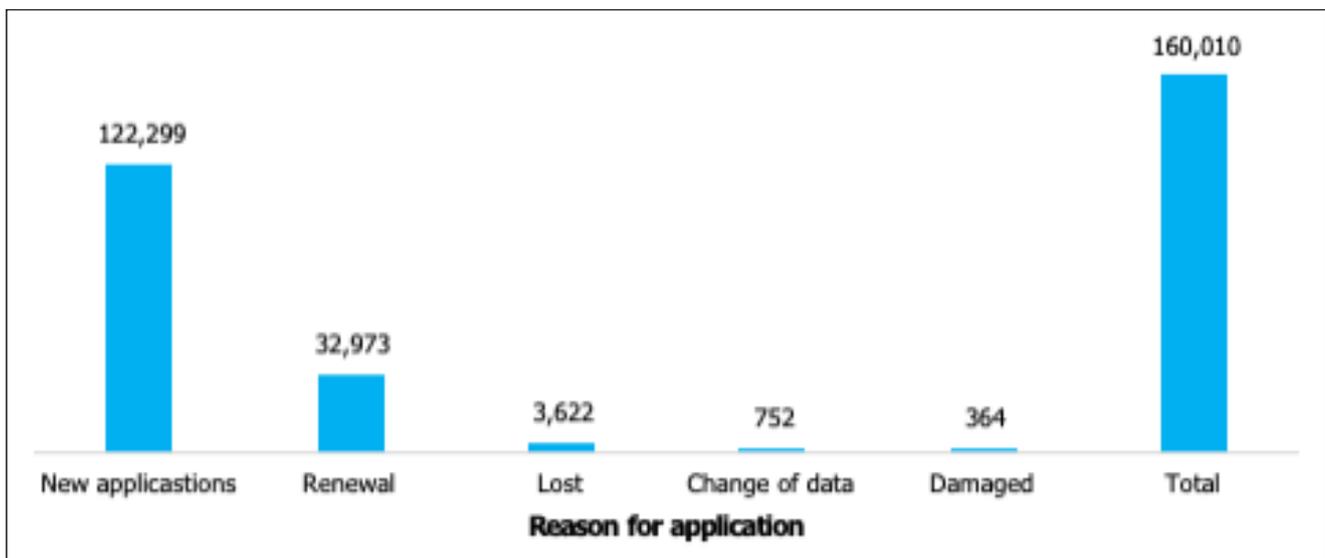
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.3 Travel documents (CTDs and Passports).

3.3.1 Number of passports received by reason.

Figure 3.2, clearly shows the number of passport applications received by reason. Of the total number of passports received, 76.98 percent were new applicants, these were followed by applicants who were renewing (20.13 percent). The applicants who had lost their passports constituted 2.21 percent and 0.22 percent had their passports damaged. The reason for less percentages for lost passports and damaged passports is because there is always an extra fee of UGX 100, 000 on top of UGX 250,000 paid for passports, therefore applicants become vigilant while handling their travel documents especially passports.

Figure 3.2: A graph showing percentage of passport applications received by reason for the FY 2023/24.



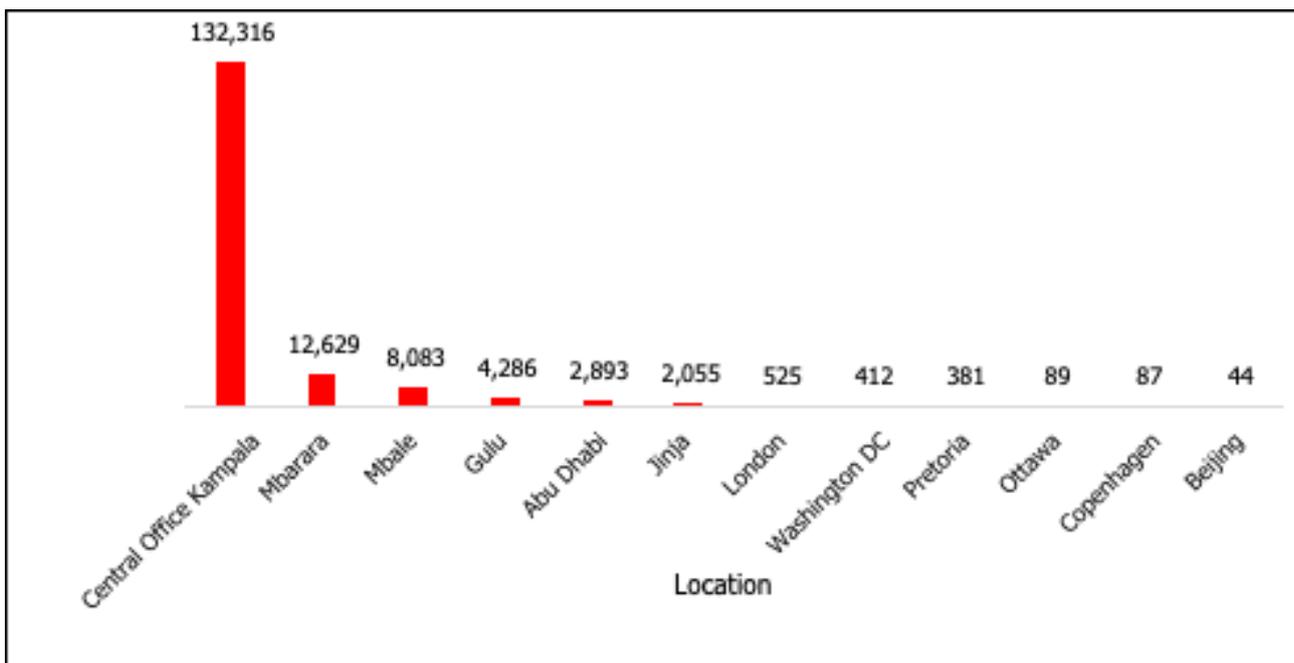
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.3.2 Passport applications received by location.

Figure 3.3 clearly indicates the number of travel document applications received by location. Central Office Kampala had the highest percentage of travel documents applications received (80.78 percent), followed by Mbarara (4.93 percent) and then Gulu (2.62 percent) as shown below, this is presented to help the department in the efficient allocation of its staff.

Beijing had the least percentage (0.03 percent) because the e-passport was enrolled in the year 2023, therefore there is need for the department to create awareness through different platforms about availability of services at different missions so that the Ugandan citizens cans easily access the services.

Figure 3.3: A graph showing percentage of travel documents received by location for the FY 2023/24.



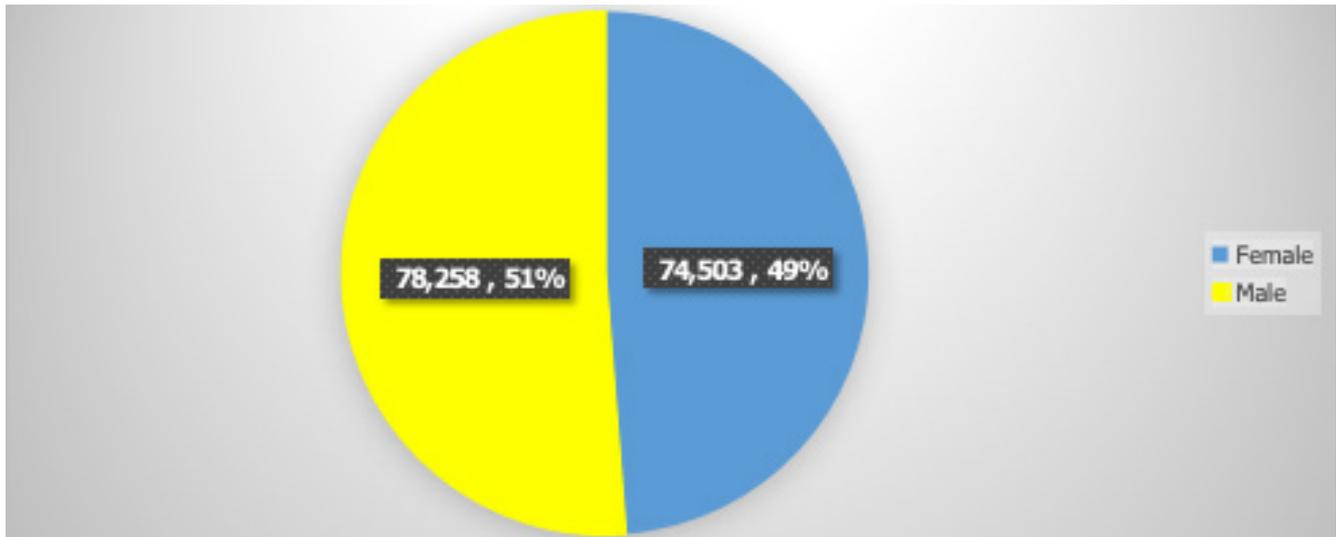
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.3.3 Number of passports issued.

Of the 152,716 passports issued as shown in the figure 3.4 below, 51percent were issued to Males, and this is due to increase in the export labour companies which export male labour to work as Security guards, taxi drivers, chefs and among others, the female attained 49 percent which is slightly less than the males, this is due to female labour which was exported to go and work as maids.

Since it is by law that every Ugandan is legible to acquire a passport, there is need for different government departments to coordinate and minimise issues of child labour, human trafficking in persons for sacrifice and among others. A mechanism needs to be put in place and documented so that labour exportations are for a useful purpose.

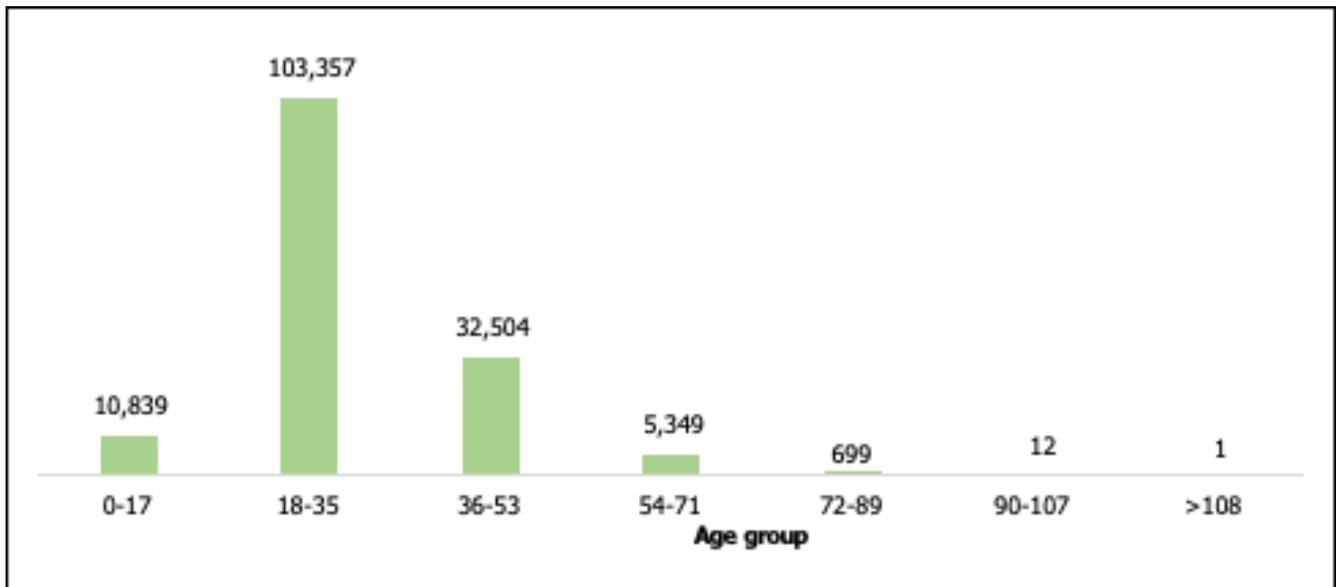
Figure 3.4: Pie chart showing percentage of passports issued by sex for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

The figure 3.5 below shows that most of the passports were issued to age group 18-35 years (67.7percent) and this was followed by 36-53 years (21.3 percent), this was because people in these age groups are the most productive and thus they are always seeking for passports to travel out of the country for work. Most of these applicants apply with the help of labour export companies.

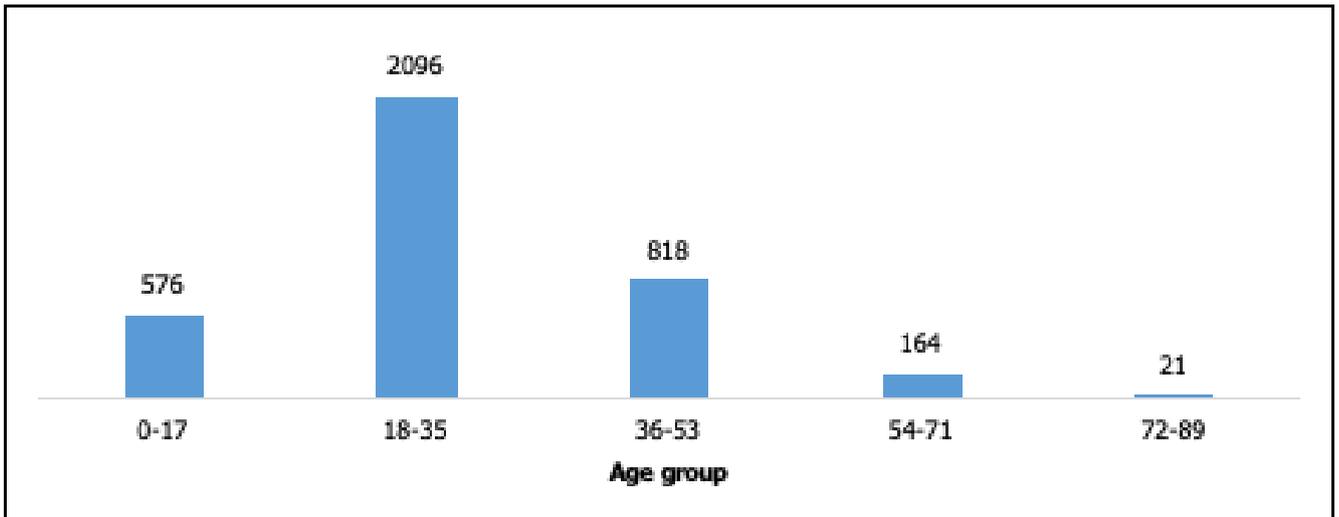
Figure 3.5: A graph showing passports issued by age for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

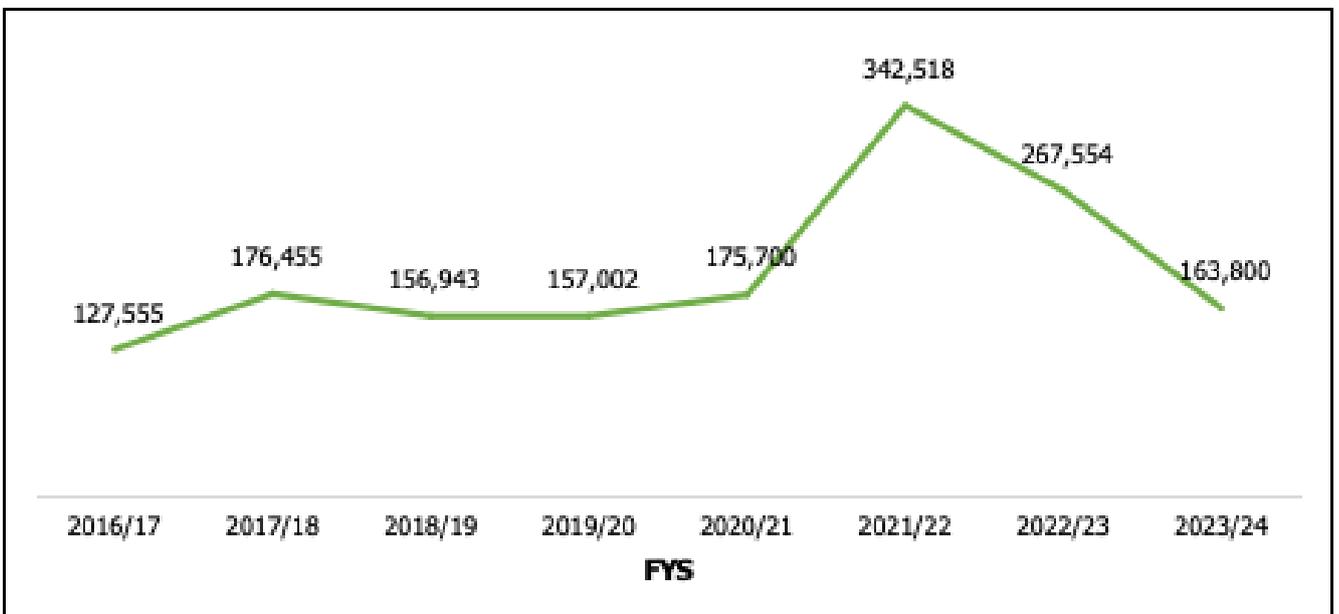
The figure 3.7 clearly indicates that the refugees who were issued with the greatest number of CTDs were of age group 18-35 years (57 percent) followed by those between 36-53 years (22.3 percent) and a few were from 0-17 years (7.1 percent).

Figure 3.6: A graph showing number of CTDs issued by age for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

Figure 3.7: Trend showing number of passports issued for the 8-FYs (2016/17-2023/2024).



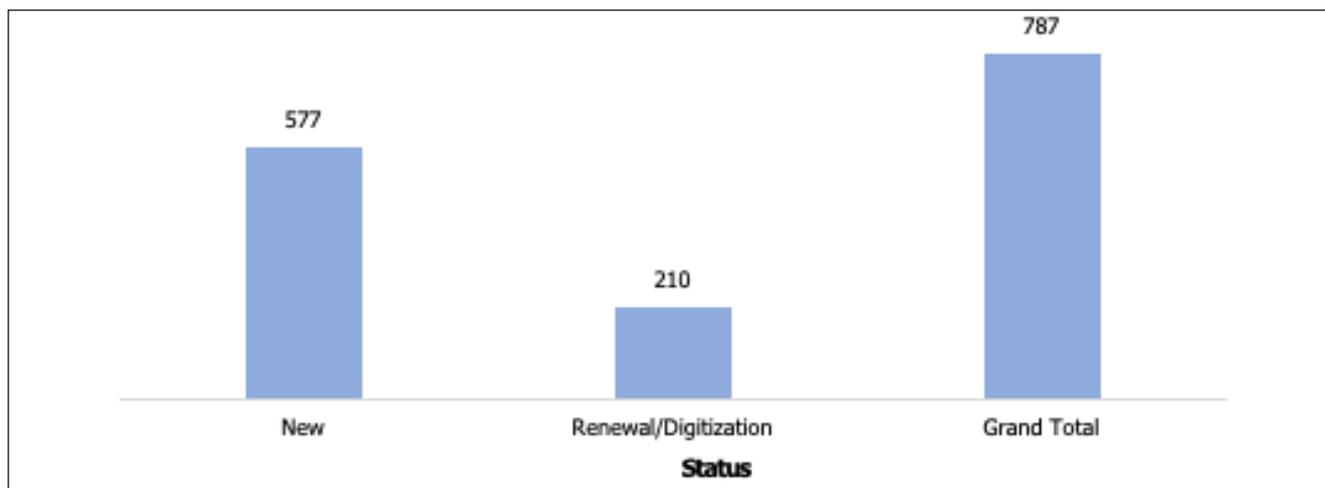
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.4 Certificate of Residence (CR).

3.4.1 Number of CR applications received.

719 CRs were granted in the FY 2023/24 while 247 cancelled due to making incoherent application that were concomitant with lack of requisite documents for compliance notably the scramble for CR before making the mandatory 10 years of continuous legal stay for CR due to long stay category. 68 CR applications were rejected largely on the basis of presenting insufficient social economic and intellectual contribution.

Figure 3.8: Number of CR applications received by status for the FY 2023/24.

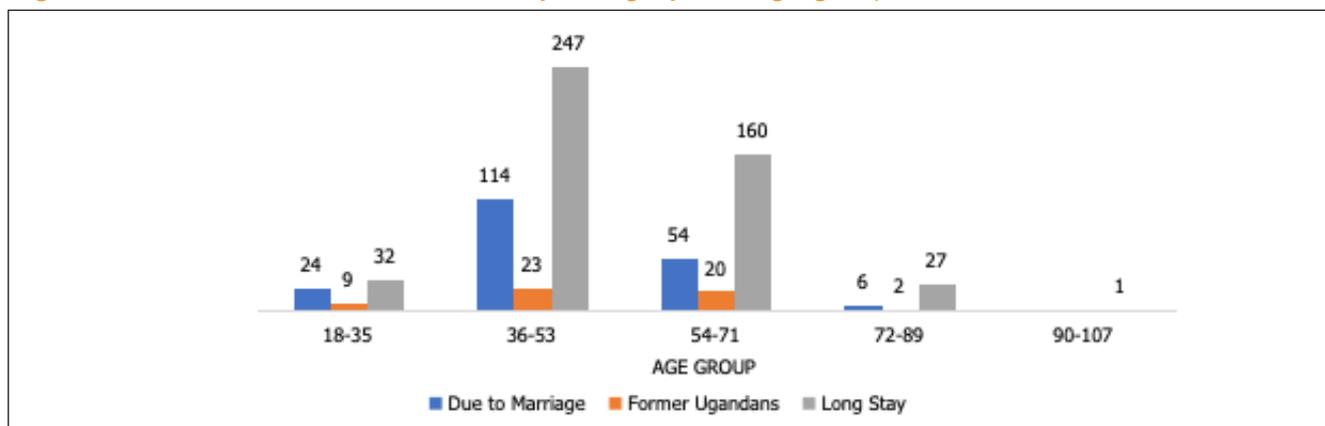


Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.4.2 CRs granted by age and category.

467 (65%) CRs were granted due to long stay. This was the most sought category followed by CR due to marriage 198 (28%). The CRs granted on the basis of being former Ugandans was the least sought with 54 (8%), these dropped further from 69 of FY 2022/23 which confirms the previous assertion that the rational indigenous Ugandan preferred dual citizenship to CR, where 1,438 indigenous Ugandans were granted dual citizenship in the FY 2023/24. 95% of CR recipients belonged to the Age-group between 18-71 years. This was an age category characterized business community and expatriates that that qualified for CR due to long stay and CR due to marriage.

Figure 3.9: Distribution of CRs issued by category and age group for the FY 2023/24.

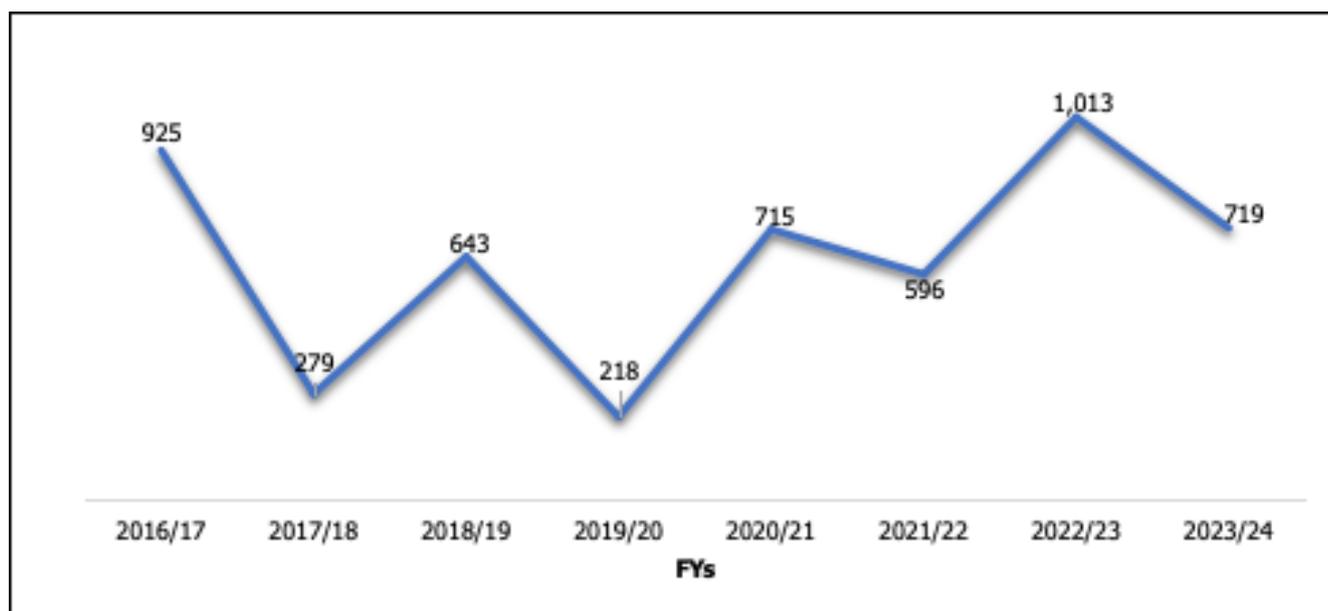


Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.4.3 Trend showing CRs granted over 8-FYs.

The CR distribution portrayed a fluctuating trend over time since the FY 2016/17 with a recovery peak in the FY 2022/23. However, the CRs granted in FY 2023/24 took a recessional curve which was attributed to less sittings of NCIB in Q1 and Q2 FY 2023/24.

Figure 3.10: A trend showing CRs granted for different financial years since FY 2016/17.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.5 Dependant pass (DP).

3.5.1 Number of DP applications received.

7,967 DP applications were received in the FY 2023/24. The interception of people with shares in family business seeking DPs which is contrary to section 59 of immigration laws Cap 313, coupled with sensitization of school going children to seek student passes led to the drop in the DP enrollment trend.

Table 3. 5: Number of DP applications received by status for the FY 2023/24.

Status	
Application status	Applications received
New	7,861
Renewal/Digitization	106
Grand Total	7,967

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.5.2 DPs issued by nationality.

Indians, Americans, Pakistanis, British, and Chinese were major beneficiaries of the DP facility by Nationality. 3,792 DPs were mainly issued to spouses with majority being female and children (37%). Only 6 percent of DPs were issued to relatives and other family members for purposes especially children who had finished school but not working (2%) and extending medical care to relatives and elderly parents who comprised of (4%) belonging to age set between 35-89 years presented in figure 3.6. The demand for DP for spouses and children is growing proportionately with the number of expatriate employees and other resident who move with their families.

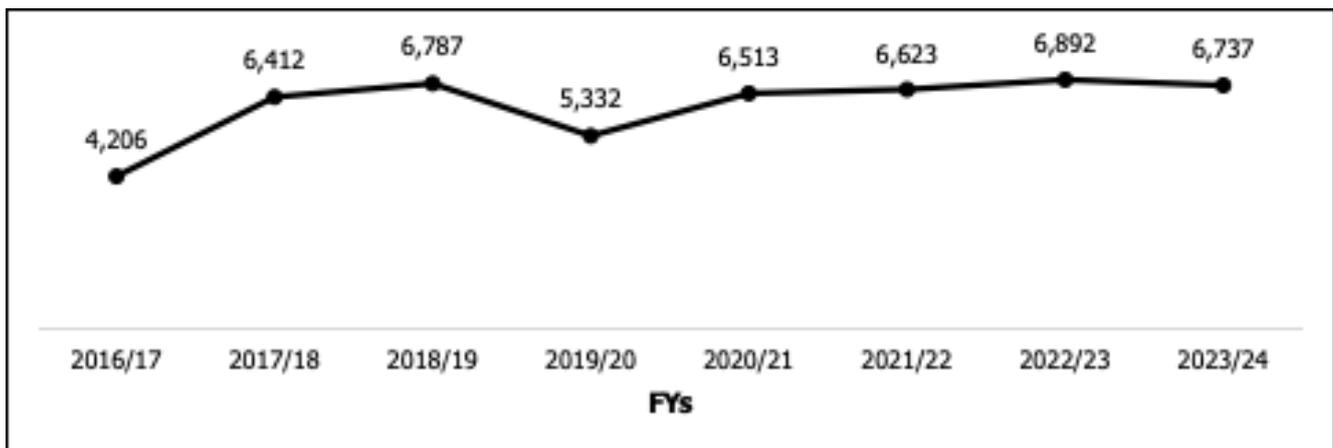
Table 3. 6: Number of DPs issued by Nationality and Category for the FY 2023/24.

Nationality	Category			Grand Total
	Child	Other household members	Spouse	
India	686	224	2,120	3,030
United States	418	8	147	573
Pakistan	148	25	233	406
UK	203	17	77	297
China	56	21	197	274
Kenya	66	30	125	221
Sudan	71	9	37	117
Canada	87	6	21	114
Germany	66	3	40	109
Others	730	71	795	1,596
Grand Total	2,531	414	3,792	6,737

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report FY 2023/24.

3.5.3: Trend showing DPs issued over 8-FYs.

Figure 3.11: A trend showing DPs issued for different financial years since FY 2016/17.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.6. Work permits/Entry Permits (EPS).

3.6.1 EP applications received by category.

In the FY 2023/24, a total of 12,970 EPs were issued out of 15,046 applications received in the e-immigration system seeking to acquire work permits under different classes. 153 EPs were rejected due to possession of inadequate skills or skills readily available in the country, low levels of investment and submission of forged documents. 2,462 got cancelled by the applicants mainly as a result of termination of the contract.

Table 3. 7: Number of Eps applications received by status and category for the FY 2023/24.

Application status	Application Status					
	Approved	Cancelled	Issued	Deferred	Rejected	Received
Class A - Diplomatic service	294	31	268	47	-	294
Class A - Official service	1036	82	960	387	-	992
Class A2 - Government contractors	611	58	316	317	-	405
Class B1 - Agriculture	26	5	14	33	-	18
Class B2 - Investment in agriculture	7	1	-	42	-	16
Class C1 - Mining	3	10	4	5	-	2
Class C2 - Mining (Gold, Copper, Iron)	1	2	-	9	-	7
Class D - Business and trade	2,980	267	1,528	3,171	33	1,847
Class E - Manufacturing	499	162	249	967	3	386
Class F - Professionals	23	11	14	48		23
Class G1 - Missionaries & NGO Worker	2,763	220	1,435	1,986	35	1,626
Class G2 - Expatriate employees	16,093	1,309	8,679	9,286	134	9,364
Class H - Ordinary residents	48	31	21	95	2	66
Grand Total	24,384	2,189	13,488	16,393	207	15,046

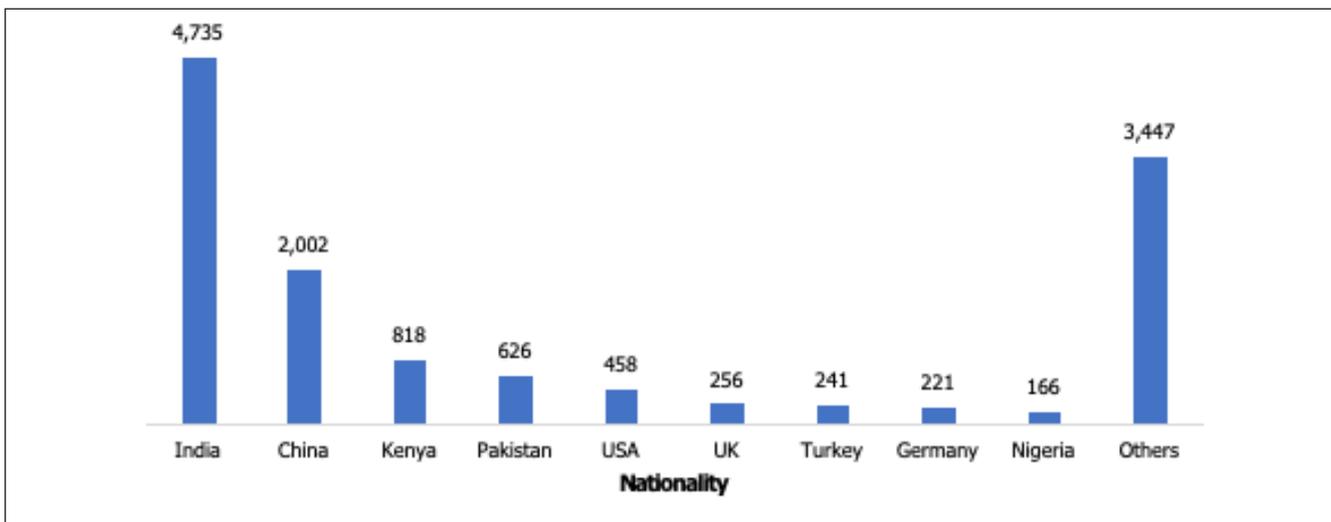
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.6.2 EPs issued by Nationality.

India was the leading beneficiary of Entry Permits followed by, China, Kenya and Pakistan. China on the other hand surpassed India in investment in the manufacturing sector measured by the 125 works permits categorized under EP-E for manufacturers. Uganda continued to facilitate business, diplomacy and Missionary services from the EAC member states with EPs in compliance with the **EAC Common Market Protocols**.

EPs for investors in Manufacturing and Agro-processing sector declined from 278 of previous financial year to 263 in the year under review. This followed recommendations to cancel and seek business class after establishing through visitation that some of the applicants were not into manufacturing. EP-G2 declined by 190 compared to FY 2022/23, due to constant call on companies to employ qualified Ugandans.

Figure 3.12: Presentation of EPs distributed by Nationality for the FY 2023/24.



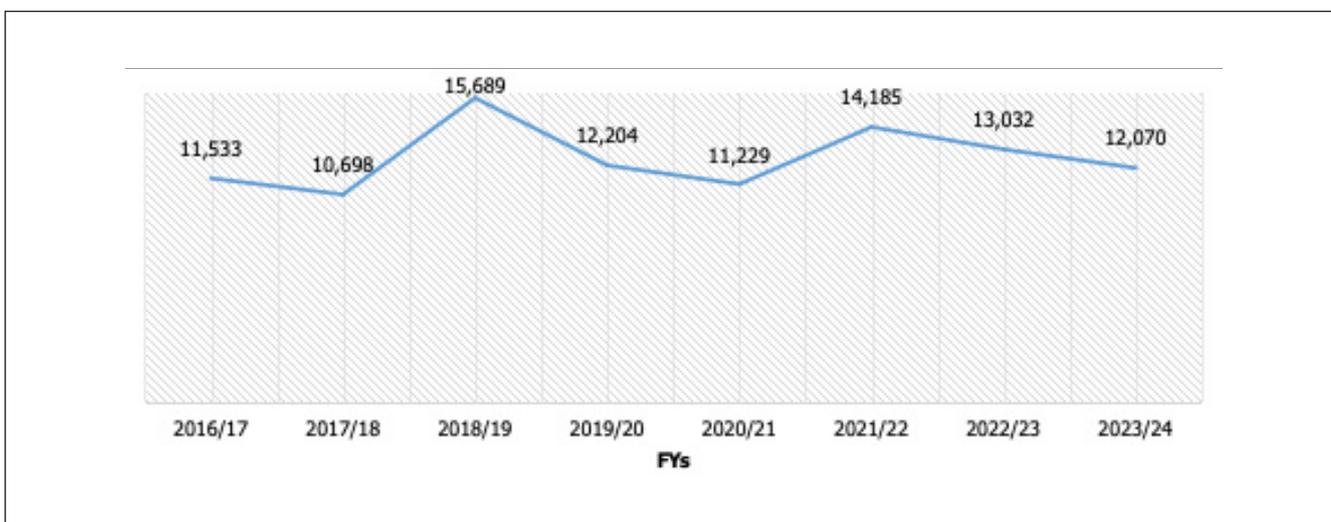
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.6.3 Trend showing EPs issued for over 8-FYs.

In the FY 2023/24, a total of 12,970 EPs were issued out of 15,040 applications received in the e-immigration system seeking to acquire work permits under different classes.

The number of Entry permits issued reduced by 2,070 cases compared to the supply in the FY 2022/23 demonstrating downward trend.

Figure 3.13: The trend of EPs Issued over a period of 8 FYs since 2016/17.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.7. Pupil/Student passes (PSPs).

3.7.1. PSPs applications received by status.

The trend of student pass application has grown over time with the latest being 13,728 PSPs issued to foreign students in the FY 2023/24. These increased by 942 foreign students compared to the previous FY. The deliberate commitment to public sensitization on student pass enrolment through social media, print media and physical engagement with schools explains an increasing trend in student pass compliance.

Table 3. 8: Pupil/Student pass applications received by status and category for the FY 2023/24.

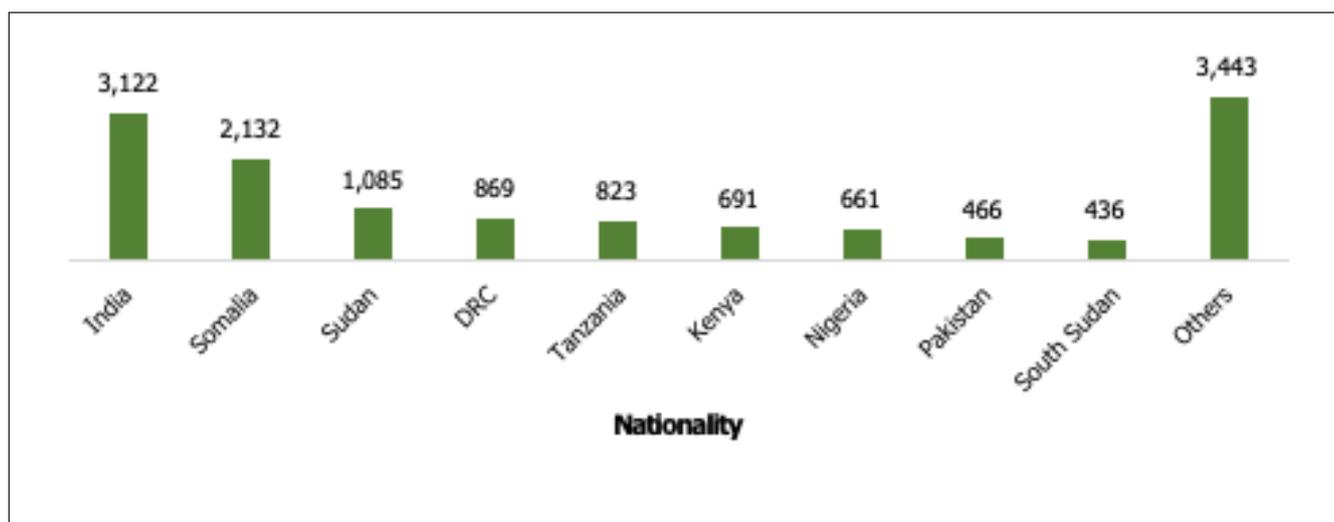
Application status	1 year	3 months	6 months	Grand Total
Approved	14,412	82	953	15,447
Cancelled	257	7	20	284
Issued	12,822	65	841	13,728
Deferred	4508	21	263	4,792
Rejected	81	-	7	88
Applications received	14,472	81	903	15,456

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.7.2 PSPs issued by nationality.

Students from India, Somalia, Sudan and DRC constituted highest on demand for education services in Uganda. Apart from Indians whose parents are economic migrants in Uganda, the students from Sudanese, Somalis and Congolese had a common characteristic of war in the origin countries as push factor to Uganda. Some of these needed English language proficiencies in preparation for 3rd country refugee resettlement programs.

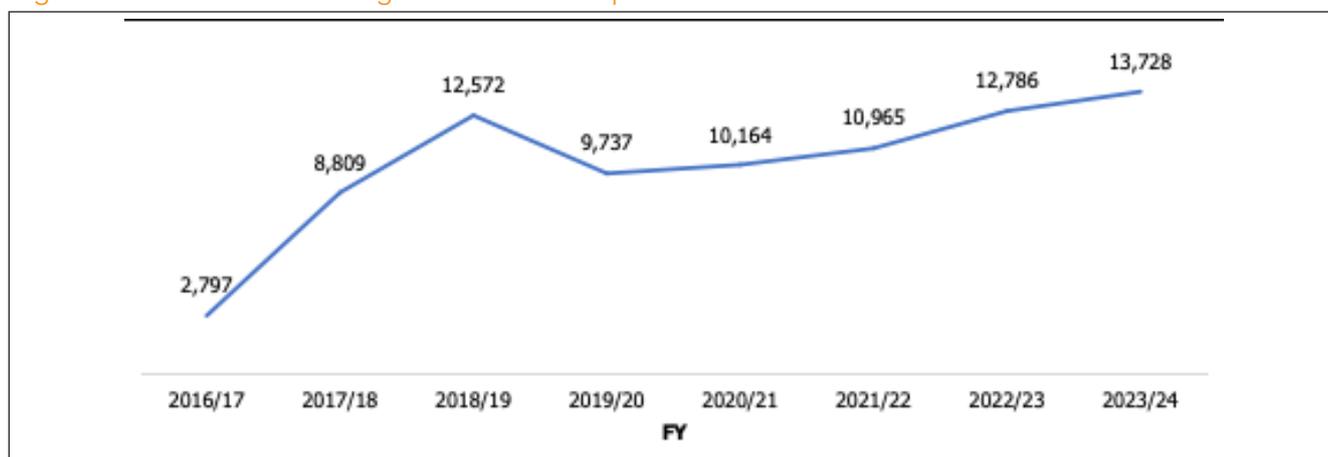
Figure 3.14: Distribution of PSPs by Nationality for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.7.3 Trend on Pupil/Student passes issued for 8 FYs.

Figure 3.15: A trend showing issued student passes over 8 FYs.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.8. Visas.

3.8.1 Number of visas issued

Tourism was the main purpose of visit with a total of 260,362 informed by a total of EATV and ordinary tourist visa.

There have been global and regional changing dynamics in the visa regimes that have had direct effect in the visa projections in Uganda.

Table 3. 9: Number of Visas issued by Category for the FY 2023/24.

Category	Number
East Africa Tourist Visa	13,917
Multiple-Entry	1,637
Transit	2,317
Uganda Ordinary/Tourist Visa	246,445
Visa for Diplomatic and Official Passport Holders	2,221
Grand Total	266,537

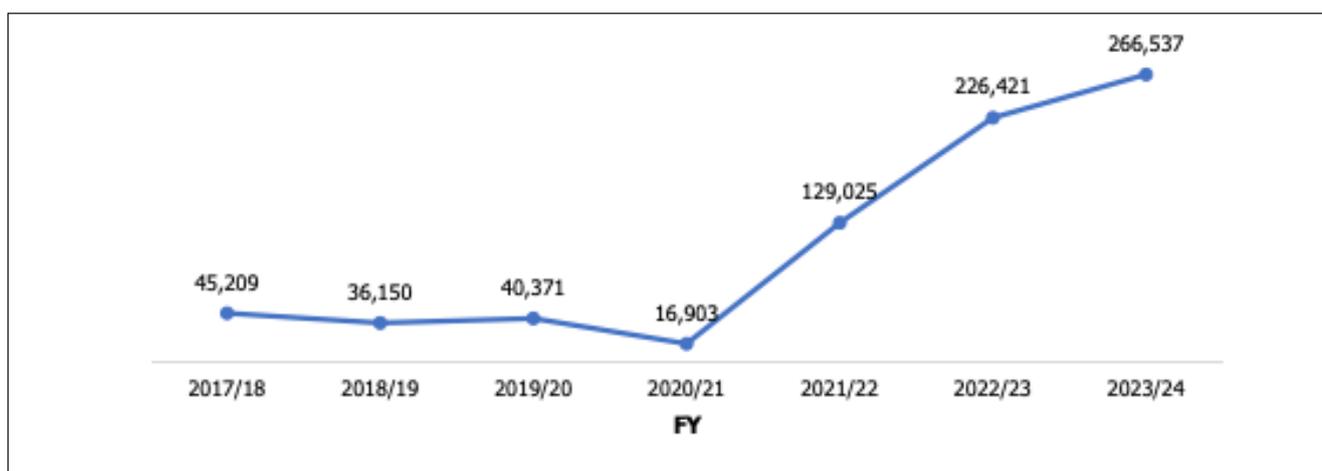
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.8.2 Trend of Visas issued.

A total of 266,537 visas were issued in the FY 2023/24. The demand for visas increased by 40,116 cases, maintaining stable growing trend supported by;

1. The multiple International conferences notably; Non-Aligned Movement, G77 + China 3rd South Summit, Common Wealth Speakers and Presiding officers' conference.
2. Opening up of new routes with direct flights to India, Nigeria, DRC and UAE in addition to Somali saw improved travels from the mentioned countries.
3. Peace and stability in the country was an avenue for tourism boost.

Figure 3.16: Trend of Visas issued since the FY 2017/18.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.9. Entry/Exit travelers.

The total border travels stood at 5,009,630 in the FY 2023/24 that accounts for Arrivals: 2,758,528 and Departure: 2,251,102 facilitated at points of entry.

The number of travelers significantly improved compared to those recorded in the previous FY2022/23 by 1,021,397. Many factors explain the upward shift in the travel statistics such as;

- a). Waiver of visas for Democratic Republic of Congo
- b). Civil war in Sudan coupled with terror insurgencies in DRC and Somali were the key push factors forcing high influx of protracted asylum seekers.
- c). High coverage of automated border management systems enabled data capture.
- d). Improvement in hospitality fraternity in terms of infrastructure and customer service under explore Uganda.
- e). Conducive business and investment environment which is an incentive for business tourism in industry, Oil and gas sector.
- f). Improved international relations through JPC, JMC, BLMA that enables regular movement for labour migration and tourism.

Table 3.10: Travelers by Entry/Exit point and entry status for the FY 20023/24.

Border	Entry status		Total
	Arrivals	Departures	
Entebbe	1,281,376	836,493	2,117,869
Katuna	308,927	261,849	570,776
Busia	218,712	221,716	440,428
Malaba OSBP	234,573	90,977	325,550
Elegu	128,071	155,105	283,176
Wansereko	142,543	136,428	278,971
Cyanika	113,797	129,812	243,609
Mpondwe	81,619	115,179	196,798
Mirama Hills	63,883	63,313	127,196
Lwakhakha	20,770	73,368	94,138
Mutukula	45,490	48,325	93,815
kamwezi	38,121	29,880	68,001
Vurra	12,038	17,466	29,504
Goli	12,390	12,459	24,849
Kizinga	13,026	11,347	24,373
Ntoroko	5,788	7,400	13,188
Others	37,404	39,985	77,389
Total	2,758,528	2,251,102	5,009,630

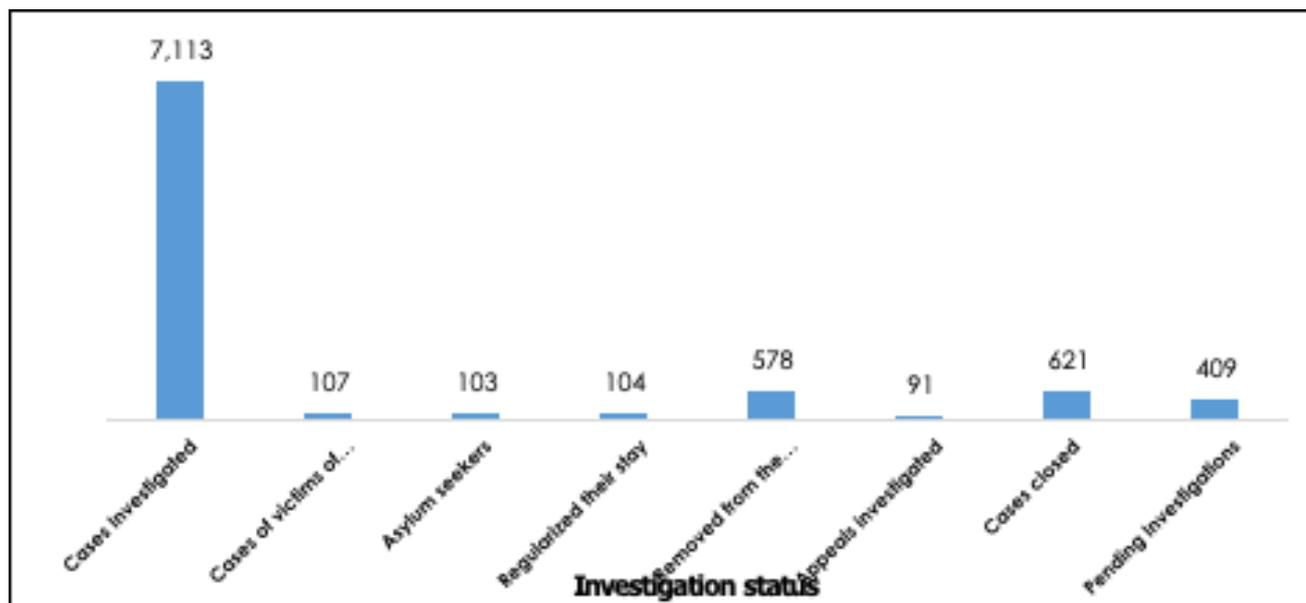
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.10 Enforcement, compliance and removal of illegal immigrants.

7,113 immigrants were investigated including 107 cases of victims of trafficking in persons and 103 asylum seekers were handed over to the OPM's office, 104 regularized their stay, 578 suspects were removed from the Country, 91 Appeal cases were investigated and processed for the

Minister; 621 files were closed and for the remaining files, the information was verified and it was established that the immigration facilities they had were valid and 409 are pending Investigations.

Figure 3.17: Number of cases investigated by status for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.11 Number of cases prosecuted.

202 suspects were arraigned before court and 155 were convicted and fined. They paid the fines. 39 cases are still before Court. 6 cases of trafficking in persons were recalled by the DPP as they are not strictly immigration. 2 cases were discontinued on account of subjects being asylum seekers and were handed over to OPMs office. 1 case suspect was mentally unstable-the case was handled administratively.

Table 3.11: Cases prosecuted by status in the FY 2023/24.

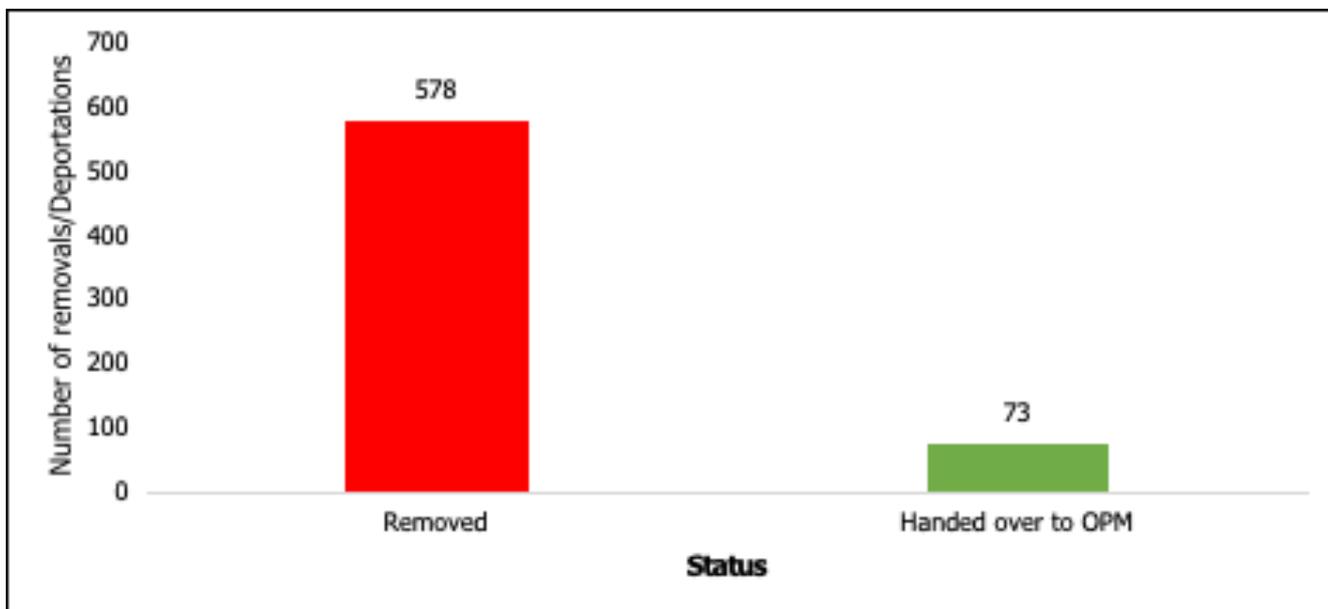
Prosecution Status	Number
Arraigned before court	202
Convicted and fined	155
Cases still in court	39
Recalled	6
Discontinued	2
Handled administratively	1

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

3.12 Removal/Deportation Report.

A total of 578 suspects were removed from the Country. 73 cases of asylum seekers were taken to OPMs office. The number of suspects removed depends those able to avail tickets for their removal. This against the background that payment for security bond that used to cater for a one-way ticket for such suspects was halted and the Repatriation Agreement to address this matter is yet to be enforced. Some of the removals who were victims of trafficking in persons were repatriated back their home Countries.

Figure 3.18: Number of removals/deportations for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control. Annual Performance Report for the FY 2023/24.

Chapter 4: Directorate Of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)

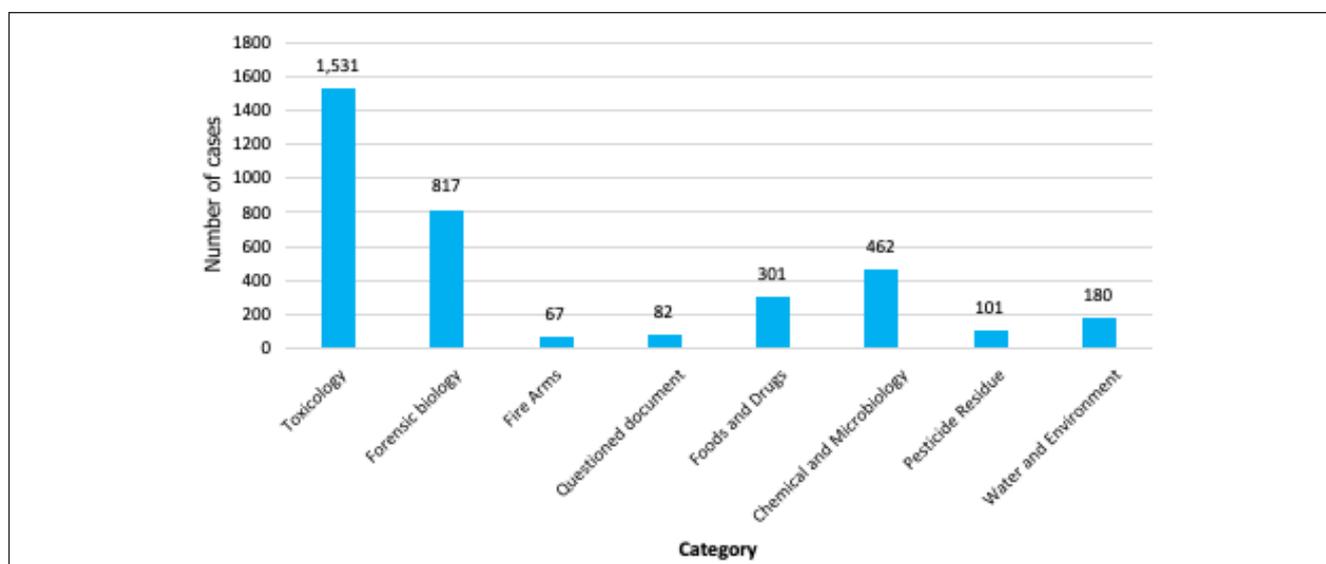
4.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL). The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include Category and among others.

4.2 Number of Cases reported.

Figure 3.1 below shows cases reported for each division for the FY 2023/24, most cases reported were for Toxicology which attained (1,531) then followed by (817) for Forensic Biology/DNA, (462) for Chemical and Microbiology, (301) for Food and Drugs, (180) for Water and Environment, (101) for Pesticide Residue, (82) for Questioned Documents for and (67) Fire Arms and Tool Marks.

Figure 4. 1: Number of cases reported for the FY 2023/24.



Source: Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory Annual performance report, FY 2023/24.

4.3 Case Backlog.

Table 4. 1: Number of case Backlog for the FY 2023/24.

Divisions	Financial years (FYs)			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Toxicology	1264	1006	837	364
Forensic Biology	786	616	597	916
Fire Arms	16	14	5	19
Questioned Documents	105	158	150	157
Food and Drugs	78	113	74	37
Chemical and Microbiology	68	73	100	106
Pesticide Residue	0	23	10	41
Water and Environment	0	0	0	0
Total	2,317	2,003	1,773	1,640

Source: Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory Annual performance report, FY 2023/24.

4.3.1 Percentage Case Backlog.

Table 1. clearly shows the status of cases and the percentage backlog. The total case backlog in FY 2019/20 was 2,099 cases which constituted 39.9%, In the FY 2020/2021 backlog was 2,317 cases which constituted 38.0%, for the FY 2021/2022 the backlog was 2,003 which constituted 40.1%, for FY 2022/2023 the backlog was 1,773 which constituted 68.1%, and for FY 2023/2024 the backlog was 1,640 which constituted 70.5%.

Table 4. 2: Percentage Case backlog by Divisions for the FYs 2021/22-2023/24.

Divisions	Financial Years (FYs)		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Fire Arms and Tool Marks	14	5	19
Questioned Documents	158	150	157
Forensic Biology/DNA	616	597	916
Toxicology	1,006	837	364
Water and Environment	0	0	0
Chemical and Microbiology	73	100	106
Food and Drugs	113	74	37
Pesticide Residue	23	10	41
Total	2,003	1,773	1,640
Percentage case backlog (%)	40.10	68.10	70.50

Source: Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory Annual performance report, FY 2023/24. (Refer to Annex 4).

Table 4. 3: Case status by Nature of Case for the FYs 2020/21-2023/24.

FY	Nature of cases	Status on cases			% of backlog
		Cases Received	Cases reported	Case backlog	
2020/21	Police cases	2,245	3,220	2,317	10.40%
	General cases	636	636	-	
	Total	2,881	3,856	2,317	
2021/22	Police cases	2,245	2,559	2,003	40.10%
	General cases	758	758	-	
	Total	3,003	3,317	2,003	
2022/23	Police cases	1,981	2,332	1,652	68.10%
	General cases	1,001	880	121	
	Total	2982	3,212	1,773	
2023/24	Police cases	2,083	2,273	1,462	70.5%
	General cases	1,325	1,268	178	
	Total	3,408	3,541	1,640	

Source: Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory Annual performance report, FY 2023/24.

Chapter 5: Government Security Office (GSO)

5.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Government Security Office (GSO). The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include Category, application status and among others.

5.2 Number of commercial explosives Blaster's Permits applications.

In the year 2024, the number of applications were 103, of which 91 were issued and 12 were rejected. Of the received applications, 18 were new cases while 85 were for renewal.

Of the 91 issued permits in the CY 2024, there was a 7.6 percentage increase in the number of permits issued compared to the previous CY 2023.

Table 5. 1: Number of commercial explosives Blaster's Permits applications categorized by nature of application.

FY	Nature of application	Application status		
		Received	Issued	Rejected
2021	New	2	2	-
	Renewal	78	78	-
	Total	80	80	-
2022	New	12	8	4
	Renewal	85	80	5
	Total	97	88	9
2023	New	18	8	10
	Renewal	77	76	1
	Total	95	84	11
2024	New	18	6	12
	Renewed	85	85	-
	Total	103	91	12

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, CY 2024.

5.3 Number of commercial explosives license applications.

In the year 2024, the number of applications were 140, of which 131 were issued and 9 were rejected. Of the received applications, 22 were new cases while 118 were for renewal.

Of the 131 issued permits in the CY 2024, there was a 9.2 percentage increase in the number of permits issued compared to the previous CY 2023.

Table 5. 2: Number of commercial explosives license applications categorized by nature of application for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Nature of application	Application status		
		Received	Issued	Rejected
2021	New	7	7	-
	Renewal	91	89	2
	Total	98	96	2

2022	New	13	11	2
	Renewal	102	100	2
	Total	115	111	4
2023	New	08	8	-
	Renewal	112	111	1
	Total	120	119	1
2024	New	22	15	7
	Renewal	118	116	2
Total		140	131	9

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, CY 2024.

Most of the commercial explosive permit issued in the year 2024 were for transfer (750), then Blasting (500), Export (178) and in transit (176). The least number of explosive permits issued were for Import

5.4 Number of commercial explosives permit revoked.

Table 5. 3: Number of commercial explosives permits issued categorized by type for the years 2021-2024.

Type of permit	Calendar Years (CYs)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Blasting	325	420	615	500
Blaster	80	88	84	91
Import	54	43	41	63
Export	63	124	109	178
Transfer	614	720	698	750
In transit	128	153	146	176
Total	1,264	1,540	1,694	1,758

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, CY 2024.

In the year 2024, of the total number of licenses issued, the highest number of commercial explosive licenses were issued to the magazine (131) then dealer (10).

Table 5. 4: Number of Commercial explosives licenses issued categorized by type for the years 2021-2024.

Calendar Year	Type			Total
	Dealer	Manufacturer	Magazine	
2021	6	-	96	102
2022	8	-	111	119
2023	9	-	119	128
2024	10	-	131	141

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, CY 2024.

5.5 Number of commercial explosives permit revoked.

In the year 2024, 25 commercial explosive permits were revoked, of which 11 permits were due to prevailing security status, then 9 permits for incidence of accidents by permit holders and only 5 were for failure to observe SOPs.

Table 5. 5: Number of commercial explosives permit revoked disaggregated by reason for the revocation for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Reason for revocation			Total
	Prevailing Security Status	Failure to observe SOPs	Incidence of accidents by permit holder	
2021	2	3	10	15
2022	08	9	16	33
2023	13	7	15	35
2024	11	5	9	25

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

In the year 2024, the commercial explosive licenses revoked were 9, of which all the 9 licenses were for failure to observe SOPs.

Table 5. 6: Number of commercial explosives licenses revoked disaggregated by reason for the revocation for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Reason for revocation			Total
	Prevailing security status	Failure to observe SOPs	Incidence of accidents by the licensee	
2021	2	08	-	10
2022	2	13	-	15
2023	-	11	-	11
2024	-	9	-	9

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.6 Number of companies involved in commercial explosives sector.

In the year 2024, the number of companies involved in commercial explosives were 131, Of which 106 were foreign companies while 25 were local or indigenous companies.

Table 5. 7: Number of companies involved in commercial explosives sector in the register as at end of year disaggregated by nationality for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Category of a company		Total
	Local/indigenous	Foreign	
2021	18	78	96
2022	21	90	111
2023	21	98	119
2024	25	106	131

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.7 Number of individuals involved in commercial explosives sector.

In the year 2024, the number of individuals involved in commercial explosives were 57, Of which 15 were foreigners while 42 were locals or indigenous individuals.

Table 5. 8: Number of Individuals involved in commercial explosives sector in the register as at end of year disaggregated by nationality for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Category of a company		Total
	Local/indigenous	Foreign	
2021	68	12	80
2022	74	14	88
2023	74	10	84
2024	42	15	57

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.8 Number of Permit applications rejected

In the year 2024, the number of permit applications rejected were 39, Of which 13 had been rejected due to Inappropriate timing of the request, 11 for Prevailing security status, 7 were for unsatisfactory proposed methods of blasting, 6 for Inappropriate status of the storage facility and only 2 for Failure to pass security vetting.

Table 5. 9: Number of Permit applications rejected disaggregated by reason for rejection for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Reason for rejection					Total
	Prevailing security status	Unsatisfactory proposed methods of blasting	Failure to pass security vetting	Inappropriate timing of the request	Inappropriate status of the storage facility	
2021	25	04	5	19	02	55
2022	13	10	1	5	0	29
2023	16	7	3	11	4	41
2024	11	7	2	13	6	39

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.9 Number of license applications rejected.

In the year 2024, the number of licenses applications rejected were 4, Of which 2 had been rejected due to Inappropriate magazine design and 2 for Inappropriate status of the storage facility.

Table 5. 10: Number of license applications rejected disaggregated by reason for rejection for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Reason for rejection				Total
	Failure to observe terms and conditions of the license	Inappropriate magazine design	Failure to pass security vetting	Inappropriate status of the storage facility	
2020	3	-	-	3	6
2021	-	-	1	-	1
2022	2	1	-	2	5
2023	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	2	-	2	4

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.10 Turnaround time/ average time taken to issue a permit.

In the FY 2024, the turnaround time to issue a permit was 3 days for blasting, 2 weeks for Blaster, 1 week for the ones of import, 3 days for the export and 3 days for transfer and 3 days for in transit.

Table 5. 11: Turnaround time/ average time taken to issue a permit categorized by type of permit for the years 2021-2024.

FY	Type of a permit/period					
	Blasting (Days)	Blaster (Weeks)	Import (Weeks)	Export (Days)	Transfer (Days)	In transit (Days)
2020	3	2	1	3	3	3
2021	3	2	1	3	3	3
2022	3	2	1	3	3	3
2023	3	2	1	3	3	3
2024	3	2	1	3	3	3

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.11 Turnaround time/ average time taken to issue a license.

In the FY 2024, the turnaround time to issue a license was 1month for Dealers and Magazines.

Table 5. 12: Turnaround time/ average time taken to issue a license categorized by type of license for the years 2021-2024.

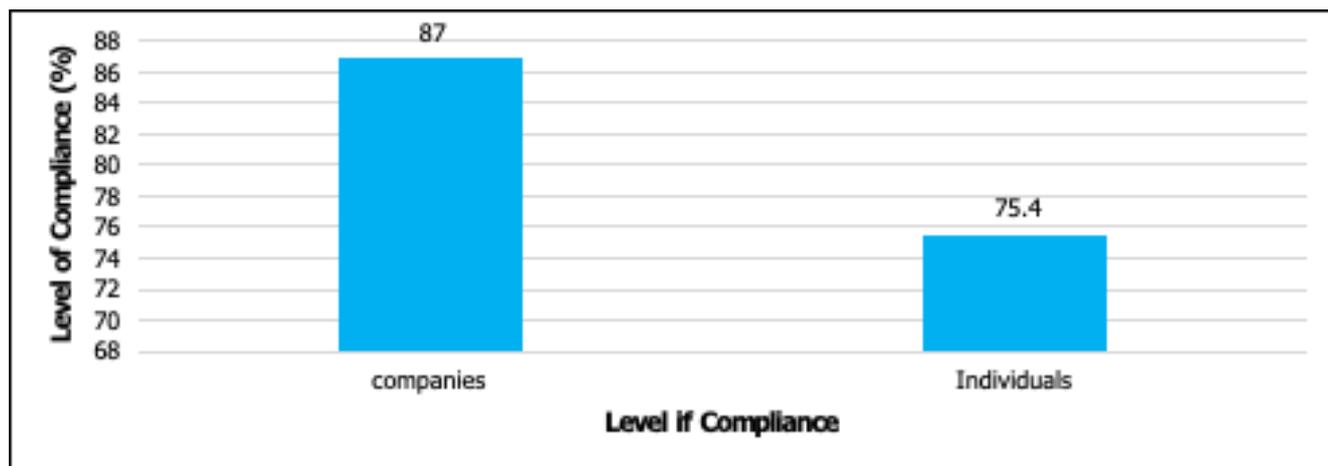
FY	Type of license/period	
	Dealer (months)	Magazine (months)
2020	1	1
2021	1	1
2022	1	1
2023	1	1
2024	1	1

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.12 Level of compliance of commercial explosives dealers/users to the Regulatory framework disaggregated

In the year 2024, Level of compliance of commercial explosives dealers/users to the Regulatory framework for companies was 87 percent, while for individuals, it was 75.4 percent.

Figure 5.1: Level of compliance of commercial explosives dealers/users to the Regulatory framework disaggregated by nature of dealers/users for the year 2024.



Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.13 Number of Incidence commercial explosives accidents.

In the year 2024, there were 12 incidences of damage of property due to incidence of the commercial explosives.

Table 5. 13: Number of Incidence commercial explosives accidents categorized by nature of accident for the years 2021-24.

Year	Nature of accident	
	Damage to property	Injury/death of persons
2020	5	-
2021	5	1
2022	13	-
2023	9	-
2024	12	-

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

5.14 Number of incidence crimes committed using commercial explosives by nature of crime.

In the year 2024, there were 3 incidence crimes committed using commercial explosives, of which 2 were due to illegal usage and 1 due to illegal transportation.

Table 5. 14: Number of incidence crimes committed using commercial explosives by nature of crime for the years 2021-24.

Year	Nature of crime				Total
	Illegal Trade	Illegal Transportation	Illegal usage	Acts of Terrorism	
2021	6	-	-	-	6
2022	-	3	2	2	7
2023	-	4	2	-	6
2024	-	1	2	-	3

Source: Government Security Office Annual Performance report, FY 2023/24.

Chapter 6: Directorate of Community Service (DCS)

6.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Directorate of Community Service (DCS). The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include Category, Region and among others.

6.2 Number of Community Service Orders Managed.

From Table 6.1, the highest number of community service orders managed were in the FY 2023/24 were registered in Kampala Extra (3,687), then Central (2,244). The least number of community service orders were registered from Busoga (1,185).

Table 6.1: Number of Community Service Orders Managed for the FYs 2021/22-2023/24.

Region	Financial Years (FYs)		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern	1,465	1,661	1,641
Central	3,870	2,244	2,244
Northern	1,086	1,416	1,591
Western	1,475	1,278	1,627
Kampala Extra	5,193	4,734	3,687
West Nile	1,232	895	1,477
Rwenzori	722	785	1,141
Busoga	1,563	1,582	1,185
Total	16,606	14,595	14,593

Source: Directorate of Community Service Annual Performance report FY 2023/24. (Refer to annex 5).

6.3 Proportion of Community Service Orders Re-Integrated.

From Table 6.1, the highest number of community service orders reintegrated in the FY 2023/24 were registered in Kampala Extra (99), then Central (74). The least number of community service orders were registered from Busoga (72).

Table 6.2: Proportion (%) of Community Service Orders Re-integrated for the FYs 2021/22-2023/24.

Region	Financial Years (FYs)		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern	66.1	107	78
Central	69	106	74
Northern	55.9	95	91
Western	69.6	140	101
Kampala Extra	75.7	70	99
West Nile	83.7	115	83
Rwenzori	89	85	68
Busoga	76.9	107	72
Total (%)	73.2	95	87

Source: Directorate of Community Service Annual Performance report FY 2023/24. (Refer to annex 6).

6.4 Rate of Offender Abscondments.

From Table 6.1, the highest number of **offenders abscondments** in the FY 2023/24 were registered in Kampala Extra (1.78), Northern region (1.22), then Central (1). The least number of **offenders abscondments** were registered from Western region (0.42).

Table 6.3: Rate of offenders abscondments by region for the FYs 2021/22 to 2023/24.

Region	Financial Years (FYs)		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern	0.5	1.50	0.58
Central	0.2	1.74	1
Northern	0.27	1.98	1.22
Western	0.36	2.07	0.42
Kampala Extra	1	3.27	1.78
West Nile	0.16	0.45	0.58
Rwenzori	0.18	1.05	0.38
Busoga	0.2	1.29	0.86
Total (%)	2.87	29.7	2.6

Source: Directorate of Community Service Annual Performance report FY 2023/24. (refer to annex 7).

Chapter 7: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau (NGO-Bureau)

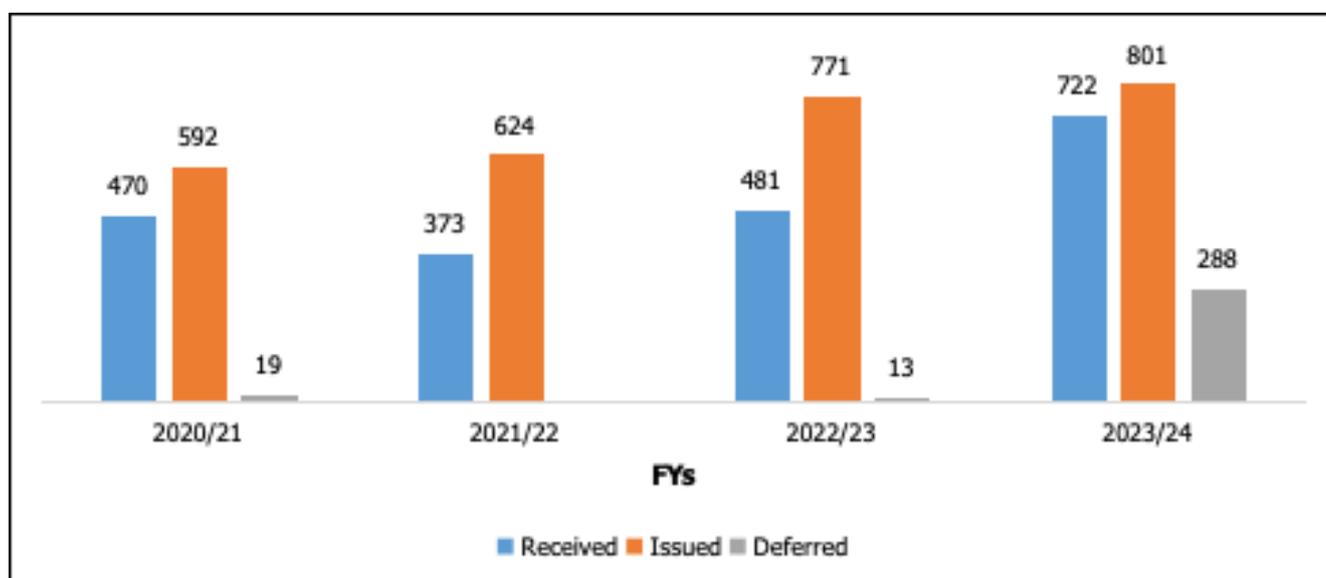
7.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau (NGO-Bureau). The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include Category, status and among others.

7.2 Number of NGO certificate applications processed.

The table shows that NGO starting procedure for processing certificates in the financial year 2023/24 where 772 certificate applications received, out of which, 801 certificates were issued against 288 that were deferred. For each financial year recorded, the NGO certificate applications issued are greater than those received (Only number of new applications are registered to have both certificates & permits issued yet renewal/ review/ replacement applications may also require both certificates & permits issued).

Figure 7.1: Number of NGO certificates processed from 2020/21-2023/24.



Source: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau Annual performance report FY 2023/24.

7.3 Number of NGO permit applications processed.

The FY 2023/24 registered the highest permits applications received compared to the other financial years. Out of the 1430 applications received in 2023/24, 722 were new applications, 674 were renewal applications, 27 were review applications, and 7 were replacement applications, in the same year 1083 applications were issued alongside the 399 deferred applications.

Table 7.1 Number of NGO permits applications processed for the FYs 2021/22-2023/24.

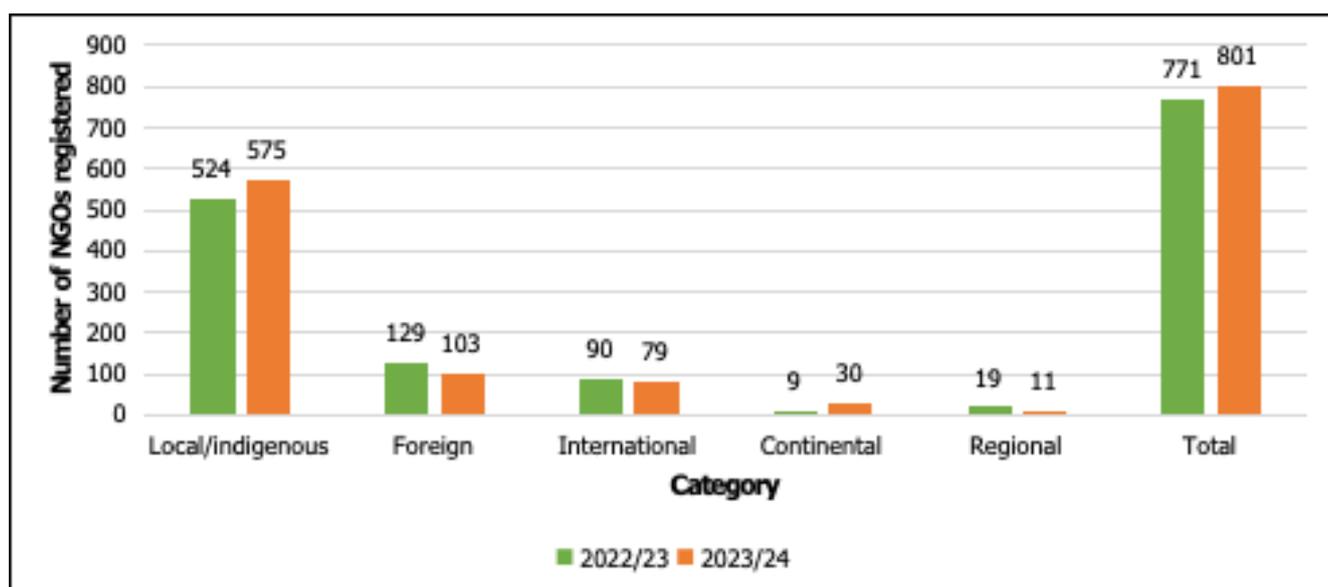
FY	Application type	Status		
		Received	Issued	Deferred
2021/22	New applications	373	331	-
	Renewal applications	493	371	-
	Review applications	37	51	-
	Replacement applications	4	3	-
	Total	907	756	-
2022/23	New applications	481	461	2
	Renewal applications	559	476	11
	Review applications	26	22	-
	Replacement applications	4	3	-
	Total	1071	962	13
2023/24	New applications	722	457	288
	Renewal applications	674	584	107
	Review applications	27	34	03
	Replacement applications	7	08	01
	Total	1,430	1,083	399

Source: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau Annual performance report FY 2023/24.

7.4 Number of NGO registered/issued certificates.

The FY 2023/24 recorded a total of 801 registered certificates which consisted of 575 indigenous, 103 foreign, 79 international, 30 continentals and 11 regional issued certificates.

Figure 7.2: Number of NGO registered/issued certificates disaggregated by type for the FYs 2022/23-2023/24.



Source: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau Annual performance report FY 2023/24.

7.5 Number of NGO registered/issued permits disaggregated.

Out of the 1,083 certificates disaggregated in the FY 2023/24, 725 were indigenous, 137 were foreign, 175 were international, 30 were continental, alongside the 16 regional certificates.

Table 7.2: No. of NGO registered/issued permits disaggregated by type for the FYs 2022/23-2023/24.

FY	Financial Years (FYs)	
	2022/23	2023/24
Local/indigenous	653	725
Foreign	158	137
International	118	175
Continental	12	30
Regional	21	16
Total	962	1,083

Source: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau Annual performance report FY 2023/24.

7.6 Number of NGOs in the register at end of the FY.

A total of 2217 NGOs were in the register at the end of the FY 2020/21, 2156 NGOs in the register at the end of the FY 2021/22 and 5611 NGOs at the end of the FY 2022/23.

Table 7.3: Number of NGOs in the register at end of the FY disaggregated by type 2020/21-2023/24.

FY	Local/indigenous	Foreign	International	Continental	Regional	Total
2020/21	1565	367	238	21	26	2,217
2021/22	-	-	-	-	-	2,156
2022/23	4276	713	487	50	85	5,611
2023/24	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau Annual performance report FY 2023/24.

7.7 Turnaround time/ time taken to issue a permit

There was a constant turnaround time of 30 days for all the years recorded to issue a permit.

Table 7.4: Turnaround time/ time taken to issue a permit for the FYs 2020/21-2023/24.

FY	Turnaround time taken to issue a permit (Days)
2020/21	30
2021/22	30
2022/23	30
2023/24	30

Source: Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau Annual performance report FY 2023/24.

Chapter 8: Uganda Police Force (UPF)

8.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents key statistical findings for the major indicators under the Uganda Police Force (UPF). The findings are disaggregated by different variables which include Category, status and among others.

8.2 Number of crimes

In 2024, there was a 4.1% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 228,074 cases registered in 2023 to 218,715 cases.

Out of the total cases reported to the Police countrywide, 81,750 cases were taken to Court, 46,302 cases were not proceeded with, while 90,663 cases are still under inquiry. Out of the cases taken to Court, 26,328 cases secured convictions, 1,510 cases were acquitted, 10,333 cases were dismissed while 43,579 cases are still pending in Court.

Table 8.1: Number of crimes reported and handled for the CYs 2022-2024.

Crime Categories	2022		2023		2024	
	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted
Homicides	4,043	763	4,248	1,204	4,329	1,274
Economic Crimes	13,170	2,648	12,892	3,544	13,107	3,494
Sex related offences	14,693	5,461	14,846	6,395	14,425	6,584
Child related offences	13,489	642	10,741	1,008	9,408	862
Breakings	13,826	6,327	14,543	7,846	13,511	6,857
Thefts	61,508	25,290	65,901	32,559	61,529	29,795
Robberies	6,854	1,831	7,772	2,704	8,163	2,898
Assaults	32,041	6,533	29,881	7,861	29,580	8,558
Other crimes in general	63,369	14,207	60,581	17,824	58,754	17,854
Terrorism	15	3	26	8	5	2
Political/Media Offences	140	24	125	45	105	22
Corruption	37	1	32	2	25	5
Narcotics/Drugs	2,797	1,816	2,113	1,371	2,240	1,496
Other Laws	5,671	2,859	4,373	2,536	3,534	2,049
Total	231,653	68,405	228,074	84,907	218,715	81,750

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

For 2024, a grand total of 220,594 persons (132,714 Male Adults, 59,331 Female Adults, 7,969 Male Juveniles, 20,580 Female Juveniles) were victims of crimes.

Table 8.2: Number of Victims Crime by Case, Sex and Age Group for the CY 2024.

Case/ Offence	Male		Female		Grand Total	Percentage (%)
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile		
Homicide	3,494	209	594	114	4,411	2
Economic Crimes	9,505	73	3,437	39	13,054	5.9
Sex Related Offences	74	61	2,142	12,202	14,479	6.6
Child Related Offences	0	5,676	0	6,534	12,210	5.5
Breakings	9,878	121	3,414	56	13,469	6.1
Thefts	45,173	371	14,924	182	60,650	27.5
Robberies	6,279	75	1,766	42	8,162	3.7
Assaults	18,551	568	10,289	329	29,737	13.5
Other Crimes in General	34,646	747	22,435	1,046	58,874	26.7
Terrorism	5	0	0	0	5	0.002
Political/Media Offences	86	0	10	1	97	0.05
Corruption	23	0	3	0	26	0.01
Narcotics/Drugs	1,933	14	70	0	2,017	0.9
Other Laws	3,067	54	247	35	3,403	1.5
Total	132,714	7,969	59,331	20,580	220,594	100
Percentage (%)	60.2	3.6	26.9	9.3	100	

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

8.3 Perpetrators in crime, 2024.

Arising out of the total cases reported to Police, 88,985 suspects (i.e., 81,878 Male Adults, 4,839 Female Adults, 2,073 Male Juveniles and 195 Female Juveniles) were arrested and charged to Court. Out of whom, 12,148 (11,050 male Adult, 640 Female Adult, 404 Male Juveniles, 54 Female Juveniles) were convicted and sentenced to serve in various prisons countrywide for offences they committed, while 76,364 suspects were still awaiting trial by Courts of Law.

Table 8.3: Number of Perpetrators in crime by sex, case and age range for the CY 2024.

Case/ Offence	Male		Female		Grand Total
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	
Homicide	941	37	167	8	1153
Economic Crimes	2,446	7	281	3	2,737
Sex Related Offences	5,139	297	77	2	5,515
Child Related Offences	482	15	236	13	746
Breakings	6,884	297	139	14	7,334
Thefts	26,802	692	1,462	76	29,032
Robberies	3,050	134	62	6	3,252
Assaults	6,866	19	862	14	7,761
Other Crimes in General	20,310	302	1,253	30	21,895
Terrorism	36	0	1	0	37

Political/Media Offences	47	0	2	0	49
Corruption	2	0	0	0	2
Narcotics/Drugs	5,509	116	99	15	5,739
Other Laws	3,364	57	198	14	3,633
Total	81,878	2073	4,839	195	88,985

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

Table 8.4: Number of Perpetrators by case and status on conviction, CY 2024.

Case/ Offence	Status		
	Charged	Convicted	%convictions
Homicide	1,153	3	0.3
Economic Crimes	2,737	283	10.3
Sex Related Offences	5,515	173	3.1
Child Related Offences	746	47	6.3
Breakings	7,334	732	10
Thefts	29,032	4,270	14.7
Robberies	3,252	144	4.4
Assaults	7,761	963	12.4
Other Crimes in General	21,895	3,277	15
Terrorism	37	0	0
Political/Media Offences	49	0	0
Corruption	2	0	0
Narcotics/Drugs	5,739	943	16.4
Other Laws	3,633	1,313	36.1
Total	88,985	12,148	13.7

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

8.4 Road accident fatalities, 2024.

Of the 5,144 fatalities due to road traffic crashes, males were at 82% and females at 18%. More than half of the fatalities were recorded for persons below the age of 35 years and these accounted for 55.7% (2,867) of all the fatalities. The unknown category comes in as a result of failure to identify the victim and no identification document is found on the victim.

Table 8.5: Number of Road accident fatalities by age group, 2024.

Age Group	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
	Male	Female		
Less than 5yrs	148	86	234	5
5--11	150	97	247	5
12--17	162	59	221	4
18-24	633	98	731	14
25-34	1,245	189	1,434	28
35-44	798	120	918	18

45-54	451	92	543	11
55-64	204	61	265	5
65-74	116	47	163	3
Above 74yrs	45	26	71	1
Unknown	259	58	317	6
Total	4,211	933	5,144	100

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

8.5 Accident Fatality Rate, 2024.

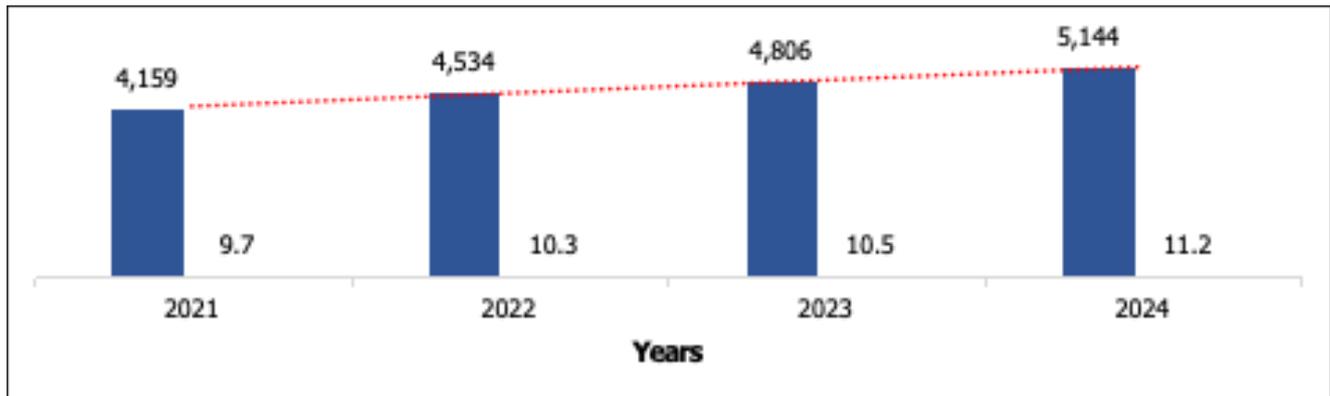
11 persons out of every 100,000 people in Uganda, died due to traffic crashes.

Table 8.6: Accident Fatality Rate for the year 2024.

Year	No. killed	Population	Rate per 100,000
2021	4,159	42,885,900	9.7
2022	4,534	44,212,800	10.3
2023	4,806	45,562,000	10.5
2024	5,144	45,935,056	11.2

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

Figure 8.1: Accident fatality rate, 2024.



Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime Report, CY 2024.

Chapter 9: National Identification and Registration Authority

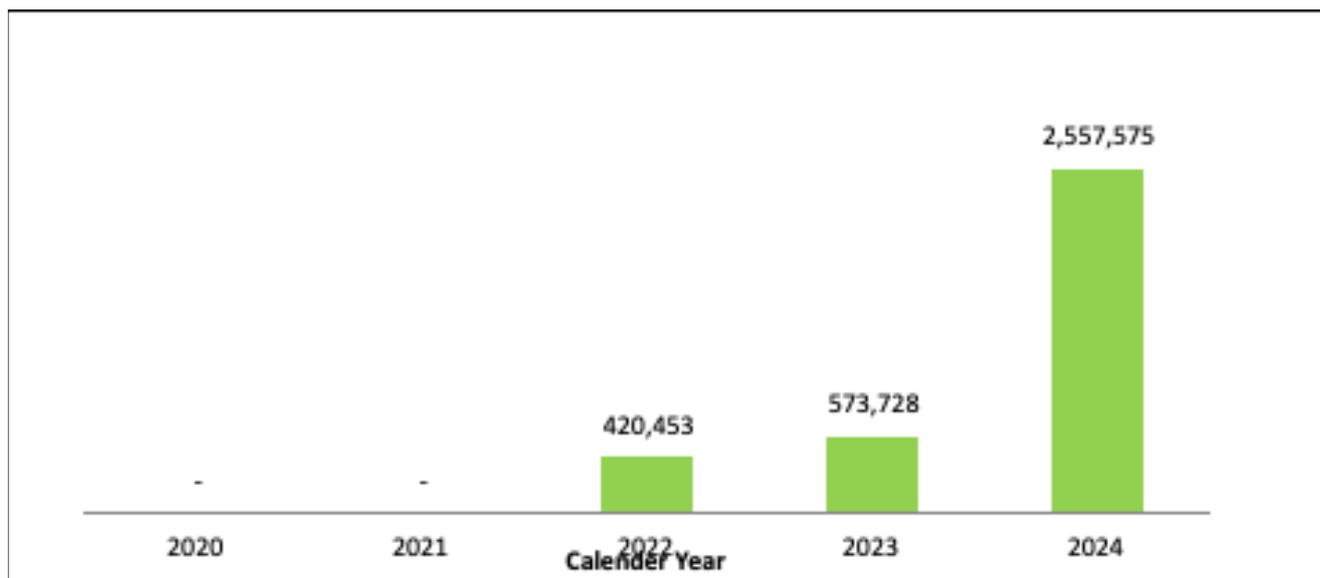
9.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the identification, registration of individuals and the issuance of National Identification Cards to all citizens. In 2015, the Registration of Persons Act (ROPA 2015) was enacted and established the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) with the mandate to register all persons in the country, assign them unique Identification Numbers, issue National and Alien Identification Cards. Section 54(1) (a) of the ROPA provides for compulsory registration of citizens of Uganda resident in or outside Uganda. Furthermore, Section 66 of the ROPA provides for mandatory use of National ID cards and National Identification Numbers (NINs) for purposes of accessing a range of services.

9.2 Number of applications received by CY

The applications have steadily increased from 420,453 in the CY 2022 to 2,557,575 in the CY 2024 due to the mop up exercise to facilitate the updating of the voters register in preparation for the elections in 2026.

Figure 9.1: Number of applications received for 5 CYs (2020-2024).

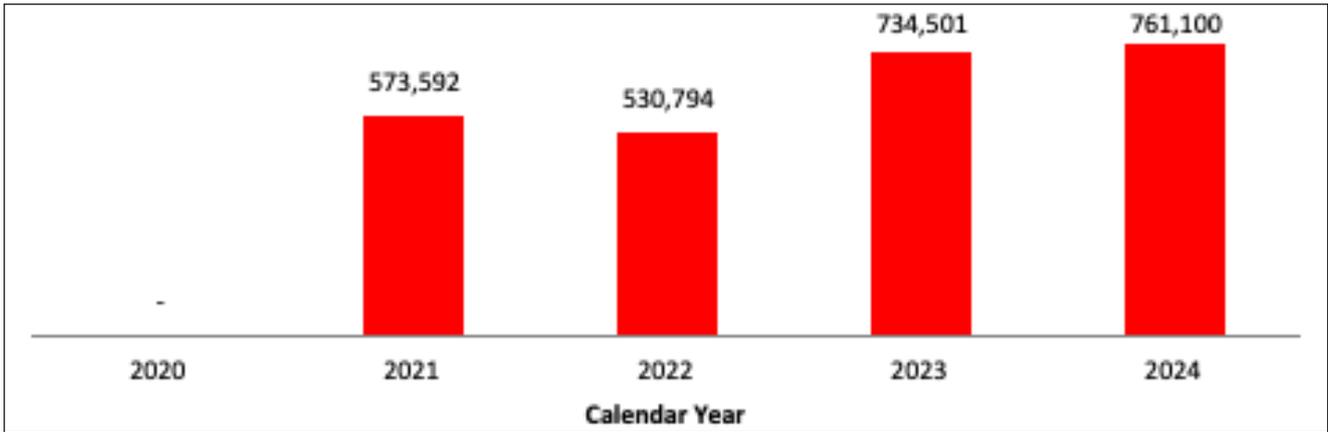


Source: NIRA NSIS

9.3 Number of NINs generated.

The NINs generation has been increasing overtime from 573,592 in to 734,501 in CY 2023, the continued generation of NINs for all citizens including children explains the steady increase. However, the decline in the CY 2024 (761,100) was attributed to the preparation for the mass enrolment scheduled for CY 2025 as presented below.

Figure 9.2: Number of NINs generated for 5 FYs.

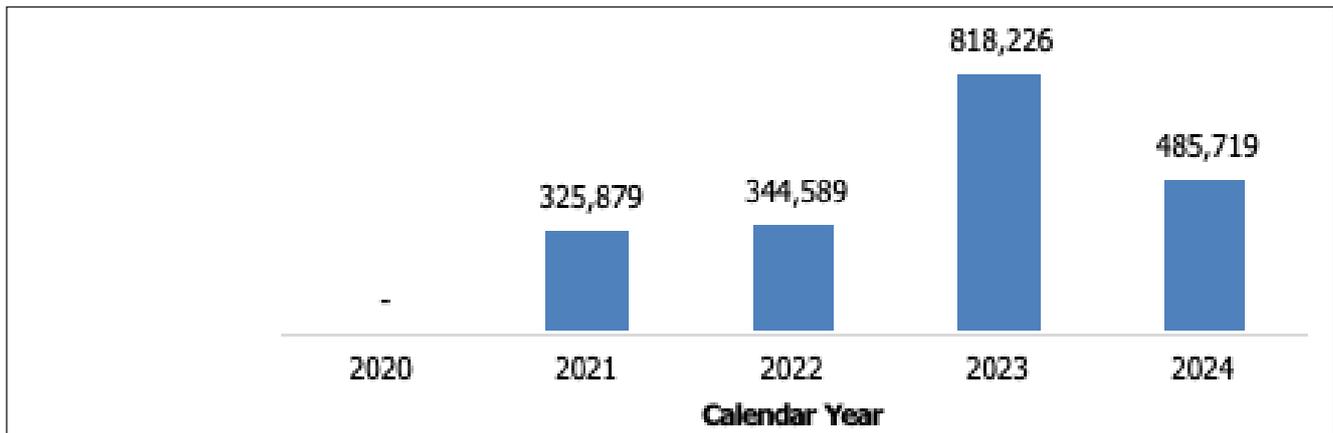


Source: NIRA NSIS

9.4 Number of National Identity Cards printed.

The printing of the National Identity Cards rose gradually from CY 2021 (325,879) to CY 2022 (344,589). A significant occurred in CY 2023 (818,226), followed by a decline in CY 2024 (485,719) as shown in the figure below.

Figure 9.3: Number of cards printed for 5 CYs (2020-2024).

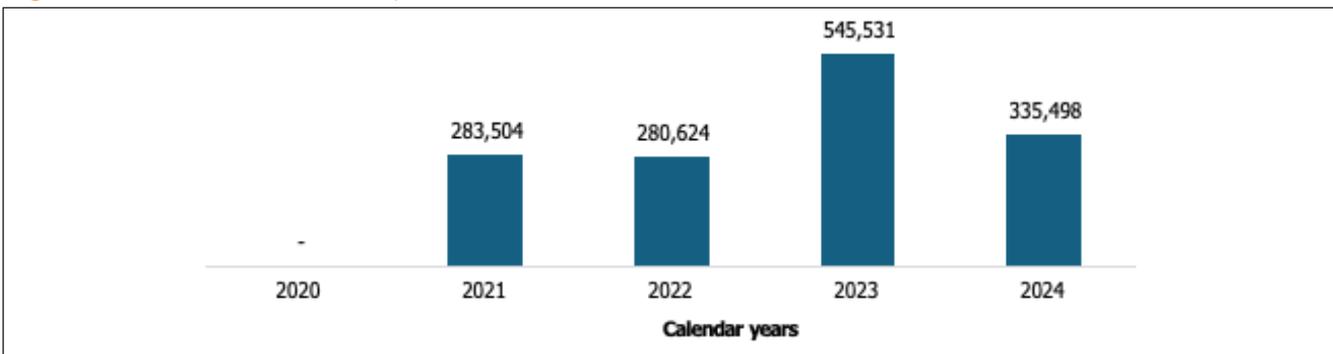


Source: NIRA NSIS

9.5 Number of cards printed and issued for 5 CYs.

The National Cards printed to Citizens increased from 280,624 in the CY 2022 to 545,531 in the CY 2023 due to the increased demand for the NIDs for the national services but declined to 375,723 in the CY 2024 due to the absolute technology deployed to print the NIDs.

Figure 9.4: Number of cards printed and issued for 5 CYs (2020-2024).

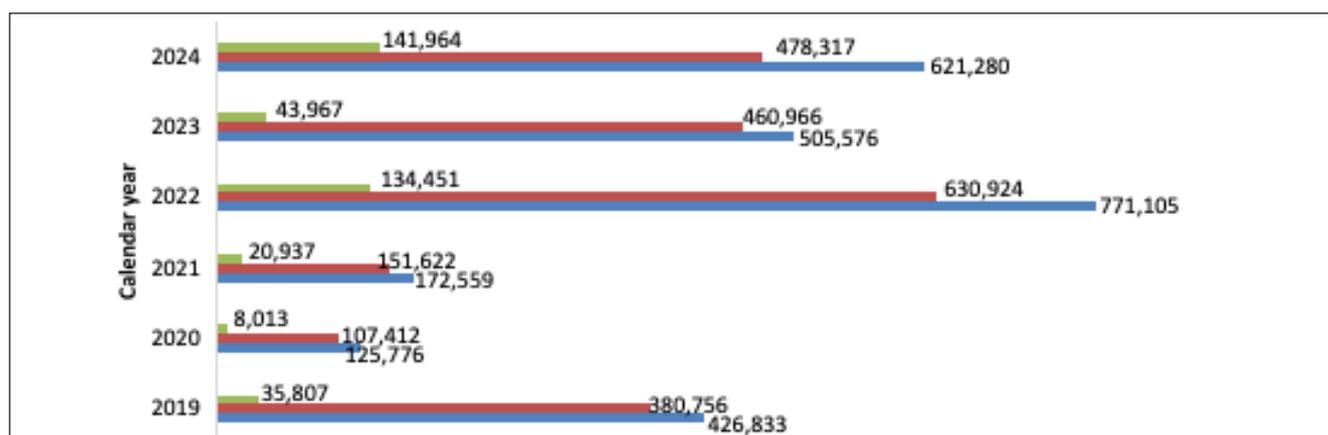


Source: NIRA NSIS.

9.6 Birth Notification and Registration

NIRA to effectively undertake its mandate of registering vital events, other key stakeholders have to be notified of the event as provided by the law. In case of birth in Health Facilities, the in charge responsible has to present the notification form to the Registration Officer. During the period there was low notification in the CY 2020 (125,776) due to COVID 19 from 426,833 in the CY 2019. In the subsequent years the notifications steadily increased. Although in the CY 2022, the performance was very good due to a number of interventions by the Authority. With the few queried notifications, the number was high in the CY 2024 (141,964) due to numerous errors by the CRVS duty bearers, other forms are dully registered in the National CRVS register.

Figure 9.5: Number of applicants for Birth Notification and Registration (2019-2024).



Source: NIRA Vital Statistics Online System

9.7 Birth certificate applications and citizenship status

Most birth certificate applications came from citizens (490,264) and refugees (303,427) while the fewest were submitted by foreigners (8,208) during the five Calendar Years.

Regarding yearly trends, the highest number of applications across all five calendar years occurred in CY 2024 (333,221) compared to 168,906 applications recorded in CY 2023, as well as the previous CYs as detailed in the table below.

Table 9. 1: Number of Birth certificate applications and citizenship status for 5 CYs.

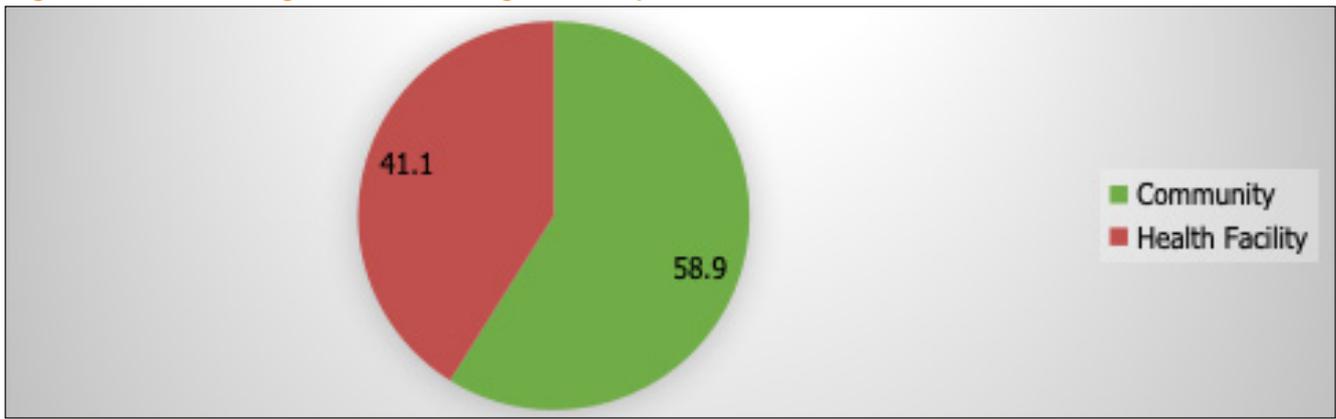
Calendar Year	Category			Total
	Citizen	Foreigner	Refugee	
2020	48,268	1,012	3,022	52,302
2021	49,612	1,107	10,359	61,078
2022	101,808	1,705	82,879	186,392
2023	157,184	2,086	9,636	168,906
2024	133,392	2,298	197,531	333,221

Source: NIRA Vital Statistics Online System

9.8 Percentage of Deaths Registered by Place of Occurrence

Deaths typically occur either in health facilities or within the community. The figure below indicates that the highest percentage of deaths (59%) were recorded in the community while 41% occurred at health facilities during the period from CY 2020 to CY 2024 as illustrated below.

Figure 9.6: Percentage of Deaths Registered by Place of Occurrence.

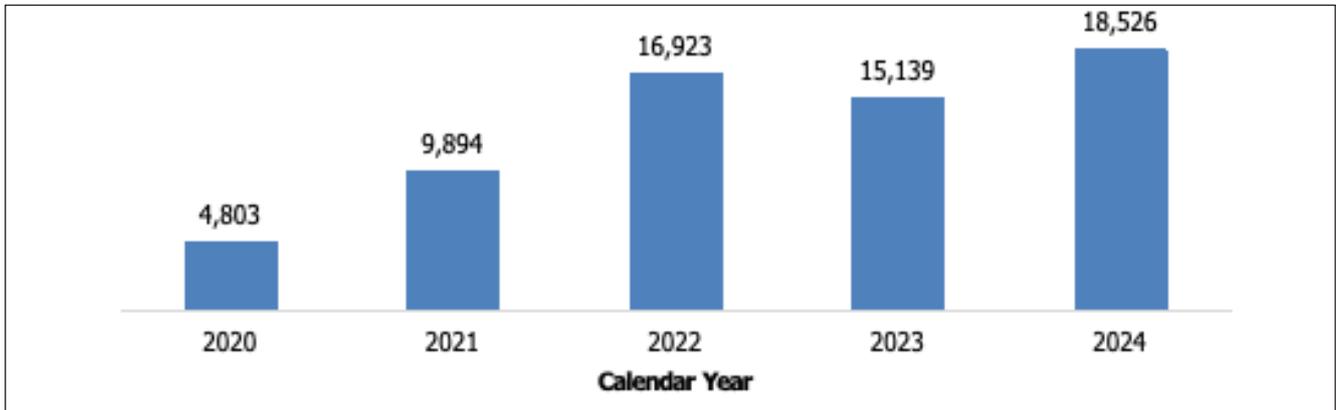


Source: NIRA Vital Statistics Online System

9.9 Death certificate applications

There was an increasing trend in the number of death certificate applications from CY 2020 (4,803) to CY 2022 (16,923). However, in CY 2023, the number of applications decreased to 15,139 compared to CY 2024, which saw an increase to 18,526 as illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 9.7: Number of Death certificate applications for 5 CYs.

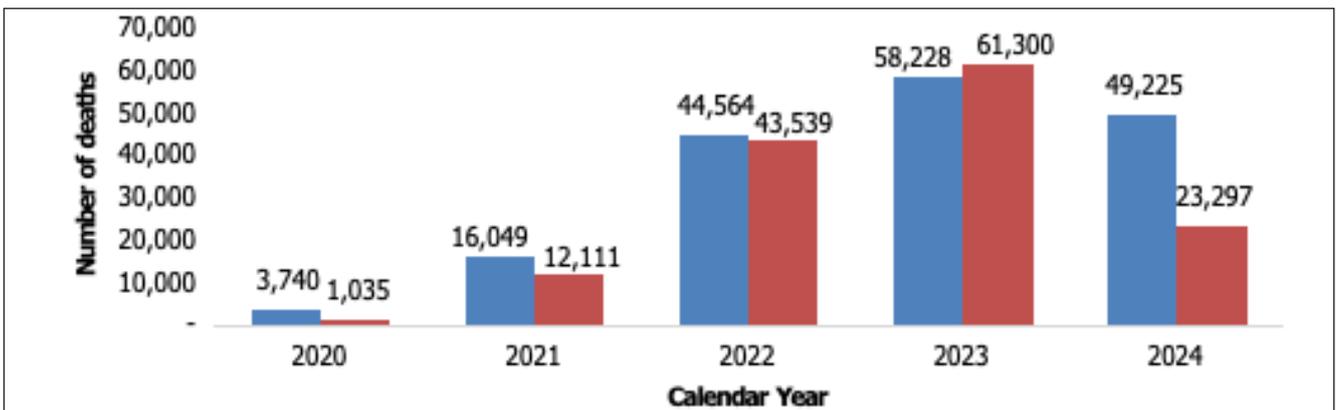


Source: NIRA Vital Statistics Online System.

9.10 Death Notifications against Death Registrations.

The death notifications have been captured and turned into registrations with the maximum registrations in the CY 2023 OF 61,300 death registrations. The figure is still very low when compared with the annual deaths estimated by the UBOS of over 250,000.

Figure 9. 8: Number of Death Notifications against Death Registrations for 5 CYs (2020-2024).



Source: NIRA Vital Statistics Online System.

Chapter 10: Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP)

10.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents findings on major indicators under COPTIP and the statistics are disaggregated by nature of crime, sex and among others.

10.2 Number of incidents of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

In 2024, the incidents of trafficking in persons increased by 62 to 1068 compared to 1006 incidents in 2023.

Table 10.1: Number of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons for the CY (2020-2024)

Year	Incidents of Trafficking in Persons
2021	421
2022	1,200
2023	1,006
2024	1,068

Source: COPTIP Annual Performance Report CY 2024.

10.3 Number of Cases of trafficking in persons

The year 2024 had the most number case files of trafficking in persons (966) which increased from 468 case files registered in 2023. Meanwhile, more domestic case files of trafficking in persons were registered in comparison to the transnational cases over the 4 years.

Table 10. 2: Number of cases of Trafficking in Persons categorized by type of case (as registered by ODPF).

Nature of crime /Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic	278	526	458	941
Transnational	113	63	10	25
Total	391	589	468	966

Source: COPTIP Annual Performance Report CY 2024.

10.4 Incidents of trafficking in persons.

In 2024, more cases of child trafficking (597) were registered compared to 471 cases of human trafficking that were registered.

In the course of the 4 years, it is worth noting that the incidents of human trafficking were registered highly compared to child trafficking apart from 2022 where human trafficking (668) was more than child trafficking (532).

Table 10.3: Incidents of Trafficking in Persons categorized by nature of crime for the 4CYs.

Nature of crime	CYs			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Child trafficking	235	532	510	597
Human trafficking	186	668	496	471
Total	421	1,200	1,006	1,068

Source: COPTIP Annual Performance Report CY 2024.

10.5: Number of Victims of trafficking in persons.

With the total number of female victims being more than male victims in all the 4 years, in 2024 the number of juvenile victims increased by 335 to 1391, while the number of adult victims dropped from 221 to 421.

Table 10. 4: Number of Victims of Trafficking in Persons categorized by age category and sex.

Category	2022			2023			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile	227	739	966	328	728	1,056	427	964	1,391
Adult	371	762	1133	268	374	642	229	192	421
Total	598	1,501	2,099	596	1,102	1,698	656	1,156	1,812

Source: COPTIP Annual Performance Report CY 2024.

10.6 Incidents of trafficking in persons registered by region.

It is worth noting that KMP North recorded the highest number of incidents of trafficking in persons (114) as compared to other police regions in 2024.

Table 10.5: Number of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons registered by region (Police regions used to capture data).

Year/Region	2021	2022	2023	2024
Elgon	-	105	88	92
Greater Masaka	27	120	79	73
KMP South	34	93	77	50
Wamala	6	66	61	48
Rwizi	6	27	51	56
KMP North	18	49	46	114
Rwenzori West	18	78	46	40
Aswa	4	31	46	55
Busoga East	14	39	45	51
Mt. Moroto	14	50	42	36
West Nile	2	24	37	20
Albertine	21	30	36	37
Bukedi South	13	37	34	44
Kigezi	16	36	32	44
North Kyoga	2	43	31	36
KMP East	30	44	29	27

Savannah	3	6	22	14
Sezibwa	20	32	22	24
East Kyoga	15	34	22	39
Busoga North	4	9	22	54
Kiira	19	14	22	22
Rwenzori East	6	11	19	10
CID HQ	32	167	16	10
Kidepo	23	20	15	16
Sipi	-	2	15	04
Katonga	4	8	13	10
Greater Bushenyi	4	3	13	16
Bukedi North	1	18	13	16
North West Nile	1	4	12	10
Total	421	1,200	1,006	1,068

Source: COPTIP Annual Performance Report CY 2024.

10.7 Cases of trafficking in persons by status.

Table 10.6: Cases of trafficking in persons by status for 4 CYs.

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of cases taken to court	403	348	331	412
Convictions secured	30	12	11	34
Dismissed	11	1	1	51
Acquitted	1	-	-	20
Pending in court	361	335	319	307
Total	806	696	662	824

Source: COPTIP Annual Performance Report CY 2024.

Chapter 11: National Focal Point on small arms and light weapons and Conflict early warning and early response unit

11.1 NFP annual incidents

As shown in Table 11.1 below, each year records a very high incidence of crime committed using small arms compared to the minimal incidence of violent conflicts, with 2021 having as high as 312 annual incidences followed by 2023 with 300 annual incidences.

Table 11.1: NFP Annual Incidents

CY	Incidence of Crime Committed Using Small Arms	Incidence of Violent Conflicts
2019	181	6
2020	249	2
2021	303	9
2022	279	7
2023	300	5
2024	289	9

Source: NFP on small arms and light weapons Annual performance report

11.2: Firearms marked by Institution

Table 11.2 shows that in the FY 2023/24, the firearms marked by the Institution attained 36.96 percent of the firearms marked were from state, 12.59 percent were from Civilian and 50.44 percent were from private security.

Table 11.2: Percentage of Firearms marked by Institution for the FY 2020/21-2023-24

Ownership	2020/21 (%)	2021/22 (%)	2022/23 (%)	2023/24 (%)
State	63.00	31.53	45.83	36.96
Private Security	34.36	56.80	44.30	50.44
Civilian	2.63	11.65	9.86	12.59

Source: National Focal point registers and databases

11.3: Armory Inspections conducted.

Table 11.3 shows the Armory inspections conducted in different regions from FY 2020/21 to FY 2023/24, the total number of Armory inspections conducted were 4 in the FY 2023/24. Of which 1 was conducted in Central region, 2 from Eastern region and 1 were conducted in Western region.

Table 11.3: Number of Armory Inspections conducted.

Region	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Central	1	2	1	1
East	-	1	4	2
North	-	1	3	-
West	7	-	-	1
Total	8	4	8	4

Source: National Focal point registers and databases.

11.4 Security Officers Trained in Armory Management.

In FY 2023/24, out of 100 security officers trained in Armory management, 80 were male from Northern region and 20 security officers were trained in Armory management. In FY 2023/24, a total of 50 security officers were trained in the Central, 25 from North and 25 from West.

Table 11.4: Number of security officers trained in Armory management from 2020/21 to 2023/24.

Region	2020/21/			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	-	-	-	22	3	25	44	6	50	41	9	50
East	23	3	26	23	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	25	3	28	24	1	25	40	2	42	19	6	25
West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	25
Total	48	6	54	69	6	75	84	8	92	80	20	100

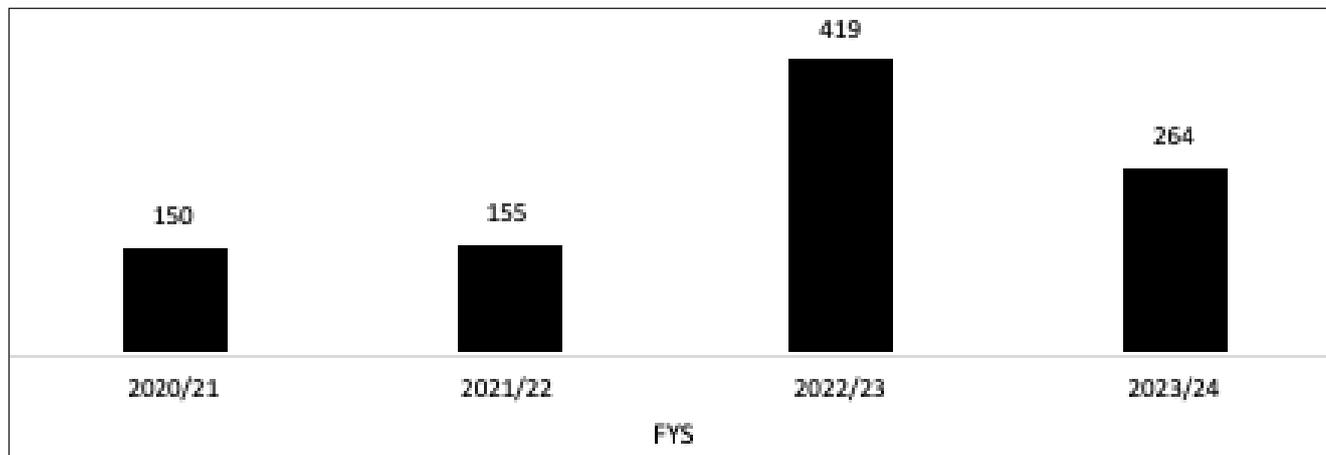
Source: National Focal point registers and databases “-” means there was no record.

Chapter 12: Amnesty Commission

12.1 Reporters Demobilized

In the FY 2023/24, there were 264 reporters demobilized and this created a percentage reduction of 36.99 percent compared to the previous financial year (2022/23).

Figure 12. 1: Number of reporters demobilized from LRA, ADF for the FY 2020/21-2023/24.

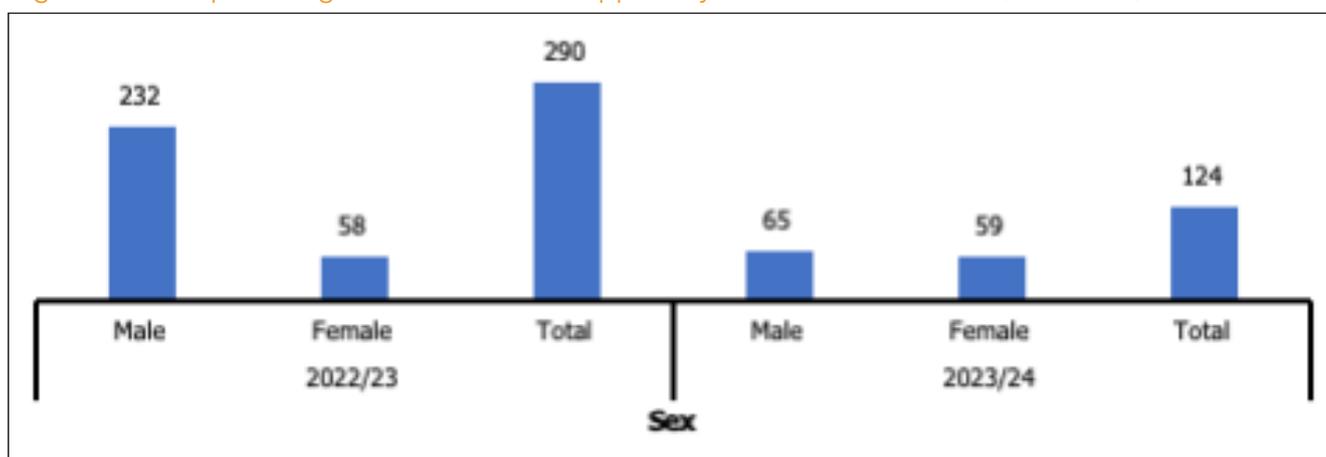


Source: Amnesty Commission Annual performance reports.

12.2 Reporters given re-insertion support.

In the year 2022/23, 124 were reporters given re-insertion support, of which 65 were male while 59 were Female. From the figure below, there was a 57.2 percentage reduction in the number of reporters given re-insertion.

Figure 12.2: Reporters given re-insertion support by sex for the FYs 2022/23-2023/24.

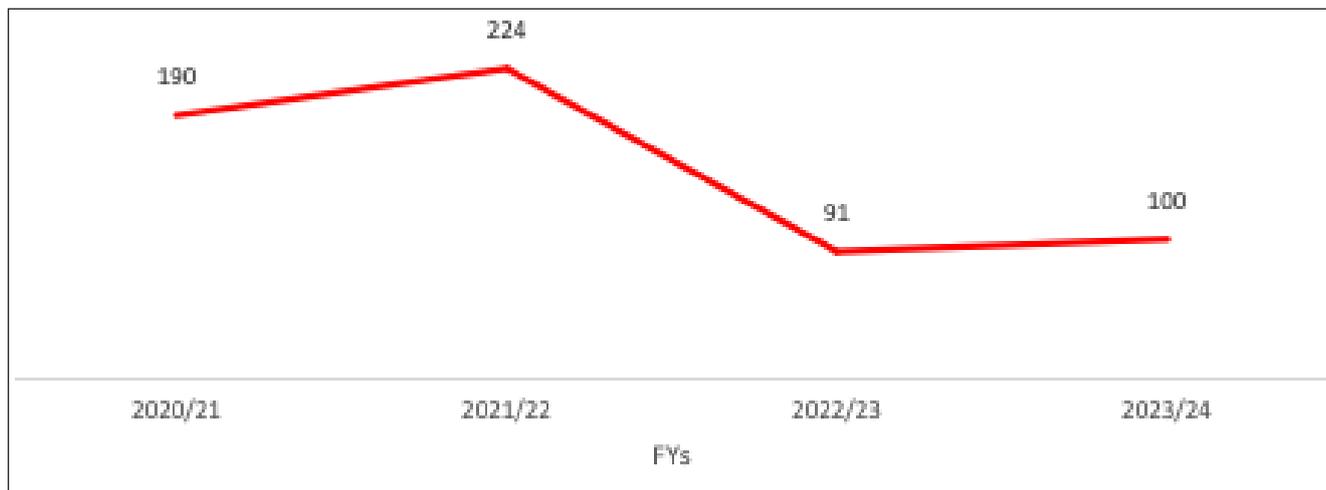


Source: Amnesty Commission Annual performance reports.

12.3 Reporters and victims given psychosocial support

In the FY 2023/24, 100 were victims given psychosocial support compared to 91 for the FY 2022/23, and a total of 224 victims for the FY 2021/22.

Figure 12.3: Reporters and victims given psychosocial support

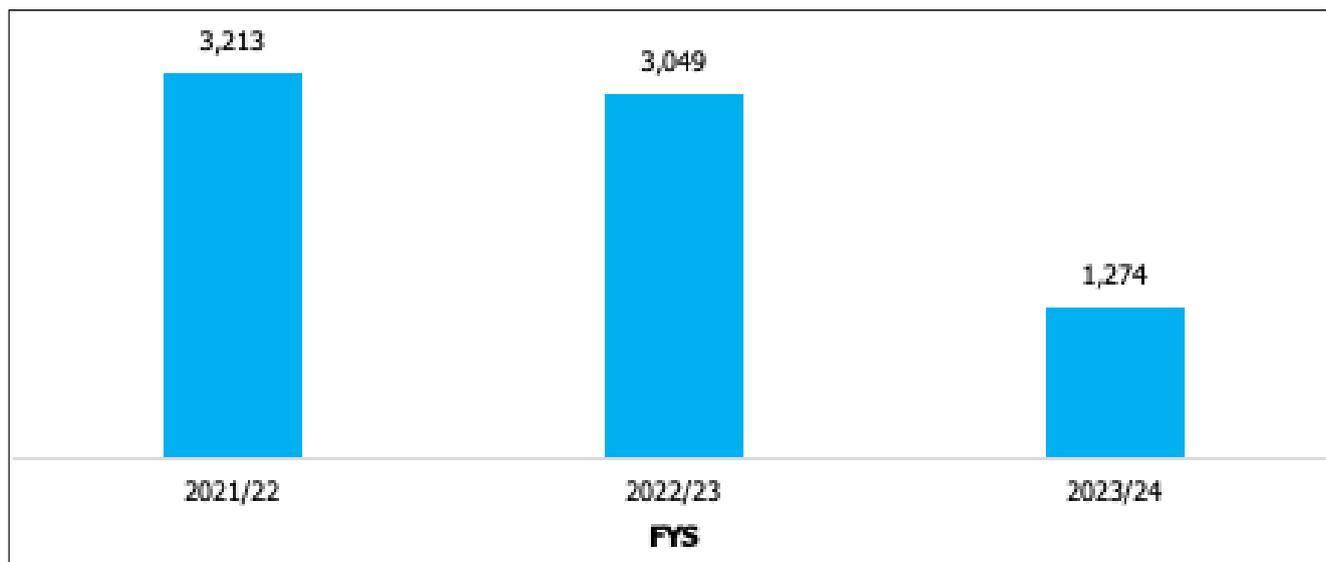


Source: Amnesty Commission Annual performance reports.

12.4 Demobilized reporters that have been re-integrated.

Table 12.4 shows the number of Demobilised reporters re-integrated in different regions by sex for different FYs. In the FY 2023/24, the total recorded was 1,274 compared to a total of 3,049 reporters for the FY 2022/23 and 3,213 for the FY 2021/22.

Figure 12.4: Demobilised reporters re-integrated for the FYs 2021/22 to 2023/24.



Source: Amnesty Commission Annual performance reports.

Chapter 13: Challenges, Areas for Improvement and Conclusion

3.1 Challenges

- Manual process of collecting data. Some institutions still operate on manual process of collecting data and this hampers with the quality of the data, there are always late submissions from different institutions which hinders timely production of the Ministry Annual Statistical Abstract and absence of statistical units on the different ministry institutions limits the attention given to statistical production.
- Data consistency: Data from multiple sources may have different formats or units, making it challenging to merge or compare.
- Normalization: Data may need to be normalized or standardized to allow meaningful comparisons across different metrics.
- Subjectivity: Summarizing data often requires subjective judgment calls about which data points or trends to highlight, risking under- or over-emphasis of certain findings.

3.2 Areas of Improvement

- Centralized Data Sources: Create partnerships with key government agencies, research institutions, and organizations to access centralized and standardized data.
- Data Sharing Agreements: Implement formal agreements with various data-holding entities to ensure consistent and timely access to data. iii. Open Data Initiatives: Encourage the use of open data portals where relevant statistical data can be freely shared and accessed by stakeholders.
- Establish Data Standards: Use universally accepted data standards (e.g., UN, ISO, or government guidelines) to ensure uniformity in data collection, processing, and presentation.

References

Annual Crime report for 2024

DCIC annual statistical abstract 2023/24.

MIA Annual Statistical Abstract 2022/23.

NIRA annual statistical abstract 2024/25.

Performance Reports FY 2023/24 and FY2024/25.

UPF annual statistical abstract 2024/25.

UPS annual statistical abstract 2024/25.

Annex 1: Total number of admissions by type of offence.

Offence	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Burglary and Theft	9,099	9,698	13,945	13,995
Aggravated Defilement & Defilement	2,529	2,314	2,144	1,883
Assaults	1,443	1,853	2,057	1,914
Threatening Violence	864	1,123	1,274	1,274
NDA related offences	763	582	1,117	461
Malicious Damage	593	863	1,058	904
Murder	1,106	931	843	1,103
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	842	724	811	999
Criminal Trespass	499	555	700	624
Possession of Fire Arms	50	428	620	113
Rogue & Vagabond	1,050	193	439	255
Stealing a vehicle	295	360	468	486
Rape	467	499	428	405
Possession of suspected/stolen property	138	291	370	299
Escape	443	232	320	296
Arson	171	313	259	243
Falsehood pretense	237	203	247	226
Corruption, Forgery, Fraud & Embezzlement	155	211	204	385
Traffic Offences	274	160	200	229
Conspiracies	38	51	107	107
Indecent Assault	135	100	100	59
Manslaughter	134	179	86	83
Child Stealing	21	51	22	39
Elopement	15	3	6	6
Tax Default	4	3	12	18
Others	6,650	6,873	7,003	7,474
Total	28,015	28,793	34,840	33,880

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24.

Annex 2: Recidivism rate by nature of offence

Offences	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
	Recidivists	Recidivism rate (%)						
Rogue & Vagabond	260	24.8	104	53.9	118	26.9	142	55.7
Escape	70	15.8	71	30.6	81	25.2	50	16.9
Indecent Assault	18	13.6	19	19	22	21.6	8	13.6
Burglary and Theft	2,117	23.3	2,307	23.8	2,622	18.8	2,869	20.5
Threatening Violence	183	21.2	186	16.6	211	16.6	271	21.3
NDA related offences	154	20.2	156	26.8	177	15.9	96	20.8
Traffic Offences	22	8.1	22	13.8	25	12.5	83	36.2
Stealing a vehicle	49	16.5	49	13.6	56	11.9	86	17.7
Possession of suspected/stolen property	32	23	32	11	36	9.8	17	5.7
Assaults	163	11.3	165	8.9	188	9.1	143	7.5
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	59	7	60	8.3	68	8.4	34	3.4
Criminal Trespass	48	9.7	49	8.8	56	8	78	12.5
Falsehood pretenSe	17	7	17	8.4	19	7.8	91	40.3
Corruption, Forgery, Fraud & Embezzlement	13	8.2	13	6.2	15	7.2	16	4.2
Malicious Damage	54	9.1	55	6.4	63	5.9	197	21.8
Arson	12	7	12	3.8	14	5.3	33	13.6
Conspiracies	5	13.1	5	9.8	6	5.3	14	13.1
Child Stealing	1	4.7	1	2	1	5.2	5	12.8
Murder	19	1.7	20	2.1	23	2.7	48	4.4
Aggravated Defilement & Defilement	47	1.9	48	2.1	55	2.5	143	7.6
Rape	7	1.6	7	1.4	8	1.9	54	13.3
Possession of Fire Arms	10	20.3	10	2.3	11	1.8	8	7.1
Manslaughter	1	0.7	1	0.6	1	1.3	11	13.3
Others	841	12.6	852	12.4	967	13.8	34	0.5
Total	4,202	15	4,261	14.8	4,843	13.9	4,531	13.4

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24.

Annex 3: Escape rate by Region in FY2021/22 and FY2022/23

Region	FY2021/22			FY2022/23			FY2023/24		
	Average population	Escapees	Escape Rate	Average population	Escapees	Escape Rate	Average population	Escapees	Escape Rate
Kooki	1,298	16	12.3	1,630	42	25.8	1,769	34	19.2
Iganga	1,288	15	11.6	1,534	21	13.7	1,695	18	10.6
Mid Northern	3,514	18	5.1	3,542	44	12.4	3,719	48	12.9
Southern	2,252	17	7.5	2,226	25	11.2	2,151	25	11.6
North Central	2,243	14	6.2	2,484	26	10.5	2,477	13	5.2
Mid Central	2,305	17	7.4	2,462	23	9.3	2,487	18	7.2
East Central	1,988	26	13.1	2,262	21	9.3	2,216	18	8.1
Mid-Eastern	1,928	8	4.1	2,433	20	8.2	2,565	20	7.8
North Western	3,716	25	6.7	4,204	34	8.1	4,106	27	6.6
Northern	4,569	18	3.9	4,942	37	7.5	5,333	28	5.3
Mid-Western	4,070	22	5.4	4,159	22	5.3	4,645	22	4.7
North Eastern	2,210	7	3.2	2,500	12	4.8	2,207	13	5.9
South Western	7,985	18	2.3	7,937	36	4.5	7,740	35	4.5
South Eastern	3,421	13	3.8	3,631	16	4.4	4,199	11	2.6
Kigezi	1,728	16	9.3	2,014	8	4	2,316	7	3.0
Eastern	3,722	23	6.2	4,279	16	3.7	4,540	27	5.9
Central	5,078	20	3.9	5,296	19	3.6	5,673	24	4.2
Western	5,241	11	2.1	5,805	19	3.3	6,007	15	2.5
Kampala Extra	8,733	1	0.1	10,382	1	0.1	10,879	5	0.5
Total	67,289	305	4.5	73,722	442	6.0	76,724	408	5.3

Source: Uganda Prisons Services Annual Performance report 2023/24.

Annex 4: Number of cases Case status by Division and FYs (2021/22-2023/24).

FYs	Divisions	Cases Received	Cases reported	Case backlog	%Case backlog
2021/22	Fire Arms and Tool Marks	102	104	14	40.10%
	Questioned Documents	171	118	158	
	Forensic Biology/DNA	770	940	616	
	Toxicology	978	1,236	1,006	
	Water and Environment	98	98	0	
	Chemical and Microbiology	406	401	73	
	Food and Drugs	349	314	113	
	Pesticide Residue	129	106	23	
	Total	3,003	3,317	2,003	
2022/23	Fire Arms and Tool Marks	77	86	5	68.10%
	Questioned Documents	99	107	150	
	Forensic Biology/DNA	834	853	597	
	Toxicology	976	1,145	837	
	Water and Environment	112	112	0	
	Chemical and Microbiology	345	318	100	
	Food and Drugs	396	435	74	
	Pesticide Residue	143	156	10	
	Total	2,982	3,212	1,773	
2023/24	Fire Arms and Tool Marks	81	67	19	70.5%
	Questioned Documents	89	82	157	
	Forensic Biology/DNA	1136	817	916	
	Toxicology	1058	1531	364	
	Water and Environment	180	180	0	
	Chemical and Microbiology	468	462	106	
	Food and Drugs	264	301	37	
	Pesticide Residue	132	101	41	
	Total	3,408	3,541	1,640	

Source: Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory Annual performance report, FY 2023/24. %case backlog= (Opening Stock of backlog-Closing stock of backlog)/Opening Stock of backlog ×100),

Annex 5: Number of Community Service Orders Re-Integrated.

FY	Region	Male	Female	Total	%age
2020/21	Eastern	1311	23	1334	88.2
	Central	1410	113	1523	78.3
	Northern	750	192	942	62.3
	Western	816	40	856	56.6
	Kampala Extra	2030	190	2220	108.1
	West Nile	658	19	677	89.5
	Rwenzori	487	4	491	64.9
	Busoga	1044	23	1067	141.1
	Total	8506	604	9110	84.3
2021/22	Eastern	1607	33	1640	66.1
	Central	2194	112	2306	69
	Northern	1042	89	1131	55.9
	Western	1360	120	1480	69.6
	Kampala Extra	2410	257	2667	75.7
	West Nile	1097	99	1196	83.7
	Busoga	1292	85	1377	89
	Rwenzori	892	24	916	76.9
	Total	11894	819	12,713	73.2
2022/23	Eastern	1,689	76	1,765	107%
	Central	1972	397	2369	106%
	Northern	1,161	184	1,345	95%
	Western	1,659	125	1,784	140%
	Kampala Extra	3085	205	3,290	70%
	West Nile	953	76	1,029	115%
	Busoga	1,235	101	1,336	85%
	Rwenzori	823	10	833	107%
	Total	12,577	1,174	13,751	95%
2023/24	Eastern	1047	225	1272	78%
	Central	1571	81	1652	74%
	Northern	1277	165	1442	91%
	Western	1479	152	1631	101%
	Kampala Extra	3191	441	3633	99%
	West Nile	1140	84	1224	83%
	Busoga	957	48	1005	68%
	Rwenzori	786	35	821	72%
	Total	11,449	1,231	12,680	87%

Source: Directorate of Community Service Annual Performance report FY 2023/24.

Annex 6: Number of Community Service Orders Re-Integrated.

FY	Region	Male	Female	Total	%age
2020/21	Eastern	1311	23	1334	88.2
	Central	1410	113	1523	78.3
	Northern	750	192	942	62.3
	Western	816	40	856	56.6
	Kampala Extra	2030	190	2220	108.1
	West Nile	658	19	677	89.5
	Rwenzori	487	4	491	64.9
	Busoga	1044	23	1067	141.1
	Total	8506	604	9110	84.3
2021/22	Eastern	1607	33	1640	66.1
	Central	2194	112	2306	69
	Northern	1042	89	1131	55.9
	Western	1360	120	1480	69.6
	Kampala Extra	2410	257	2667	75.7
	West Nile	1097	99	1196	83.7
	Busoga	1292	85	1377	89
	Rwenzori	892	24	916	76.9
	Total	11894	819	12,713	73.2
2022/23	Eastern	1,689	76	1,765	107%
	Central	1972	397	2369	106%
	Northern	1,161	184	1,345	95%
	Western	1,659	125	1,784	140%
	Kampala Extra	3085	205	3,290	70%
	West Nile	953	76	1,029	115%
	Busoga	1,235	101	1,336	85%
	Rwenzori	823	10	833	107%
	Total	12,577	1,174	13,751	95%
2023/24	Eastern	1047	225	1272	78%
	Central	1571	81	1652	74%
	Northern	1277	165	1442	91%
	Western	1479	152	1631	101%
	Kampala Extra	3191	441	3633	99%
	West Nile	1140	84	1224	83%
	Busoga	957	48	1005	68%
	Rwenzori	786	35	821	72%
	Total	11,449	1,231	12,680	87%

Source: Directorate of Community Service Annual Performance report FY 2023/24.

Annex 7: Rate of offender Abscondments.

FY	Region	Male	Female	Total	%ge
2021/22	Eastern	59	2	61	0.5
	Central	27	3	30	0.2
	Northern	33	-	33	0.27
	Western	42	1	43	0.36
	Kampala Extra	121	-	121	1
	Rwenzori	19	-	19	0.16
	West Nile	22	-	22	0.18
	Busoga	26	-	26	0.2
	Total	349	6	355	2.87%
2022/23	Eastern	44	6	50	1.5%
	Central	53	5	58	1.74%
	Northern	66	-	66	1.98%
	Western	65	4	69	2.07%
	Kampala Extra	99	10	109	3.27%
	Rwenzori	9	6	15	0.45%
	West Nile	35	-	35	1.05%
	Busoga	43	-	43	1.29%
	Total	414	31	445	29.7%
2023/24	Eastern	29	-	29	0.58
	Central	50	-	50	1%
	Northern	61	-	61	1.22%
	Western	21	-	21	0.42%
	Kampala Extra	84	05	89	1.78%
	Rwenzori	29	-	29	0.58
	West Nile	19	-	19	0.38%
	Busoga	43	-	43	0.86%
	Total	336	05	341	2.6%

Source: Directorate of Community Service Annual Performance report FY 2023/24.



 Plot 75, Old Port bell Road,
P.O BOX 7191, Kampala - Uganda

 (+256) 0417 346 100

 info@mia.go.ug