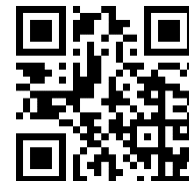


The Current Responses by the Uganda Police Force in Enhancing Urban Peace Enforcement in Uganda; A Case of Kampala City



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ABSTRACT:

Purpose: This study examined the urban policing paradox in Uganda with specific regard to how rapid urbanisation poses challenges for policing and urban peace enforcement in Kampala city. This study was to explore the crimes accompanying rapid urbanisation in Kampala city; examine the role of the Uganda Police Force in urban policing and peace enforcement in Kampala city; analyse the challenges of urban policing and peace enforcement in Kampala city and finally explore the current responses by the Uganda Police Force in enhancing urban peace enforcement in Kampala city. The study employed two theories: the social contract and broken windows.

Methodology: Different materials and sources were used during data collection, which included documentary reviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

Findings: The study found out that Kampala city remains a vulnerable place to urban insecurity primarily due to an ever-increasing population, coupled with the challenges that hinder effective policing in the city. The study revealed that the Uganda Police Force has made various milestones like the CCTV Cameras, forensics capabilities, 999 communication system, interagency cooperation and community engagement in promoting peace and security in Kampala city. These are done through collaboration with other stakeholders such as development partners, security agencies, government ministries and agencies, local leaders and the community. The specialized directorates and units within the Uganda Police Force were operationalized to strengthen urban security in the wake of different security threats like terrorism. While the members of the Uganda Police Force perform their duties, they encounter challenges that affect their constitutional duties' performance. Nonetheless, the police has greatly worked towards strengthening peace and security in Kampala. This has been through improvement on the anti-crime infrastructure such as the use of CCTV cameras, finger printing of guns, counter terrorism, revival of the 999 system, among other interventions geared towards strengthening urban policing and peace enforcement in Kampala City.

KEYWORDS: Policing, urbanization, crime, peace and enforcement

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This study examined the urban policing paradox in Uganda. The city of Kampala served as the study area. Kampala was chosen because of its historical experience and geography. Kampala has been relatively stable and the oldest city of Uganda. Furthermore, Kampala is Uganda's capital city. The rural-urban paradigm was used since Kampala is an urban area with many rural areas getting gazetted into urban areas. The study employed the social contract and broken window theories to examine the intricacies of society and policing enforcement. The study employed a qualitative research design. In this chapter, the objectives and methods are presented. It also shows the theory and conceptualisation of the main concepts that are used in the study, as well as scope of the study, significance and justification.

Cordner, et al, (2019) observed that the number of urban dwellers in the world has increased four-fold, from 740 million in 1950 to almost 3.3 billion in 2007. This ongoing urbanisation is creating major security challenges in many countries. The consequences of urbanisation include crime, terrorism, disorder, drugs, traffic crashes, human rights activism and police reform, among others.

Urban policing has become the focus of many countries in the world in recent years. It is interesting to note, however, that as urbanisation flourishes, the urban policing paradox sets in. For instance, over the past 20 years, Governments and civic actors have focused substantially on the question of crime and urban law enforcement efforts (UNODC and UN Habitat, 2011). The notion of urban policing covers the range of policing activities and strategies in urban spaces and cities. Urban policing includes police activities in urban areas or spaces like in cities, municipalities, divisions, town councils and town boards. Urban areas in most countries around the world present some particular challenges for policing. These include, among others, high population density, are centers of political activity, the city houses government departments and hosts major events such as concerts, sports events,

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conferences and official meetings, which attract tourists and foreigners and lead to large concentrations of people in public or private spaces (UNODC and UN Habitat, 2011). The presence of these conditions create ripe situations for violence, civil disorder and crime among others and the Police are required to maintain, law order and peace.

On the African continent, policing in urban places is complicated in many ways. As many things come into play in order for police to execute their duties, they encounter encumbrances such as fluid populations and unstructured spaces without structured transport systems. This, therefore, complicates the matter of security in African urban spaces. According to UN-Habitat (2011), 95percent of the world's urban population growth over the next four decades will be absorbed by cities in developing countries. Thus, policing in such contexts is not only difficult but requires novelty, dynamism, and firm grip of humanitarian principles.

Uganda is experiencing rapid urbanisation. The level of urbanisation in 2002 was 12.3 percent with an urban growth rate of 5.2 percent; It is projected to increase to 50 percent by 2050 (UN-Habitat, 2012). Brown (2013) puts the rate of urbanisation in Uganda at 4.8 percent, which is among the highest in the world. While Uganda's urbanisation stands at 12 percent, it is projected to reach 30 percent by 2030, with an urban population exceeding 20 million people (Cities Alliance, 2010). Stephen (2018) asserts that this pattern of urban fragility can threaten the national equilibrium. The inability of government institutions to resolve or at least mitigate conflicts over land, property rights and services for urban residents, coupled with either absent or heavy-handed responses of security agencies in African slums is contributing to a growing mistrust of African security and justice institutions. In the Ugandan case, the Uganda Police Force (UPF) is one of the institutions mandated to protect the life and property of citizens and to enforce the law as per the 1995 Constitution as amended.

The UPF is one of the government institutions that are nearest to the community and is therefore charged with the duty of managing peace and security of the cities. Its primary role is to safeguard people and their property constitutionally.¹ However, the rapidly expanding urban spaces are creating increasing challenges to the police and raise question about the capability of African governments to provide security. This could result into a number of knocks on effects that undermine people's rights and their trust in governments.

There is a critical concern for the complexity of police-society-relations. The Ugandan police are perceived to be corrupt, brutal, and politically influenced. But, there is no single relationship between the force and the citizens (Biecker & Schlichte, 2013). The negative perceptions tend to be mutually reinforcing. Police often accuse community members of ignorance and unwillingness to cooperate with law enforcers while residents often bemoan arrogant security personnel who act with disregard for rules and procedures with impunity.

In the centenary celebrations in May 2014, UPF led a rectification campaign for policing from colonial policing to community policing. The rectification campaigns were intended to bridge the gap between the community and the Police. Most police posts have been upgraded to police stations in the sub parishes in the city setting in Kampala city. However, urbanisation in these cities comes with challenges like increased crime rate, civil strife and social disorder which continue to affect the enforcement of an effective urban policing strategy (Cordner et al, 2019). This paradox, with improved urban policing strategy and the increase in crime rate was the gist of this study.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Uganda's urbanisation is on the increase, with the creation of more cities. This urbanisation has led to an increase in rural-urban migration. Migration has in turn led to an increase in slums where a great deal of crime is on the rise due to inadequate jobs, gangs, and drug abuse. Additionally, population increase in the slums and urban areas poses a challenge for the police force in dealing with these crimes in order to create peaceful co-existence. The complexities of urban crime ought to be clear to the urban policing situation so that there is ease with dealing with them. However, the attempt to upgrade the UPF is yet to successfully deal with urban crime. This has created a paradox where urban crime, which should be on the decline, seems to be increasing despite expanding and equipping the police force to handle it. While this study acknowledges extant literature to have long-windedly addressed criminality and transformations of UPF there is little attention accorded to studying the complexities on the interplay between urban crimes and the effectiveness of the policing intervention. Thus the scholarly inquiry for the current responses by the Uganda Police Force in enhancing peace enforcement in Kampala city.

1.3. Objective of the Study

The general objective study examined the paradox of urban policing in Uganda with specific regard to how rapid urbanization poses challenges for policing and urban peace enforcement in Kampala city and the specific objective of the study was to explore the current responses by the Uganda Police Force in enhancing urban peace enforcement in Kampala city.

¹ Government of Uganda, Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 as amended, Article 212, p. 141.

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2.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the methodology and methods that were used for this study. It explains the research design, the instruments of research and the different methods used in data collection. The study employed a qualitative study design to examine the attitudes and experiences of urban policing in Kampala city. A qualitative design was used because the study investigated communities and the Force's understanding of the perceptions of the public and police officers.

The tools for this research included interview guide, focus group discussion guides and literature was reviewed based on a documentary review guide. The Focus Group Discussion guide included questions on community's perspectives of urban policing and how it can be improved. The questions in the FGD guide also investigated communities' perspectives on the UPF in executing their mandate in the communities they serve. Questions as well investigated how the UPF in Kampala city built solid relationships with the communities in the attempt to enforce peace in the urban areas. The documentary guide gave a general guide on what kind of literature needed to be reviewed. This included journals, archives, reports, and books. Data included reports on crime, urban policing, urbanisation and peace enforcement in the world and in Uganda, in particular. The study used both primary and secondary sources of data to collect information. The Key Informant Interviews involved 24 respondents who were urban government officials. They were selected as Key Informants (KIs) because of their expertise, responsibilities, and their valuable contributions to the study.

3.0 LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Policing is seen as the process of 'ensuring compliance with the law' in all its aspects. It should be apparent that ensuring such compliance can never be achieved by the police alone. Policing may indeed encompass more agencies and entities than just the police and is sometimes even taken as a social process involving civil society at large rather than a professional duty carried out by a State agency. Policing is broadly defined as a set of governmental techniques for regulating the general social order and community welfare, as well as the maintenance of a state of prosperity (Sheptyeki & Bowling, 2011). The research adopted a definition of policing by Osse (2007:44) who sees policing as 'what the police do to ensure compliance with the law'. Therefore, the need to see how the police, through law enforcement, will guarantee Peace in Kampala city.

Peace on the other hand can be enjoyed at individual, communal, national, regional and international levels. For long, the existence of peace remained associated with the absence of violent conflict (war) in literature by key scholars that pioneered peace & conflict research within the various social science disciplines like Quincy Wright (1890-1970, International Law Professor), Pitirim Sorokin (1889-1968; anti-communist historical sociologist) and Lewis Richardson (1881-1953; pacifist natural/social scientist). This was prior to the famous studies of the Norwegian peace researcher, Johan Galtung (Omaje, 2015). Johan Galtung, a founder of peace thinking in 1964 came up with two typologies of peace that is Positive and negative peace.

Negative peace to him was the absence of violence, absence of war and positive peace was the integration of human society (Galtung, 1964) with prevalence of justice, harmony and equality. Grewel (2003), in examining Galtungs classification of peace, argues that negative peace is pessimistic, curative, peace not always by peaceful means and that positive peace is structural integration, optimistic, preventive, peace by peaceful means. This is because Galtung in most of his work sees positive peace as a higher ideal than negative peace (Tilahun, 2015).

Goodrich (2021) notes that peace enforcement is admittedly an ambiguous and possibly misleading term with a history extending back from the League of Nations bid to enforce peace which played an important part in preparing the way for the first global effort through intergovernmental co-operation to prevent war. This study considered peace enforcement as efforts aimed at maintaining law and order and ultimately peace in Kampala city.

3.1 Effective Policing in Urban Peace Enforcement

In the book, *Policing: An Introduction to Concepts and Practice*, authored by Wright (2001), discusses the main ideas behind contemporary policing. He discusses the main concepts of modern policing to include: the concepts of "order", "social control", "community justice" and "public good" among others. According to him the police has a contract with the public and should seek to realize community justice. However, he cautions that there is a need to manage risks that are involved in modern policing. In this study, these risks created by the relationship between the community and the police will be at the centre. How they are mitigated in the enforcement of law and order will be investigated through the social contract lens. This contract was the basis of this study, to investigate how the social contract is implemented in the urban policing system in the city of Kampala in Uganda.

3.2 Theoretical framework

This study drew on the Social Contract Theory and the Broken Windows Theory. Since the police are charged with the mandate to maintain law and order in the country, they work with communities. Their obligation is to the community. In essence, there is an implicit social contract between the police and the community. The broken window theory was important for this study because crime creates urban social disorder and therefore calls for police enforcement. This section explains the two theories that were used and why they were used for this study.

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4.0 FINDINGS

4.1. Rationale of the Current Responses by Uganda Police Force

The rationale for the current interventions by UPF have been mainly based on the upsurge in the population and the way crime has been evolving at a very high rate, especially in urban settings. Response to Crime by the Uganda Police relates to debate on urban crime globally in the last decade. This response has come along with challenges, transformation but most importantly, there has been transformation within the UPF. The transformation has primarily been in establishment and empowerment of the response to crime infrastructure which includes specialized directorates and units as well as the operational related improvement. Currently, the Uganda Police Force responds to crime with an enduring vigour through crime prevention, response to emergencies at the crime scene, investigation as well as case management. Regarding a speedy response to crime reports and crime scenes, the police has enhanced its fleet and other capabilities in the promotion of urban peace enforcement.

Since 2010, the police management restructured it's the organisation and establishment leading to the creation of the Kampala metropolitan policing area which includes other districts like Wakiso, Mukono and Kampala. This was attested to by a response from a member of the Directorate of Research of Uganda Police; -

... So later we realized that districts were coming up in 2010; Wakiso was coming up. According to research the population of Kampala during day was close to 23 million. But at night, the population was about 1 million. Then we asked ourselves, where do all the people come from? Then we realized that most of the people come for Wakiso, Mpigi, Mukono and so forth. So we tried to see how do we secure these people as they stay in Kampala? And remember Kampala is small. The boundary of Kampala. So that is how we came up with Kampala metropolitan. It had to expand along Jinja road.... By that time, they had only 7 stations. Then the smaller ones also had to be upgraded to divisions.... So that is a way of controlling crime. So this expansion meant that we had to come up with a special police for Kampala; Kampala metropolitan. So now Kampala extra was now Kampala Metropolitan.²

4.2. Response to Crime Infrastructure Counter Terrorism

This unit was established in 2008 as a Counter Terror Unit (CT) to take up the work that had been previously carried out under the Police Anti-Terrorism Unit (PATU) operations. This unit was expanded with a focus mainly on terrorism intelligence aimed at detection as well as sensitizing the public against terrorism. The unit primarily had two sections including the Tactical as well as the Technical. The Tactical aimed at operational activities while the Technical was to build the capacity of the Public in dealing with terror. Given the fact that other departments of police had units that were fighting terror, The Counter Terror unit took up such roles in Aviation Police, VIP Protection unit, Tourism Police and Government Security. Similarly, it established an intelligence capability for strictly detecting terrorism threats and took the canine explosive detection under its roof (UPF; A century of Challenges, Achievements and Transformation, 2014: 54)

The Directorate of Counter Terrorism of the Uganda Police Force, through the department technical services is mandated is to handle access control, handling protection of events and functions. The Directorate does public awareness and sensitization by conducting awareness campaigns in schools, rotary clubs and the community in general. This department also uses a community policing mechanism to make more people aware of tactics, forms, causes and effects of terrorism and violent extremism. There have been spirited efforts in training, infrastructural development and legal framework strengthening within the directorate and the country since 2010 after the 11th July double blast attack on world cup fans at the Kyandondo rugby club and Ethiopian village in Kampala as a respondent from the Directorate of Counter Terrorism points out; -

Yes, we have amended our law 3 times now and the first one was in 2015 when we amended our law to cater for terrorism financing and Resolution 1373 of the UNSC. ...fortunately, that resolution was in 2001 and we made our law in 2002 and it was enacted in June (2022) and by the time the resolution was passed we were already in process of enacting our law. ...so we left it up and we didn't amend it until 2015 when it became very clear and we became culprits of our own law that the people that had done the most gravieous terror act in Uganda in 2010 and actually the actual master minders at least 3 of them were acquitted because they were only financers and so we had to move first to amend our law to cater for terrorism financing and money laundering. ..we were able to amend it again in 2016 to cater for foreign terrorist fighters and you know our law was talking about terrorism conducted here and what we could do for domestic terrorism but if it's like that if one traveled to Somalia and participated in terrorism we could not condemn him here and that was also a gap and there is a UNSC resolution on that. ... We also amended it to refine a few definitions. we currently amending our law to cater for the proliferation of weapons of mass destructions and these because of the fear that terrorists are most likely to start using weapons of mass destruction acts... you know as technology has gone on improving...³

Despite the fact that there have been several terrorist attacks in Uganda both local and international in nature, the directorate has worked greatly to improve urban security in Kampala. It has always fulfilled its mandate of investigating, disrupting and responding to terrorist attacks in Uganda. This fact is equally attested to by the Annual Crime Report 2021 (2022:56). In conjunction

² Interview with Key Informant 24, Kawempe Division.

³ Interview with Key Informant 5, Makindye Division.

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with other security agencies, it has made efforts to counter terror by groups such as Alshabaab, Allied Democratic Front (ADF), Al-Qaida and ISIL who have remained relentless in attempting to conduct terror attacks. The report further acknowledges that the Directorate played a crucial role in investigating terror cells including protection of vital infrastructure and very important persons (VIPs) from terrorist attacks. A respondent from the directorate of Counter terrorism asserted; -

... now in Kampala here we have of course seen the groups that have conducted terrorism mainly the ADF and Alshabab we have seen bombings, seen armed attacks we have seen arson in Kichwamba, in colleges, kidnaps ... we have had other cases and we have stopped the use of anthrax and we arrested medical students in Kampala International University (KIU) in 2016 trying to develop anthrax in the laboratory. .. we see a few cases of hostage of course kidnap is for purposes of ransom but also for recruitment but like I said there are other things you know terrorism doesn't act in isolation, it also rides on other crimes which we call crime terror nexus on things like human trafficking we have seen people being trafficked to join terrorist groups but also drug trafficking for money to fundraise money and even kidnap for ransom but also other normal business and some of them appear to be legitimate businesses but they finance activities of terrorism but they can also forge documents and we have arrested some people with forged passports and travel documents to disguise as different people in order not to be detected to avoid being seen and the acts of terrorism are diverse and they are the core actual tactics to harm or to deliver the purpose but they are also all those that assist the crimes of terrorism and so we have seen all these manifested in our communities⁴

There have been incomparable efforts in building the capacity of the Uganda Police Force in addressing challenges relating to terrorism. These were initially through the creation of the Directorate of Counter Terrorism which embarked on training as well as equipment and logistics. Great success has been attained in detecting, preventing and even managing terror attacks across the country but also in Kampala Particularly. There have been substantial efforts in sensitizing the general public on how to participate and cooperate with the Uganda Police Force in reporting any suspicious persons and strangers. This has greatly helped in addressing the urban policing paradox in Kampala city. The above resonates with efforts made by countries globally in countering terrorism after the post 9/11 attacks as recorded in literature. Tanzania and Kenya too have been victims of terror threats. Kenya for example created as an Anti-Terrorism Police Unit, strengthened intelligence sharing and capacity, enacted laws and improved cooperation with other countries as part of the responses to countering the threat of terrorism (Githigaro).

4.3 Forensic services

Due to technological advancement, crime has also evolved and criminals are using technology to disrupt peace and security. The crimes range from bank fraud to cybercrime, drug trafficking to terrorism, murder for passion or money to wildlife poaching and smuggling. The department took shape from 2010 and has until date engaged in training to improve the expertise among the staff so as to be a head of the possible criminals in the use of science and technology at a level of a directorate. Currently, the photographers of Uganda Police can instantly transmit digital images captured from the scene of crime into the forensic laboratory for analysis. This also includes footages from CCTV cameras that are now spread across Kampala and Uganda in general.

With related crimes and challenges of fraud and forgery discussed in the earlier chapters where some people issue and or transfer fake cheques, land title deeds, currency, academic certificates, identity cards, licenses and official receipts to mention but a few now effectively addressed by the forensic services unit. Cases had always emerged relating to cybercrime where perpetrators would hack into systems of agencies, organizations and individuals and conduct complex transactions and transfer money. This trend did not spare the mobile money transactions with customers losing billions of money. The Forensic services directorate has made enormous steps in preventing such crime and tracking perpetrators and they have been brought to face justice. Currently, the directorate carries out DNA investigations where suspects to scenes of crime cannot deny the contact they had with victims (UPF; A century of Challenges, Achievements and Transformation, 2014: 95). However, a respondent from the Directorate of Forensic Services opined that the directorate needs to transition from investigations to being with the people in their community and social media networking sites since the world has gone digital thus.

... But now the criminal agents utilize the same coming together, just like the way we are on social media, and use mobile money and other things, to come together to achieve a common goal of a paper free society. We transacting online, so the criminals go there, because they realize that people are gathering there, they can cause confusion. So our policing strategy should also look at countering that kind of effort. That where we see a congress of people trying to achieve a common goal, as we are also trying to develop to attain the 2040 vision of the country, we need to be very careful as police to redefine our approach to crime fighting. So our input as forensic services, is quickly moving from mere handling of case back log where a crime has been committed and you have to analyze, take to the court and everything, we need to transition together with our colleagues of CID (Criminal Investigation Department) and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) partnership because we need to begin looking at crime control as opposed merely to crime investigation.⁵

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Interview with Key Informant 22, Nakawa Division.

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4.4 Finger Printing of Guns (Ballistic Fingerprints)

Another forensic capability which the police adopted to deal with the increasing cases of deaths due to shootings in the country, there was an Electronic Registration of Firearms since September 2018. The Firearm Fingerprinting Exercise followed a presidential directive on anti-crime infrastructure in Uganda. This created a database for all legally owned fire arms in Uganda to ensure proper management, and ensure real time monitoring of fire arm transactions. A respondent from the Directorate of Forensics who has been at the forefront of the finger printing of guns exercise noted;-

... But actually the strides we are looking at focus on urbanization. So we now have an AFIS system, Automatic Finger Print System. Where ever we get the criminal, we can digitize his figure print such that when he comes in contact with us, we have a profile that is also another intervention. So we can know that you have visited our police station but that is still under Kampala Metropolitan. We want to scale it out such that when you commit a crime beyond Kampala, you come in contact with us and we are able to trace you, we have traced guns used in various murder by shooting incidents leading to their recovery and arrest of suspects.⁶ Within the police structure, this is handled by the Directorate of Forensic Services, however the efforts in finger printing of guns have been enormous and this has greatly improved security in Kampala especially as it regards to illegal use of fire arms. This is attested to by an analysis and comparison of the Annual Crime Report of 2020 and 2021 consecutively. While looking at the first 10 Districts/Divisions with the highest number of cases or murder by shooting, 3 divisions within Kampala featured on the list. First, Old Kampala division ranked 5th with 10 cases, Central Police Station in Kampala ranked 7th with 07 cases while Wandegeya division ranked 9th with 06 cases. This implies that three of the divisions making up Kampala had high number of cases or murder by shooting. This translates into a total of 23 reported cases within Kampala for the year 2020. After enormous efforts in finger printing of guns, the Annual Crime Report of 2021 (2022:22) mentions out only Old Kampala Division ranking 7th with 09 cases out of the top 10 districts/ divisions. A reduction from 23 cases to 9 cases and from 3 divisions featuring in the first 10 high ranking districts/ divisions is an enormous achievement within a period of one year.

The Annual Crime Report 2021 backs up the aforementioned facts that the Directorate of Forensic Services established a modern forensic laboratory which aids in prevention, investigation and detection of crime through the use of science and technology. This helps in a speedy and administration of justice through the different departments such as the Department of Criminal Identification, Department of Ballistics and Tool marks as well as the Integrated Ballistics Information System (IBIS).

4.5 Installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras

In 2007, as Uganda prepared to host CHOGM, the CCTV surveillance system was established on some streets of Kampala and Entebbe. This was aiming at major junctions and routes as a way of improving security for the visiting delegates. However, there was an increase in cases of brutal murder in Kampala metropolitan. As a result, while in parliament the president of the Republic of Uganda ordered for the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras along major highways, towns and cities all over the country to help curb crime. The first phase of installation catered for Kampala Metropolitan policing area where 3,233 cameras installed (Annual Crime Report 2020). One of the respondents from the Directorate of ICT in the UPF mentioned;

We have seen that in this traffic jam, this is where we see people snatching phones and the car is stopped, probably somebody is talking on phone, snatches the phone and goes away. Secondly, somebody can trail you until when they get you in jam, they hit you, we have seen this in CCTV cameras, they get your bag, now with the public safety solutions like the CCTV, we are able to support the urban civil authorities to reduce crime. ...If we have a smart city, is a digitized city.. we are able to have the shortest path possible by using technology and this reduces the response time to crime. We will have a graph telling you, point A to point B, we will have a clash, turn to this road for you traverse and solve this problem. Likewise, if you have for example, somebody is held hostage and is able to dial the 999 system, the first respondent to that will need to use the road. If the time is at the peak hour, for movement, technology will help to map out the shortest route to where an event is happening and responded effectively.⁷

This fact is broadly documented in the different Police Reports as being instrumental in aiding urban security. In 2021, operators of CCTV cameras monitored 3,188 incidents of crime where 1,640 suspects were arrested using footages from the CCTV cameras. The Directorate of Information Communication Technology of the Uganda Police Force received 1206 requests to support investigations and 775 cases were brought before courts of law. Similarly, 2,240 vehicles were monitored for violation of traffic regulations and 1,677 were impounded for crime related cases through the use of CCTV cameras in the year 2021 (Annual Crime Report 2021; 2022:53)

However, despite the enormous achievements through the use of CCTV cameras. Criminals have increased techniques of how to manoeuvre being recorded by the cameras. A respondent from the directorate of intelligence of the Uganda Police Force pointed out a weakness with the CCTV cameras that criminals who use boda boda were working against. He argued that "the boda bodas were intentionally tilting their number plates to avoid that visibility and many of them were actually criminals. These ones

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Interview with Key Informant 23, Kawempe Division.

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who are grabbing women's bags, these ones who are hitting people; people who are carrying expensive property".⁸ However efforts were intensified at check points where all boda bodas with tilted number plates would be impounded and the owners arrested. Upon such an operation, there was a great improvement within the security of Kampala. Inferably, there is need to keep monitoring how criminals adapt to the interventions that the Uganda Police Force puts in place to address the security paradox of Kampala City.

4.6 Revival of the 999 System by the Uganda Police Force

In 2014, the ICT Directorate of the Uganda Police Force completed a major upgrade of the 999 emergency service line. This was purposely revived for use by the public in case of any imminent threat to life and public safety and in situations that require urgent response. The emergency call center receives calls and in turn alerts the motorized response team for action. A 2020 Annual Crime Report revealed that as of 2021, the Motorized 999 system comprised of 18 motor vehicles deployed in all Divisions in Kampala Metropolitan Area. This helps in filling the gaps by patrolling in areas where CCTV cameras are not installed. As a result, they intercepted a number of robberies through quick response to calls.

This was equally attested to by a respondent from the Directorate of Information Communication Technology;-
... we have emergency centers, the National Centre, 192 for public setting. We have the 999 setting which we are using the GPS. So we are able to look at the google map and see which vehicle is where? We are able to monitor all our patrol vehicles wherever they are for quick response and emergence response. And even then, the emergency line for fire brigade, tool free for different categories, medical, ambulances and all that, those are interventions in response to urban policing.⁹

Similarly, this helps in responding promptly to scenes of robbery, aggravated robbery and cordon of fire accidents for public safety. They have also contributed to a reduction in crime where they deter criminals from committing crime. This greatly reduced the response time to scenes of crime to about 15 minutes as a result of the 60 accessibility pots, which can receive over 100 emergency calls at ago with the call response time of 40-50 seconds. A respondent from the Directorate of ICT of the UPF said;

... So those are the interventions we are trying to put up by having a private secure communication link. So now when I sit here, I am able to communicate to all police stations at the division level in Kampala and worldwide. So I have eased the problem of communication using the fiber network. ..Virtually, I can talk to the RPC (Regional Police Commander), to give me the situational report to tell me what is happening in the area. Now, we have a hybrid of technologies which we are trying to combine now. If we have a Walkie Talkie, which is a digital mobile radio, I should be able to communicate to the commandant and it reduces the response time which is an intervention. So the field officer is able to communicate to the command and control.¹⁰

With such improvement in the communication, there have been a commendable improvement in the security of Kampala city. Interestingly, unlike in the past where such lines would be limited to offices, these emergency lines have been made available on patrol vehicles. By the fact that these park in more strategic areas, any time a person makes a phone call to the emergency lines, they can be helped as soon as possible. This has not only reduced the response time but it has helped police in rushing to the scene of crime there by protecting it to make investigations possible. This endeavour can be credited among the great achievements in the past decade that improve urban security.

4.7 Canine (K-9) Unit

The K9 unit breeds and deploys police dog services where trained dogs assist in crime detection, investigations and detection of explosives. The K-9 Unit works collaboratively other Departments of Police to prevent, detect and investigate crime (Track dogs). This unit was created in 2010 and today it has presence in all the regions within country. The dogs are introduced to crime scenes of all types and are helpful in the fight against terrorism where terrorist use more sophisticated materials. These sniffer dogs are able to detect the latest nonconventional bombs as well as narcotics at the airport. In 2014, rescue dogs were trained to locate bodies from scenes of natural calamities such as landslides, floods and accidents such as collapsed buildings that may burry individuals (UPF; A century of Challenges, Achievements and Transformation, 2014: 93) and UPF uses the canine unit in promotion of urban peace enforcement.

This Unit offers support functions to different departments within the police such as the anti-narcotics Department by providing narcotics Detection Dogs at Entebbe International Airport and border points. It is also instrumental in providing Explosive Detection Dogs to the Directorate of Counter Terrorism. Consequently, a total of 9,185 trackings were carried out in 2020 compared to 7,573 trackings conducted in 2019. In the year 2020, 5,662 arrests were made of whom, 5,265 were adults (4,407 males, 858 females) and 397 juveniles (324 males, 73 females). Furthermore, canine evidence was used against 2,035 persons taken to court out of whom, 790 persons were convicted. A total of 2,239 exhibits were recovered through the use of K9 to support investigations (Annual Crime Report 2020).

⁸ Interview with Key Informant 1, Kampala Central Division.

⁹ Interview with Key Informant 23, Kawempe Division.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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Contrasting the 2020 with the 2021 achievements of the K-9 Unit reveals a great improvements within the unit where a total of 10,935 trackings were carried out in 2021 as compared to 9,185 trackings conducted in 2020. This was also supplemented by 8,154 arrests made compared to the 5,662 arrests made in 2020. Of all the suspects arrested in 2021, 5,356 were adults while 527 were juveniles. Most importantly, besides such an improvement, canine evidence was used against 2,931 persons taken to court of whom 1,155 persons were convicted. A total of 3,750 exhibits were recovered through the use of K9 unit (Annual Crime Report 2021, 2022:73). In relation to this statistical evidence, a respondent from the Research, planning and Development Directorate pointed;- “That is why we were able to set up the breeding centers like the one in Nagalama, we got some sets of dogs from outside for breeding and once we have dogs in every district, we are sorted. Because these petty crimes in the villages are very easy to handle. Someone steals, the dog just walks to his home”¹¹. The K-9 unit has been important in enhancing investigation regarding different crimes such as theft, drug trafficking and terrorism. To put it precisely, it is a force multiplier in the fight against criminality in urban policing.

4.7 Interagency Cooperation and Coordination

Interagency cooperation and coordination was mentioned by various respondents from within the Uganda Police force as helping the strengthening urban security. Interagency cooperation and collaboration was described as majorly an event where the Uganda Police Force collaborates with other security agencies in training, conducting operations, events and celebrations as well as joint Command centers. This enables for capacity building through information sharing and resource mobilisation including personnel with specific technical skills. Interagency cooperation and collaboration brings together security and other public safety agencies to work across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries to carry out response and administrative functions to create a strong alliance that benefits citizens with a coordinated deployment, complementary skills, improvement in the use of financial resources, and enhancement of public perception of their emergency services (Sheridan,2019). The cooperation can be operationalized through bilateral/ multilateral collaboration, joint task forces, memorandum of understandings, statutory organizational assets and strength as well as adhoc and case-by-case arrangements drawing on networks of informal lawful personal contacts at both strategic, operational and tactical levels for threat assessment, disruptive and prevention interventions to crime though problems of command and resources need to be appraised regularly (Chukkol, 2019). A mayor from one of the division of Kampala city talked about the military and the police together patrolling the city center including the military police and agencies participating in securing elections as patrollers or polling counsables.

In ensuring the security of urban areas, there are different stakeholders who play key roles and these include the local leaders, political leaders, Resident District Commissioners/ Resident City Commissioners, the Uganda Police Force and the judiciary. In the context of a district, a District Security Committee (DSC) plays a leading role in streamlining and planning for peace and security enforcement. The DSC's are a replica of the National Security Committee where key decisions and strategies are made, implemented, and reviewed for urban peace and security including early warning mechanisms and disaster management. An intelligence officer from the Internal Security Organisation explained;

The DSC is chaired by the RCC's in Kampala and RDCs in other districts, The DISO is the secretary on the political leadership of that particular area that you have. If it is a district with the LC5 chairperson in that meeting, you have the CAO, now from the security point of view, you have all the security agencies in that area. The army, the intelligence, the police are part of that committee in that area. So most importantly, there is a judiciary component. The court and the persecutors are also part of the DSC. So the DSCs, if they were to work together, they would come up with policies and probably by laws and some other kind of legislations that can be at local government level that help in fighting... for instance, an area can say that here we don't want bars operating beyond this particular time. So DSCs can influence local government to pass these laws.¹²

However, other respondents from within the community raised issues relating to the militarization of the Uganda Police Force in the recent past. Some of the challenges like the extreme use of force in controlling political demonstrations and riots in Kampala was attributed to the militarization of the police force. The deployment of military forces in law enforcement is not prohibited by international law and explicitly considered in the commentary (b) to Article 1¹³ of the Code of conduct for law enforcement officials whereby military forces shall be bound by legal framework applicable to law enforcement. Many countries decide to confirm the task of maintaining public order to military armed forces for such reasons as insufficient police personnel, insufficient equipment, operational capacity, training or when the situation is very violent (ICRC, 2014). A local council chairperson in one of the divisions argued; -

Currently, you find some of the police top leaders are army officers, the training that the army go through is different from what the police officers go through. Police is trained to be friendly and understand how to handle people. Their training allows them

¹¹ Interview with Key Informant 24, Kawempe

¹² Interview with Key Informant 24, Kawempe Division.

¹³ In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by State security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services. ¹⁴ Interview with Key Informant 7, Rubaga Division.

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to know how to talk to people, get on ground. I think this has brought in some confusion in the police. Therefore, before an army officer joins the police, there should be some courses and training they go through in order to effectively serve in police. I am not a police officer, but I understand the trainings are different. The police are trained to work closely with the communities, while the army is trained to handle big issues like terrorism.¹⁴

4.8 Intelligence Led Policing

There have been enormous efforts in creating an intelligence led policing strategy as a means of strengthening urban peace enforcement in Kampala city. In the urban setting of Kampala city which is highly populated with various slums, it can easily harbour criminals ranging from petty crimes to capital offences such as terrorism. Quoting the works Tilley N., Tim, (2003) argues that Intelligence led policing is a strategy that focuses on accumulating detailed information about criminal activities in order to focus enforcement and patrol efforts on disrupting crime. Additionally the UN training manual on urban policing advances Intelligence-led policing as a problem-solving technique that uses research and analysis, evidence-based decision-making, crime intelligence and coordinated efforts to ensure effective and efficient policing to reduce crime. To the authors, intelligence policing is a collaborative process that starts with information such as the location of crimes, the resources available to create intelligence to help understand and evaluate existing operations.. It aims at decision-making that will allow for informed regarding strategies, allocation of resources and tactical operations to be conducted. Intelligence-led policing applies information and data to develop intelligence known as synthesis of known data/information and analytical reasoning to scan the overall operating environment involving planning and direction, collation, analysis and production, dissemination and evaluation of the intelligence product (UNODC,2013). The respondents from the Uganda Police Force opined that police carried out satisfactory crime intelligence. A respondent from the Directorate of Counter Terrorism argued;-

The Police Force has two intelligence formations and there is the Directorate of Crime Intelligence that handles general intelligence issues. By virtue of how terrorism manifests and its a kind of unique kind of trial and that is why it has its own law and so even the way it is handled is a little unique way and so it was prudent for the Uganda Police to make sure that we have a specialized unit that focusses on intelligence that pertains the kind of terrorism, intelligence and investigations. when you get the perpetrators whether they have committed a crime or not yet, you use the same information and tailor it and continue with the prosecution through investigative methods and so intelligence and investigations are fused for counter terrorism yet for other crimes, the Directorate of crime Intelligence is important with getting information through different methods and doing some kind of research and being able to project what could be the direction that crime is taking and you advise the operational units and advise policy on how to make strategies to fight this crime.¹⁴

Similarly, respondents noted that there is a quick response team under the directorate of Crime Intelligence in the Uganda Police Force known as the Flying Squad Unit. "The Flying Squad is detailed to handle violent and armed criminal gangs. This unit has been helpful as a special crime unit for specific situations that require targeting of criminal gangs"¹⁵ This unit has both skilled human resource and equipment that to respond to violent crimes and ensures a more prompt response. This has greatly reduced on the response time leading to successful crack down and arrest of hardcore criminals, and highway robbers.

4.9 Operational Responses Consolidated Partnerships

The Uganda Police Force has equally consolidated partnerships with various entities including government and non-government agencies. It has also been in continuous partnerships with national and international players including Development Partners whose interests are in line with the mandate of the Uganda Police Force. At the international level, the Force has partnerships with UNDP which necessitates the promotion of rule of law and access to justice. Similarly, the UNICEF ensures a child friendly policing; UN Women aids in combating violence against women and girls. For trans-national crimes, the police leverages relationships with Interpol which aids in policing mechanisms such as sharing of information on crime.

At the national level, Civil Society Organizations have been of an inestimable role in promoting urban security in Kampala through organizations such as Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), ACTV, HURINET, among others. Such agencies have aided in infrastructural development and training through affiliations with Makerere University, Uganda Management Institute. Other security agencies such as the UPDF and government ministries have been of an inestimable significance (Uganda Police Force Strategic Policing Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25; 65). A response from a member of the Directorate of ICT in UPF substantiated that effect as follows;-

First of all, we have come up with a digitalization strategy for public safety. With large influx of people, you need technology to manage security. And with this, we do stake holder's mapping at how the police relates with other stake holders in terms of information sharing, resource management and sharing. I can give you an example, civil authorities like KCCA, they manage road traffic. They are responsible for traffic, actually they are coming up with digitalized signal junctions but they don't

¹⁴ Interview with Key Informant 5, Makindye Division.

¹⁵ Interview with Key Informant 22, Nakawa Division.

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have the infrastructure. We have the fiber network with in Kampala Metropolitan, so definitely we have to do a mapping. If they are digitalizing the junctions, and they are coming up with a digitized urban city to solve crime and related aspects, they work with us. Now they are working with us in terms of infrastructure sharing. They have the roads; they have the maps but we have the fiber network. So we need to work with them. We need to harmonize our activity with theirs such that we work together to solve any problems like the traffic jam and congestion.¹⁶

The question of collaborative partnerships is essentially the basic hook that the Uganda Police Force is leveraging to promote urban security in Kampala city. It is a good practice for the Uganda Police to continuously map and document the partnerships and key stake holders that are relevant in maintaining urban peace in Kampala city.

Responses from the serving officers revealed that they value partnerships with all stake holders and through such endeavors, they are able to ensure peace and security in Kampala. Similarly, another respondent from the Directorate of ICT pointed out that;-

Eeh, the key stake holders, we have quite a number. First of all, we have with in the security circles, we have interagency which means we coordinate with the UPDF has quite a number, they have Uganda Peoples Defence Air Force, sorry, they call it the Air force, military police, CMI, ok. For example, I have given you the example of this automatic number plate recognition under the CCTV Camera. CMI has a link. When they are contacting their operations, they link with us. And then we are able to solve the urban crime. Those are the internal stake holders. We have immigration which is under the ministry of internal affairs, we have NIRA, were we share information about the Identification. Within the UPF, we have the telecoms, when we are investigating crime, I need to know your contacts, I need to know who talked to, when did you talk to him? That is called data information from the telecoms....Now we have the National Water and Sewage Cooperation (NWSC), UMEME, you may look at UMEME as just providing power, but we cannot do without power. We need reliable power to make sure our systems are working. ..when UMEME announces that you know today in Mukono we are not going to have power for the next 3 days, what does that mean to thieves? They are going to work the whole night, those are our key stake holders. But if they work with us, we have to deploy before to avert crime or eventuality¹⁷

To a greater part, the main achievements of the Uganda Police Force in the past decade can be attributed to the collaborative engagements with national and international bodies whose mandate aligns with that of the Uganda Police Force. The government ministries, departments and agencies have in the past decade strengthen their relationship and partnership with the Uganda Police Force. This has and can helped in solving the urban policing paradox.

4.9.1 Community policing

In UPF Community policing is inspired by the fact that community members and the law enforcement officers formulate together creative and original strategies to address neighborhood crime concerns. Instead of focusing on individual crime incidents, community policing focuses on coming together to address broader public safety goals that focus not on individual incidences, but many incidents at a time (UPF, 2014). It gained momentum when the UPF leadership made it a command function and introduction of the Muyenga Model to the degree that communities are taking charge of their own security and this is reflected in the increasing number of reported crimes per year (UPF, 2017). This is an indicator that the members in the community are concerned about the state of security in their areas. A community Liaison officer from one of the police stations of Kampala argued;-

What we have been doing is that we know the importance of the community and you cannot do much without them and we know it very well and they are the people living with the criminals and others are... and we have been trying to inculcate this very good relationship and we use community policing and once in a while we go to communities and we tell the LC to call the meeting and we can be either at a school or anywhere organized and we tell the people the importance of fighting crime.... The community is very instrumental and the community has structures established by law to the local authorities and respective associations with leadership and so I think if they are to draw their roles it may become so easy to have community forums to the general public. There are some matters that can be handled by the respective leadership levels before it reaches the police, for instance the people who are supposed to be in the community and they fear police still it would be their responsibility.¹⁹

Respondents said that police officers have been recruited, trained and they have been given equipment to do community engagement and mobilization within the community to popularise the principles of community policing. It was reported that the program or strategy needs to be more structured and practiced to make sure that it strengthens the partnership between the communities and the police because police does not have enough personnel and presence across all the corners, so partnership, collaboration and engagement with communities becomes a very critical piece.

The skilling programs under the president's office have equally helped in empowering youths thereby helping them acquire survival skills which reduces the likelihood of crime. "We are trying to look for alternatives. Provide alternatives and change them

¹⁶ Interview with Key Informant 22, Nakawa Division.

¹⁷ Interview with Key Informant 23, Kawempe Division. ¹⁹ Interview with Key Informant 17, Makindye Division.

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into better citizens. We are also working with the directorate of gender to rehabilitate, rescue the street children.”¹⁸ The minister responsible for Kampala added while pointing out the efforts in collaborating with the community to arrest those who go to rural districts like Moroto and bring children in Kampala city to work as street children. Similarly, a police officer in Human resource development said, “we have continued to reach out first of all to Civil Society and other partners who do outreach in the community especially on behavioral change, alcoholism and drug addiction for rehabilitation programs which UPF does not adequately offer.”¹⁹ The alternative sources of livelihood is an enterprise based skilling approach where skills are passed on to unemployed youths and those who are not in school including skills of hair dressing, tailoring, knitting, shoe making irrespective of one’s education level. A respondent within the intelligence services argued that there is need for mindset change among the beneficiaries. Giving an example of prostitution, he pointed out that the many “young people believe prostitution is an easier way of surviving than tailoring, hair dressing, and it is seen also to the youth who have gone in to robbery, theft”.²⁰

The respondents mentioned incidents where the Police engaged them in meetings on crime reduction and social activities like sports in order to promote relations and security within Kampala city. One respondent who was also a chairperson for boda boda riders at one of the boda boda stages in Kampala was elated by the collaboration between the Uganda Police Force and the community. “You know, a full IGP would call me and I speak to people about security threats in my area and we come up with solutions, I worked with him so much especially among boda boda riders because some cause insecurity”²¹, he argued emphatically. Regarding collaboration, a similar submission from an Division Police Commander from Kampala; That one we have done it with the previous regime though we have been running with the general community and we have had like cleaning sessions and recently there was “Tuyonje” which police in the city center satisfactorily participated plus very many other forums and you can see these are not trophies of shooting but we have engaged ourselves in activities like football where you find us interfacing with breakdown people plus taxi operators, boda bodas and others.²²

Through activities that help the police engage with the community, there has been a reduction in the divide between the Uganda Police Force and the people in the community. This helps to dissolve the stereotypes that people would form about the police force there by offering a key platform for collaboration in the promotion of peace and security in Kampala city. With such collaboration, there have been initiatives among the community to offer land for the construction of police posts. Cooperate companies have equally donated police posts in different communities to strengthen security as a local council chairperson details here below;-

...the police post you passed by while coming here was constructed by me us a person when I was a counselor and I also mobilized some members of the community..... If you reach across as you are going to Kabaka Njagala road someone gave me land so that we construct a police post because there were thieves in that place, and they even kill. But since we built the police post crime has reduced. They used to kill people from there, near Victorious you would find a dead body of boda boda rider, when the motor cycle was taken.... But ever since we put the police post there we have never even got a single case of any one snatching a bag....the police should be given enough man power so that wherever we identify that there is a problem in a given place and the police is available, the crime will be reduced. Crime does not segregate between the rich and poor neither does it choose between political parties, because me the person who constructed that police am not NRM (National Resistance Movement-ruling party), I belong to the opposition. A thief won’t say this one belongs to NRM let me leave him so we all need security as leaders, so my request is that the police should be empowered.²³

When the community members take on initiatives that strengthen security in their respective communities, there is a sense of ownership and the community members feel that they play a central role in ensuring peace and security. This has led to some answers to the urban policing paradox in Kampala city. Similarly, some respondents emphasized looking at crime as an outcome of various events thereby dealing with the process by which it occurs; hence, involve the community since the community members are usually able to track the events and situations of suspects within their community. Community policing was thus recommended for its capacity to strengthen that relationship between the communities and the police in terms of dealing with crime. This was premised on the fact that criminals don’t come from far and they are always living in society. This therefore requires an effort in professionalising community policing in a multiethnic society where each community in Kampala where there are communities such as Abasomali (Somalis), ekimombasa (Mombasa-Kenyans). Such ethnic enclaves were said to having means and ways of interaction with which they can contribute through defining their interests and groups using the power delegated to them. A Makerere University Lecturer and a Key Informant said; -

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Interview with Key Informant 8, Kampala Central Division.

²⁰ Interview with Key Informant 21, Makindye Division.

²¹ Interview with Key Informant 20, Nakawa Division.

²² Interview with Key Informant 2, Kampala Central Division.

²³ Interview with Key Informant 18, Rubaga Division.

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I think the community policing model is premiered for our nature of society. For me that is the bridge that we really need to strengthen. Ok we may need to reemphasize approaches and emphasize the community policing element, it has about three advantages and It demystifies policing as an exclusive responsibility belonging to someone and instead brings it to the everyday lives. It integrates locally based mechanisms for crime prevention, for conflict prevention, conflict resolution for dialogue and lastly it brings them in to the practice of policing so that they appear institutionalized.²⁴

An example was given of the directorate of ICT services that has to capacity to modify the work of all the other directorates. Collaboration was therefore looked at as key as a respondent from the Directorate of Forensic Services of the Uganda Police emphasised; -

So, if we leverage that traffic officer and give him capabilities like a body won camera and other sensors, or like voice sensors, probably for him is just talking to someone who looks like a normal driver, but in the back end, we have got good tools and sensors. We are able to pick the voice, we are able to pick them and say this person we are looking for him, so we communicate to that traffic officer and say, have that person apprehended. So we can see how you utilize the tools to deal with this urban policing paradox...²⁵

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This Chapter explored the current responses by the police in enhancing urban peace enforcement in Kampala city. This is a concern of both state and non-state actors at both national and international level in the last decade. Despite the challenges encountered transformation has seen in the establishment and empowerment of the response to crime infrastructure including creation and strengthening of specialized directorates and units to champion urban peace enforcement. The Uganda Police Force in collaboration with other security agencies has expressed an inestimable vigour in responding to crime in urban centers. This has been through milestones relating to crime prevention, response to emergencies at the crime scene, investigation as well as case management. Regarding a speedy response to crime reports and crime scenes, the police has enhanced the number of motorcycles that are usually deployed on patrols. This increased response to emergencies; hence, reduced response time to scenes of crime with establishment of collaborative engagements and partnerships for crime prevention and problem solving through community policing. For the last decade, use of technology, improvement of infrastructure and scaling up of administrative units have played a key role in promoting urban peace enforcement in Kampala city.

The study revealed that there is great success so far attained by the Uganda Police Force in ensuring urban peace and security in Kampala. This has been mainly due to the improvement on the anti-crime infrastructure such as the use of CCTV cameras, finger printing of guns, counter terrorism, revival of the 999 system, among other interventions that have strengthened urban peace enforcement in Kampala city.

5.2. Recommendations

Following the findings from the study, the following recommendations are suggested.

The Government of Uganda needs to increase funding for the Uganda Police Force so as to improve the UPF budgetary support to allow for improvement of the welfare of the police officers as well as availing necessary safety gear, equipment and logistical requirements in abid to alleviate both operational and infrastructural challenges established in the study.

Community policing was found to be key in promoting urban policing and reducing crimes among the communities in Kampala city. There is need for the Uganda Force to dedicate funds for meaningful community engagement and awareness. This would enable the UPF to strengthen the relationship between the communities and the police in terms of dealing with crime. This is premised on the fact that criminals don't come from far and they are always living in society.

To improve urban policing, there is need for a policy that will enable security agencies to engage the stakeholders in the private sector and private individuals on specifications for CCTV cameras. This will enable for laws that permit the Uganda Police Force to work with those entities to improve security by installing government cameras at key places such as entertainment centers for a speedy response in case of danger.

The UPF should continue to leverage technology space to fight crime since there is an increase in cybercrime and urban crime which has outlived conventional methods of crime control.

The UPF should engage in continuous retooling and training of its officers as well as acquiring equipment and technologies to match with the ever-emerging crimes and criminal tactics.

The GoU and UPF needs to invest in intelligence by identifying ethical personnel, providing appropriate equipment and strengthen the intelligence agencies and the Police Crime Intelligence Unit to ably police and promote urban peace enforcement in Kampala city which is highly populated and with the presence of informal settlements.

²⁴ Interview with Key Informant 4, Kampala Central Division.

²⁵ Interview with Key Informant 22, Nakawa Division.

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