



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NRM
MANIFESTO 2021 – 2026 COMMITMENTS**

**Presented by
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May, 2023**

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. The Mandate of the Ministry
2. The Structure of the Ministry
3. The Report on Implementation of Manifesto Commitments; and
4. The Medium Term Plans and Commitments

1.0 MANDATE OF THE MINISTRY

The **mandate** of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to ensure and maintain internal security, peace and stability in Uganda; where the citizens and their safety is preserved.

1.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure and maintain safety and internal security;
2. Deliver human rights-based law and order services;
3. Secure, preserve & protect Uganda's Citizenship and Identity; and
4. Strengthen institutional development, governance and policy formulation

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY

The Ministry is comprised of various autonomous & semi-autonomous institutions/agencies whose functions complement each other. These include:

- 1) Uganda Police Force;
- 2) Uganda Prisons Service;
- 3) Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control;
- 4) National Identification and Registration Authority;
- 5) Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratories (DGAL);
6. Ministry of Internal Affairs Headquarters composed of:
 - a) General Administration and Support Services Departments
 - b) Amnesty Commission (AC),
 - c) Directorate of Community Service (NCS),
 - d) National Bureau for Non-Government Organizations,
 - e) National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NFP/SALWs) & Conflict Early Warning & Response Mechanism
 - f) Coordination Office for Anti- Human Trafficking, and
 - g) Government Security Office (GSO).

2.0 REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS IN THE MANIFESTO 2021 – 2026

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Manifesto spells out commitments for our docket to fulfil within five years (2021 – 2026). Tremendous strides have been made in fulfilment of these commitments as will be elaborated in the details of the report. These commitments in the manifesto are summarized as follows:

2.1.1 Manifesto Commitment- Protecting life and property

1. Guarantee the security of persons and property.
2. Install Closed Circuit Television Cameras in the city and along the high ways
3. Create pro-people force that is well trained to handle civilians and continue equipping the Police especially in forensic investigations to improve on the fight against crime.
4. Continue improving on the welfare of both the Police and the UPDF (Directive No.13 Solve the problems of the Army, police, intelligence services & the Prisons services) including staff accommodation, salaries, education, & economic empowerment of spouses
5. Introduce timelines in which certain services are delivered; especially application for land title, passport, driving permit and trading licenses
6. Improve the police-to-population ratio that is now at 1:800 against a target of (1:500).

2.1.2 Manifesto Commitment- Law and Order

1. NRM shall continue to entrench the rule of law and ensure stability and security for all Ugandans.
2. Learning from Covid-19, exploit processes for remote online adjudication of cases

3. Under the reform of business processes, develop sector wide integration for information sharing, starting with critical institutions such as NIRA and frontline Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) services.
4. Complete automation of the processes for issuing work permits, visas, special passes and student passes, as well as upgrade to a full border management system.
5. Under transitional justice, the National Transitional Justice Policy was considered and approved, and the implementation plan finalized. This provides the framework for completing rehabilitation and reconciliation of post conflict communities, creating greater peace and stability that is conducive for economic growth.
6. In addition to the transitional justice programme, the government is working towards creating linkages between the formal and informal justice mechanisms. These informal Justice systems are widely respected and provide the much needed support and relief to the formal justice system, by handling family and customary disputes as provided for by the law.

The Ministry's contribution to the achievement of these commitments is assessed through the examination of the outputs of the various agencies under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in relation to their respective mandates using a thematic approach.

2.2. INTERNAL SECURITY, PEACE AND STABILITY

The Constitutional Mandate for the Uganda Police Force under Articles 211 to 214 is to:

- i. Protect Life and Property;
- ii. Preserve Law and Order;
- iii. Detect and prevent crime;

- iv. Cooperate with the civilian authority and other security organs established under the constitution, and with the population generally.

2.2.1 General Security Situation

During the period under review, the country has generally continued to enjoy peace from border to border with the exception of the Karamoja region, where spikes of cattle rustling have been registered, with its impact felt by the neighboring communities in Teso, Lango, Acholi and Sebei sub regions.

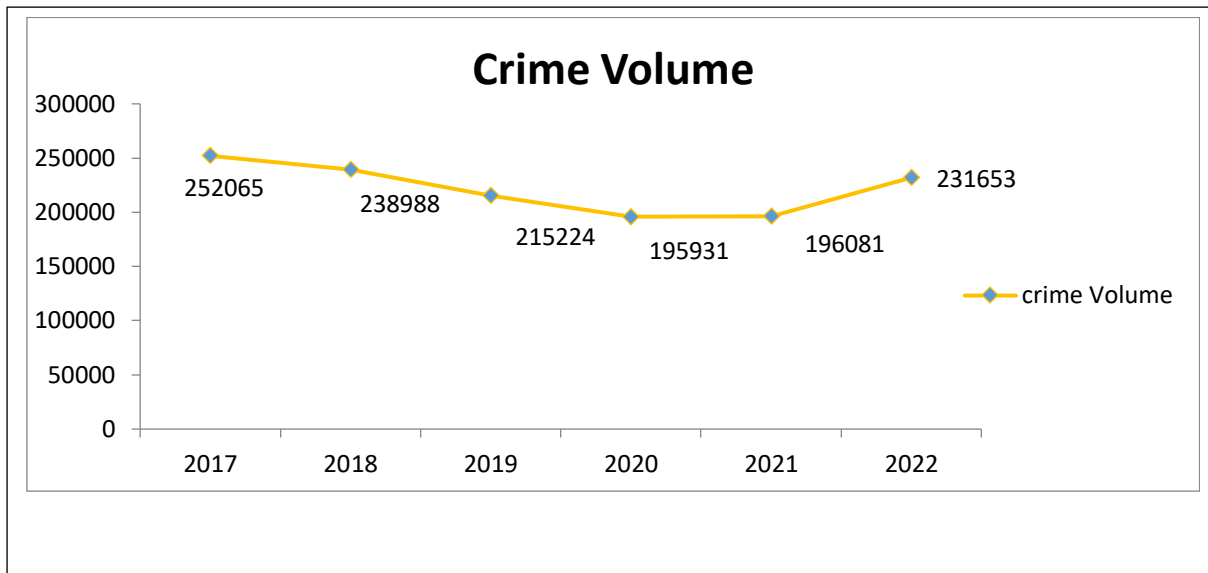
Police, with the support of sister security agencies, has been able to deal with the threat of terrorism and gun crime during which a number of ADF terror cells have been dismantled and criminal gangs busted.

The recent incidents of gun crime especially in the Kampala Metropolitan Area are isolated cases that are being addressed through improving gun control measures for the Police, UPDF and privately owned weapons, as well as fast tracking the completion of the gun finger printing exercise.

Peace, Security and Stability, are the sine-qua-non for socio economic transformation and prosperity of the country. The Ministry of Internal Affairs through its agencies, has implemented numerous consolidative measures to enhance the capacity to detect, prevent and effectively respond to crime in the country.

2.2.2 Crime Situation:

The Volume of crime has been on a downward trend since 2017 from 252,065 crimes to 195,931 in 2020 when the country experienced the COVID-19 lockdown. Thereafter, there has been a seeming rise in the crime trends from 196,081 in 2021, to 231,653 in 2022, when the lockdown was eased. This is shown in the graph below;



The indices of crime in the country in the period under review indicate:

- i. Number of criminal cases registered annually since July 2021 to date increased from 196,081 cases to 231,653 cases, posting a crime rate of 524 per 100,000 people. This is attributed to the opening up of the economy from the Covid-19 lockdown;
- ii. 90,182 Criminal suspects were apprehended and successfully prosecuted due to improvements at CID in case management.
- iii. The typology of the cases registered indicate both the capital as well as the petty crime categories in their variety, with the latter being more pronounced. The major crimes registered include terrorism, robberies, cybercrime, narcotics, trafficking and human trafficking as well as theft of especially livestock. In 2022, the following major crimes were reported;

| Sno | Major Crime Category | Number |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Terrorism | 15 |
| 2 | Homicide Cases | 4,043 |
| 3 | Robberies | 6,854 |
| 4 | Narcotics | 2,797 |
| 5 | Cyber crime | 286 |
| 6 | Human Trafficking | 1,200 |

The table posts a high incidence in the capital category of robberies, homicides and Narcotics respectively. The explanation for this, was the adverse economic situation globally post Covid-19 as well as the increased rural-urban migration and its pressures. Uganda however, unlike other countries, has the comparative advantage of abundant untapped opportunities, including the vast agricultural potential and availability of food, which will enable our quick recovery and growth. These trends will therefore go down. In addition, the capacity available will effectively respond to crime in all its variety, and is even being consolidated as will be illustrated.

In spite of these, a number of milestones have been registered, save for isolated incidences of gun crime over the period under review, as well as petty crime cases in the countryside. These milestones are rooted in the Presidential Directives that were issued to the security agencies on the 20th of June 2018 during the Presidential address to Parliament. These are:

- **Fingerprinting of guns:** This exercise began in the wake of the 20th June 2018 directives of His Excellency the President and has been on going over the years to-date, to create an electronic database of all the weapons in the country and to monitor and improve their management and use. Out of the **73,982** arms test fired, a total of **50,377** guns have been data captured. Out of the

arms test fired, 49,838 guns belong to the police (93.3%), **2,957** to the prisons (99%), **18,602** to PSOs (100%), **2,585** to private individuals/civilians (64.5%). During the period under review, additional 3-Dimensional Integrated Ballistic Information System (IBIS) sets were acquired to enhance our capacity to trace firearms used in committing crime where **521** incidences were linked to reported cases.

- **Electronic Registration of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles:** The Government has signed a contract with JS Global Security Company scheduled to commence on 01st July 2023, for the implementation of the Intelligent Transport Management System. This initiative which is led by sister Ministries of Security and Presidency will feed into and be enhanced by the existent CCTV coverage.
- **Establishment of a modern Forensic Laboratory:** Government has established a Forensic laboratory for Uganda Police Force at Naguru and this has improved the fight against crime. Government is committed to modernizing the forensic laboratory by equipping it and training officers manning it. This will help in enhancing the investigative capacity of the agencies to apprehend the culprits and improve investigations for prosecution. This laboratory will augment the existent Government Analytical Laboratory.
- **Social Media and Cyber Crime:** In line with the Computer Misuse Act 2011, technical personnel were identified from various agencies and trained to monitor the social media space, and handle related cyber-crime. This capacity will continuously be developed to address cyber-crime effectively.
- **Enhancement of UPF Capacity:** According to UBOS, Uganda's population is estimated to be 45,653,000. Given the recommended

UN policing ratio of 1:500, Uganda should have a Police Force with a strength of 91,306. The current strength of the Uganda Police Force is 50,826 leaving a gap of 40,480.

That notwithstanding, the capacity of the police has been enhanced to enable it effectively do its job. The response posture has been enhanced through a raft of measures namely:

- i. The reorganization of the Flying Squad. This important capability has been rebuilt and reorganized.
- ii. The 999 Field units have been deployed in all the 18 divisions of KMP with the attendant re-activation of the 999/112 Emergency dispatch system. This system has also been decentralized to **07** policing regions- Mbale, Gulu, Masaka, Mbarara, Arua, Hoima and Soroti. The Central National Emergency call center handles KMP and the regions not yet decentralized. In addition, communication is being improved by acquisition of more radios and re- activation of the Police signals department.
- iii. Counter phones have been deployed at every Police Station to allow for quick communication between the station and the public especially during response to distress or emergencies.
- iv. Despite a scale down and consolidation of some far flung police posts in the Central Region to enhance force protection, 10 new Police Stations have been established in other areas like Kwanja, Kapelebyong, Rukungiri, Bululu, Busia, Nakasongola, Katwe-Kabatooro, West Nile Regional Headquarters, Kiira Regional Headquarters, Savannah Regional Headquarters in Luweero and **07** are in the Karamoja region (Namalu, Alakas, Nakiloro, Apeitolim, Lokori, Nakaperimoru and Morulem).
- v. The Police canine unit has also been expanded from **71** units to **79** units which has led to the increased suspects

apprehended. For example, in 2020, 5662 suspects were arrested. The number increased to 8,154 in 2021 and 10,483 in 2022, resulting in improved public confidence.

- vi. The regulatory framework for PSOs is undergoing comprehensive review to improve oversight and control, this includes training standardization, recruitment of personnel and acquisition of security equipment. In order to strengthen supervision and compliance of PSOs, management has suspended operations of 39 PSOs who were in default of expected standards (statutory obligation).
- vii. Enhanced the capability of the Uganda Police Force through acquisition of assorted security equipment to facilitate effective response to emergencies and management of crime. These include light armoured personnel carriers for public order management, pickup vehicles and troop and logistics carriers.
- **National CCTV:** The National CCTV Project was undertaken in a phased manner comprising **04** main modules namely – video surveillance capability, ANPR vehicle identification system and National Emergency Call center. A number of camera sites in the variety of CCTV camera sites(**1248**),automated number plate recognition camera sites (**60**), High Resolution camera sites (**50**),high resolution (4K) camera sites(**19**), police station monitoring centers (**79**), Division monitoring centers(**18**), **01** command and control center at Nateete, National Command and control center at Naguru, ICT R& D Innovation Center and the National data centre at Naguru among others, were done in Phase I.

- Phase II covered **71** districts with **10** cities, **20** municipalities, **35** towns, **06** border points and all major highways;
- Phase III awaits funding, but its evaluation was conducted and concluded and it will enhance CCTV coverage countrywide as well as address the gaps of Phase I and II of the CCTV project. The outputs of the CCTV project are:
 - i. **AFIS** helped to identify **3266** repeat offenders,
 - ii. **219** people with criminal records seeking certificate of good conduct were identified,
 - iii. **58** people with criminal records seeking to enlist with PSOs were identified as well as **415** people who were engaged in identity fraud.
 - iv. **77,070** cases for certificate of good conduct were biometrically vetted with attendant generation of NTR.

This current capacity, and the planned consolidation of the CCTV project under Phase III, coupled with the ongoing digitization of criminal investigations and case management, will be a game changer with profound positive effect in policing.

The Ministry is developing modalities to tap into the potential of the private CCTV cameras by interfacing them with the National Grid to enhance CCTV coverage in the country. Other incentives proposed include waiving taxes on cameras to make them easily available to the public.

- **Deployment of Police and LDUs in Industrial Parks and Factories:** In order to combat crime in Industrial Parks and Factories, a number of Officers and LDUs have been deployed which has assured the investors of the security of their investments, and restored security which was hitherto threatened.

- **Tour of Duty Change for Personnel from all respective agencies at Frontier stations:** All Agencies have complied with the Presidential Directive to rotate out staff that had served for more than 03 years in border stations in order to curb corrupt tendencies and improve service delivery.
- **Security of the Tourism Sector:** Police has developed and issued SOPs for the protection of National Parks, Game Reserves and other Recreational Centers, in order to promote the security of tourists, wildlife and the surrounding communities. Besides, the Tourism Police which is dedicated to the security of the Tourism sector is also to be reinforced with more man power and equipment to ease its work.
- **Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTU):** Following the reported incidents and intelligence, ASTU in conjunction with UPDF and other sister security agencies have conducted targeted operations to restore security and safety of livestock in the sectors of Mt. Moroto, Kidepo, Teso and Northern Uganda. 448 rifles and 2,148 ammunitions were recovered and 13,401 suspected warriors arrested. The operations are still ongoing. This problem is mainly fed by the porosity of our borders with South Sudan and Kenya, which allows for the inflow of illegal firearms and the cross country movements of the nomadic groups from Kenya (Turkana and Pokot). A raft of measures to comprehensively deal with the matter, including addressing the issue of more water sources for livestock and the communities similar to Kobebe dam, education, and exploiting other economic opportunities in Karamoja to offer additional sources of livelihood are being worked out.

The recoveries of the stolen animals is as shown in the table below:

| Type of Animal | No. stolen | No. Recovered | % Recovery |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Cattle | 17,215 | 15,158 | 88% |
| Goats/Sheep/Pigs | 5,037 | 4,183 | 83% |
| Total | 22,252 | 19,341 | 87% |

ASTU conducted routine, targeted, cordon and search operations to ensure security of livestock. Numerous disarmament operations have been carried out and are still ongoing to ensure security and safety of livestock in the sectors of Karamoja sub region as well as the adjacent areas of Teso, Lango, Sebei and Acholi sub regions which are most affected by this problem.

The Canine Unit increased its specialized support services to ASTU with explosive and tracker dogs in the 6 district of Karamoja region to help in animal tracking during joint intelligence-led operations.

Furthermore, ASTU received 03 new APCs deployed in 02 Sectors of Mt. Moroto and Kidepo Coordinated with Police Air Wing (PAW) for aerial support patrols and surveillance to counter cattle rustling and tracking of suspected raided livestock in Karamoja sub region. These measures are in support of the UPDF led operations against cattle rustling.

Governance and administrative measures to address the moral aspects of policing are also being tackled to respond to the issues of force welfare, discipline, competence and consciousness are also being undertaken.

2.2.3 Institutional Infrastructure and Human Resource Capacity Development and Governance

- a) In an effort to professionalize the security forces, 7,957 Police Officers and 2,649 prisons officers have respectively undergone training in various specialized courses to equip officers with appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes - *Command and Leadership, Specialized courses, Refresher & initial Courses*
- b) In the medium term, the Ministry will undertake recruitment and training of personnel to match the international standards of 1 police personnel to 500 population and 1 prisons officer to 3 prisoners
- c) UPF has constructed a vehicle maintenance at Arua and an Aircraft maintenance center at Kimaka – Jinja as a cost reduction strategy. Currently, the Force has five (5) regional vehicle maintenance centres.

2.2.4 Prevention of Trafficking in Persons

The Ministry is increasingly improving coordination of anti-human trafficking – in areas of prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of victims and supporting prosecution of perpetrators working with various stakeholders.

Since 2021, the Ministry, working with stakeholders, has registered 3,394 victims of human trafficking and supported 755 victims of trafficking with temporary feeding, accommodation, medical and transport, and supported investigation of 124 cases. The recorded number of victims could be partly attributed to improved reporting, and enhanced awareness campaigns against trafficking in persons among other factors. Trafficking is mainly abetted by people with influence and trust of the victims, including parents.

The Ministry has also embarked on strengthening the Coordination Office at the Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure adequate monitoring,

coordination and effective oversight over the implementation of Trafficking in Person Act.

2.2.5 Road Safety

The accident fatality ratio is high. This is mainly due to none compliance with traffic & road safety regulations. Overall, there was a 17% increase in the number of crashes reported in 2022 from **17,443** crashes in 2021 to **20,394** crashes in 2022.

Strategies to Reduce Road Accidents

1. Enforcement of traffic laws and regulations through targeted operations mainly focusing on boda bodas and other major risk factors such as excessive speed, driving under influence of alcohol/drugs, seatbelt non-use and distracted driving;
2. Building capacity of Traffic Personnel to handle the road safety challenges through specialized training.
3. Community engagements that involve Local Council Leaders, religious leaders, Community-based Organisation at grassroots will be emphasized;
4. Automation of IOV processes to reduce the DMCs on the road;
5. Data management to ensure Traffic and Road Safety decisions are evidence-based;
6. Strengthening monitoring of CCTV to identify traffic offenders and aid in crash investigations;
7. Enhancing integrated highway patrols for security and safety.
8. Reorganization and better regulation of the bod abode industry working in conjunction with urban authorities.

The Ministry collaborates with the Ministry of Works and Transport to enhance vehicle inspection, licensing of drivers and speed limit enforcement as well as effective application of the new Traffic and Road Safety (Amendment) Act, 2020.



2.2.6 Monitoring and Control of the NGO Sector

The Ministry continues to regulate this sector through the NGO Bureau by registering NGOs, guiding and promoting the effective development of the NGO sector through progressive policies and regulations.

- a) The Ministry, conducted a verification and validation exercise of all the NGOs which resulted into increased levels of compliance for NGOs with the regulatory framework efficacy improving from **26.8%** in 2019 to **62.4%**.
- b) The NGO bureau has issued **1,968** registration certificates and **2,429** operation certificates since 2021 to date.
- c) Quarterly dialogue meetings and regional reflection meetings were held at the National and Regional levels between the NGO Bureau and its stakeholders with the Ministry which has helped reduce the mistrust between the Government and the NGO sector.
- d) The Ministry recently inaugurated the new Board and Adjudication committee for the sector which had been in absence for a long time. This will improve the effectiveness of the NGO Bureau.

2.2.7 Peace Building Efforts

The Ministry has contributed to peaceful co-existence among Ugandans through demobilizing, resettling and reintegrating ex-combatants into their communities. Since 2021, a total of 395 ex combatants have been demobilized and resettled.

In addition, Cabinet approved the National Transitional Justice Policy and the Ministry is in the process of preparing a Transitional Justice Bill for enactment into law by Parliament.

2.3 WELFARE OF STAFF AND OFFICERS

2.3.1 Staff Housing

- a) The proportion of UPF officers who are properly housed rose from **12% to 26%** through completion of housing units across the country and sub county level.
- b) **46.9%** of prisons officers are properly housed and is expected to increase to **51.4%** after completion of 654 staff houses under construction using force on account.



NB. The picture shows the New Housing units at Naguru being inaugurated by the Hon. Minister Gen Kahinda Otafiire.

2.3.2 Production

- 1) The UPS is involved in income generation activities ranging from agriculture (crop and animal husbandry and seed production), carpentry and tailoring.



Since 2021, the UPS has registered the following outputs;

- i. 18,518.7 bales (9,259,350kgs) of cotton to support the growth of local textile industries;
- ii. **4,203.2MT** of seed (*Germination rate is 98%*) to contribute to elimination of adulterated seed on the market and support local farmers; and
- iii. **37,519.6MT** of commercial maize grain to contribute to staff and prisoners maize feeding requirements.

2) The Uganda Prison Services established and fully equipped a **garment factory at Kitalya Mini Max prison** to undertake production of all security personnel uniform and further reduce government expenditure in keeping with the government policies of import substitution and BUBU (Buy Uganda Build Uganda).

- 3) The UPS has also undertaken to support the **National Food and Animal Feeds production to increase food security and eliminate hunger in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries**. UPS opened new **6,000** acres for planting and is expecting to produce **13,470MT** of maize grain, **240MT** of soya bean and **1,128MT** of seed for food security and support to local farmers.
- 4) Installation of two (2) silo storage facilities with a **3,000MT** storage capacity each, at Lugore and Rwimi prison farms is expected to be completed by October 2023.
- 5) In the medium term, the plan is to produce 100,000MT (100,000,000kgs) of food per year.

2.3.3.Duty Free Shops & SACCOs

- a) The Duty Free Shop has facilitated 2,603 prisons officers and 3,746 police officers to own their homes through provision of fairly priced duty free materials.
- b) The Prisons and Exodus SACCOs have a membership of 11,940 and 42,990 staff respectively. The Prisons SACCO has a loan Portfolio of shs.8.55bn, savings- shs.1.23bn, Assets – shs.9.4bn; Shares portfolio – shs5.8bn

Police Exodus Grew from 2021 to 2022 is as follows:

| S/N | Portfolio | 2021 (Bn) | 2022 (Bn) |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Savings | 25.00 | 30.76 |
| 2 | Loan | 16.40 | 30.92 |

| | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| 3 | Shares | 6.40 | 9.44 |
| 4 | Assets | 46.00 | 57.36 |

N.B: The Exodus SACCO had Governance issues which have been addressed to a large extent. Measures have been instituted to sort out these issues completely for the SACCO to serve its members better.

2.3.4 Medical Services

- a) Construction of Prisons Staff Hospital at Luzira is in the final stages to complement the services of the National Prisons Referral Hospital at Murchison Bay
- b) The Police will commence construction of a 300-bed capacity general hospital for Police officers in FY2024/25. In the meantime, recourse is to the Iran Uganda Hospital for treatment of Police personnel.

2.3.5. Remuneration:

Means allowing, the plan is to improve the salaries for both police officers and prison officers from their current levels.

2.4 LAW AND ORDER

The mandate of the Uganda Prisons Service under Article 215 is to provide custody and rehabilitation of offenders.

2.4.1 Offender Rehabilitation and Reintegration:

The recidivism rate reduced from 14.7% in 2021 to 14.3% in 2023 through enhanced offender rehabilitation programs – Formal education, vocational training and reconciliation approach between offenders and victims under Community Service.

- a) The Uganda Prisons Service, completed expansion of Lira prison. Construction of high security prisons at Ntungamo and Rukungiri is ongoing to increase prisons holding capacity.
- b) Escape rates reduced from **7.7/1,000** to **4.5/1,000** prisoners despite **24%** increase in prisoners' population from **61,059** prisoners in 2021 to **75,684** prisoners in 2023.
- c) Alternative non-custodial mechanisms to the handling of convicted offenders are being considered to offset the constraints of space but also augment the reform of offenders.

2.4.2 Promotion of Access to Justice,

The **Lead Time** for completing a forensic investigation is currently at 30 days down from 60 days in FY 2018/19, due to acquisition of state-of-the-art forensic equipment.

Since 2021, the National Community Service, as a non-custodial measure, has diverted a total of 29,207 prisoners from the prison system hence contributing to reduction in prison congestion.

The Uganda Prisons Service delivers a daily average of 1,841 prisoners to court. The proportion of remand prisoners is currently at 48.5%; and the average length of stay on remand is at 21 months for capital offenders and 3.2 months for petty offenders.

2.5 CITIZENSHIP IDENTITY, PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION

This is the remit of the National Identification Registration Authority which is the creation of the Registration of Persons Act whose functions are to:

- i. Create, manage, maintain and operate the National Identification Register;
- ii. Register Citizens of Uganda;
- iii. Register Non-Citizens of Uganda who are lawfully resident in Uganda;
- iv. Register births and deaths;
- v. Assign a unique National Identification Number to every person registered in the register; and
- vi. Issue National Identification cards and Aliens Identification cards.

2.5.1 Building National Identification Systems.

- a) The Ministry has registered 26,460,392 citizens and assigned them National Identification Numbers, representing 60% of the projected national Population of 43.2million (UBOS 2022).
- b) The Ministry has issued out 16,689,906 (72%) National ID cards to eligible citizens of 16+ years.
- c) 81 Ministries, Departments, Agencies & the private sector are using the National Identification Register to offer services to the public: ***208,775,687 records have been accessed so far.***

In the medium term, the ministry will conduct mass enrollment of 17.2 million unregistered citizens and mass renewal and upgrade of 15.8million National ID cards issued in 2014/2015, that are due to expire. The new National IDs to be issued will have more enhanced security features and will be issued free of charge.

2.5.2 Provision of Immigration Services

The Ministry undertook automation of immigration services to improve efficiency in service delivery through the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control whose functions are:

- i. Issue of Ugandan Passports and other travel documents;
- ii. Grant and cancellation citizenship by registration and naturalization;
- iii. Grant and cancellation immigration permits.

The average time for issuance of various migration documents have improved in the period under review as shown below:

| Document | FY2020/21 | FY2022/23 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Issuance of a Tourist Visa (Days) | 2 | 2 |
| Issuance of a Work Permit (Days) | 10 | 7 |
| Issuance of a Passport (Days) | 14 | 9 |

- a) Established e-passport enrollment centers in Gulu, Mbarara and Mbale; while Arua and Jinja regional offices will be operationalized by July 2023. Immigration service centers have also been opened at The Uganda Investment Authority Head Office at Namanve and at Kapeeka Industrial Park, to provide immigration services to investors.
- b) Seven (7) Uganda missions abroad in London, Washington, Abu Dhabi, Pretoria, Copenhagen, Ottawa and Beijing are also now operational and the e-passport enrollment/issuance centers are supporting Ugandans in diaspora.
- c) E- Immigration services (e-visa, e-permit and e-passes), have been deployed in **21** missions abroad out of **36** to facilitate immigration service delivery. The recently added missions include ***Geneva, Rome, Copenhagen, Riyadh, and New York.***

- d) Since 2021, the immigration office has issued **1,132,684** E-passports, **346,036** visas, **23,595** work permits and **1,662** other conventional travel documents to facilitate travel, tourism, trade and investment. The country has fully transitioned from the ordinary machine readable to electronic machine readable passports in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization Standards.
- e) The Ministry has deported **1,704** illegal immigrants and unwanted persons in the period under review.
- f) Non Tax Revenue collection through the operations of the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control show an increase from FY20/21 to date as the statistics below illustrate.

NTR PERFORMANCE INCREASE



Non Tax Revenue Performance (UGXbn)– Q2 FY2022/23



| Actual FY 2020/21 | Actual FY 2021/22 | Annual target FY 2022/23 | Actual collection as at Q2 FY 2022/23 | % age collected | Comments |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 208.742 | 316.998 | 360.242 | 178.526 | 49.5% | On track |

In order to support industrialization and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) initiatives, the Ministry has undertaken the following measures:

- ii. In compliance with NDP III, the Ministry reduced the cost of work permits from \$2500 to \$400 for investors in manufacturing, mining of selected minerals (gold, copper, iron ore, silica phosphate, limestone and marble), and agro-processing sectors;
- iii. The Ministry reduced the cost of doing business by foreign investors by abolishing the requirement of depositing of security bonds in respect of the foreign nationals working in Uganda.
- iv. The Ministry has gazetted a total of 09 new entry exit points from **53** in 2020 to **62** in 2022 to deal with the challenge of the porousness of our borders. The Ministry is operationalizing the marine operations at the different ports especially on Lake Victoria and Lake Albert. These efforts are geared at enhancing the Ministry's capacity to deal with transnational crimes (especially in Sigulu, Wayasi and Lorwe).
- v. Removed entry visa requirements for citizens of EAC partner states, Republic of South Sudan, aimed at promoting EAC integration; and we are currently negotiating with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on Visa fees related matters.
- vi. Conducted Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) engagements with Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, TZ, Kenya and South Sudan for harmonization of bilateral relations and promotion of trade.

3.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK AND LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

- a. The Ministry facilitated the amendment of the Anti-Terrorism Act which is now operational.

- b. The Ministry prepared the Explosives Bill and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill which now await approval by Cabinet;
- c. Principles for the National Transitional Justice Bill were submitted to Cabinet for approval;
- d. The development of the National Correctional Policy is ongoing and the 2nd draft policy is in place while the Regulatory Impact Assessment for Migration Policy has also been finalized.

4.0 CHALLENGES

1. **Underfunding and Budget Reductions:** In the FY 2022/2023, the Ministry budget was reduced by shs.**168.128bn** (11%). These budget cuts affected implementation of planned activities and delivery of critical services and government commitments. For example, the budget for the Ministry Headquarters (Vote 009) alone, a total of **UGX 2.483bn** was cut. This budget reduction affected the progress so far achieved in the coordination role of peace efforts and internal security.
2. **Changing dimension of crime (The level of sophistication and globalization)** – Terrorist extremism; organised crimes, homicides, drug and human trafficking, cybercrimes, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, syndicated crimes and kidnaps not only pose challenges to conventional crime response methods, but also constrain conflict resolution and peace building. This requires matching resolve, dedication and agility in law enforcement which the government through the Ministry, ensures is achieved.
3. **Inadequate Police strength currently at a deficit of 40,480 which is exacerbated by the ban on recruitment. This will be dealt with as means permit.**
4. **Prisoners' Population Growth:** Prisoner population increases at an annual average of **8.3%**, compared to the increase in holding capacity of **3.8%** leading to congestion in prisons –

currently at 373%. This is attributed to demographic factors among others.

5. Limited investigative capacity results into case backlog. The annual case file ratio for a detective stands at 48, compared to the international standard of 12 case files as at June 2020. This affects investigations which leads to increase in the remand period and prisoner population growth. Reforms are being undertaken at CID in conjunction with DPP and the courts to address this.

6. Border Management vis-a-vis Porous borders: There are approximately **336** porous/illegal entry border points along Uganda's borders surrounded by countries with problems of conflict and instability such as South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as well as the Turkana/Pokot challenge from Kenya.

The porosity of the Uganda borders exposes the country to security threats and cross border criminal activities. These render delivery of migration services difficult and exacerbate illegal entry and exit, facilitation of subversive activity and illegal trade among others. These issues are being addressed domestically but also through corroborative mechanism with neighbours.

7. Inadequate Infrastructure (accommodation, office and other non-residential infrastructure): Staff accommodation deficit is at 76%, 57.9% and 81.1% in Uganda Police, Uganda Prisons and DCIC respectively. NIRA office is still housed at Kololo Ceremonial grounds, with the attendant disruptions to business because those are also the official ceremonial grounds. A new NIRA home is being sought.

8. Inadequate Staff for delivery of MIA services: The overall structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is filled up to only 55%, with some institutions like Uganda Prisons, NIRA and Headquarters, filled to as low as 23%. The custodial staff

(uniformed) to prisoner ratio is 1:7 against the standard of 1:3 prisoners, while Police to Population ratio is 1:893 against an ideal of 1:500 persons.;

9. **Continuous use of obsolete registration equipment:** whereas efforts have been made to improve efficiency and turnaround time, NIRA has encountered challenges with aged equipment such as the registration kits that have served beyond their lifespan as well as the national ID production line that requires regular maintenance and currently is operating below capacity. The intended/ upcoming mass renewal exercise is meant to come with new and better equipment to ease NIRA work.

5.0 COMMITMENTS IN THE NEXT THREE (3) YEARS

- 1) Strengthen the capacity of security forces to fight crime:
 - a) Infrastructure development – *Staff accommodation, Sub county police stations, Mini Max prison at Kakiika, National DNA Data bank at DGAL premises, and NIRA headquarters.*
 - b) Complete installation of CCTV Surveillance systems in Phase III.
 - c) Finger printing of all fire arms.
 - d) Acquisition of assorted ICT and security equipment.
 - e) Capacity Building and Training to match the police to population ratio of 1:500 and prisoner staff ratio of 1:3 prisoners.
- 2) Registration of all citizens into the National Identification Register and Issuance of National Identity cards to all eligible citizens.
- 3) Complete and maintain a functional National Identification Register built on the National Identification System.
- 5) Strengthen capacity for regulation of NGOs.
- 6) Provision of efficient and credible citizenship and Migration Services.

- 7) Build National Identification Systems - *National DNA Data Bank; National Criminal Data Bank; Offender Identification and management systems; National security information systems; Complete surveillance systems.*
- 8) Enhance the use of community service as a non-custodial alternative to reduce prisoner population and congestion.
- 9) Strengthen border management – *Complete automation of migration processes and services.*
- 8) Undertake research, Business process improvement and ICT based innovations.
- 9) Welfare improvement of all personnel under peace and security dockets of the Ministry.
- 10) Infrastructure Development and Equipment.

6.0 CONCLUSION:

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is fully committed to guaranteeing a peaceful, Secure and Stable Uganda. The Ministry has effectively delivered on its mission in the period under review- constraints withstanding. Means allowing, we shall certainly ensure the achievement of all the ends we seek through the ways we have enumerated in order for our country to remain peaceful, secure and stable to promote prosperity and socio economic transformation.

For God and My Country.