



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR FY 2022/23

JUNE 2024





MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FY 2022/23

THEME: ENHANCING PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION AND USE OF STATISTICS
FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING



June, 2024

FOREWORD

Ministry of Internal Affairs is committed to the production and dissemination of unified statistical information that meets the National and International standards quality requirements. The data generated responds to key performance indicators of the Ministry National Development Plan III and other regional and global frameworks like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Statistical Abstract is a prime annual publication through which key statistical information derived from both manual and electronic administrative records of Institutions under Ministry of Internal Affairs are disseminated for use in tracking outcomes of policies as well as decision-making and research.

The Ministry has achieved a great milestone by automating some of its processes of data capture and storage which has improved data management, storage and retrieval. The new developments have consequently facilitated the production of quality statistical reports. A lot of data is however still manually handled which causes difficulty in retrieval and thus the ministry needs more support to achieve the goal of full automation in order to improve service delivery and access to information. Ministry of Internal Affairs appreciates the continued cooperation of all its Institutions in providing data for this publication. In a special way, I wish to thank the Planning and Policy department that compiled this report and the Ministry Statistics Committee for validating the information presented. Furthermore, I would also like to thank Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for the continued support in ensuring that we produce quality and useful statistics.

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.



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Lieutenant. General

PERMANENT SECRETARY MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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LIST OF 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
DGAL	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 behavior.

Residence permit: Where a foreigner is allowed to reside in the country despite not having citizenship. In Uganda, residence permits are 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 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 FY2022/23 as well as to assess progress and show evidence towards achievement of the MoIA targets and objectives for FY 2022/23.

Note: Departments and votes used both financial and calendar year statistical findings.

The Statistical Abstract process was initiated by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with MoIA Policy and Planning Department that aimed at collection and analysis of the annual data from different institution under MoIA. The reporting exercise is coordinated by the Policy and Planning Department as the secretariat in coordination with the respective focal person from different Institutions.

The following were the statistical findings during the FY 2022/23;

For the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control, 355 certificates of residence were issued to applicants, 13,032 EPs were issued out of 14,806 applications received by the DCIC seeking to acquire work permits under different classes. 6,892 DPs were granted in the FY 2022/23, a total of 7,030 special passes were issued, 12,786 PSPs were issued to foreign students, a total of 226,421 visas were issued and used, the Directorate also recorded 1,791,719 Arrivals and 2,196,514 Departures summing to a total of 3,988,233 travelers. the number of applications received for travel documents was 179,798, out of which 174,753 were issued to applicants, 216 were advised to first undergo citizenship, 61 applications were in different processes of approval by the end of the FY 2022/23 and 4,768 had been deferred because of different reasons. Of the 1,928 applications that were received for citizenship within the FY 2022/23, 2,279 Citizenship applications were granted including the applications for the FY 2021/22.

For National Identification and Registration Authority, in the year 2023, the citizens and non-citizens issued with birth certificates were 138,044, and those issued with Death certificates were 15,139. In the same year 2023, the institution also registered 281,850 births, 61,302 deaths and 72 adoptions. 52% of the births occurred at health facilities while 48% occurred at community levels (home or outside the health facilities) in the year 2023. Of the total birth registered, 49.3% were male while 50.7% were females. The National Identification Register, has received 30,855,057 applications of the total country population (67.72%). Of these,

26,597,581 persons have been fully registered and assigned NINs in a period of 6 years (Approx. 58.38%) of the total population and 86.2% of the total applications received. While 19,078,743(74.3%) of the total registered cards have been printed currently, 16,196,585 have been issued to citizens representing 84.76% of the cards printed and approximately 3.011 million cards are pending issuance.

For Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratories, cases reported for each division to DGAL were for Toxicology which attained (35.6%), then followed by (26.6%) for Forensic Biology/DNA, (13.5%) for Food and Drugs, (9.9%) for Chemical and Microbiology, (4.9%) for Pesticide Residue, (3.2%) Fire Arms and Tool Marks, (3.5%), Water and Environment, (3.0%) and (3.6%) for Questioned Documents.

For the Ministry Headquarters,

In the year 2023, out of the 95 commercial explosives blasters' permits applications received, 88.4% were issued while 11.6% were rejected applications. In the same year, 120 applications for commercial explosives license applications were received, majority were renewal applications at 93.3% and a few applications were new at 6.7%, majority of commercial explosives licenses issued were magazine licenses at (92.9%) and a few dealer licenses were issued at (7.03%). The year recorded failure to observe SOPs (11) as the sole reason for revoking commercial explosives licenses. Majority of the companies involved in commercial explosives sector were foreign companies at 82.4% as compared to the local companies at 17.6%. On the other hand, more local individuals were involved in the commercial explosive sector than the foreign individuals. In the year 2022, out the 5 rejected license applications, 2 were rejected due to the inappropriate status of storage facilities, 1 due to inappropriate magazine design and 2 was due to failure to observe the terms and conditions of the license. In the year 2023, the average turnaround time taken to issue a blasting permit was one day, one month for a blaster permit, 1 week for an import permit, 3 days for an export permit, and 1 day for a transfer permit and 3 days for in-transit permit. Six (6) crimes were committed using commercial explosives.

In the year 2023, out of the 468 cases of trafficking in person; 97.7% were domestic and 2.1% were transnational and of the 1006 incidents of trafficking in persons; 50.7 % (510) were child trafficking and 49.3% (496) were human trafficking. Most victims of Trafficking were female juveniles. In the same year, Elgon recorded the highest number of trafficking in persons (88) and North West Nile

recorded least number (12). Additionally, 662 cases of trafficking in person were recorded out of which 331 were taken to court, 319 cases were pending in court and no case was acquitted.

Out of the 305 NFP annual incidents, the incidence of crime committed using small arms registered highest number at 98.4% and few incidents of violent conflicts at 1.6%. FY2022/23 registered 102% of community service orders managed with (13505) males and female (1090).

In FY2021/2022, out of the 12713 community service orders reintegrated, 11894 were male and 819 were female with Kampala Extra having the highest community service orders reintegrated.

For Uganda Prisons Service, Over the last three years, the daily average prisoner's population has increased by 19.7% from 61,614 in FY2020/21 to 73,722 prisoners in FY2022/23 as Table 4.1 below. This represents an annual average growth rate of 7.1%. In the financial year 2022/23, the total admissions were 34,840 prisoners compared to the 28,793 and 28,015 prisoners admitted FY 2021/22 and FY2020/21 respectively. The overall recidivism rate stood at 13.9% down from 14.8% registered in FY2021/22, and 15.0% registered in FY2020/21. In the FY2021/22, the number of escapes increased by 44.9% to 442 escapes in the FY2022/23.

For Uganda Police Force, a total of 228,074 cases were reported to Police in the year 2023 of which 84,907 (37%) were prosecuted. Victims of crime were 231,601 in total with the majority victims being male adults (60%). Male adults were victimized more in thefts (35%), female adult in other crimes in general (38%), male juvenile in child-related offences (70%) and female juveniles in sex related offences (59%). Of the 4,806 fatalities due to road traffic crashes, males were at 74.5% and females at 25.5%. The age group that was highly involved is (25- 34) at 24%. The unknown category comes in as a result of failure to identify the victim and no identification document is found on the victim.

There are however challenges that are affecting the production of statistics within the institution and these include; 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.

It's evident that once the few issues enlisted above are resolved, then MoIA will improve on the collection of quality data and production of quality statistics for its users and to track the performance of different institutions.

NATIONAL STANDARD INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Level 3: Development Programme 15: Governance and Security

Overall Programme Objective/Purpose: To improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain prevailing and emerging security threats.

Programme outcome Indicators	Unit of Measure	Development Framework aligned to (1“NDPIII” 2” EAC Vision 2050”3” Africa gender 2063”4”	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Date series			MDA Responsible for programme outcome indicator
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.12Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Number	4	Annual Crime Report		666	1149	1200	1486	UPF
1.16 Crime rate	Number per 100,000	1			551	502	457	524	UPF
1.17Incidence of crime committed using small arms and light weapons	Number	1,4		NA	623	344	397	442	MIA
2.2 Un-Sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	percentage	2,3,4	UPS Annual Statistical Abstract	45	46.6	49.1	51.6	47.5	UPS
3.3 Rate of recidivism	Percent age	1		13.2	15.1	15	14.8	14.5	UPS
4.4 Conviction rate	percentage	1	Annual UPF statistical report		30	29.5	29.5	15.6	UPF
7.3 Proportion of remand prisoners	Proportion	1	UPS Annual Statistical Abstract	45	48.6	50.6	51.9	48.6	UPS

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) is mandated to guarantee Uganda's internal security, ensure law and order, peace and stability as well as citizenship identification, protection and preservation. It is comprised of various autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions that complement each other to deliver the Ministry's overall mandate. These institutions are:

- a) Uganda Police Force;
- b) Uganda Prisons Service;
- c) National Identification and Registration Authority;
- d) Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control (DCIC);
- e) Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratories (DGAL);
- f) National Bureau for NGOs;
- g) The Ministry Headquarters that hosts:
 - ☐ The Amnesty Commission;
 - ☐ The Directorate of Community Service;
 - ☐ The National Focal Point for Small Arms and Light Weapons;
 - ☐ The Coordination office for Prevention of Trafficking In Persons (PTIP);
 - ☐ The Government Security Office.
 - ☐ The Uganda Police Authority;
 - ☐ The Uganda Prison Authority and
 - ☐ The Regional Office for Peace and Security Initiatives

1.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework.

The Ministry Headquarters provides policy direction and coordinates implementation of programmes across all its institutions. The institutions under the Ministry implement their respective legal and policy mandates that contribute to the 'preservation of internal security, keeping law and order & citizenship identification, preservation and protection'. The overall mandate of the MIA is informed by the various policy, legal and regulatory instruments that define the functions of various institutions under its responsibility.

Constitutional and Parliamentary Provisions and Mandates.

The Uganda Constitution, 1995 (as Amended) provides for the establishment of the Uganda Police Force, the Uganda Prisons Service and the National Citizenship and Immigration Board as constitutional bodies with functions aimed at ensuring internal security, law and order, peace and stability in the country as well as citizenship identification, preservation and protection. The functions for these institutions as enshrined in Uganda's legal framework is described below.

A. Uganda Police Force

Article 211(1) of the constitution, provides that “there shall be a police force to be known as the Uganda Police Force and such other police forces in Uganda as Parliament may by law prescribe.” Article 212 of the constitution, provides for the functions of the Uganda Police Force to be:

- a) To protect life and property,
- b) To preserve law and order,
- c) To prevent and detect crime; and
- d) To cooperate with civilian authority and other security organs established under this constitution
- e) and with the population generally.

B. Uganda Prisons Service

Article 215(1) provides that “there shall be a prisons service to be known as the Uganda Prisons Service.” Article 217 (a) mandates Parliament to make laws that provide for the organisation, administration and functions of the Uganda Prison Service. The core functions of UPS as defined in the Prisons Act 2006 section 5 are:

- To ensure that every person detained legally in a prison is kept in humane, safe custody, produced in court when required until lawfully discharged or removed from prison;
- To facilitate the social rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through specific training and educational programmes;
- To facilitate the re-integration of prisoners into their communities;
- To ensure performance by prisoners of work reasonably necessary for the effective management of the prisons; and
- To perform such other functions as the Minister, after consultation with the Prisons Authority, may from time to time assign to the Service.

C. National Citizenship and Immigration Board

Article 16 of the constitution, provides for establishment of a National Citizenship and Immigration Board. Article 16(3) defines the functions of the National Citizenship and Immigration Board as:

- Registering and issuing national identity cards to citizens;
- Issuing Ugandan passports and other travel documents;
- Granting and cancelling citizenship by registration and naturalization;
- Granting and cancelling immigration permits; and
- Registering and issuing identity cards to aliens.

Article.16 (4) a, b, d empowers the National Citizenship and Immigration Board to decentralize the functions to district level.

In addition, the Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009, establishes and mandates the National Citizenship and Immigration Board to:

- Facilitate, regulate and control the legal and orderly movement of persons to and from Uganda in line with the EAC Common Market Protocol, process and verify Uganda citizenship;
- Regulate issuance of passports and other travel documents, facilitate and provide an enabling immigration environment for foreign investment in Uganda; and
- Enforce national and regional immigration laws for the security and development of Uganda.

2. Acts of Parliament

A. Registration of Persons Act 2015

The Act establishes and mandates the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) to:

- (a) Create, manage, maintain and operate the National Identification Register;
- (b) Register citizens of Uganda;
- (c) Register non-citizens of Uganda who are lawfully resident in Uganda;
- (d) Register births and deaths;
- (e) Assign a unique National Identification Number to every person registered in the register; and
- (f) Issue national identification cards and alien's identification cards.

B. National Community Service Act 2000

The Act provides for introduction of community service orders as a non-custodial sentence to facilitate rehabilitation, reformation & reintegration of offenders within their communities and creation of a National Community Service Committee to promote community service orders.

C. Amnesty Act 2000

The Act mandates MIA through the Amnesty Commission to facilitate and ensure effective demobilization, disarmament, resettlement, reconciliation and reintegration of armed groups and individual reporters /ex-combatants.

D. Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (PTIP) Act 2009

This Act mandates the MIA through the Coordination Office for Anti- Human Trafficking to institute measures for the prevention of human trafficking in the country. The office is charged with coordination of efforts to counter human trafficking and prevent trafficking in persons; and protect victims of human trafficking.

E. The National Bureau for NGOs Act, 2016

The Act mandates the National Bureau of NGO to register NGOs; pursue policies ideal for the holistic development of the NGO sector in Uganda; enforce accountability standards in the NGO sector through

regulation, promotion of NGO sector self-regulation and other mechanisms; and advise the Government on policy options for a continuously more vibrant, constructive and developed NGO sector.

F. The Fire Arms Act, 1979

The Act mandates, the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NFP/SALWs), to reduce proliferation & undertake conflict early warning and early response mechanism. The NFP coordinates the operations and activities for the prevention, reduction and control of the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons.

G. Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)

The Ministry through the Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL) is assigned the policy mandate of providing specialized scientific, analytical, and advisory forensic services to foster administration of justice, private sector growth and ensure general public safety and national development. DGAL derives its statutory analytical, advisory and referral functions from the different statutory references to the office of the Government Chemist (GC) contained in various pieces of legislation, that include:

- o The Evidence Act, CAP 6
- o The Magistrate Act, CAP 16.
- o The Court of Judicature Act, CAP 13
- o The Identifications of Offenders Act, CAP 119
- o The Firearms Act, CAP 299.
- o The Habitual Criminals (Preventive Detention) Act, CAP 118
- o The National Environment Act, CAP 153.
- o Control of Agricultural Chemicals Act, CAP 29
- o The National Drug Policy and Authority Act, CAP 206
- o The Standardization and Quality Policy
- o The National Bureau of Standards Act, CAP 327
- o The Explosives Act, CAP 298
- o Adulteration of Produce Act, CAP 27
- o The Uganda Revenue Authority Act, CAP 196
- o Agricultural Chemicals (Registration and Control) Regulations, 1993
- o The Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act 2006 Water Act, CAP. 15

CHAPTER TWO: STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE USERS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents statistics to the users in form of tables, graphs and charts so that the user is able to interpret the information with ease.

2.1 Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control

2.1.1 Certificates of Residence (CRs)

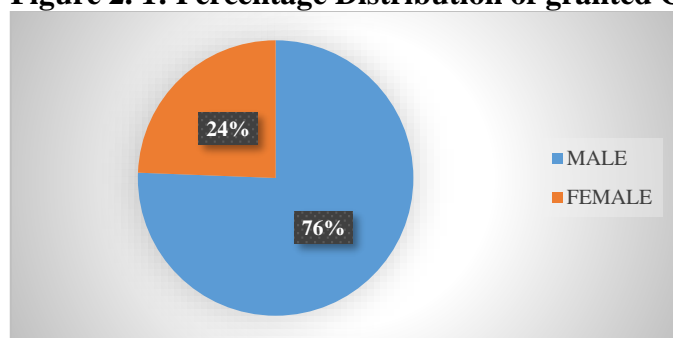
From table 2.1.1, the total number of CRs applications received were 853 in the FY 2022/23, However 1,013 were granted with Citizenship this as well includes applications from the previous FYs. 355 certificates were issued to applicants while 103 cancelled due to application errors associated with lack of requisite documents for compliance and 74 rejected on the basis of insufficient social economic and intellectual contribution.

Table 2.1: Number of CRs applications by status and category for the FY 2022/23.

Status	Category			Grand Total
	Due to Marriage	Former Ugandans	Long Stay	
Applications received	242	66	545	853
Granted	319	69	625	1,013
Cancelled	37	11	55	103
Issued	115	23	217	355
Deferred	582	120	1,519	2,221
Rejected	2	-	72	74

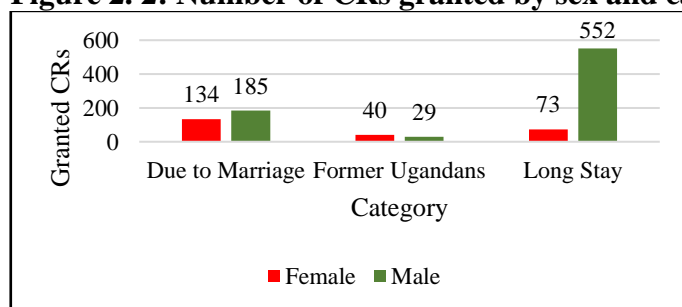
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of granted CRs by sex



Majority of CRs 766 (76%) were granted to male applicants projecting a female to male distribution ratio of 3:7 as presented in figure 2.1.

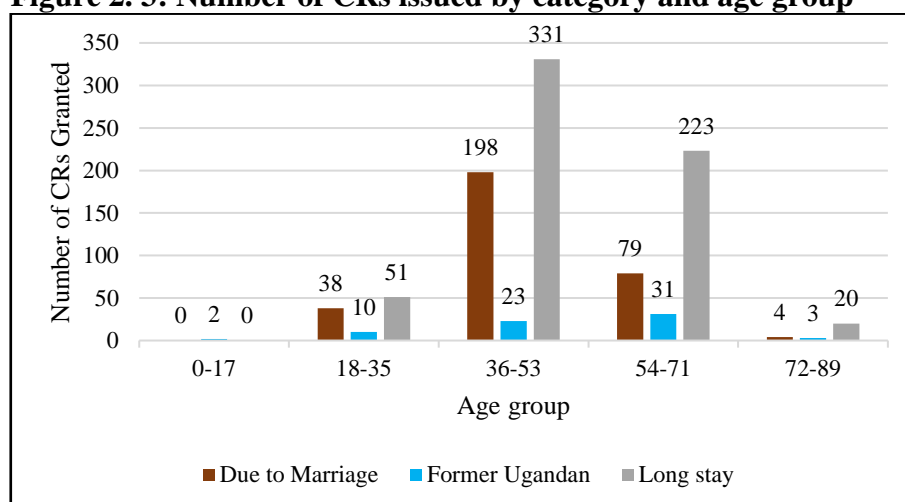
Figure 2. 2: Number of CRs granted by sex and category



The gender distribution ratio remained constant in comparison with that of FY 2021/22, save for former Ugandans with 40 females and 29 males illustrated in Figure 2.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

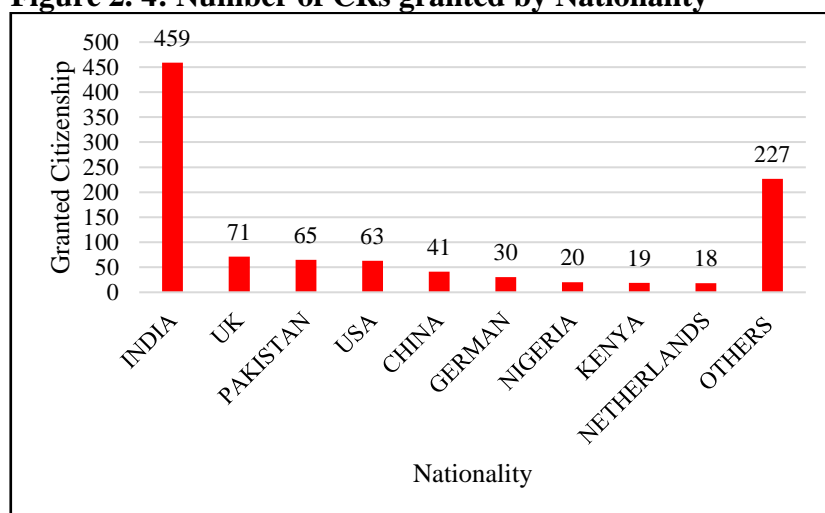
Figure 2. 3: Number of CRs issued by category and age group



912 (90%) of CR applicants belonged to the Age group between 36-89 years. This was an age category that qualified for CR due to long stay having made a substantive contribution to the socio-economic and Intellectual development of Uganda, marriage and former Ugandans who may have wished to retire back home. Only 02 former Ugandans were granted CRs below the age of 18.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

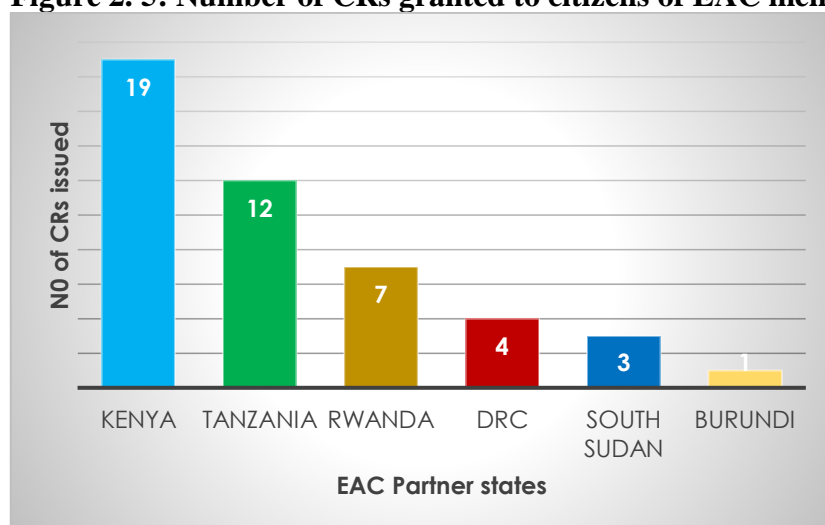
Figure 2. 4: Number of CRs granted by Nationality



Indian nationals dominated the consumption of CR services in the financial year under review with 459 CRs representing 45% of total issuance. This dominance on the other hand demonstrates their eligibility as development partners in various areas of social-economic interests of Uganda. These were followed by UK, Pakistan and United States of America nationals respectively. 70% of Americans on the other hand held CRs due to marriage and as former Ugandans.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

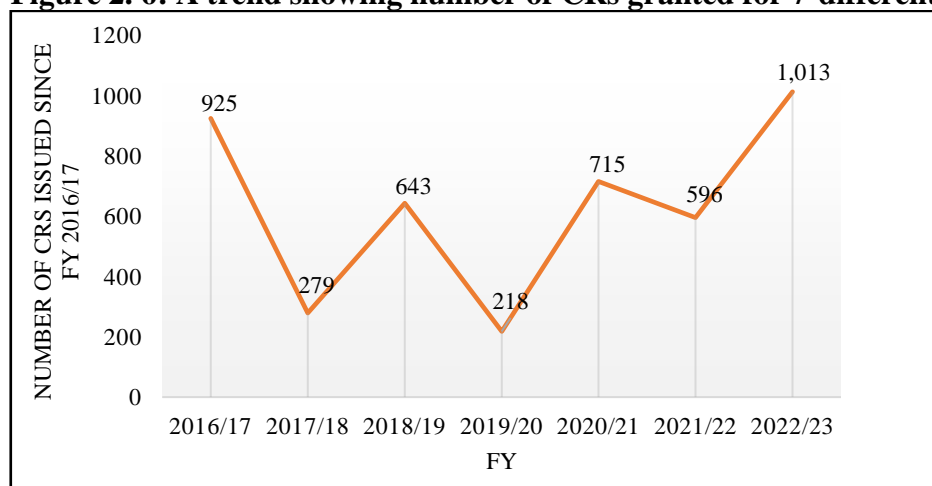
Figure 2. 5: Number of CRs granted to citizens of EAC member states



At a Regional level however, 46 CRs were issued to Citizens of the EAC Partner States thus demonstrating Uganda's responsiveness to the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol relating to the rights of establishment.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 6: A trend showing number of CRs granted for 7-different FYs since FY 2016/17



⇒ The trend of CR distribution fluctuated over time since the FY 2016/17. Notably, the FY 2019/20 witnessed a retrogressive slope which was attributed to total countrywide lockdown for prevention of spread of Covid-19 pandemic. However, the CRs granted from FY 2020/21 to FY 2022/23 depict a recovery trend as illustrated in figure 6.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Table 2. 2: Number of CRs Granted by category and status

Category	Status		Grand Total
	New applications	Renewal/Digitization	
Due to Marriage	287	32	319
Former Ugandans	57	12	69
Long Stay	524	101	625
Grand Total	868	145	1,013

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.2 Entry Permits/Work Permits (EPs)

In the FY 2022/23, a total of 13,032 EPs were issued out of 14,806 applications received in the DCIC seeking to acquire work permits under different classes. The number of Entry permits issued reduced by 1,153 cases compared to the status of FY 2021/22 portraying a moderately declining trend illustrated in figure 8.

The increment was attributed to;

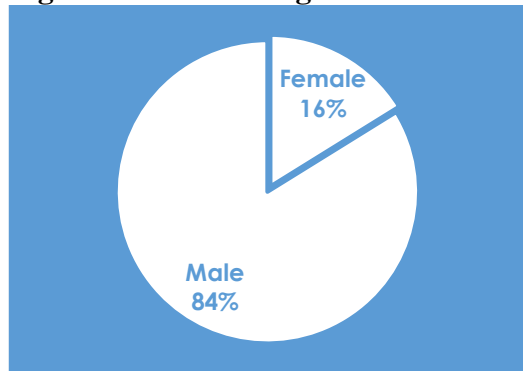
- The reduced applications received owing to the completion of some of the government infrastructural projects that had attracted many expatriate employees.
- Strict adherence to the skills transfers requirement for empowering the local labour force.
- Intensified verifications which gave room to only required personnel.

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 2. 3: Number of EPs applications by Status and category

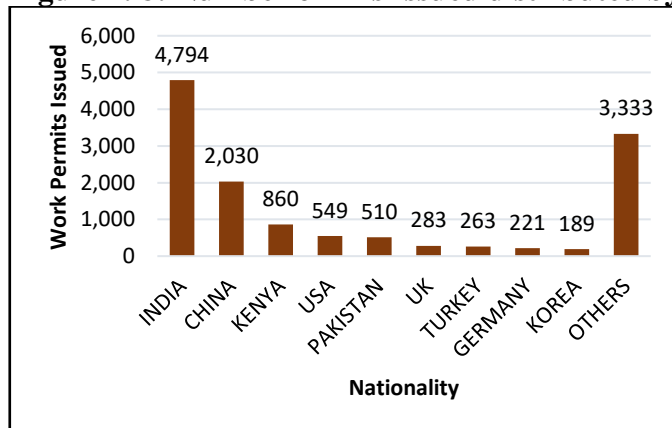
Category	Applications received	Granted	Cancelled	Deferred	Rejected	Issued
Class A - Diplomatic service	277	272	27	62	-	245
Class A - Official service	1008	998	112	366	-	913
Class A2	286	480	116	207	-	245
Class B1	17	20	5	67	-	10
Class C1	16	7	5	15	-	3
Class D	1677	2,770	241	3,286	30	1,430
Class F	29	18	13	68	-	13
Class G1	1613	2,762	277	2,202	15	1,446
Class G2	9417	16,281	1,492	10,516	103	8,443
Class H	39	12	31	51	-	6
Invest. Facilitation- B2,C2,G3 & E	427	559	143	1,099	5	278
Grand Total	14,806	24,179	2,462	17,939	153	13,032

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23. Class A - Diplomatic service, Class A2 - Government contractors, Class B1 – Agriculture, Class C1 – Mining, Class D - Business and trade, Class F – Professionals, Class G1 - Missionaries and Volunteer NGO Workers, Class G2 - Expatriate employees, Class H -Ordinary residents

Figure 2. 7: Percentage distribution of EPs by gender

2,107 (16%) Eps were issued to female applicants while their male counterparts got 84%. The distribution of Eps was less than the planned target of issuing 42% to female workforce. The variation was caused by low demand for EPs by females given the observable high preference for DPs.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 8: Number of EPs Issued distributed by Nationality

Source: DCIC

India was the leading beneficiary of Entry Permits followed by, China, Kenya and USA.

Whereas Indians comprised the largest number of Class EP-G2 (4,034) for expatriate employees, they also contribute greatly to the key sectors of the economy. Kenya consistently maintained the 3rd position in the overall acquisition of Entry permits and also leads at the Regional level with higher stakes in Business investment, manufacturing and engagement in the implementation of government projects. It is worth noting that, Kenyan contractors' EP-A2 (14) have excelled in doing business with the government of Uganda following China 67, Bulgaria 42 and Japan 15.

Uganda continued to facilitate Labour Migration, business, diplomacy and Missionary services from the EAC member states with EPs in support of the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocols for the augmentation of Regional Integration.

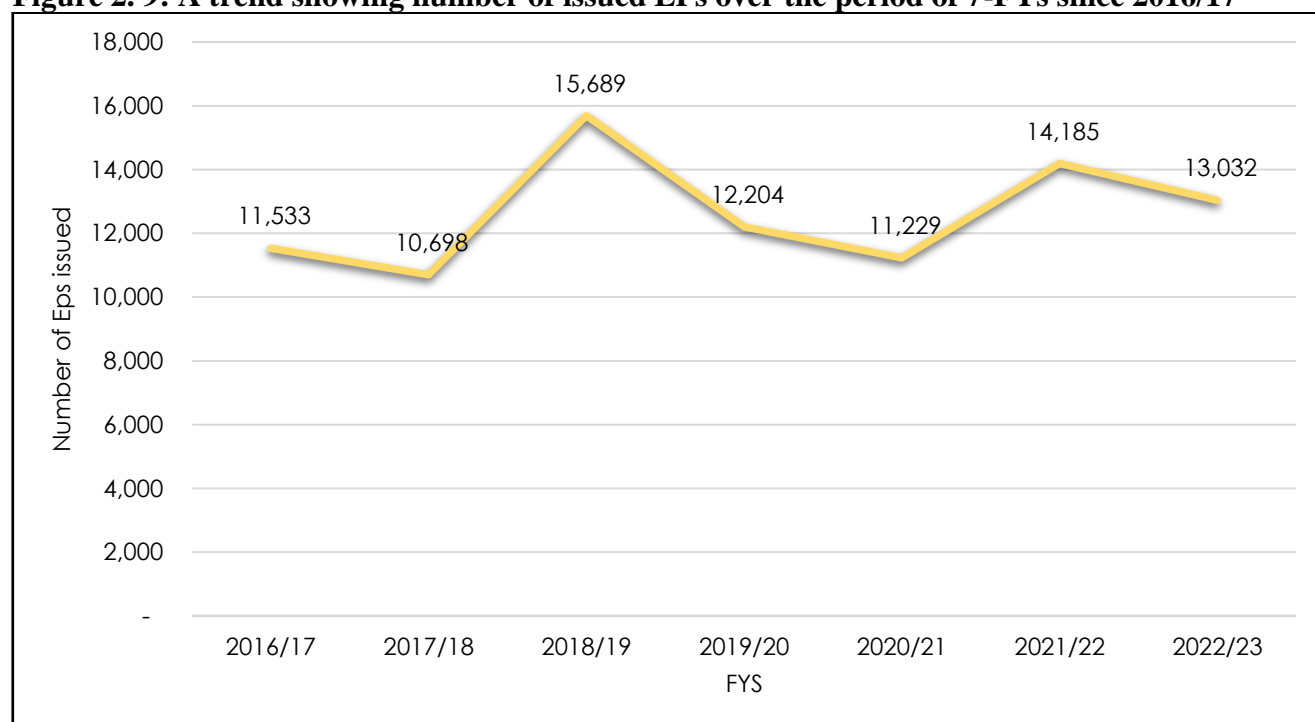
Table 2. 4: Number of Eps issued to citizens of EAC member states

Nationality	Category									Grand Total
	A	A - O	A2	B1	D	F	G1	G2	B2, C2, G3 & E	
Kenya	8	86	14	-	96	6	100	546	4	860
TZ	6	14	3	-	1	-	21	40	1	86
DRC	2	4	-	-	7	-	51	13	-	77
Rwanda	2	11	2	1	14	-	22	16	1	69
South Sudan	12	6	2	-	2	-	5	7	-	34
Burundi	1	11	2	-	3	-	11	8	-	36
Grand Total	31	132	23	1	123	6	210	630	6	1,162

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

The demand for entry permits generally declined in the period between FY 2019/20 and FY 2020/21 due to the adverse effects of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy.

Figure 2. 9: A trend showing number of issued EPs over the period of 7-FYs since 2016/17



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Table 2.5: Number of EPs Issued by status and category

Category	New Applications	Renewal	Grand Total
Class A - Diplomatic service	236	9	245
Class A - Official service	900	13	913
Class A2 - Government contractors	207	38	245
Class B1 - Agriculture	10	-	10
Class C1 - Mining	3	-	3
Class D - Business and trade	1,333	97	1430
Class F - Professionals	11	2	13
Class G1 - Missionaries	1,387	59	1,446
Class G2 - Expatriate employees	8,148	295	8,443
Class H - Ordinary residents	6	-	6
Invest. Facilitation- B2,C2,G3 & E	274	4	278
Grand Total	12,515	517	13,032

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

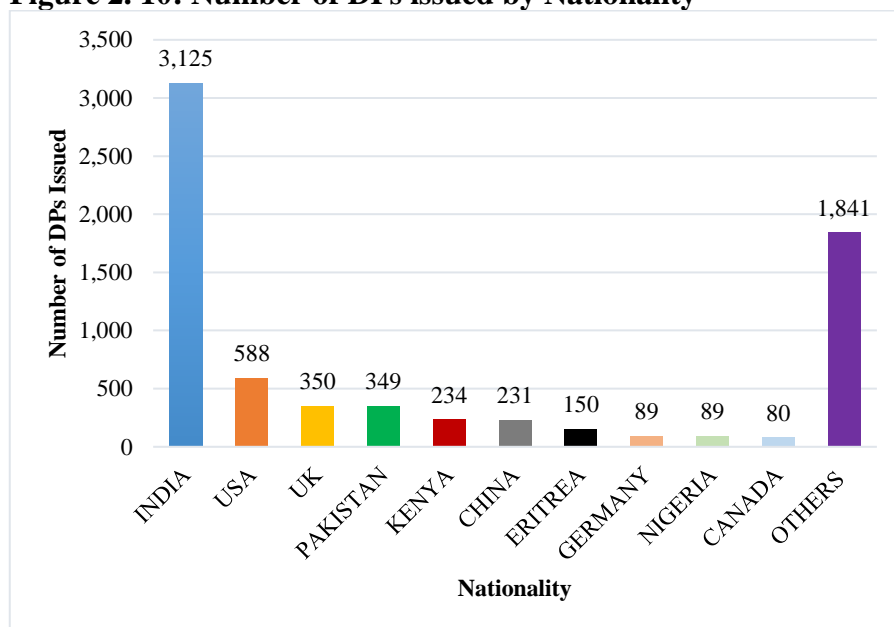
2.1.3 Dependant passes

Table 2. 6: Number of DPs applications by category and status

Application status	Child	Other relatives	Spouse	Grand Total
Received Applications	3,019	585	4,203	7,807
Approved	4,475	850	6,917	12,242
Cancelled	264	74	289	627
Issued	2,613	431	3,848	6,892
Deferred	1,496	538	1,942	3,976
Rejected	8	1	34	43

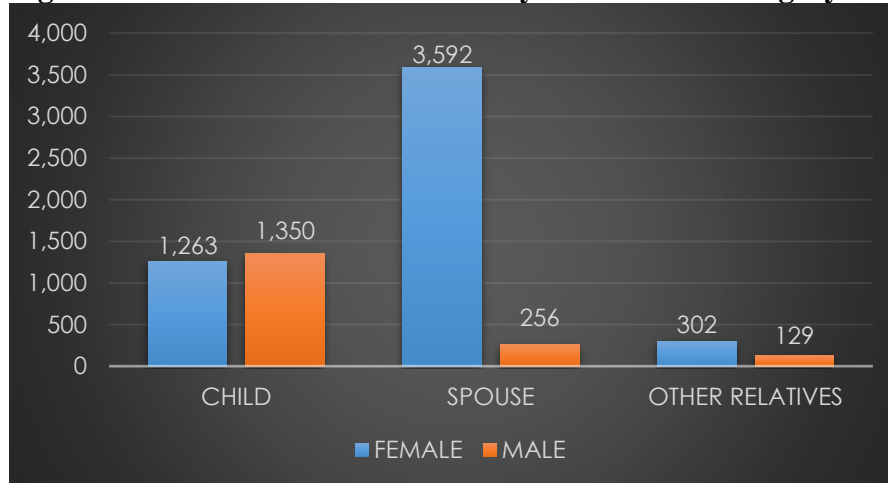
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

6,892 DPs were granted in the FY 2022/23; 7,807 applications were received in the FY 2022/23. 43 applications were rejected and 3,976 applications deferred mainly due to lack of mandatory documents.

Figure 2. 10: Number of DPs issued by Nationality

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Indians, Americans, British, Pakistanis and Kenyans constitute the main consumers of the DP facility by Nationality. It was observed that dependants of EAC residents do not pay for the DP while dependants of Ugandans pay. This may need to be reviewed to fairly represent Ugandans. There have been complaints from holders of CR about the duration of DPs issued to their spouses, suggesting to allow spouses to have the DP running up to the expiry of CR.

Figure 2. 11: Number of DPs issued by Gender and Category

DPs were majorly issued to female spouses (52%) and children (38%). These were wives and children of work permit and CR holders. This conclusion is explained by the comparative variations in the ratios of female to male on CR and EP and that of DP.

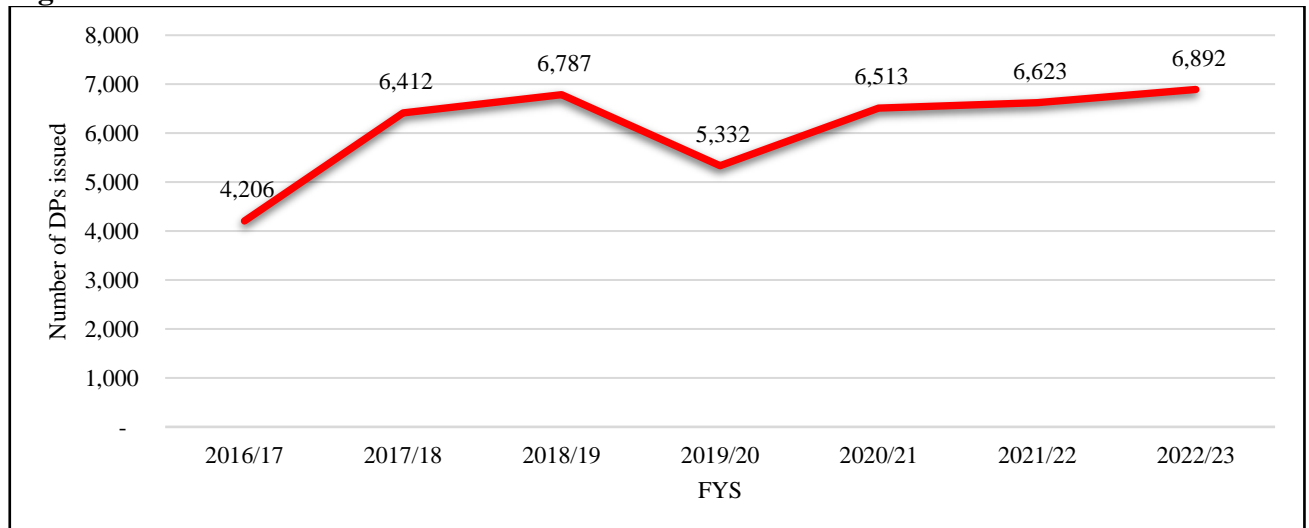
Source: DCIC

Table 2. 7: Number of DPs issued by Age and Category

Age	Category			Grand Total
	Spouse	Child	Other Relatives	
0-17	1	2,580	7	2,588
18-35	1,694	32	148	1,874
36-53	1,798	1	47	1,846
54-71	336	-	152	488
72-89	19	-	77	96
Grand Total	3,848	2,613	431	6,892

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

6,892 DPs were granted in the FY 2022/23. These increased by 269 compared to those of the previous year, thus portraying a sequence of growth trend in figure 12.

Figure 2. 12: A trend on Number of DPs issued over 7-FYs

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Table 2. 8: Number of DPs Issued by category and status

Status	Category			Grand Total
	Child	Other relatives	Spouse	
New Applications	2,585	422	3,798	6,805
Renewal	28	9	50	87
Grand Total	2,613	431	3,848	6,892

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

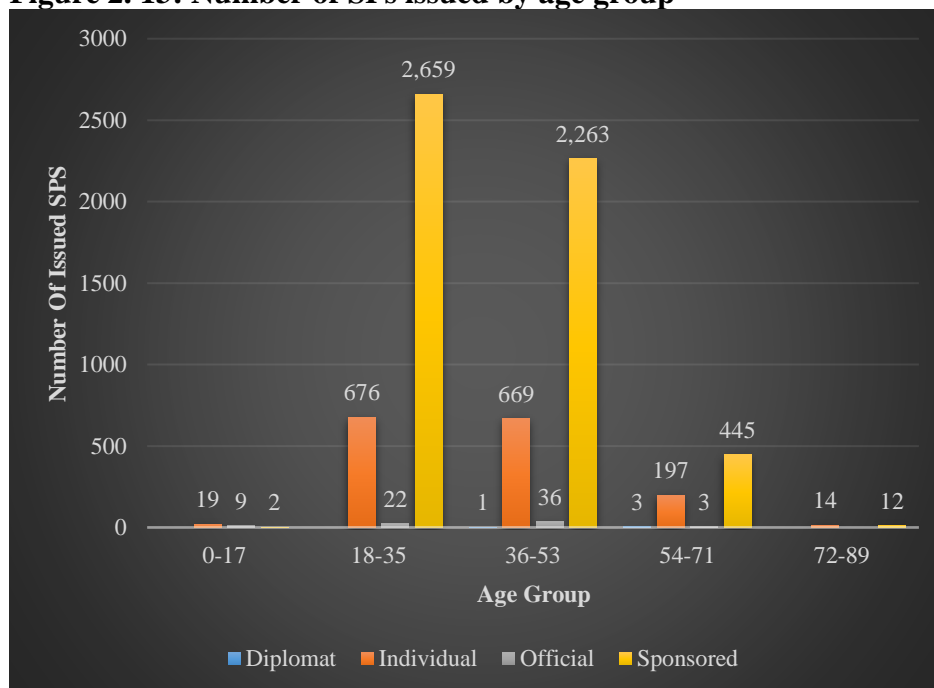
2.1.4 Special Passes (SPs)

From the table 2.4.1 below, 7,030 special passes were issued in the FY2022/23. However, 165 applications were rejected due to attempts to evade work permit fees. These were advised to apply for work permit after realizing the continued attempt to work on SP.

Table 2. 9: Number of SPs applications by Status and category

Category	Applications received	Approved	Cancelled	Issued	Deferred	Rejected
Diplomat	13	6	4	4	9	-
Individual	2,351	3,021	384	1,575	1,312	29
Official	148	86	41	70	97	-
Sponsored	6,302	10,520	206	5,381	1,446	136
Grand Total	8,814	13,633	635	7,030	2,864	165

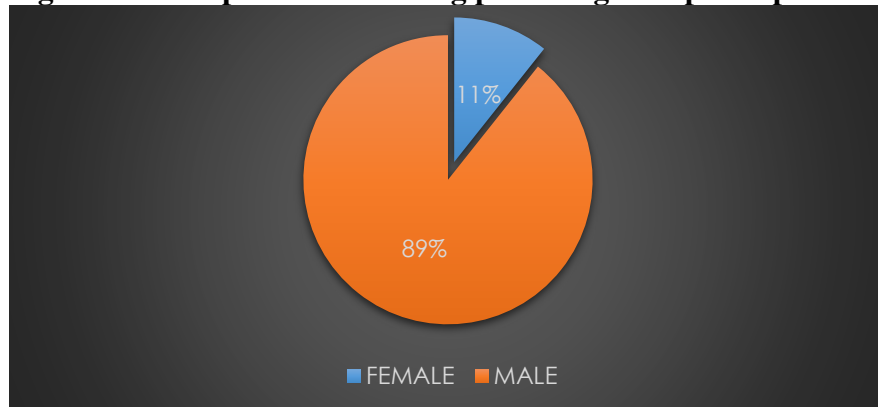
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 13: Number of SPs issued by age group

Most of the special passes were issued to the age group (18-35) which constituted 47.7% followed by the age group (36-53) which also constituted a 42.2%

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

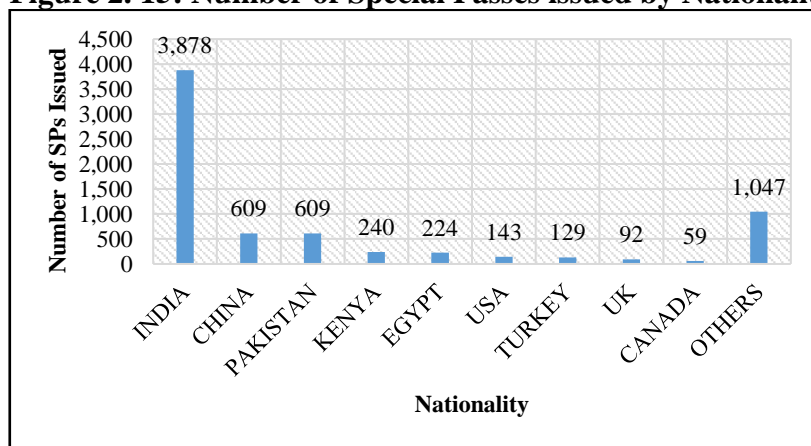
Figure 2. 14: A pie-chart showing percentage of Special passes issued by Gender



The large gender difference in the distribution of SP was most likely determined by the spousal role that most female migrants come with as established in previous facilities like DP that had more females and less for EP and CR.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 15: Number of Special Passes issued by Nationality

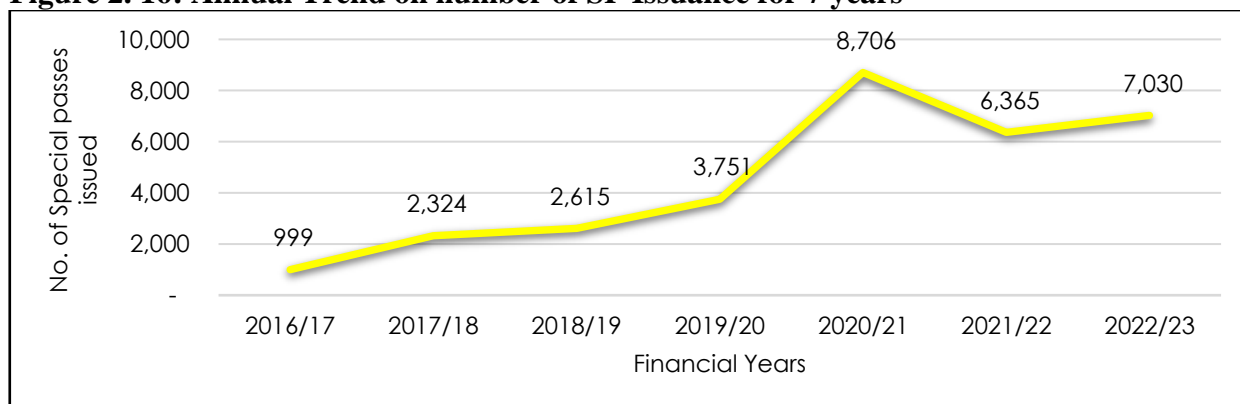


Like in the other immigration facilities, Indians, Chinese, Pakistanis and Kenyans were the nationalities with more numbers of SP. 90% of the SP holders were between the age bracket of 18 and 53 years, hence a description of an active work age-group.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

7,030 special passes were issued in the FY2022/23. The SPs relatively increased by 663 compared with the previous FY 2021/22 showing a progressively changing annual trend. It was observed that from the FY 2020/21 to FY 2022/23, the annual demand for SP facility doubled that of the previous periods from FY 2017/18 to FY2019/20.

Figure 2. 16: Annual Trend on number of SP Issuance for 7 years



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.5 Pupil/ Student Passes (PSPs)

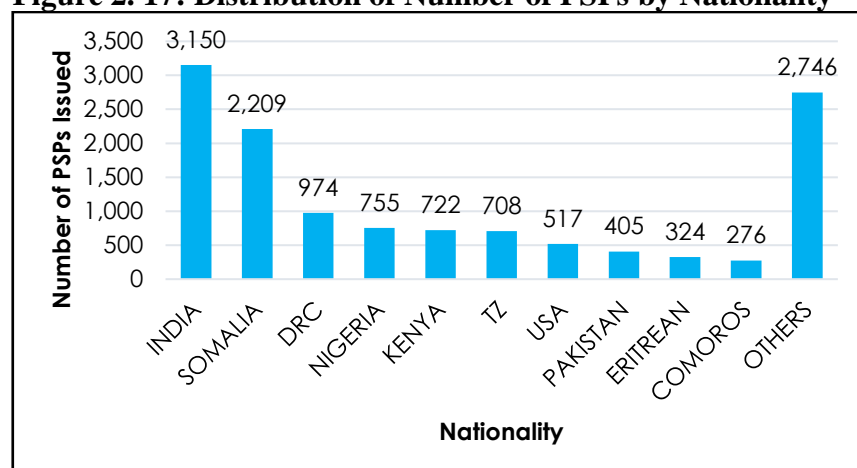
12,786 PSPs were issued to foreign students in the FY 2022/23, which was the highest number ever granted. This led to an increase in student passes enrolment by 1,821 compared to the previous FY. The growth in PSP enrolment was associated with intensified sensitization drive through stakeholders' workshops and media engagements.

Table 2. 10: Number of PSPs applications by status and category

Category	Application status					
	Applications received	Approved	Cancelled	Collected	Deferred	Rejected
1 year	12,915	13,355	187	11,982	4,930	73
3 months	124	124	11	94	46	1
6 months	733	797	21	710	280	7
Grand Total	13,772	14,276	219	12,786	5,256	81

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 17: Distribution of Number of PSPs by Nationality

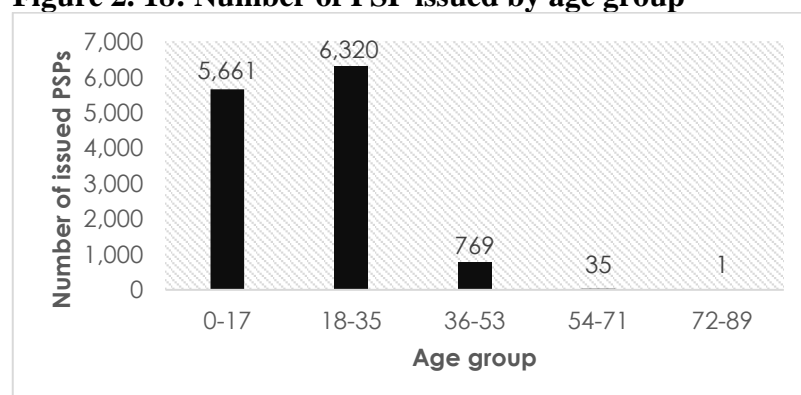


Students from India, Somalia, DRC, Nigeria and Kenya were the key stakeholders in the consumption of education services in Uganda.

Large numbers of international students notably from Asia, Europe and USA connote the availability of a variety of education curricula that suite the education interests of the international community. These would otherwise be repatriated to study back home.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 18: Number of PSP issued by age group



94% of the students fell in the age-set below 35 years. This was an active school going age group distributed across all education levels. Majority of the students in the 36-71 age set were the mature age students perusing post graduate studies and short courses in English language proficiency under pre-departure arrangement for family reunion and 3rd country resettlement programs. Only 01 female American was a PhD student at enrolled at Nkumba University.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Table 2. 11: Number of PSPs issued to the EAC students.

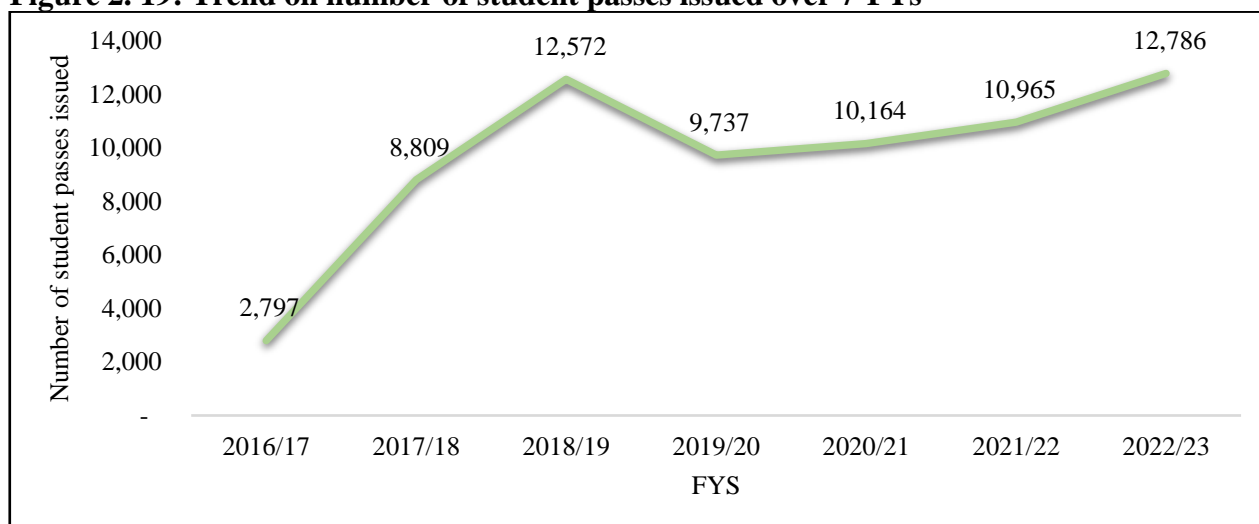
Nationality	Number of PSPs Issued
DRC	974
Kenya	722
Tanzania	708
South Sudan	273
Rwanda	171
Burundi	114
Total	2,962

2,962 student passes were issued to students from the EAC partner states. DRC Kenya and Tanzania were key contributors in consumption of education services in Uganda.

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

12,786 PSPs were granted to foreign students in the FY 2022/23, which was the highest number ever granted. This led to an increase in student passes enrolment by 1,821 compared to the previous FY. The growth in PSP enrolment was associated with intensified sensitization drive through stakeholders' workshops and media engagements.

The demand for education services in Uganda has grown and attracted education tourism from all over the world in all academic and vocational disciplines.

Figure 2. 19: Trend on number of student passes issued over 7-FYs

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Table 2. 12: Number of Issued student passes by category and status

Status				Grand Total
	1 year	3 months	6 months	
New	11,673	93	700	12,466
Renewal	309	1	10	320
Grand Total	11,982	94	710	12,786

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.6 Visas

The Uganda ordinary tourist visa was the most sought visa type thus depicting tourism as the core purpose of visit reached by a summation of EATV and ordinary visas issued which represented 213,911 (98%) presented in table 18.

Despite many applications received (52,122), only 16,903 visas were used in the FY 2020/21, due to the covid-19 travel restrictions. This explains the low intake on the annual trend.

Table 2. 13: Presentation of number of Visas issued by Category

Category	Number of issued visas
East Africa Tourist Visa	10,913
Multiple-Entry	1,788
Transit	1,755
Uganda Ordinary/Tourist Visa	210,442
Diplomatic and Official Visas	1,523
Grand Total	226,421

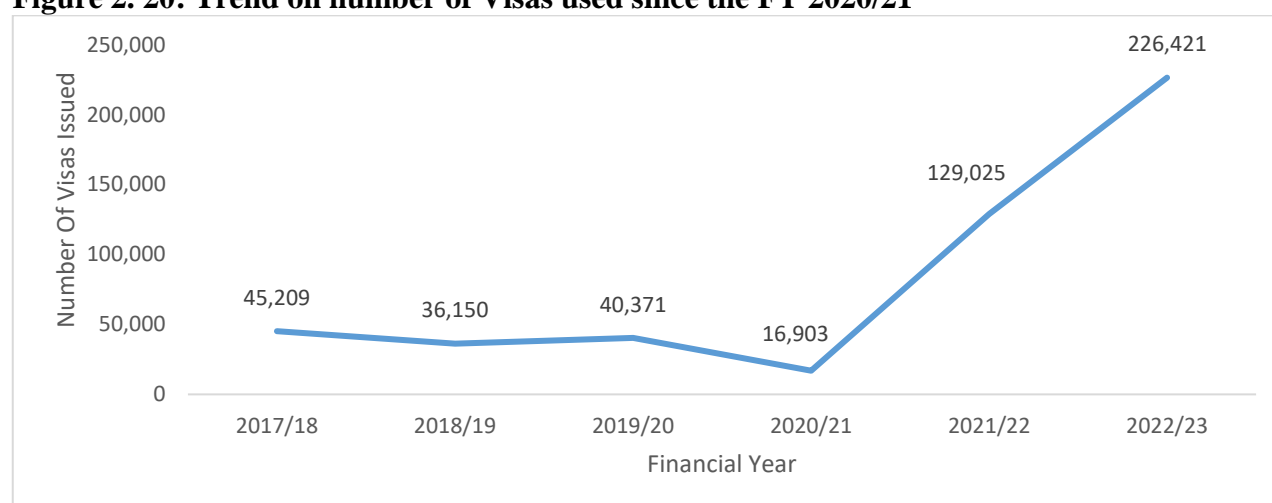
Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

A total of 226,421 visas were issued and used in the FY 2022/23. This saw a 97,396 (75%) growth in the consumption of visas compared to the previous financial year presented in figure 23. The high demand for the visas was attributed to;

- The easing of travels from the covid-19 restrictions
- Marketing engagement with stakeholders especially the UIA, Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) and the Association of Tour Operators that attracted leisure, business tourism and education tourism.
- The Government Policy on full visa automation on the other hand eased the visa acquisition process by removal of bureaucratic procedures.
- Deployment of the visa processing support services to Missions abroad too was an avenue for growth in the visa service.

All the above factors contributed to the upward visa issuance trend.

Figure 2. 20: Trend on number of Visas used since the FY 2020/21



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

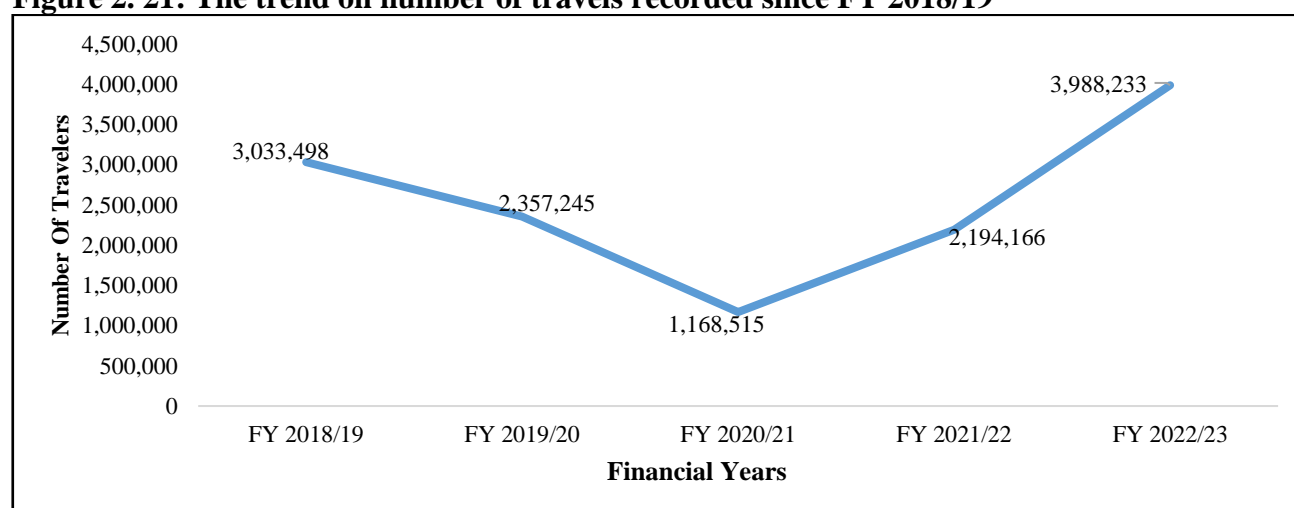
2.1.7 Border travel events.

In the FY 2022/23, the Department recorded 1,791,719 Arrivals and 2,196,514 Departures summing to a total of 3,988,233 travellers.

The number of travellers greatly improved compared to those recorded in the FY2021/22 by 1,794,067. There was a remarkably positive shift as international travels gained a V shaped curve explained as follows;

- a) The post covid-19 recovery that freed international travels.
- b) Automation and deployment of border management systems for example PISCES, MIDAS and e-visa enabled accurate data capture and storage.
- c) Intensified border control through patrols, snap checks and operationalization of gazetted borders minimised irregular entry.
- d) Push factors; the geopolitical factors namely civil strife in Sudan, DRC, Somalia and the post-election protests (Maanda mano) in Kenya forced triggered an influx to Uganda.
- e) Pull factors; tourism, availability of business opportunities and political stability attracted more migrants.

Figure 2. 21: The trend on number of travels recorded since FY 2018/19



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.8 Travel Documents (Conventional Travel Documents and Passports)

From table 13, the number of applications received for travel documents was 179,798, out of which 174,753 were issued to applicants, 216 were advised to first undergo citizenship, 61 applications were in different processes of approval by the end of the FY 2022/23 and 4,768 had been deferred because of different reasons.

Table 2. 14: Number of Travel documents applications by status and category

Application status	CTD	Diplomatic	Ordinary	Service	Grand Total
Applications received	1,636	252	177,682	228	179,798
Waiting Approval	2	-	59	-	61
For Deferred Capture	19	4	4,743	2	4,768
For Citizenship (App 5)	-	1	215	-	216
Issued	1,615	247	172,665	226	174,753

Source: DCIC, CTD-Conventional Travel Documents.

From the table 14 below, most of the applications for travel documents were received from Kampala Central Office (81.32%), followed by followed by Mbarara Regional Office (7.42%) and then Mbale (5.11%) and Gulu (3.28%).

Table 2. 15: Number of Travel documents applications received by location and type.

Location	CTD	Diplomatic	Ordinary	Service	Grand Total
Abu Dhabi	-	-	2,995	-	2,995
Beijing	-	-	9	-	9
Central Office Kampala	1,636	246	144,115	219	146,216
Copenhagen	-	-	69	-	69
Gulu	-	3	5,884	6	5,893
London	-	-	924	-	924
Mbale	-	1	9,181	-	9,182
Mbarara	-	1	13,332	3	13,336
Ottawa	-	-	54	-	54
Pretoria	-	-	595	-	595
Washington DC	-	1	524	-	525
Grand Total	1,636	252	177,682	228	179,798

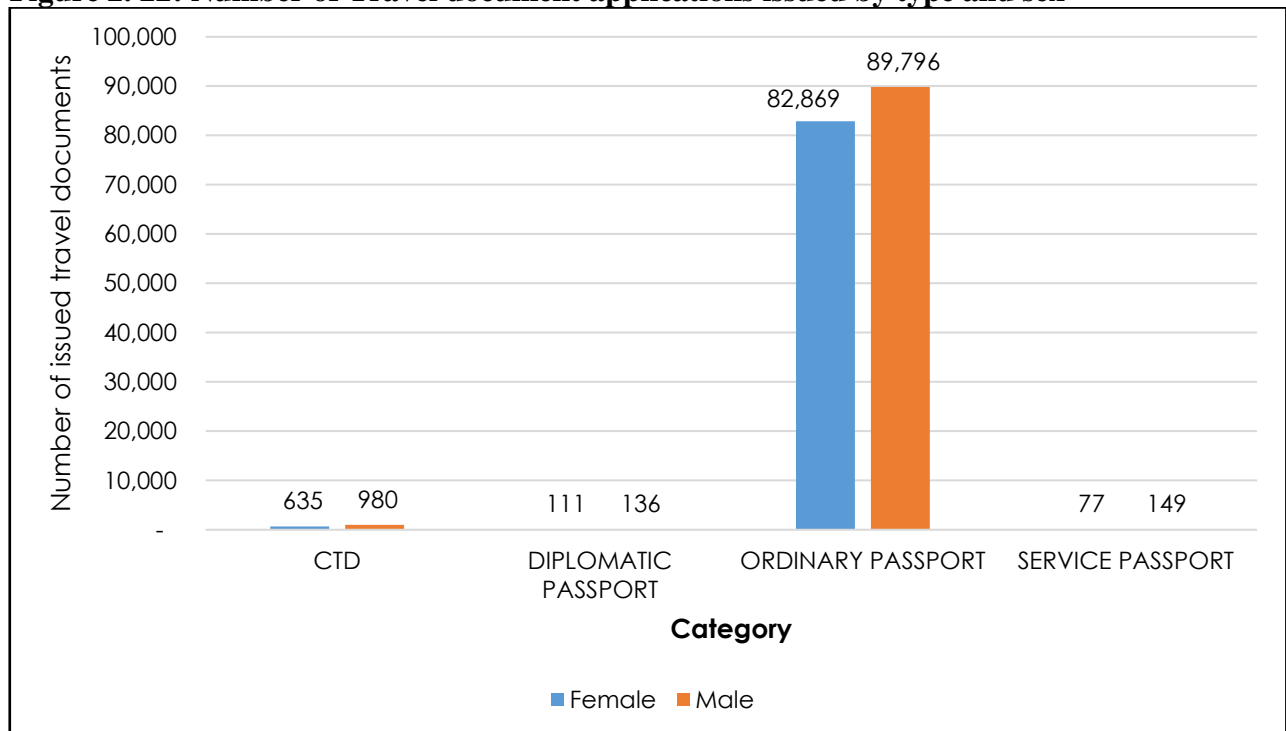
Source: DCIC, CTD-Conventional Travel Documents.

From the table 15 below, most of the applications for travel documents were issued from Kampala Central Office (82.2%), followed by followed by Mbarara Regional Office (6.97%) and then Mbale (4.44%) and Gulu (3.13%).

Table 2. 16: Number of Travel documents issued by Location and type

Location	Category				Grand Total
	CTD	Diplomatic	Ordinary	Service	
Abu Dhabi	-	-	3,037	-	3,037
Beijing	-	-	45	-	45
Brussels	-	1	200	-	201
Central Office Kampala	1,615	239	141,776	218	143,848
Copenhagen	-	1	121	-	122
Gulu	-	2	5,471	5	5,478
London	-	-	853	-	853
Mbale	-	-	7,758	-	7,758
Mbarara	-	1	12,180	3	12,184
New Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
Ottawa	-	-	125	-	125
Pretoria	-	1	583	-	584
Washington DC	-	2	515	-	517
Grand Total	1,615	247	172,665	226	174,753

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 22: Number of Travel document applications issued by type and sex

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Most of the applicants issued for passports were in the age group of (18-35), followed by age group (36-53) as shown in the table below, most of these age groups are always working class and are always looking for opportunities outside the country.

Table 2. 17: Number of Travel documents issued by reason of application and type

Age Group	CTD	Diplomatic	Ordinary	Service	Grand Total
0-17	254	67	11,764	-	12,085
18-35	867	25	114,045	16	114,953
36-53	386	77	39,691	135	40,289
54-71	101	65	6,380	70	6,616
72-89	6	12	772	5	795
90-107	1	1	13	-	15
Grand Total	1,615	247	172,665	226	174,753

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Out of 179,798 applications received for travel documents, 121,433 applications were for new applications, 54,787 were renewals, 2628 were applications for lost case, and 227 application cases were for Damage, 720 for change of data while 3 applications were for correction of details.

Table 2. 18: Number of Travel documents applications received by type and reason for application.

Travel Document	Change of data	Correction (free)	Damaged	Lost	New application	Renewal	Grand Total
CTD	-	-	-	-	1,492	144	1,636
Diplomatic	8	-	-	9	110	125	252
Ordinary	708	3	225	2,608	119,759	54,379	177,682
Service	4	-	2	11	72	139	228
Grand Total	720	3	227	2,628	121,433	54,787	179,798

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

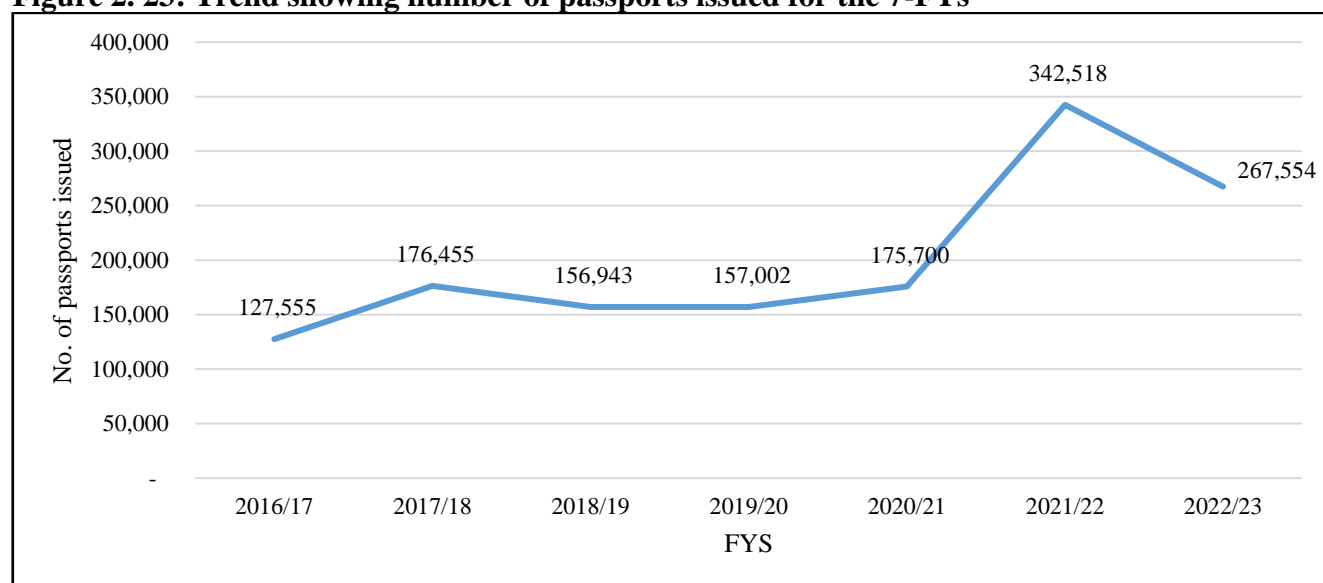
Of the 174,753 travel documents issued, 117,419 were applications for new cases, 53,860 were for renewals, 2,546 were for lost cases, and 225 were for damaged previous passports, 700 for change of data while 3 were issued on basis of correction of details.

Table 2. 19: Number of Travel documents issued by reason of application and type

Travel Document	Change of data	Correction (free)	Damaged	Lost	New application	Renewal	Grand Total
CTD	-	-	-	-	1,471	144	1,615
Diplomatic	7	-	-	9	106	125	247
Ordinary	689	3	223	2,526	115,770	53,454	172,665
Service	4	-	2	11	72	137	226
Grand Total	700	3	225	2,546	117,419	53,860	174,753

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Figure 2. 23: Trend showing number of passports issued for the 7-FYs



Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.9 Citizenship

Of the 1,928 applications that were received within the FY 2022/23, 2,279 were applications granted including the applications for the FY 2021/22. This was against the 36 citizenship that were rejected.

Table 2. 20: Number of Citizenship applications by status and category

Status	By naturalization	By registration	Dual citizenship	Re-Acquisition	Renunciation	Grand Total
Applications received	352	285	1,256	6	29	1,928
Granted	218	225	1,814	-	22	2,279
Cancelled	45	38	83	4	1	171
Collected	126	199	916	-	-	1,241
Deferred	1,297	625	2,563	9	45	4,539
Rejected	2	18	16	-	-	36

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

From Table 9.2, applicants granted with citizenship due to naturalization were 218, 65.6% were from Rwanda, Former Ugandans, Somalia and Burundi.

Table 2. 21: Number of Citizenship Granted for naturalization by sex

Nationality	Female	Male	Grand Total
Burundi	2	4	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	-	2
Liberia	2	-	2
Pakistan	2	-	2
Rwanda	82	61	143
Somalia	7	5	12
South Sudan	-	2	2
Former Ugandans	19	23	42
Ukraine	2	-	2
United Republic of Tanzania	5	-	5
Grand Total	123	95	218

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

From 9.3, the number of citizenships granted were 218 of which 180 were new cases and 38 were digitized.

Table 2. 22: Number of Citizenship Granted by naturalization and status

Nationality	New	Digitized	Grand Total
Burundi	6	-	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	-	2
Liberia	2	-	2
Pakistan	2	-	2
Rwanda	138	5	143
Somalia	10	2	12
South Sudan	2	-	2
Uganda	11	31	42
Ukraine	2	-	2
United Republic of Tanzania	5	-	5
Grand Total	180	38	218

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

The number of applicants for citizenship and registration were 225, of which 176 were former Ugandans and 28 Indians as shown in the table 9.4. Only 35 cases were new applications while 190 were for digitization as shown in the table 9.5.

Table 2. 23: Number of Citizenship Granted by Registration and sex

Nationality	Female	Male	Grand Total
China	-	1	1
Eritrea	-	1	1
India	5	23	28
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	2	2
Nigeria	-	1	1
Pakistan	1	10	11
Sudan	-	2	2
Uganda	23	153	176
Yemen	-	3	3

Grand Total	29	196	225
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Table 2. 24: Granted Citizenship by Registration

Nationality	New	Digitized	Grand Total
China	1	-	1
Eritrea	1	-	1
India	11	17	28
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	-	2
Nigeria	1	-	1
Pakistan	10	1	11
Sudan	-	2	2
Uganda	6	170	176
Yemen	3	-	3
Grand Total	35	190	225

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

From table 9.6, the total number of dual citizenships granted were 1,814, of which 1,632 were for indigenous Ugandans while 182 were for non-Ugandans. Out of the 1,814 applicants granted with citizenship, 1,496 were for new applications while 318 were Digitizing.

Table 2. 25: Granted Dual Citizenship by category, Nationality

Category	Nationality	New	Digitization	Total
Indigenous Ugandan	UK	588	105	693
	United States	376	38	414
	Canada	89	18	107
	South Africa	76	1	77
	Sweden	25	11	36
	Others	246	59	305
	Total	1,400	232	1,632
Non-Ugandan	UK	18	22	40
	Canada	18	10	28
	Kenya	14	5	19
	Eritrea	4	5	9
	Belgium	2	6	8
	Russian Federation	3	4	7
	Others	37	34	71
	Total	96	86	182
Grand Total		1,496	318	1,814

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.10 Legal and Inspection Department

The number of suspected illegal immigrants has increased due to increased surveillance and increased sensitization in high profile areas.

Table 2. 26: Number of illegal immigrant cases investigated

Status	Number
Immigrants were investigated	6,909
Immigrants who regularized their stay	185
suspects removed	495
Appeal cases investigated	175
Case closed	704
Cases Pending investigations	725

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

Cases with sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution are referred for prosecutions. The conviction rate is 100%, since in all cases that we completed prosecutions we got convictions.

Table 2. 27: Number of cases prosecuted

Status	Number
Suspects arraigned before court	198
Convicted and fined	175
Cases still before Court by June 2022/23	33

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.1.11 Time taken to process appeals (days)

Appeals are processed within 7 days. The Section also handles cases of migrants who have an obligation to leave the Country after the application for the immigration facilities are rejected.

Table 2. 28: Number of appeal cases handled

Status	Number
Appeal Cases were handled	156
Appeals were processed for the Minister.	81

Source: Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.2 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)

2.2.1 Registration

Table 2.1 below shows the number of certificates registered for different categories over a period of 3 years.

In the year 2023, the citizens and non-citizens issued with birth certificates were 138,044, and those issued with Death certificates were 15,139.

In the same year 2023, the institution also registered 281,850 births, 61,302 deaths and 72 adoptions.

Table 2. 29: Number of citizens registered into the National Identification Register.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023
Births registered	858,798	167,788	682,615	281,850
Deaths registered	5,700	15,857	43,579	61,302
Adoptions registered	66	68	75	72
Births Certified	181,460	167,750	682,600	138,044
Deaths Certified	4,319	15,820	43,500	15,139

Source: NIRA Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.2.2. Birth Notification

Table 8.2 below, presents the annual output for birth notification categorized by sex and region.

The table shows that in the year 2023, the Birth Notifications for males constituted (49.8 %) compared to (50.2%) for Female Birth Notifications. In comparison with 2022, there is a (36.1%) increase in the number of Birth Notifications recorded.

Table 2. 30: Birth notifications by sex and Region

Year	Region	Central	North Eastern	Western	Mid-Western	North Western	Eastern	Total
2020	Male	64,593	20,617	18,601	14,285	16,955	24,213	159,264
	Female	67,780	19,605	19,543	14,373	16,382	24,732	162,415
	Total	132,373	40,222	38,144	28,658	33,337	48,945	321,679
2021	Male	30,221	6,680	6,226	4,553	7,798	10,175	65,653
	Female	32,134	6,584	6,692	4,638	7,603	10,589	68,240
	Total	62,355	13,264	12,918	9,191	15,401	20,764	133,893
2022	Male	120,247	24,689	54,706	62,130	99,734	52,688	414,194
	Female	125,570	23,685	55,751	61,537	96,611	54,196	417,350
	Total	245,817	48,374	110,457	123,667	196,345	106,884	831,544
2023	Male	93,227	30,341	36,395	39,934	30,846	33,772	264,515
	Female	99,124	28,015	38,593	39,288	26,896	34,572	266,488
	Total	192,351	58,356	74,988	79,222	57,742	68,344	531,003

Source: NIRA Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.2.3 Birth Registration Place

From the table presentation below, 52% of the births occurred at health facilities while 48% occurred at community levels (home or outside the health facilities) in the year 2023. Of the total birth registered, 49.3% were male while 50.7% were females.

Table 2. 31: Birth registration by place of birth.

Year	Sex	Community	Health Facility	Total
2020	Male	57,716	62,726	120,442
	Female	58,978	64,704	123,682
	Total	116,694	127,430	244,124
	%ge	48	52	100
2021	Male	35,875	58,347	94,222
	Female	36,314	59,370	95,684
	Total	72,189	117,717	189,906
	%ge	38.01	61.99	100.00
2022	Male		277,141	414,194
	Female	138,023	279,327	417,350
	Total	275,076	556,468	831,544
	%ge	33.1	66.9	100.0
2023	Male	191,542	207,504	399,046
	Female	196,667	213,055	409,722
	Total	388,209	420,559	808,768
	%ge	48.0	52.0	100.0

Source: NIRA Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.2.4 Deaths Registration

North Western region registered the highest number of deaths at 25% of the total deaths registered, Central and North Eastern regions registered 22% of the total deaths each while Eastern region recorded 20% along with the Mid-Western region at 7% of the total deaths registered. Western region had the least deaths at 4%.

Table 2. 32: Number of Registered Deaths by region and sex

Year	Region	Central	North Eastern	West ern	Mid-Western	North Western	East ern	Total
2020	Male	1,579	1,595	316	544	1,860	1,461	7,355
	Female	818	1,003	113	278	754	791	3,757
	Total	2,397	2,598	429	822	2,614	2,252	11,11
	%ge	21.6	23.4	3.9	7.4	23.5	20.3	100.0
2021	Male	2,316	2,296	812	862	2,342	1,774	10,40
	Female	1,292	1,386	370	435	1,045	927	5,455
	Total	3,608	3,682	1,182	1,297	3,387	2,701	15,85
	%ge	22.8	23.2	7.5	8.2	21.4	17.0	100.0
2022	Male	1,325	137	177	218	512	177	2,546
	Female	609	85	86	132	127	65	1104
	Total	1,934	222	263	350	639	242	3,650
	%ge	53.0	6.1	7.2	9.6	17.5	6.6	100.0
2023	Male	4,585	4,585	834	1,458	5,211	4,169	20,84
	Female	8,901	8,901	1,618	2,833	10,115	8,092	40,46
	Total	13,486	13,486	2,452	4,291	15,326	12,261	61,30
	%ge	22.0	22.0	4.0	7.0	25.0	20.0	100.0

Source: NIRA Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.2.5. National Identification

National Identification and Registration Authority took over the registration of persons for National identification and issuance of National ID cards from the National Security and Information System project which was under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in July 2015. Registration of persons is conducted in all the 117 registration centers across the country.

NIRA has scaled up national identification and registration services and is also partnering with the missions and Embassies abroad for the registration of citizens in the Diaspora. The National Identification Register currently, has received 30,855,057 applications of the total country population (67.72%). Of these, 26,597,581 persons have been fully registered and assigned NINs in a period of 6 years (Approx. 58.38%) of the total population and 86.2% of the total applications received. While 19,078,743(74.3%) of the total registered cards have been printed currently, 16,196,585 have been issued to citizens representing 84.76% of the cards printed and approximately 3.011 million cards are pending issuance.

Table 2. 33: Application Received and NINs Assigned for the FY 2020/21.

Status	FYs	
	2020/21	2022/23
Citizens registered	407,237	748,946
NIDs Issued	602,204	352,778

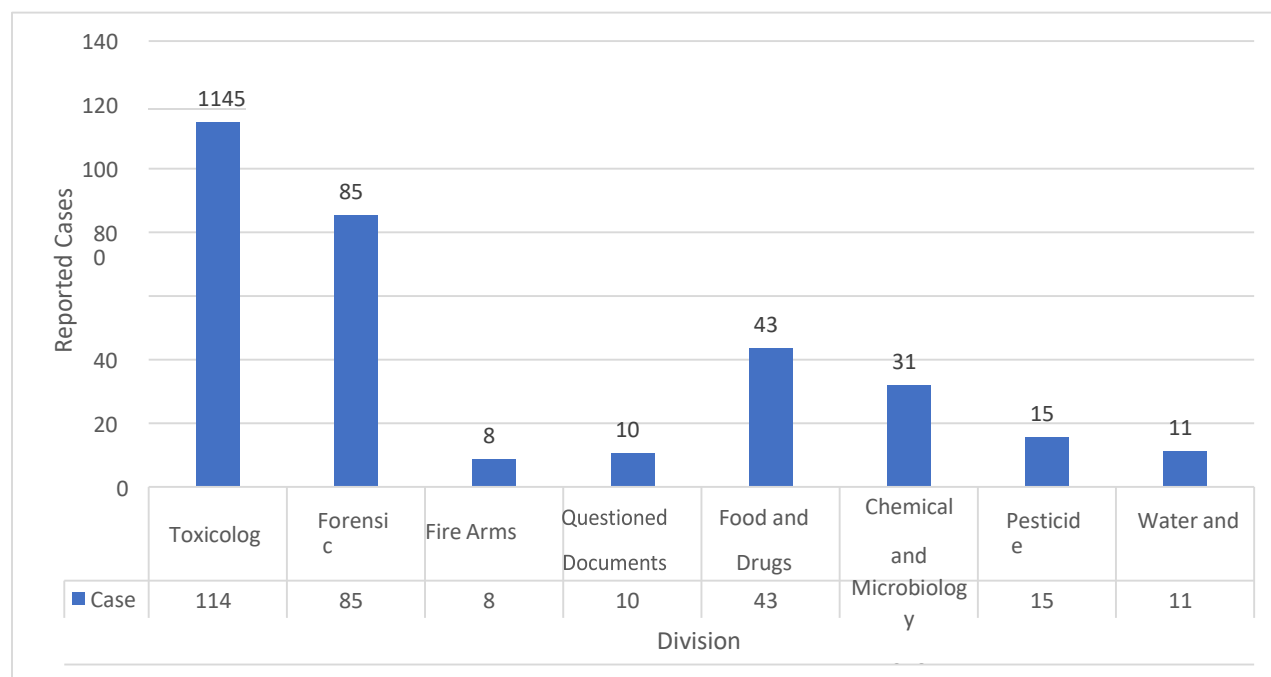
Source: NIRA Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.3 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)

2.3.1 Cases reported

Figure 24 below shows cases reported for each division for the FY 2022/23, most cases reported were for Toxicology which attained (35.6%), then followed by (26.6%) for Forensic Biology/DNA, (13.5%) for Food and Drugs, (9.9%) for Chemical and Microbiology, (4.9%) for Pesticide Residue, (3.2%) Fire Arms and Tool Marks, (3.5%), Water and Environment, (3.0%) and (3.6%) for Questioned Documents.

Figure 2. 24: Different Divisions by Cases Reported in the FY 2022/23.



Source: DGAL Annual Performance Report FY 2022/23.

2.3.2 Case Backlog

Table 1.1 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%, and for the FY 2022/2023 the backlog was 1,773 which constituted 68.1%.

Table 2. 34: Case status by Division and FY.

FYs	Divisions	Cases Received	Cases reported	Case backlog	%Case backlog
2020/21	Fire Arms and Tool Marks	73	76	16	10.40%
	Questioned Documents	79	53	105	
	Forensic Biology/DNA	870	1085	786	
	Toxicology	995	1757	1264	
	Water and Environment	91	91	0	
	Chemical and Microbiology	272	276	68	
	Food and Drugs	358	375	78	
	Pesticide Residue	143	143	0	
	Total	2,881	3,856	2,317	
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	

Source: DGAL Registers and Databases, %case backlog= (Opening Stock of backlog-Closing stock of backlog)/Opening Stock of backlog ×100

Table 35 shows the nature of cases received for different FYs and the status against the cases received.

Table 2. 35: Case status by Nature of Case and FY.

FY	Nature of cases	Cases Received	Cases reported	Case backlog	% of backlog
2020/21	Police cases	2245	3220	2,317	10.40%
	General cases	636	636	0	
	Total	2881	3856	2,317	
2021/22	Police cases	2245	2559	2,003	40.10%
	General cases	758	758	0	
	Total	3003	3317	2,003	
2022/23	Police cases	1981	2,332	1,652	68.10%
	General cases	1,001	880	121	
	Total	2982	3,212	1,773	

Source: DGAL Registers and Databases

2.4 Uganda Prisons Services (UPS)

2.4.1: Prisoner population

Over the last three years, the daily average prisoner's population has increased by 19.7% from 61,614 in FY2020/21 to 73,722 prisoners in FY2022/23 as Table 4.1 below. This represents an annual average growth rate of 7.1%.

According to the UBOS National Population Census Report 2014, the annual population growth rate is 3.1%. 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. 36: Prisoners Population in FY2021/22 and FY2022/23.

Category	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23
Convicts	30,346	31,966	37,528
Remands	31,188	35,102	35,799
Debtors	80	221	395
Total	61,614	67,289	73,722
Approved Capacity	19,986	19,986	20,996
Occupancy rate (%)	308.3	336.7	351.1

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

2.4.2: Total number of admissions in Prison

Prisoner admission means officially receiving a prisoner in the prison from a competent court. Table 4.2 indicates that in the financial year 2022/23, the total admissions were 34,840 prisoners compared to the 28,793 and 28,015 prisoners admitted FY 2021/22 and FY2020/21 respectively.

Table 4.1 further indicates that burglary and theft comprising of 40.0% of the total admissions were the majority admissions registered in the FY2022/23.

Table 2. 37: Total number of admissions by type of offence in the last 03 years

Offences	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	(%)
	Total admissions	Total admissions	Total admissions	
Burglary and Theft	9,099	9,698	13,945	40.0
Aggravated Defilement & Defilement	2,529	2,314	2,144	6.2
Assaults	1,443	1,853	2,057	5.9
Threatening Violence	864	1,123	1,274	3.7
NDA related offences	763	582	1,117	3.2
Malicious Damage	593	863	1,058	3.0
Murder	1,106	931	843	2.4
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	842	724	811	2.3
Criminal Trespass	499	555	700	2.0
Possession of Fire Arms	50	428	620	1.8
Rogue & Vagabond	1,050	193	439	1.3
Stealing a vehicle	295	360	468	1.3
Rape	467	499	428	1.2
Possession of suspected/stolen property	138	291	370	1.1
Escape	443	232	320	0.9
Arson	171	313	259	0.7
Falsehood pretence	237	203	247	0.7
Corruption, Forgery, Fraud & Embezzlement	155	211	204	0.6
Traffic Offences	274	160	200	0.6
Conspiracies	38	51	107	0.3
Indecent Assault	135	100	100	0.3
Manslaughter	134	179	86	0.3
Child Stealing	21	51	22	0.1
Elopement	15	3	6	0.0
Tax Default	4	3	12	0.0
Others	6,650	6,873	7,003	20.1
Total	28,015	28,793	34,840	100.0

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

2.4.3 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.

2.4.4 Uganda Prisons Service Education Centres

UPS Educational centres have increased by 47.2% from 233 centers in 2018 to 343 centres in 2023 as shown in Table 4.3 below.

Table 2. 38: Number of UPS Education Centres 2018-2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Functional Adult Literacy	81	82	86	131	134	138
Primary Education	15	18	19	21	21	24
Secondary Education	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vocational training-Industrial	83	83	81	126	128	128
Vocational Training-Agricultural	45	45	45	45	45	45
University Education-Certificate	1	1	-	-		
University Education-Diploma	1	1	1	1	1	1
University Degree	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	233	237	239	331	336	343

Source: Uganda Prisons Service Annual Performance Report

The increase in number of Education centres has resulted into increase in the number of inmates enrolled in various rehabilitation programmes by 267.5% from 15,921 learners in 2018 to 58,511 learners in 2023 as shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 2. 39: Inmate Enrolment in Educational Programs 2018-2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Functional Adult Literacy	2,716	2,973	2,516	3,516	3,459	3,643
Primary Education	2,539	2,623	2,596	2,718	2,346	2,667
Secondary Education	649	657	663	705	753	419
Vocational training-Industrial	5,642	9,256	21,449	22,699	18,193	36,358
Vocational Training-Agricultural	4,217	6,834	6,892	7,072	14,460	15,360
University Education-Certificate	48	-	-	-	-	11
University Education-Diploma	97	73	62	40	40	50
University Degree	13	21	21	14	21	3
Total	15,921	22,437	34,199	36,764	39,272	58,511

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

2.4.5 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 stood at 13.9% down from 14.8% registered in FY2021/22, and 15.0% registered in FY20210/21 as shown in Table 4.5. The reduction is attributed to the effective rehabilitation programs undertaken by inmates aimed at their total transformation and successful reintegration into their communities.

Table 2. 40: Recidivism rate by nature of offence.

Offences	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	Recidivists	Recidivism rate (%)	Recidivists	Recidivism rate (%)	Recidivists	Recidivism rate (%)
Rogue & Vagabond	260	24.8	104	53.9	118	26.9
Escape	70	15.8	71	30.6	81	25.2
Indecent Assault	18	13.6	19	19.0	22	21.6
Burglary and Theft	2,117	23.3	2,307	23.8	2,622	18.8
Threatening Violence	183	21.2	186	16.6	211	16.6
NDA related offences	154	20.2	156	26.8	177	15.9
Traffic Offences	22	8.1	22	13.8	25	12.5
Stealing a vehicle	49	16.5	49	13.6	56	11.9
Possession of suspected/stolen property	32	23.0	32	11.0	36	9.8
Assaults	163	11.3	165	8.9	188	9.1
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	59	7.0	60	8.3	68	8.4
Criminal Trespass	48	9.7	49	8.8	56	8.0
Falsehood pretence	17	7.0	17	8.4	19	7.8
Corruption, Forgery, Fraud & Embezzlement	13	8.2	13	6.2	15	7.2
Malicious Damage	54	9.1	55	6.4	63	5.9
Arson	12	7.0	12	3.8	14	5.3
Conspiracies	5	13.1	5	9.8	6	5.3
Child Stealing	1	4.7	1	2.0	1	5.2
Murder	19	1.7	20	2.1	23	2.7
Aggravated Defilement & Defilement	47	1.9	48	2.1	55	2.5
Rape	7	1.6	7	1.4	8	1.9
Possession of Fire Arms	10	20.3	10	2.3	11	1.8
Manslaughter	1	0.7	1	0.6	1	1.3
Others	841	12.6	852	12.4	967	13.8
TOTAL	4,202	15.0	4,261	14.8	4,843	13.9

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

2.4.6 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.

Table 4.6 shows that, from a low of 305 escapes in the FY2021/22, the number of escapes increased by 44.9% to 442 escapes in the FY2022/23. During the same period, the daily average prisoner population increased by 9.6% from 67,289 to 73,722. Reflecting on this, the escape rate increased by 33.3% from 4.5 to 6.0 escapes per 1,000 prisoners. Kooki region registered the highest escape rate of 25.8 escapes per 1,000 prisoners while Kampala Extra region registered the lowest rate of 0.1 escapes per 1,000 prisoners. The increase in the escape rate was due to limited stock of restraints against the growing prisoner population, understaffing with a staff to Prisoner ratio of 1:7, existence of open prisons and negligence by staff in some prison units.

Table 2. 41: Escape rate by Region in FY2021/22 and FY2022/23

Region	FY2021/22			FY2022/23		
	Average population	Escapees	Escape Rate	Average population	Escapees	Escape Rate
Kooki	1,298	16	12.3	1,630	42	25.8
Iganga	1,288	15	11.6	1,534	21	13.7
Mid Northern	3,514	18	5.1	3,542	44	12.4
Southern	2,252	17	7.5	2,226	25	11.2
North Central	2,243	14	6.2	2,484	26	10.5
Mid Central	2,305	17	7.4	2,462	23	9.3
East Central	1,988	26	13.1	2,262	21	9.3
Mid Eastern	1,928	8	4.1	2,433	20	8.2
North Western	3,716	25	6.7	4,204	34	8.1
Northern	4,569	18	3.9	4,942	37	7.5
Mid Western	4,070	22	5.4	4,159	22	5.3
North Eastern	2,210	7	3.2	2,500	12	4.8
South Western	7,985	18	2.3	7,937	36	4.5
South Eastern	3,421	13	3.8	3,631	16	4.4
Kigezi	1,728	16	9.3	2,014	8	4
Eastern	3,722	23	6.2	4,279	16	3.7
Central	5,078	20	3.9	5,296	19	3.6
Western	5,241	11	2.1	5,805	19	3.3
Kampala Extra	8,733	1	0.1	10,382	1	0.1
TOTAL	67,289	305	4.5	73,722	442	6.0

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

2.5 Uganda Police Force (UPF)

2.5.1 Crime.

A total of 228,074 cases were reported to Police in the year 2023 of which 84,907 (37%) were prosecuted. However, the number of perpetrators and victims were 103,718 and 231,601 respectively. Male adults being the majority perpetrators and victims as well at 91% and 60% respectively as illustrated in the tables and figures below;

Table 2. 42: Volume of Crimes by Category

Crime Categories	2021		2022		2023	
	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted
Homicides	3,912	1,318	4,043	763	4,248	1,204
Economic Crimes	10,966	2,768	13,170	2,648	12,892	3,544
Sex related offences	16,373	7,012	14,693	5,461	14,846	6,395
Child related offences	8,681	721	13,489	642	10,741	1,008
Breakings	10,148	5116	13,826	6,327	14,543	7,846
Thefts	43,583	19,017	61,508	25,290	65,901	32,559
Robberies	5,275	1,696	6,854	1,831	7,772	2,704
Assaults	29,317	7,522	32,041	6,533	29,881	7,861
Other crimes in	60,717	16,297	63,369	14,207	60,581	17,824
Terrorism	21	2	15	3	26	8
Political/Media	797	151	140	24	125	45
Corruption	57	3	37	1	32	2
Narcotics/Drugs	1,668	1,101	2,797	1,816	2,113	1,371
Other Laws**	4,566	2,284	5,671	2,859	4,373	2,536
Total	196,081	65,008	231,653	68,405	228,074	84,907

Source: Annual Crime report.

2.5.2 Victims of Crime

Victims of crime were 231,601 in total with the majority victims being male adults (60%). Male adults were victimized more in thefts (35%), female adult in other crimes in general (38%), male juvenile in child related offences (70%) and female juveniles in sex related offences (59%).

Table 2. 43: Number of Victims Crime by Case, Sex and Age Group.

Case/ Offence	Male		Female		Grand Total	%ge
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile		
Homicide	3,381	248	599	138	4,366	1.9
Economic Crimes	9,581	36	3,211	22	12,850	5.5
Sex Related Offences	223	312	1,687	13,087	15,309	6.6
Child Related Offences	205	6,294	265	7,024	13,788	6.0
Breakings	10,787	105	3,515	75	14,482	6.3
Thefts	49,506	318	15,453	221	65,498	28.3
Robberies	6,116	47	1,592	26	7,781	3.4
Assaults	18,573	492	10,513	330	29,908	12.9
Other Crimes in General	35,812	1,079	23,093	1,404	61,388	26.5
Terrorism	27	-	1	-	28	0.0
Political/Media Offences	114	-	9	-	123	0.1
Corruption	26	-	5	-	31	0.0
Narcotics/Drugs	1,700	14	46	1	1,761	0.8
Other Laws	3,888	65	290	45	4,288 (1.9
Total	139,939	9,010	60,279	22,373	231,601	100
%ge	60.4	3.9	26.0	9.7	100	

Source: Annual Crime report.

2.5.3 Perpetrators in crime, 2023.

Perpetrators in crime were 103,718 in total with male adults at 91%, female adults 6.3%, male juveniles at 2.6% and female juveniles at 0.3%. Out of the 103,718 perpetrators, 33% were convicted.

Table 2. 44: Perpetrators in crime by sex, case and age range.

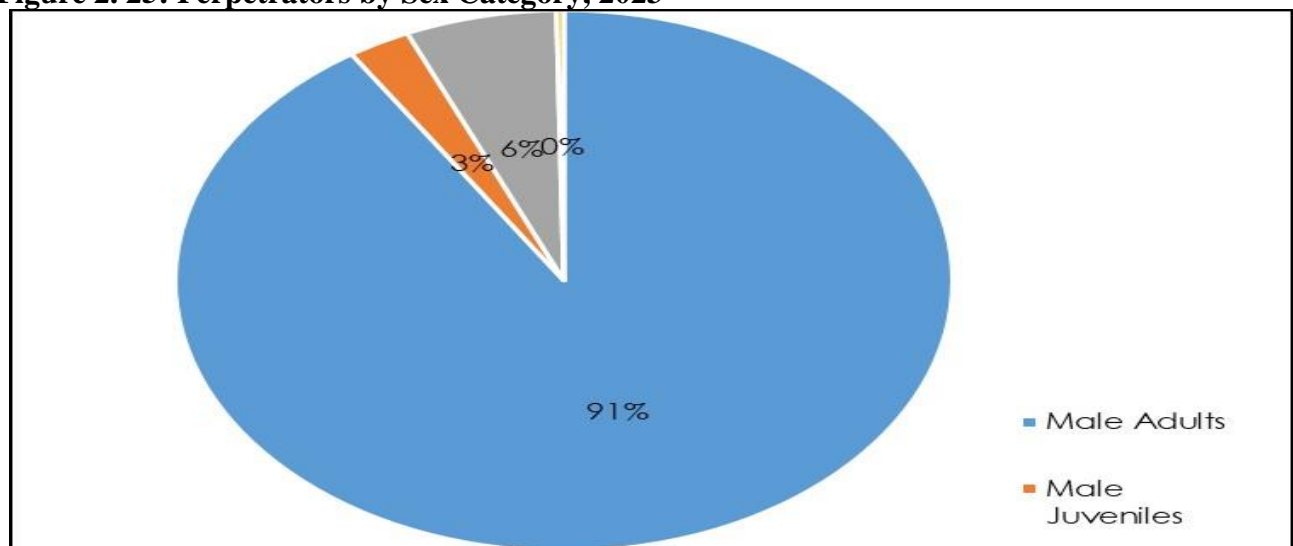
Case/ Offence	Male		Female		Grand Total
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	
Homicide	1,158	23	186	4	1,371
Economic Crimes	3,459	15	459	1	3,934
Sex Related Offences	6,003	445	32	75	6,555
Child Related Offences	823	10	260	7	1,100
Breakings	8,959	340	218	13	9,530
Thefts	33,660	975	2,082	109	36,826
Robberies	3,598	165	103	3	3,869
Assaults	7,254	122	1,182	33	8,591
Other Crimes in General	20,837	371	1,762	29	22,999
Terrorism	21	12	-	-	33
Political/Media Offences	87	2	10	-	99
Corruption	2	5	-	-	7
Narcotics/Drugs	3,575	64	80	-	3,719
Other Laws	4,816	108	135	26	5,085
Total	94,252 (90.9%)	2,657 (2.6%)	6,509 (6.3%)	300 (0.3%)	103,718

Source: Annual Crime report.

Table 2. 45: Status of Perpetrators, 2023.

Case/ Offence	Charged	Convicted	%convictions
Homicide	1,371	42	3
Economic Crimes	3,934	1,220	31
Sex Related Offences	6,555	1,055	16
Child Related Offences	1,100	264	24
Breakings	9,530	2,806	29
Thefts	36,826	12,953	35
Robberies	3,869	573	15
Assaults	8,591	2,719	32
Other Crimes in General	22,999	7,393	32
Terrorism	33	-	0
Political/Media Offences	99	7	7
Corruption	7	-	0
Narcotics/Drugs	3,719	1,696	46
Other Laws	5,085	3,191	63
Total	103,718	33,919	33

Source: Annual Crime report.

Figure 2. 25: Perpetrators by Sex Category, 2023

Source: Annual Crime report.

2.5.4 Road accident fatalities, 2023

Of the 4,806 fatalities due to road traffic crashes, males were at 74.5% and females at 25.5%. The age group that was highly involved is (25- 34) at 24%. The unknown category comes in as a result of failure to identify the victim and no identification document is found on the victim.

Table 2. 46: Road accident fatalities by age group, 2023.

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Below 5	135	128	263 (5.5%)
5- 11	181	137	318 (6.6%)
12- 17	186	105	291 (6.1%)
18- 24	622	193	815 (17.0%)
25- 34	897	278	1175 (24.4%)
35- 44	719	107	826 (17.2%)
45- 54	356	76	432 (9.0%)
55- 64	184	96	280 (5.8%)
65- 74	87	53	140 (2.9%)
>75	40	25	65 (1.4%)
Unknown	172	29	201 (4.2%)
Total	3,579 (74.5%)	1,227 (25.5%)	4,806 (100%)

Source: Annual Crime report.

2.5.5 Accident Fatality Rate, 2023

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

Table 2. 47: Accident Fatality Rate

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

2.6 Non-Governmental Organisations Bureau (NGOs)

2.6.1 Number of NGO certificate applications processed.

The table shows that NGO starting processing certificates in the financial year 2020/21 where 470 applications processed were received, 592 certificates issued against 19 that were differed. For each financial year recorded, the NGO certificate applications issued are greater than those received and deferred.

Table 2. 48:No. of NGO certificates applications processed

FY	Received	Issued	Deferred
2020/21	470	592	19
2021/22	373	624	
2022/23	481	771	13

2.6.2 Number of NGO permit applications processed.

The FY 2016/17 registered the highest permits applications received compared to the other financial years. Out of the 983 applications received in 2020/21,470 were new applications, 378 were renewal applications, 115 were review applications, and 20 were replacement applications,

in the same year 1213 applications were issued alongside the 19 deferred applications.

Table 2. 49: No of NGO permits applications processed

FY	Application type	Received	Issued	Deferred
2016/17	New applications	676	670	6
	Renewal applications	881	846	35
	Total	1,557	1,516	41
2017/18	New applications	531	400	131
	Renewal applications	559	500	59
	Total	1,090	900	190
2018/19	New applications	670	627	43
	Renewal applications	432	432	-
	Total	1,102	1,059	43
2019/20	New applications		859	
	Renewal applications		889	
	Review applications		199	
	Replacement applications		-	
	Total			
2020/21	New applications	470	558	15
	Renewal applications	378	505	4
	Review applications	115	128	0
	Replacement applications	20	22	0
	Total	983	1213	19
2021/22	New applications	373	331	
	Renewal applications	493	371	
	Review applications	37	51	
	Replacement applications	4	3	
	Total		756	
2022/23	New applications	481	461	2
	Renewal applications	559	476	11
	Review applications	26	22	0
	Replacement applications	4	3	0
	Total	1071	962	13

2.6.3 No. of NGO registered/issued certificates

The FY 2022/23 recorded a total of 771 registered certificates which consisted of 524 local, 129 foreign, 90 international, 09 continental and 19 regional issued certificates.

Table 2. 50: No. of NGO registered/issued certificates disaggregated by type

FY	Local/indigenous	Foreign	International	Continental	Regional	Total
2022/23	524	129	90	09	19	771

2.6.4 No. of NGO registered/issued certificates disaggregated

Out of the 962 certificates disaggregated in the FY 2022/23, 653 were local, 158 were foreign, 118 were international, 12 were continental, alongside the 21 regional certificates.

Table 2. 51: No. of NGO registered/issued certificates disaggregated by type

FY	Local/indigenous	Foreign	International	Continental	Regional	Total
2022/23	653	158	118	12	21	962

2.6.5 No. 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 2. 52: No. of NGOs in the register at end of the FY disaggregated by type

FY	Local/indigenous	Foreign	Internationa	Continental	Regional	Total
2020/21	1565	367	238	21	26	2217
2021/22	1521	357	231	21	26	2156
2022/23	4276	713	487	50	85	5611

INSTITUTIONS UNDER MIA HEADQUARTERS.

2.7 Government Security Office.

2.7.1 Commercial explosives Blaster's Permits.

Table 48 exhibits a pronounced increasing trend in the total number of commercial explosives Blaster's Permits applications received over the 4 years. In the FY2022/23, out of the 95 commercial explosives blasters permits application received, 88.4% were issued while 11.6% were rejected. Each year recorded more renewal applications received as compared to the new applications.

Table 2. 53: Commercial explosives Blaster's Permits applications categorized by nature of application.

FY	Nature of application	Received	Issued	Rejected
2020	New	-	-	-
	Renewal	48	48	-
	Total	48	48	-
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

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.2 Commercial explosives license applications.

Over a period of 4 years (2020 to 2023), there is an increasing trend in the total number of commercial explosives licenses application received.

In the FY 2023, out of the 120 applications received; majority were renewal applications at 93.3% while a few applications were new at 6.7%. In the same year, out the total received applications, 119 were issued and 1 was rejected.

Table 2. 54: Commercial explosives license applications categorized by nature of application.

FY	Nature of application	Received	Issued	Rejected
2020	New	2	1	1
	Renewal	85	82	3
	Total	87	83	4
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

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.3 Commercial explosives permit issued.

From table 50, in the course of the 4 years (2020-2023) the most issued commercial explosives permits were the transfer permits at 46.1% followed by the blasting permits at 29.9% and the least issued being import explosives permits at 2.96%.

Notably, there is an uptrend on the blasting commercial explosives permits issued over the 4 years.

Table 2. 55: commercial explosives permits issued categorized by type.

Type of permit\ Year	blasting	blaster	import	Export	Transfer	In tran	Total
2020	315	48	28	39	548	118	1,096
2021	325	80	54	63	614	128	1,264
2022	420	88	43	124	720	153	1,540
2023	615	84	41	109	698	146	1,694

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.4 Commercial explosives licenses issued.

The commercial explosive Magazine license had the majority of issuance at 93.4% and the dealer license had as low as 6.6% over the 4 years. There has been an increasing trend in the number of licenses issued over the years.

Table 2. 56: commercial explosives licenses issued categorized by type.

Type of license\Year	Dealer	Magazine	Total
2020	6	83	89
2021	6	96	102
2022	8	111	119
2023	9	119	128

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.5 Commercial explosives permits revoked.

Table 52 clearly shows that a total of 83 permits were revoked in the course of the financial years. In FY2023, the permits revoked increased by 2.9%. In the same year, out the 35 commercial explosives permits revoked, those due to incidence of accidents by permit holder were at 42%, failure to observe SOPs at 20% and prevailing security status at 37.4%. However, it is important to note that there was no revocation of any permits in the FY2020.

Table 2. 57: Commercial explosives permits revoked disaggregated by reason for the revocation.

FY	Prevailing Security Status	Failure to observe SOPs	Incidence of accidents by permit holder	Total
2020	-	-	-	-
2021	2	3	10	15
2022	8	9	16	33
2023	13	7	15	35

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.6 Commercial explosives licenses revoked.

Over the period of 4 years, there were no commercial explosives disaggregated by untimely renewal and incidence of accidents by permit holder.

Most licenses revoked were due to failure to observe SOPs (at 88.9%) and the least licenses revoked due to prevailing security status at 11.1%.

Table 2. 58: Commercial explosives licenses revoked disaggregated by reason for the revocation.

FY	Prevailing security status	Untimely renewal	Failure to observe SOPs	Incidence of accidents by the licensee	Total
2020	-	-	-	-	-
2021	2	-	8	-	10
2022	2	-	13	-	15
2023	-	-	11	-	11

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.7 Companies involved in commercial explosives.

There has been an increasing trend in the number of foreign companies involved commercial explosives sector over the four years. In FY2023, foreign companies were the most involved at 82.4% and the local companies were fairly involved at 17.6%.

Table 2. 59: Companies involved in commercial explosives sector in the register as at end of year disaggregated by nationality.

FY	Local/Indigenous	Foreign	Total
2020	16	67	83
2021	18	78	96
2022	21	90	111
2023	21	98	119

Source: GSO annual performance report

2.7.8 Individuals involved in commercial explosives sector.

In the FY2023, majority of the individuals involved in the commercial explosives sector were local (indigenuos) at 88.1% as compared to the foregn individuals at 11.9%. It is worth noting that despite the increasing trend in the number of individuals involvement over the years, in the FY2023 the number decreased by 4.

Table 2. 60: Individuals involved in commercial explosives sector in the register as at end of year disaggregated by nationality

FY	Local/Indigenous	Foreign	Total
2020	42	06	48
2021	68	12	80
2022	74	14	88
2023	74	10	84

2.7.9 Permit applications rejected.

According to Table 56, the permit applications rejected due to prevailing security status registered the highest number at 43.2% followed by inappropriate timing of the request at 28% and the least being inappropriate status of the storage facility over the 3 years.

Table 2. 61: Permit applications rejected disaggregated by reason for rejection.

FY	Prevailing security status	Unsatisfactory proposed methods of blasting	Failure to pass security vetting	Inappropriate timing of the request	Inappropriate status of the storage facility	Total
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	25	4	5	19	2	55
2022	13	10	1	5	-	29
2023	16	7	3	11	4	41

2.7.10 License applications rejected.

From Table 57, throughout the 3 years, almost no applications were rejected due to inappropriate magazine design and failure to pass security vetting each at 8.3%. Meanwhile, a few license applications were rejected due to failure to observe terms and conditions of the license and inappropriate status of the storage facility each at 41.7%, making a total of only 12 rejections over the three years.

Table 2. 62: License applications rejected disaggregated by reason for rejection.

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

2.7.11 Turnaround time taken to issue a permit

From table 58, there was consistency in the average time taken to issue different permits over the four years i.e. issuing blasting (1 day), blaster (1 month), import (1 week), export (3 days), transfer (1 day) and in transit (3 days).

Table 2. 63: Turnaround time/ average time taken to issue a permit categorized by type of permit

FY	blasting	blaster	import	Export	Transfer	In transit
2020	1 day	One Month	1 Week	3 days	1 day	3 days
2021	1 day	One Month	1 Week	3 days	1 day	3 days
2022	1 day	One Month	1 Week	3 days	1 day	3 days
2023	1 day	One Month	1 Week	3 days	1 day	3 days

2.7.12 Turnaround time taken to issue a permit.

According to Table 59, the average time taken to issue dealer and magazine licences were equal (1 month) for the four years with the manufacturing license being an exception as there was no issuance of this license over the years.

Table 2. 64: Turnaround time/ average time taken to issue a license categorized by type of licence.

FY	Dealer	Manufacturer	Magazine
2020	One month	-	One month
2021	One month	-	One month
2022	One month	-	One month

2023	One month	-	One month
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2.7.13 Incidence of commercial explosives accidents.

In the course of the 4 years; the majority, 97% of commercial explosives accidents were categorized by the incidence of damage to property while only a single, 3% accident was categorized by injury /death in 2021.

Table 2. 65: Incidence of commercial explosives accidents categorized by incidence.

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

2.7.14 Incidence of crime committed using commercial explosives.

In accordance with table 61, there is decrease in incidence crime committed using explosives. No crime was committed using commercial explosives in 2020, however, illegal transportation registered the highest crimes at 36.8% followed by illegal trade at 31.6% and then the least being Acts of terrorism at 10.5%. Notably, there was no illegal storage crime committed over the 4 years.

Table 2. 66: Incidence of crime committed using commercial explosives by nature of crime.

Year	Illegal	Illegal transportation	Illegal storage	Illegal	Acts of terrorism	Total
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	6					6
2022		3		2	2	7
2023		4		2		6

2.8 Human trafficking

2.8.1 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 2023, the incidents of trafficking in persons decreased by 194 to 1006 compared to 1200 incidents in 2022.

Table 2. 67: Incidents of Trafficking in Persons.

Year	Incidents of Trafficking in Persons
2016	125
2017	177
2018	286
2019	252
2020	214
2021	421
2022	1,200
2023	1,006

2.8.2 Cases of trafficking in persons.

The year 2022 had the most cases of trafficking in persons (589) which later reduced in 2023 by 121 to 468 cases. Meanwhile, more domestic cases of trafficking in persons were registered in comparison to the transnational cases over the 3 years.

Table 2. 68: Cases of Trafficking in Persons categorized by type of case (as registered by ODPF).

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

2.8.3 Incidents of trafficking in persons

In the course of the 3 years, it is worth noting that the incidents of human trafficking were registered highly compared to child trafficking with a difference of 73 persons.

Table 2. 69: Incidents of Trafficking in Persons categorized by nature of crime.

Nature of crime	2021	2022	2023
Child trafficking	235	532	510
Human trafficking	186	668	496
Total	421	1200	1006

2.8.4 Victims of trafficking in persons.

With the total number of female victims being more than male victims in all the 3 years, in 2023 the number of juvenile victims increased by 90 to 1056, while the number of adult victims dropped by 491 to 642.

Table 2. 70: Victims of Trafficking in Persons categorized by age category and sex.

FY	2021			2022			2023		
Sex	Mal	Female	Total	Mal	Female	Total	Mal	Female	Total
Juvenil	86	285	371	227	739	966	328	728	1056
Adult	181	713	894	371	762	1133	268	374	642
Total	267	998	1,265	598	1,501	2,099	596	1,102	1,698

2.8.5 Incidents of trafficking in persons registered by region.

The incidents of trafficking in persons registered by region in 2021, 2022 and 2023 were 15.03, 42.9 and 35.9 on average respectively. It is worth noting that Greater Masaka recorded the highest number of incidents of trafficking in persons as compared to other police regions.

Table 2. 71: Incidents of Trafficking in Persons registered by region (Police regions used to capture data).

Year/Region	2021	2022	2023
Elgon	0	105	88
Greater Masaka	27	120	79
KMP South	34	93	77
Wamala	06	66	61
Rwizi	06	27	51
KMP North	18	49	46
Rwenzori West	18	78	46
Aswa	04	31	46
Busoga East	14	39	45
Mt. Moroto	14	50	42
West Nile	02	24	37
Albertine	21	30	36
Bukedi South	13	37	34
Kigezi	16	36	32
North Kyoga	02	43	31
KMP East	30	44	29
Savannah	03	06	22
Sezibwa	20	32	22
East Kyoga	15	34	22
Busoga North	04	09	22
Kiira	19	14	22
Rwenzori East	06	11	19
CID HQ	32	167	16
Kidepo	23	20	15
Sipi	00	02	15
Katonga	04	08	13
Greater Bushenyi	04	03	13
Bukedi North	01	18	13
North West Nile	01	04	12
Total	421	1200	1006

2.8.6 Cases of trafficking in persons by status.

The information in the table 67 reveals that throughout the four years, most cases were taken to court 50%, followed by cases pending in court 46.8% and almost no case was acquitted 0.04%.

Table 2. 72: Cases of trafficking in persons by status.

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023
No. of cases taken to court	97	403	348	331
Convictions secured	7	30	12	11
Dismissed	1	11	1	1
Acquitted	0	1	0	0
Pending in court	89	361	335	319
Total	194	806	696	662

2.8.7 NFP annual incidents

As shown in Table 68 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 305 annual incidences.

Table 2. 73: 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

2.9 Directorate of Community Service.

2.9.1 Community Service Orders Managed.

From Table 69, the highest number of community service orders managed were registered in Kampala Extra for all the financial years. On the other hand, the number of male community service orders managed was more than the number of female orders managed with FY 2020/21 as an exception. The fy2022/23 registered the highest number of community service orders at 102%.

Table 2. 74: Number of Community Service Orders Managed.

FY	Region	Male	Female	Total	%age
2019/20	Eastern	1182	172	2118	12.6
	Central	2078	197	2275	11.8
	Northern	977	154	1131	6.3
	Western	1197	97	1294	7.2
	Kampala Extra	2937	208	3145	17.5
	West Nile	572	70	642	3.6
	Rwenzori	470	25	495	2.8
	Busoga	705	59	764	4.2
	Total	10118	982	11100	61.7
2020/21	Eastern	1252	123	2550	54.5
	Central	2420	130	1375	78.7
	Northern	1076	98	1174	46.5
	Western	878	106	984	39
	Kampala Extra	3111	195	3306	96.6
	West Nile	900	90	990	78.5
	Rwenzori	395	91	486	38.5
	Busoga	1020	84	1104	87.6
	Total	917	11,052	11,969	64.9
2021/22	Eastern	1345	120	1465	8.9
	Central	3505	364	3870	23.3
	Northern	946	140	1086	6.5
	Western	1397	78	1475	8.9
	Kampala Extra	4608	585	5193	31.3
	West Nile	1090	142	1232	7.4
	Rwenzori	700	22	722	4.3
	Busoga	1434	129	1563	9.4
	Total	15025	1,581	16,606	100
2022/23	Eastern	1524	137	1661	94.6
	Central	2114	130	2244	90.8
	Northern	1223	193	1416	87.2
	Western	1186	92	1278	89.3
	Kampala Extra	4436	298	4734	135.2
	West Nile	805	90	895	89.5
	Rwenzori	769	16	785	87.2
	Busoga	1448	134	1582	97.4
	Total	13505	1090	14595	102

Source: Community Service data bases and registers.

2.9.2 Community service orders Re-Integrated.

Table 70 clearly shows that within the two years, Kampala Extra recorded the highest proportion of community service orders reintegrated at 108.1% and 75.7% in FY2020/2021 and FY 2021/2022 respectively. There was a reduction in the proportion by 11.1% in FY2021/2022 to 73.2%. It is also important to note that the male proportion of community service orders reintegrated was greater than the female proportion for both the financial years.

Table 2. 75: Proportion 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

Source: Community Service data bases and registers, “-” indicates that nothing was recorded

2.9.3 Offender Abscondments.

From table 71, it is clear that Kampala Extra as a region registered the highest rate of offender Abscondment and also, the male offender absconders were more than the female absconders in all the Financial Years. FY2021/2022 registered the highest rate of offender Abscondment at 2.87%.

Table 2. 76: Rate of offender Abscondments.

FY	Region	Male	Female	Total	%age
2019/20	Eastern	52	2	54	2.5
	Central	15	-	15	0.6
	Northern	55	9	64	5.6
	Western	9	-	9	0.6
	Kampala Extra	55	1	56	1.7
	Rwenzori	35	-	35	7
	West Nile	6	-	6	0.9
	Busoga	4	-	4	0.5
	Total	231	12	243	2.1
2020/21	Eastern	46	8	54	0.46
	Central	18	-	18	0.15
	Northern	59	10	69	0.59
	Western	34	2	36	0.3
	Kampala Extra	61	3	64	0.55
	Rwenzori	34	-	34	0.29
	West Nile	35	-	35	0.3
	Busoga	21	-	21	0.18
	Total	308	23	346	2.82%
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%

Source: Community Service data bases and register

CHAPTER THREE: CHALLENGES, AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND CONCLUSION.

3.1 Challenges

- i. **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.
- ii. **Data consistency:** Data from multiple sources may have different formats or units, making it challenging to merge or compare.
- iii. **Normalization:** Data may need to be normalized or standardized to allow meaningful comparisons across different metrics.
- iv. **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

- i. **Centralized Data Sources:** Create partnerships with key government agencies, research institutions, and organizations to access centralized and standardized data.
- ii. **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.
- iv. **Establish Data Standards:** Use universally accepted data standards (e.g., UN, ISO, or government guidelines) to ensure uniformity in data collection, processing, and presentation.


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- *Performance Reports 2022/23.*
- *DCIC annual statistical abstract 2022/23.*
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- *UPF annual statistical abstract 2022/23.*
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ANNEX

Annex 1: List of Members that participated in the preparation of the Statistical Abstract.

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION
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