COUNTRY REPORT ON ELECTORAL SYSTEMS IN UGANDA

BY

UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION

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LAWS GOVERNING ELECTIONS IN UGANDA

Elections in Uganda are governed under several laws:

1. **Constitution.**
2. **Electoral Commission Act, Cap. 140 228**
   - The Electoral Commission (Constituency Boundary Demarcation) (Appeals Tribunal) Rules
   - The Electoral Commission (Prescription of Form of Voter Register) Instrument
3. **Political Parties and Organisations Act, 18 of 2005**
   - The Political Parties and Organisation (Appeals and Applications) Rules 35 of 2005
4. **Presidential Elections Act 16 of 2005**
   - The Presidential Elections (Forms) Regulations.
   - The Presidential Elections (Elections Petitions) Rules.
5. **Parliamentary Elections Act 17 of 2005**
   - The Parliamentary Elections (Appeals to the High Court from the Commission) Rules
   - The Parliamentary Elections (Election Petition) Rules.
   - The Parliamentary Elections (Prescription of Forms) Regulations.
   - The Parliamentary Elections (Elections Petitions) (Production of Records of Appeal) Directions.
   - The Parliamentary Elections (Special Interest Groups) Regulations. 31 of Resolution of Parliament under section 8(3) of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005 (Act No. 17 of 2005) for a review of the representation under article 78(1)(b) and (c) of the Constitution
6. **Local Governments Act 243**
7. **National Women’s Council Act, Cap. No. 318**
   - The National Women’s Council (Women’s Councils and Committees) (Elections) (No.1) Regulations
The National Women’s Council (Women’s Councils and Committees) (Elections) (No.2) Regulations

8. **National Youth Council Act, Cap. No. 319**
   
   The National Youth Council (Councils and Committees) (Elections) Regulations.

   
   The Referendum Regulations, 2005. 34 of 2005
   
   The Referendum (Petition) Rules, 2005. 64 of 2005
1.0 Constitutional and Other Legal Provisions on Elections in Uganda

Uganda Electoral System

Uganda is a multi party democracy. Currently, there are 38 registered parties in Uganda. The electoral system translates the votes cast in a general election into seats won by political parties and candidates. The majority party, both in Parliament and at local government level, is the National Resistance Movement party. The electoral system in Uganda is generally prescribed in the Constitution and the relevant laws.

Executive authority of Uganda lies with the President who is the head of State and Commander in Chief of Uganda Peoples Defense Forces and the Fountain of Honor and who takes precedence over all persons in Uganda. In descending order, after the President, the Vice President, the Speaker and the Chief Justice take precedence, over all other persons in Uganda.

POLITICAL PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS AND CANDIDATES

From 1986 to 2005, Uganda was under the Movement (No Party) political system. This system applied the principle of individual merit to those aspiring for political office. Every Ugandan was by law a member of the Movement and candidates stood on their own merit and campaigned as such. A referendum on change of political system was held in July 2005. It returned a verdict of multi party political system. This system was duly adopted. In a multiparty political system nomination of candidates may be made by a political organization or political party sponsoring a candidate or by a candidate standing for election as an independent candidate without being sponsored by a political organization or political party.

The Political Parties and Organizations Act, No.18 of 2005 (PPOA) was passed against the background of a successful transition from the movement to the multiparty political system.

To harmonize and regulate Political Parties and organizations, the PPOA provides for a Code of Conduct for political Parties and Organizations and a National Consultative Forum for Political Parties and Organizations in sections 19 and 20 of the Act, respectively. The registration and regulation of political parties or organization is conducted by the Electoral Commission. In the 2011 general elections, there were 38 registered political parties but only 15 participated in the general elections. Seven (7) of them presented presidential candidates namely:-
1. National Resistance Movement (NRM). This is the majority party.
2. The Forum for Democratic Change (FDC). This is the main opposition party and the opposition leader in Parliament is from this party. This office is established under the Constitution.
5. Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA).
7. Uganda Peoples’ Congress (UPC).

The eighth candidate stood as an independent candidate.

Both the prescription of the Code of Conduct and the establishment of the National Consultative Forum under the PPOA have met with some success; the Code of Conduct is in advanced stages of being passed into law. The National Consultative Forum has largely been functioning as a National Electoral Liaison Committee.

**Electoral provisions under the Constitution of Uganda**

The foundation for elections in Uganda as a multi-party democracy is laid under various provisions of the Constitution. The key provisions are-

**Article 59- Right to vote by all citizens of Uganda of 18 years and above.**

It is the constitutional duty of citizens of Uganda of 18 years and above to register and vote for public elections and referenda. According to the Electoral Commission Act, Cap.140, under which elections are conducted, to qualify for participation in the elections and referenda, citizens must register as voters in areas where they reside or originate from.

The Electoral Commission of Uganda must compile, maintain and update the voters’ register on a continuing basis.

A fresh national registration exercise was conducted countrywide under the Photographic Voter Registration and Identification System (PVRIS) in 2011. The Commission, using parish registration teams, registered about **13.9** million voters. The national voters register, therefore, has photographs alongside the text data, a useful method of identifying voters and increasing accuracy. The voters are distributed among a total of **23,968** polling stations countrywide.

There are 3 types of voters' registers, namely:
a) Voters’ register for residents in each village/cell under the Local Government Act, Cap 243;

b) Voters’ register for Special Interest Groups, i.e Women, Youth, Workers, Uganda Peoples Defense Force (UPDF) and Persons with Disabilities;

c) The National Voters' Register (NVR) which is used in elections by universal adult suffrage.

The importance of the voters’ register and the period that deals with the update and display of the voters’ register cannot be overemphasized. It is often ignored yet it is the time that determines who will be able to cast their vote. This period commences with the cut-off date for registration of voters, the display of voters’ roll to be used during polling, nomination of candidates, campaigns and polling day itself. The first two activities determine who will be able to vote and who will not. This period may result in eligible voters being removed from the register and ineligible (ghost) voters being added which invariably leads to tension on polling day. After the cut off date, no person can register or transfer to the electoral area(s) to which the cut off applies.

**Article 60- The Electoral Commission of Uganda**

The Constitution establishes an Electoral Commission as an independent commission, a body corporate, consisting of a chairperson, a deputy chairperson and five (5) other members, appointed by the President with approval of Parliament.

Members of the Commission must be persons of high moral character, proven integrity, with considerable experience and demonstrated competence in the conduct of public affairs and must hold office for 7 years. Their appointment may be renewed for one more term only.

The following must relinquish office on appointment:

(i) a member of Parliament;
(ii) a member of Local government Council;
(iii) a member of Executive of a Political Party or Organisation;
(iv) a Public Officer.

**Article 61- Functions of the Electoral Commission**

(1) The Electoral Commission has the following functions-

(a) ensuring that regular, free and fair elections are held;
(b) organizing, conducting and supervising elections and referenda in accordance with the Constitution;
(c) demarcating constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;
(d) ascertaining, publishing and declaring in writing under its seal the results of the elections and referenda;
(e) compiling, maintaining, revising and updating the voters register;
(f) holding presidential, general parliamentary and local government council elections.

Article 68 – Voting by Secret ballot.

Directly elected members and District Women representatives are elected into Parliament by secret ballot, adult suffrage.

Article 76 – Power of Parliament to make laws

Parliament has powers to make laws governing elections (refer to list of laws attached).

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**

The elections of a president are governed under provisions of article 98 to 107 of the Constitution and the Presidential Elections Act, Act No. 18/2005.

**Qualifications for Presidential candidates (Article 102)**

A person is not qualified for election as president unless that person is:

(a) a citizen of Uganda by birth;
(b) not less than 35 years and not more than 75 years of age;
(c) a person qualified to be a member of Parliament.

**Election of the President (Article 103)**

The election is held under a secret ballot by citizens of Uganda who are registered as voters and a person is not declared elected President unless the votes are more than 50% of valid votes cast.

- Where no candidate obtains 50%, a second election is held within thirty days after the declaration of results in which the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes are the only candidates.
Details for the conduct of Presidential Elections are covered under the Presidential Elections Act, Act No. 18/2005 which must be read and implemented with the Electoral Commission Act, Cap.140.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Elections for members of Parliament are conducted under the Constitution of Uganda, the Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005 and the Electoral Commission Act, Cap.140.

BOUNDARY DELIMITATION

Article 63 – Division of the country into constituencies

Uganda is divided into 194 counties that form constituencies, each of which is represented by at least one member of Parliament. Some counties are divided into more than one constituency. The total number of constituencies is currently 238. Accordingly, there are 238 directly elected members of Parliament representing the constituencies.

Drawing of electoral boundaries for representation in Parliament and local government councils is provided for in the Constitution, the Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005 and Local Governments Act, Cap 243.

Parliamentary Constituencies

The Constitution provides the following guidelines for demarcation of constituencies:

(i) Uganda shall be divided into as many constituencies for purposes of election of members of Parliament, as Parliament may prescribe.

(ii) Each county as approved by Parliament must have at least one member of Parliament.

(iii) No constituency shall fall within more than one county.

(iv) The boundary of a constituency shall be such that the number of inhabitants in the constituency is as nearly as possible, equal to the population quota.
(v) The number of inhabitants of a constituency may be greater or less than the population quota in order to take account of means of communication, geographical features, density of population, area and boundaries of districts.

(vi) The Electoral Commission is mandated to review the division of Uganda into constituencies within twelve months after publication of results of a census of the population of Uganda.

**Composition of the Parliament**

The composition of the Parliament of Uganda is prescribed by the Constitution under article 78. Currently there are 375 members of Parliament:

a) 238 directly elected members representing constituencies (238 in total);

b) 112 elected women, to represent each of the 112 districts of Uganda;

c) 25 representing the following **Special Interest Groups:**

- Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (the national army)(10 representatives);
- Workers: five (5) representatives;
- Youth : five (5) representatives;
- Persons with disabilities: five (5) representatives.

**Mode of Elections**

For the Directly Elected Members and District Women Representatives, candidates may be nominated by a political party/organization or may stand as independents. Voting is by universal adult suffrage secret ballot and winners are determined by a first past the post methods.

The members representing special interest groups (other than the army representatives) are elected by secret ballot in electoral colleges that comprise of leaders in those groups from grass root level. The winners are determined by a first past the post method within the colleges. The army representatives are elected from among the members of the Army Council, by secret ballot.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Principles and structures of local governments in Uganda are provided under article 176 of the Constitution of Uganda. The functions, powers and responsibilities are devolved and transferred from the Government to local government units under the principle of decentralization.

Uganda is currently divided into 112 districts, with an elected district chairperson as the political head. The district chairperson is elected by universal adult suffrage through a secret ballot.

Local councils in Uganda comprise of local councils and administrative unit councils. Local government councils are the highest political authority within the area of jurisdiction of a local government and exercise legislative and executive powers in accordance with the law.

The system is based on the district/city as the basic unit, under which there are local governments at municipality/city division and sub-county, town, municipal division councils. Every local government is a body corporate with perpetual succession.

Administrative unit councils on the other hand exist at county, parish/ward and village/cell levels. They assist in monitoring delivery services, maintenance of law, order and security and resolution of disputes within their area of jurisdiction.

Local government elections are conducted under the provisions of the Constitution, Local Governments Act, Cap.243, and the Electoral Commission Act, Cap. 140.

Local Council Elections

Local councils in Uganda comprise of local government councils and administrative unit councils. These are the highest political authority within the area of jurisdiction of a local government and exercise legislative and executive powers in accordance with the law. Local Council Courts are formed to provide judicial services to the people who do not have access to the ordinary courts of law. The judicial powers are regulated under the Local Council Courts Act, 2006.

Local Government Electoral Areas

Boundaries of local government electoral areas are drawn by the Electoral Commission in accordance with the Constitution and Local Governments Act, Cap 243.
Composition of Local Government Councils:-

A local government council comprises of:-

- the Chairperson;
- directly elected councilors representing electoral areas;
- two councilors one of whom must be a female representing the youth;
- two councilors with disability, one of whom must be female representing persons with disability;
- women councilors forming one third of the council;
- two elderly persons, a male and a female above the age of sixty years.

The chairperson, councilors directly elected to represent electoral areas and women councilors forming one third of councils are elected by universal adult suffrage, secret ballot and winners are determined by the first past the post method.

The councilors representing special interest groups i.e. the youth, persons with disability and the elderly are elected by secret ballot under electoral collages comprising leaders in these groups from grassroots.

Qualifications of District Chairpersons (Section 111)

A person is not qualified for election as chairperson of a district or city unless that person-

(a) is a citizen of Uganda;

(b) is ordinarily resident or has made undertaking in writing to the Electoral commission that within six months of his or her election he or she shall have established a residence in that district or city;

(c) is at least thirty years and not more than seventy-five years of age;

(d) is a registered voter;

(e) has completed a minimum education of advanced Level standard or its equivalent;

Election results must be declared within 48 hours from close of polling.
Qualifications of Councillors

(1) A person is qualified to be a member of a district or city council (other than the chairperson) if that person-
   (a) is a citizen of Uganda;
   (b) is registered voter.

(2) A person shall not be elected a local government councilor if that person-
   (a) is of unsound mind;
   (b) is acting in or holding an office the functions of which involve a responsibility for or in connection with the conduct of an election under this Act;
   (c) is a traditional or cultural leader as defined in article 246(6) of the Constitution;
   (d) is under sentence of death or imprisonment exceeding six months without the option of a fine; or
   (e) is employed by that local government council.

Elections at the level of administrative units

At the village/cell, only the chairperson is elected by secret ballot. He/she appoints an executive of nine people from among members of the village council that includes all residents in a village. The executive is then approved by the whole council by show of hands.

The village/cell executives from villages/cells that make up a parish/ward then form the Electoral College for electing a parish/ward chairperson who also appoints his or her executive with the approval of the parish council by show of hands.

The county council comprises of executives of sub-counties within the county and these form the Electoral College for electing the county chairperson and vice chairperson.
2.0 STATISTICS ON GENDER BALANCE

The Constitution makes it a requirement of the state to take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them. Women are also entitled to equal treatment with men, including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (Article 33).

The Constitution under article 32(3) makes provision for the establishment of an Equal Opportunities Commission. This Commission is established under the Equal Opportunities Commission Act which was enacted in 2006.

In the 2011 Presidential Elections, one woman out of the eight candidates stood as a presidential candidate. She obtained (52,782 votes) 0.66% out of the total number of votes.

**Women representatives in Parliament**

District representation in Parliament by women is part of the affirmative action put in place by the Constitution of Uganda and recognized in the political arena. Article 78 (2) of the Constitution requires periodic review of the numbers of representatives of the Special Interest Groups in Parliament, including women, for the purpose of retaining, increasing or abolishing such representation.

There are at least 112 women representatives in Parliament who are elected to represent their respective districts. In the 2011 elections there were 1,269 total number of nominated candidates for the directly elected representatives in Parliament. Out of that number only 46 (3.62%) were female. 1,223 (96.38%) were male.

In case of the district women representation in Parliament, a total number of 444 women were nominated, 7 withdrew from the race, 4 were disqualified 1 died and 4 were elected unopposed. The total number of those who contested therefore, was 428.

Out of the 55 female candidates who contested in constituencies for directly elected members of Parliament, only ten (10) were successful.

**Special Interest Groups**

Out of the 5 Members of Parliament representing the workers, three (3) are women.

Out of the ten (10) army representatives in Parliament, two (2) are women.
Out of the five youth representatives in Parliament, two (2) are women.

Out of the five (5) representatives for the Persons with Disabilities (PWD), two (2) are women who were elected unopposed.

**Women representatives to women councils**

The National Women Council Act, Cap. 318 provides for the establishment of the National Women’s Council, its composition, functions, objects and powers. The National Council is established to organize women of Uganda as a unified body and to engage in activities that are beneficial to them and the nation.

For each of the women councils at the various levels (ie from the lowest unit of the village, parish, town, sub county, county, district and national,) there are women committees elected from among the members of the councils. Nominations of candidates may be made by the political parties sponsoring the candidate. A candidate may stand as an independent candidate.

The women council consists of-

(a) the chairperson of each district women’s council;
(b) a representative of women with disabilities to be elected from among themselves through their structures;
(c) three women representatives of nongovernmental organizations involved in women’s affairs or business to be determined by a representative of the Ministry responsible for gender and women advancement;
(d) a representative of the Ministry responsible for gender and women advancement;
(e) the secretary for women youth on the National Youth Executive Committee;
(f) a representative of women parliamentarians elected from among the women members of Parliament; and
(g) the executive secretary of the National Women’s Council.

The members of the council in subsection (1)(c ), (d), (e), (f), and (g) above are ex-officio members who participate in the deliberations of the council without a deciding vote.

**Representation by women at local government levels**

In every district, there are the following councils -

(a) village women’s councils;
(b) parish or ward women’s councils;
(c) sub-county, division, or town women’s councils;
(d) district women’s councils.

At administrative units (village, parish, sub county and county level) the chairperson of the women councils for the parish or village, elected under the National Women Council Act, Cap. 318, is also a member of the executive committee of that parish or village, as the case may be. She is also holds office of the secretary for women as well as the public health coordinator.

The total number of women councilors elected through affirmative action at district/city levels throughout the country is 921 out of the total 2,708. At the lower local government level, out of the 19,225 total number of councilors, there are 6,604 women who were elected under affirmative action. This however does not mean that women cannot be elected in their own right, outside affirmative action.

At the local government level, each council has women councilors forming at least one third of the council. In addition, the council has two councilors with disabilities, one of whom must be a woman; and two older persons- a male and a female above the age of 60 years elected by the executive committees of the respective council of older persons to represent interests of the elderly persons.

Executive committees at the local government levels consist of the chairperson, the vice chairperson and such number of secretaries, not exceeding three as the council may determine. At least one of the secretaries must be a woman.

Under Local Government elections there were 2,062 nominated candidates for district women councilors forming one third of the councils. 606 stood as independent candidates. 917 were from the NRM Party. 64 were from Democratic Party. 104 were from Uganda People’s Congress. 7 were from Social Democratic Party. 5 were from Peoples Progressive Party. 5 were from Uganda Federal Alliance, 3 from Justice Forum, 350 were from Forum for Democratic Change Party and 1 from Conservative Party. In total 1856 women were nominated to stand as district councilors forming one third of the council.

Out of 3,709 a total number of candidates who were nominated for the positions of district directly elected councilors only 54 were women.
### Women Councils/Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level and Category of Election</th>
<th>Number of Vacancies</th>
<th>Mode of Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Women committees (5 positions per village for 57,335 villages).</td>
<td>286,675</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish women committees (5 positions per parish for 7,229 parishes).</td>
<td>36,145</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division Women Committees, 5 positions for 1,320 Sub-counties/Towns/Municipal Divisions).</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Youth Committees (5 positions per district for 112 Districts/City).</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.0 Religious issues impacting on elections

The Constitution of Uganda

Uganda does not adopt a state religion according to article 7 of the Constitution. There are several religions in Uganda prominent amongst which are Islam, Anglican and the Catholic religion. A growing number of others have, and are still springing up under private churches.

Freedom of worship is also a cardinal principle under article 37 of the Constitution which provides as follows:

_Every person has a right as applicable to belong to, enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, cultural institution, language, tradition, reed, or religion in community with the others._

Other laws

In the formation of political parties however, there are several principles which must be adhered to. These include the requirement that every political party formed must have a national character and its membership shall not be based on sex, religious or other sectional division.

These principles are also reflected in the Political Parties and Organizations Act, 18 of 2005. Section 5 in particular prohibits formation of the political party or organization the membership of which is based on sex, race, colour, or ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion or other similar division.

Furthermore words, symbols or slogans which could arouse divisions on any basis under the specified circumstances are not permitted and punishable as an offence. The Electoral Commission is prohibited from registering such a party or organization.

Under the Presidential Elections Act, section 25 prohibits the use of a symbol or colour which has a tribal, religious affiliation or other connotation as a basis for that persons candidature for election or in support of that persons campaign. Contravention of this provision is punishable by fine and or imprisonment.

Under section 15 symbols and colours allocated to a candidate must be one of those approved by the Electoral Commission. Before or during elections a person who uses words, spoken or written or other representation seeking to excite or promote disharmony, enmity or hatred against another on grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth or creed or religion or who induces or attempts to induce any
candidate or voter to fear or believe that he or she will suffer illness or will become an object of divine, spiritual or fetish displeasure or censure commits an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment.

Equivalent provisions can be found in the Parliamentary Elections Act (sections 23, 17, and 24 respectively) and applicable in the local governments elections.

As much as possible, election dates are fixed on days which are not for worship.

4.0 Cultural issues impacting elections

Cultural and customary values which are consistent with fundamental rights and freedoms, human dignity, democracy are supported, developed and incorporated in aspects of Ugandan life.

The official language in Uganda is English and Swahili is the second official language to be used. Other language may be used as a medium of instruction in schools or other institutions or for legislative, administrative or judicial purposes, as parliament may prescribe. It is important to note however that Uganda has not yet adopted any national language.

At lower local government levels councils are free to conduct proceedings in the local languages. The conditions under the provisions specified above in relation to religion also apply to culture and ethnic issues. But more importantly however, a person defined as a traditional leader while remaining a traditional or cultural leader cannot join in or participate in partisan politics and does not exercise any administrative, legislative or executive powers of Government or local governments. The Constitution defines a traditional or cultural leader as a king or similar traditional leader or cultural leader who derives allegiance from the fact of birth or descent in accordance with the customs, traditions, usage or consent of the people led by him or her (article 246(6)).

Accordingly, one of the disqualifications for standing to elective office is the issue of being a traditional or cultural leader. Being a religious leader however does not on the other hand prevent one from standing for elective office.

It is also worth noting that a person of a particular tribe is more likely to succeed in an election within his or her area of birth or origin than a stranger in from another area. Historically, some of the first political parties in Uganda were formed along tribal and religious lines. Some of these parties are still in existence.
# 5.0 REPORT ON UGANDA ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS:

## 22nd June, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETAILS</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population of Uganda</td>
<td>26 Million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic communities in Uganda (As at 1st February, 1926)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Districts/City(1)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of counties</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of constituencies</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of polling stations in Uganda</td>
<td>19,788</td>
<td>23,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of registered political parties</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. villages in Uganda</td>
<td>45,345</td>
<td>57,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of parishes in Uganda</td>
<td>5,443</td>
<td>7,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of sub counties in Uganda</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>1,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of municipalities/city division councils</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of towns in Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of cities in Uganda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Members of Parliament <em>(All elected by universal adult Suffrage)</em></td>
<td>333</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directly elected members of Parliament</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Women in Parliament (Representing each District) <em>(All elected by universal adult Suffrage)</em></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Army representatives in Parliament (UPDF) <em>(Elected through electoral college, secret ballot)</em></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Workers Representative in Parliament <em>(Elected through electoral college, secret ballot)</em></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Youth Representative in Parliament (18 – 30 years) <em>(Elected through electoral college, secret ballot)</em></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of People With Disabilities in Parliament (<em>Elected through electoral college, secret ballot</em>)</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No of Special Interest Groups</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIZE OF CITY/DISTRICT COUNCILS, 2011**

Total number of district chairperson **112**

Total number of members constituting city/district councilors **2,708**.

Total number of members of directly elected councilors **1,337**.

Total number of members representing special interest groups **448**.

Total number of women councilors **920**.

**NB:** Except for the councilor representing special interest groups, the rest are elected through universal adult suffrage secret ballot. The special interest group are elected by electoral college secret ballot.

**SIZE OF MUNICIPAL/CITY DIVISION, 2011**

Total of municipality/city chairperson **27**

Total number of councilors **742**.

Total number of directly elected councilors **385**.

Total number of members representing special interest groups **108**.

Total number of women councilors **249**.

**NB:** Except for the councilor representing special interest groups, the rest are elected through universal adult suffrage secret ballot. The special interest group are elected by electoral college secret ballot.
SIZE OF SUB-COUNTY/TOWN/MUNICIPAL DIVISION COUNCILS, 2011

Total number of chairpersons  **1,320.**

Total number of councilors  **19,225.**

Total number of directly elected councilors  **7,329.**

Total number of members representing special interest groups  **5,280.**

Total number of women councilors  **6,595.**

**NB:** Except for the councilor representing special interest groups, the rest are elected through universal adult suffrage secret ballot. The special interest group are elected by electoral college secret ballot.

**ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL UNITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level and Category of Election</th>
<th>Number of Vacancies</th>
<th>Mode of Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Executive Committees (10 positions per village for 57,335 villages).</td>
<td>573,350</td>
<td>Universal Adult Suffrage, secret ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Executive Committees (10 positions per parish for 7,229 parishes).</td>
<td>72,290</td>
<td>Electoral college, secret ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Chairpersons and vice chairpersons (for 194 counties)</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>Electoral college, secret ballot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### YOUTH COUNCILS/COMMITTEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level and Category of Election</th>
<th>Number of Vacancies</th>
<th>Mode of Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Youth committee (9 positions per village for 57,335 villages).</td>
<td>516,015</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Youth Committees (9 positions per Parish for 7,229 parishes)</td>
<td>65,061</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division Youth committee (9 positions for 1,320 sub-counties/Town/Municipal Divisions)</td>
<td>11,880</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Youth committee (9 for 194 counties).</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Youth Committees (9 positions per district for 112 Districts/City).</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WOMEN COUNCILS/COMMITTEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level and Category of Election</th>
<th>Number of Vacancies</th>
<th>Mode of Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Women committees (5 positions per village for 57,335 villages).</td>
<td>286,675</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish women committees (5 positions per parish for 7,229 parishes).</td>
<td>36,145</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division Women Committees position for 1,320 Sub-counties/Towns/Municipal Divisions).</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Youth Committees (5 positions per district for 112 Districts/City).</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>Electoral College, Secret Ballot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>