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International Foundation for Election Systems

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UGANDA:

**LONG-TERM OBSERVATION
OF 1996
PRESIDENTIAL
AND
LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS**

MAY - JULY 1996

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From April 28 through June 30, 1996, the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) conducted a long-term observation of the campaign and election processes in Uganda. During the period of this project, Ugandan citizens elected a president, over 200 territorial constituency representatives, and selected representatives of its army, disabled, youth, workers and female populations. A core group of three IFES observers was expanded to five for the presidential and territorial constituency elections.

The scope of work for the IFES election observation project in Uganda consisted of an examination, assessment and recommendations on the following factors:

- ▶ administrative, procedural, and logistical strengths and weaknesses of the electoral process;
- ▶ adherence of Ugandan election officials to internationally recognized standards of democratic elections and to the requirements of Ugandan election law and regulations;
- ▶ any evidence of malfeasance or fraud on the part of election officials, pollworkers, ruling political interest officials, or others in the electoral period;
- ▶ constraints on the ability of individual voters, male and female, to cast their vote without undue hardship or intimidation, in secrecy, in an informed manner, and to have that vote counted and reported accurately;
- ▶ apparent effectiveness of the voter education programs;
- ▶ recommendations for improvement to the electoral process in future elections; and
- ▶ an evaluation of the process as it occurs within the evolving political transition in Uganda.

In order to develop a regional understanding of the political developments, IFES observers were posted to Mbarara, Mbale, and Kampala districts. This coverage was expanded as the parliamentary election dates approached to include Lira and Kabale districts. To better understand the campaign

and election processes, the IFES team gathered periodically in Kampala to review activities, prepare observation reports, and establish objectives for the next several weeks.

During the project, IFES produced four observation reports detailing the team's activities, issues regarding the election process and the campaign, and interim reports on the election days throughout the two months.

The purpose of the IFES long-term observer mission in Uganda at once bears similarity to and diverges from the international standards of election observation. With the placement of a number of observers in country during the campaign, registration and training periods, the IFES team was able to develop relationships with Ugandan election officials, candidates, agents and voters in particular areas, and to apply the information that it gained from these relationships to its observations on the election days. The IFES team was also able to expand its observations beyond the election days to comment on the pre-election period, campaign activities, investigations and election-related complaints. Its terms of reference included an evaluation of the transition process to date in Uganda, and a brief examination of the extent to which the reforms instituted by the National Resistance Movement in 1986 have been implemented ten years into the process.

Within the parameters of the constitution, the election process, which includes the nomination and campaign period, was conducted in a manner which improves upon the last process. This improvement in the election administration area gives observers the opportunity to comment on more political issues, such as the register for the women's elections, the role of the army, and the strategies employed by members of the NRM.

The IFES team shared information with members of local observer groups as well as other international observer delegations throughout the two-month period. Whenever possible, IFES team members traveled with Ugandan local monitors to observe campaign meetings, training sessions and election day activities. Two weeks into the IFES project, a secretariat for the support of international observers (Joint Secretariat for the Support of International Observer Groups, or JSSIIOG) was

established in Kampala. The IFES team provided polling station checklists and participated in the regional debriefing sponsored by the JSSIIOG. Following the elections for the territorial constituencies, IFES participated in the drafting of a statement summarizing the opinions of the international observers. The IFES observer team departed Uganda on July 2, 1996.

Although IFES has incorporated long-term observation components into other technical assistance projects, this is the first time that a project has focused on long-term observation. With the experience gained from election-day observation, IFES will make a comparison between long and short-term observation projects and evaluate their worth as part of this observation report.

In July 1996, the IFES election observation project was amended to include the facilitation and reporting of a post-election evaluation seminar convened by the Interim Electoral Commission from August 12-15. Two members of the IFES observer delegation participated in the planning and organization of the seminar. The seminar examined, from a variety of points of view, the most controversial issues surrounding the series of elections.

This report is divided into eight sections. Following this Executive Summary, the Introduction describes the context of the IFES project, its methodology and personnel. Section II, "Background to the 1996 Election Process," deals with the events of the transition that led to the elections, and the activities of the National Resistance Movement, the current government of Uganda. Section III, "Legal Framework of the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections," outlines the structure and function of statutes and regulations governing the campaign and election process; it also provides recommendations for changes in certain areas. Section IV, "Observation Activities," details the methods and results of the IFES team's interviews and observations in its selected regions. Section V provides an analysis of the political implications of the May 9 election. Section VI, "Process Evaluation," represents the conclusions that the team drew from its extended observations over the preceding two months. Finally, Section VII details the design and implementation of the August post-election evaluation seminar, and reflects upon the Ugandan participants' own impressions of the elections.

It is the intent of the IFES team that the information gathered here will contribute to the continuing development of the election administration process in Uganda. Furthermore, IFES expects that its observation activities and the questions that have been raised will move the dialogue on Ugandan politics to a higher level.

I. INTRODUCTION

IFES History in Uganda

The IFES Election Observation project in Uganda represents IFES' third opportunity for involvement in and study of the Ugandan political and election processes. In May 1994, IFES participated as a facilitator of a post-election conference convened by USAID/Uganda and the Constituent Assembly Commission. Keith Klein, IFES Director of Programs for Africa and the Near East, and consultant Théophile Noël served as the rapporteurs for the conference, and produced a summary of the proceedings for the Commission. In November 1995, IFES returned to Uganda for a pre-election assessment in anticipation of the 1996 general elections. Jerry Henderson, an election administration consultant, and Laurie Cooper, IFES Senior Program Officer for Africa and the Near East, spent three weeks in Uganda to interview political leaders, activists, candidates and election officials regarding the recently-promulgated Constitution.

Pre-Election Assessment Conclusions

Based on its interviews with the principal actors in Uganda's political transition, IFES concluded that the opportunity existed for timely and full participation of those actors in the elections, and that elections conducted in accordance with the then-forthcoming Electoral Law could meet the minimal international standards. The timing of the approval of the Electoral Law would represent the most significant challenge to the successful administration of the elections. A delayed approval date would mean a late start to logistical and training preparations for the elections, and would eliminate any opportunity for the Interim Electoral Commission to correct mistakes that might surface just prior to election day. People who already were skeptical of the government's intention to conduct a fair election could complain that the IEC had been held hostage by the National Resistance Council, forced to attempt unsuccessfully to cobble together a complex series of elections.

The IFES team also suggested that the National Resistance Movement members would be obligated to clearly define their role within, allegiance to, and the basis of the movement political system. For the NRM to appear less like the unique political interest, it would have to limit its use of government resources. The opposition would have to make its own inroads to pose a serious challenge to President Museveni, using every opportunity provided them through a careful reading of the Constitution and Electoral Law. To guide the activities of all political interests, the Interim Electoral Commission would need to define, publicize, and regulate legal and illegal campaign activities. This authority would be strengthened if the Commission could encourage the various political activists to take part in the development of guidelines and in self-policing measures. A group including members of the Commission and the political activists would provide the forum for this type of exchange.

On a more technical level, the IFES team recommended that civic education and/or voter education activities be geared toward the repeated and widespread delivery of simple, accurate information; that police and military personnel be sensitized early and objectively about their role in the election process; and that local government officials, especially Resident District Commissioners and Local Council members, be sensitized to their role and expectations regarding their participation. The IEC would need to make prompt and continuous use of the broadcast and print media to enable the Commission, rather than the political interests, to set the election agenda and to facilitate the process.

Development of Long-Term Observation Project

Between December 1995 and February 1996, IFES considered a number of options for technical assistance to the Interim Electoral Commission, which was appointed in mid-December. In the absence of an electoral law, the opportunity for designing a technical project was reduced as time passed. In addition, the IEC was unable to announce nomination or election days without the mandate of the law, which frustrated many of its own planning efforts. With a number of technical experts seconded to the IEC through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFES was asked by the IEC, the US Embassy in Kampala and USAID/Uganda to consider an observation

of the elections. Funding for the project would come from IFES' Core Cooperative Agreement, of which approximately \$235,000 remained earmarked for Uganda election activities. In early March 1996, the Interim Electoral Commission announced that the presidential elections would be held on May 9. The announcement followed the official promulgation of the Electoral Law on February 28, 1996. The presidential race, with the incumbent President Yoweri Museveni running against Paul Ssemogerere, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and a leader of the Democratic Party, and Mohammed Mayanja, a newcomer to the political scene, was the first presidential election to be held in fifteen years. Parliamentary elections would be held within six weeks of that date (although that date was not formally announced in March). IFES submitted a proposal to the Democracy Center in the Global Bureau of USAID, and prepared to deploy observers near the end of April 1996. IFES intended to implement an observation project which would not only monitor the elections, but would use the technical information gained during the 1994 Constituent Assembly elections, as well as the pre-election assessment of November 1995, to provide a comprehensive account of this important phase in Ugandan political history.

International Observation Characterization/Criticism

In an exposition of the experiences of election observation and its role in the process of evaluation, the authors of *Free and Fair Elections: International Law and Practice* assert that "determining whether an election is genuine and free and fair involves more than assessing whether electors turn up to vote; it requires a judgement on a dynamic and often evolving process, which itself often demands to be seen as a critical, if somewhat imperfect step in the direction of representative democracy. ... Each election was affected by local circumstances and the nation's particular historical moment, but together they have added to the repository of State practice from which international standards emerge or consolidate." (81) The degree to which this judgement can actually be made by international observer groups depends heavily upon the individual group's time in country, its understanding of the country's history, and its financial and logistical capacity. Each organization which conducts election observation projects develops its own terms of reference to accomplish the organization's objectives.

IFES' general mandate to provide technical assistance in the election process usually precludes the organization of observer missions in countries where it is currently engaged. Its projects in election observation have therefore been voluntarily limited in favor of projects which maximize the technical assistance value of its activities.

The challenge for IFES, if it were to undertake an observation project, would be to conceive of a goal which was within the governing philosophy of IFES; which would use technical as well as analytical terms of reference; and which would present the information it received in a useful manner to all interested parties. In IFES' experience, this information has been difficult to obtain in the context of a standard, two-to-three week observation of the election process. On that basis, IFES made the decision to extend its observation to cover as much of the campaign period prior to the elections as possible. With the parliamentary elections separated from the presidential elections by more than a month, the observer team would of necessity remain in Uganda for the second campaign period.

Methodology

To effectively report its observations of the political process in Uganda, as stated earlier, the length of the observation period was extended from the end of April 1996 to the end of June 1996, encompassing the May 9 presidential and June 20-27 parliamentary elections.

The decision regarding the number of observers who would serve on the team was made on the basis of the election schedule, IFES' desire to provide long-term coverage, and the available funds. Three observers remained in Uganda for nine weeks, one observer for four weeks, and one for three weeks. All five observers were present for the parliamentary elections.

The composition of the team was developed after the terms of reference were agreed. To provide an account which would include technical and political information, the skillsets of the team members had to overlap in at least one area and to individually cover many more. The team would have to be composed of experienced election observers, persons with historical interests and

experience in Uganda, persons with local and international election administration experience, and persons who were familiar with the formulation of Ugandan electoral and constitutional law. The IFES team, in addition to Laurie Cooper, was composed of the following five members:

Vic Butler is a senior consultant with over 30 years of experience in management, staff development and training in public authorities and formal training institutions including senior training posts in national public administration colleges in Papua New Guinea and Zambia. He has served as an elections trainer in South Africa for the Overseas Development Administration and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Trudy Gibson, a former Returning Officer working with Elections Manitoba, served in Uganda as a Training Consultant for the United Nations in Cambodia and Uganda. She subsequently performed electoral education work in the Ukraine with Elections Canada.

Mikael Karlstrom is an Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago's Department of Anthropology. His dissertation focused on governance in Uganda, where he has performed extensive research since 1991.

Nelson Kasfir is a Professor in the Department of Government at Dartmouth College. Trained in Law as well as Political Science, Dr. Kasfir has published several articles and books on Ugandan politics and has participated in past observer delegations to East Africa.

Chris Mburu is an attorney who works as a coordinator of the International Human Rights Law Group in Goma, Zaire. Prior to joining the Zaire project, Mr. Mburu served as a Legal Consultant for the United Nations High Commission for refugees in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and has published several works in the area of human rights and elections. His previous work with IFES was as part of its 1995 observation mission in Tanzania.

The scope of work for the team members was developed with the goal of directly assisting the primary actors in the election - the candidates and their supporters, the educational organizations and the Interim Electoral Commission. This goal would be accomplished by providing regular, concise and accurate reports on issues and developments concerning the preparations for the elections from the team's positions in the field. A second objective was for the team to develop professional relationships with these actors (and with voters as well) on the district and local level, as a result of its continuous presence in the field. Third, the team would utilize its combined expertise to offer the Ugandan people, and the community of those who care about them, a thoughtful analysis of the place

that the May and June elections hold in the transition of Uganda from dictatorship to democracy, recognizing that they are episodes in a dynamic process.

IFES would like to thank Norman Olsen, USAID-Uganda Program Officer; Judy Geist, Advisor on Democracy and Governance Issues; and all of the members of the USAID staff who once again assisted the IFES delegation in Kampala and further afield as partners during the campaigns and polling day observations. We also extend our thanks to Michael Southwick, U.S. Ambassador to Uganda; Wayne Bush, Deputy Chief of Mission; Janet Beik, Political Officer; and Grace Jassi from the United States Embassy for providing useful background and current information. Special thanks go to Stephen Akabway, Chairman of the Uganda Electoral Commission, his fellow Commissioners and the entire staff for their prompt provision of information and clarification of technical matters.

II. BACKGROUND TO THE 1996 ELECTION PROCESS

Political Transition 1986-1996

Several of the unusual characteristics of the 1996 elections in Uganda originate from the guerrilla war experiences of the National Resistance Army (NRA) and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) that developed from it toward the mid-1980s. In response to the Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC) seizure of power through the deeply disputed multiparty elections of 1980, Yoweri Museveni and a small group of followers formed a guerilla army in Luwero District and began military operations to overthrow this newly established party regime. Like guerilla armies everywhere, they depended upon villagers for food and hidden shelter. The NRA formed the original "village resistance councils" to systematize communications between the army and the villages, and to facilitate the provision of food and shelter. To maintain the support of those villagers and of the urban middle class, Museveni formulated a populist message explaining the objective of his struggle against the government. This message, which eventually became the manifesto for the NRM, the "Ten Point Programme", provided the rationale for its political actions in the first years in power. While many surprising changes in the Movement's policy and underlying philosophy have occurred in the decade leading to the 1996 elections, the government has never repudiated its original doctrines. Instead, on a pragmatic basis, it has continued to use them where it found them helpful and ignored them when they were inconvenient.

In the "Ten Point Programme," the NRM argued that much of Uganda's problems had been caused by politicians who had created sectarian parties whose appeal was based on religion and ethnicity, rather than on fundamental changes in Uganda's economic structure. It dismissed the 1980-85 UPC government as inherently undemocratic - a view shared by most politically aware Ugandans. Thus, one of the NRM's ten points was the restoration of democracy through both resistance councils in which all villagers could participate, and Parliament. The connection between the two remained ambiguous - both in the document and in successive events. There is a contradiction between resistance councils in which popular democracy places power in the hands of the villagers, and the conventional notion of democracy with power in the hands of elite politicians. Whether, at the time

it took power, the NRM intended resistance councils to elect representatives indirectly through succeeding tiers all the way through the National Resistance Council (NRC) or intended parties to contest national elections was not spelled out.

The NRM took power through the NRA's military victory over the Ugandan National Liberation Army (UNLA) and its allies in 1986. Until it adopted a new constitution and held acceptable national elections, the NRM's legitimacy rested on its military success. The NRM declared an interim period of four years between coming to power and holding national elections in which territorial constituencies were contested on a universal franchise. By 1990, this interim period was extended to ten years. During this time the NRM took cautious steps toward restoring democracy while ensuring that its grip on power would not be eroded. It extended the Resistance Council (RC) system throughout the country as a hierarchical structure with five levels from village through district (the county level, RC4, has remained inactive). Electoral colleges were developed to permit indirect elections to tiers above the village level. In the upper tiers (RC 2-5), the electoral college consisted of all the officials elected by the councils at the next lower level.

From the beginning of the interim period, the NRM gave its movement a monopoly on political activity. The NRM Secretariat was permitted to educate Ugandans through special schools it created and to mobilize them through meetings held in towns and villages. The President appointed the Resident District Commissioner (RDC - originally the Special District Administrator) as the highest national official in each district to coordinate these activities among other responsibilities. In addition, the NRM halted the advance of the pre-existing political parties by allowing them to maintain a legal existence and to operate their headquarters, but not to engage in politics. They were not permitted to sponsor candidates nor campaign for anyone in any elections for offices in the RCs. Since the parties were not allowed to hold national conventions, these restrictions had the effect of freezing, in place, to varying degrees, those leaders who held party office at the time of the NRM takeover. As a result, with the leader of the UPC in exile, the leader of the Democratic Party (DP), Dr. Paul Ssemogerere, became the logical choice of presidential candidate for the multiparty opposition.

Even though it restricted the parties when it came to power, the NRM also committed itself to the principle of a "broad-based" government in order to increase its legitimacy. It invited members of all political parties and other groups to join its government and to compete for elective office in RCs at all levels. At first, the NRM's adherence to this principle was quite remarkable. Key ministries in the first NRM cabinet (with the exceptions of Defense and Foreign Affairs) were given to the leaders in the existing political parties, while the NRM's own top officials were made deputy ministers. In addition, in its first years, members of the parties competed freely for election as officials of RCs at all levels. However, since that time, the degree to which either the Cabinet or RCs have been broad-based has steadily declined until now in the 1996 campaigns, when the President has all but replaced this principle with one of appointments based on loyalty to the Movement.

A parliament (named the National Resistance Council (NRC)) was created soon after the NRM came to power. Unlike the RCs, the NRC consisted of appointed members, known as "historicals", meaning those who had been in high NRM or NRA positions during the guerilla war, and later also those appointed to Cabinet. National elections were held for the NRC in 1989. Instead of having the officers of the RC 5s (the district-level councils) choose parliamentary representatives, a slightly larger electoral college was created by having representatives of all members of the subcounty RC's (RC 3s) meet and elect an NRC member for each of the 168 counties. To this number were added representatives of special interest groups - women, youth, workers and the army - to be elected by electoral colleges established, except in the case of women, by subsequent legislation; and 20 representatives appointed by the President. This led to a parliament of about 284 representatives. No parties were permitted to participate in these elections, whether by endorsing specific candidates or by campaigning in support of anyone. Candidates ran on the basis of "personal merit", but were free to announce that they belonged to a political party and that they supported multiparty politics. In fact, several UPC and DP party members won election to the 1989 NRC.

Over the ten year interim period, there have been many changes in the relative influence of these political structures, though without a formal reorganization to eliminate any of them. The one

principle that has been energetically enforced throughout the interim period - and continuing under the 1995 Constitution - is the restriction on political party activity. Broad-based governance has declined in importance. The Ten Point Programme is no longer generally regarded as the central doctrine specifying the policies adopted by the government. Although the original plan for the RCs after the war was to make them the cornerstone of Ugandan democracy in a Movement system, President Museveni now publicly argues that only after Uganda industrializes will it have the class conflict that, he believes, is the necessary basis for multiparty democracy. Resistance Councils, now renamed Local Councils (LCs), are therefore no longer considered to be essential elements of Ugandan democracy. Furthermore, while Article 70 of the 1995 Constitution requires that the movement political system conform to the principle of "participatory democracy," no further definition or explanation is offered. Given the diminished role of the Local Councils within the Movement system, the degree to which the National Resistance Movement can employ them to conform to this principle is in question.

The essential connection between RCs and Parliament has been definitively cut now that all members of Parliament representing territorial constituencies are elected on a universal franchise, rather than through electoral colleges which are drawn from the RC system. The NRM secretariat now has a far lower profile than the government. It has been widely considered a dead-end since the early years of the interim period. This status did not change even when President Museveni's right-hand man, then First Deputy Prime Minister Eriya Kategaya was made its director. Instead, high officials who lost their positions in the Cabinet are often given positions in the Secretariat. Finally, the NRA has been renamed the Uganda Peoples' Defense Force (UPDF), and some years ago dropped its commitment to equality adopted during its guerilla war phase in favor of a conventional hierarchy of ranks for officers.

In general, then, the leaders of the NRM have reduced their emphasis on Movement institutions and moved toward conventional state administrative structures. This shift resembles the immediate post-independence pattern adopted by nationalist movements almost everywhere in Africa in which top officials focused their energies on official administrative structures at the expense of formerly

supreme party mobilizing organs. Nevertheless, in present day Uganda, all the mobilizing structures associated with the Movement still function, receive some financial support and probably could be revived, if the NRM leadership cared to do so.

The 1995 Constitution

In Article 69, the 1995 Constitution gives Ugandans the right to choose their political system through an election or a referendum. Article 74 adds that two-thirds of the members of Parliament, upon petition of two-thirds the membership of each of half the district councils can also change Uganda's political system. Nevertheless, for the first five year period under the new Constitution, the choice of political system was made by the Constituent Assembly. The issue of establishing a multiparty as opposed to a movement political system was intensely debated. Since the Movement had the support of about two thirds of the delegates, the outcome was never in doubt, but there was sufficient support for an eventual multiparty system, even among some prominent "Historical" Movement members, that a compromise was adopted as Article 271.

This article states that Uganda's first presidential, parliamentary and local government elections under the new constitution must be held under the Movement political system. However, in the last month of the fourth year of the Parliament's five year term (presumably in June 2000) there will be a referendum in which Ugandans may choose to continue with the Movement system, adopt a multiparty system or adopt some third democratic representative political system. In preparation for this referendum, any "person" may campaign for one of these systems after Parliament has met for three years (presumably from July 1999). Thus, individuals have the right to campaign for a multiparty system, but they must do so under the Movement system, and thus without the assistance of political parties.

The right to form political parties and other political organizations is guaranteed by Articles 29 and 72. However, Article 71 makes clear that parties are subject to a series of constitutional restrictions. A party must have a "national" character, and may not be based on sex, ethnicity, religion or region.

It must be internally democratic, run by Ugandans, account for its sources and uses of its funds, and not compel membership of any individual. In addition, Article 73 gives Parliament the power to further restrict parties when a movement political system has been adopted. Until Parliament acts, Article 269 carries forward the existing restrictions on parties. Parties may not open nor operate branch offices, hold delegates' conferences, hold public rallies, sponsor or campaign for or against candidates for public elections, or engage in activities that may interfere with the Movement political system. Finally, Article 75 deprives Parliament of any power to create a one-party state. These restrictions, particularly the catchall provision forbidding activities that may interfere with the Movement political system, make it virtually impossible for parties to influence the electorate during the campaign leading up to a referendum on the political system. Nevertheless, the NRM (since it is not a party) is not under a similar constitutional restriction in presenting its position on such a referendum.

III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE 1996 PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Description of Relevant Statutes

This section begins with a summary of the principal legislation, The Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute No. 3, 1996 and The Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute No. 4, 1996, touching on the principal provisions set out in these. The Presidential Elections Statute is composed of sixteen sections, while the Parliamentary Elections Statute consists of thirteen parts and 124 sections. A copy of each statute is attached as Appendix A.

The Interim Electoral Commission - Legal Basis and Functions

The Interim Electoral Commission as established for the conduct of the 1996 Presidential, Parliamentary and Special Interest Group elections is a continuation of the body established under the Interim Electoral Commission Statute 1995. Sections 4 to 11 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996 set out the structure of the Commission, with a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and five other members, as follows:-

Chairperson	Mr. Stephen Akabway
Deputy Chairperson	Mrs. Florence Nkurukenda
Commissioner	Mrs. Margaret Sekaggya
Commissioner	Mr. Philip Idro
Commissioner	Mr. Charles Owor
Commissioner	Hajji Aziz Kasujja
Commissioner	Mrs. S. N. Bbumba

The Commissioners are appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament and are required to be persons "of high moral character and proven integrity and who possess considerable experience and demonstrated competence in the conduct of public affairs." Following appointment they may not be or continue to be a member of the parliament or a local government council, a member of the executive of a political party or organization, or a public officer. They may only be removed from office by the President on grounds of ill-health, misbehavior or incompetence. The Commissioners

reach decisions wherever possible by consensus, with provision for a majority vote if necessary. The Commission is served by a Secretary, chosen with the same qualities quoted above as well as "qualifications and proven ability in the field of public administration", together with such other staff as may be required to discharge its functions. Parliament is required to ensure that adequate resources and facilities are provided to the Commission and to determine the pay and allowances of Commissioners and the Secretary.

The functions of the Commission, set out in sections 12 to 17, are summarized in Section 12 as follows:

- a) to ensure that free and fair elections are held;
- b) to organize, conduct and supervise elections and referenda in accordance with the Constitution, this Statute and any other enactment;
- c) to demarcate constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and this Statute;
- d) to ascertain, publish and declare in writing under its seal the results of the elections and referenda;
- e) to compile, maintain, revise and update the voters' register;
- f) to hear and determine election complaints arising before and during polling;
- g) to formulate and implement civic educational programmes relating to election, and
- h) to perform such other functions as are prescribed by this Statute or any other law.

The powers granted to the Commission in order that it may carry out these functions include the following:

- a) appointment of the polling day for any election;
- b) design, printing, distribution and control of the use of ballot papers;
- c) provision and distribution of ballot boxes;
- d) creation of polling divisions and establishment and operation of polling stations;
- e) ensuring the freedom and fairness of the entire electoral process;
- f) ensuring secure conditions for the conduct of elections;
- g) promotion of civic education of the citizens of Uganda;
- h) ensuring that campaigning is conducted by candidates in an orderly and organized manner; and
- i) accreditation of voter education organizations.

Section 13 and the First Schedule specify the division of Uganda into 214 parliamentary constituencies, and provide for ministerial amendment to this arrangement on the recommendation of the Commission. Sections 14, 15, and 16 deal respectively with allocation of duties and responsibilities to public officers, staff of the Commission and other bodies, the handling of complaints of any irregularity and the process of appeal to the High Court, and the accreditation of election monitors and observers.

Section 17 contains important discretionary powers to enable the Commission to change any provision of the Statute as necessary to achieve the purposes of the Statute to deal with any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unforeseen circumstance. However, the Commission may not authorize under these powers the extension of the time for any nomination or the variation of the hours of polling.

Registration of Voters and Preparation of Voters Rolls

Sections 18 to 29 of the Statute provide for the compilation, maintenance and updating of a national voters' register on a continuing basis to include the names of all persons entitled to vote, the breakdown of this register into voters rolls by constituency and polling division, and related matters. In Section 19 are definitions of who may apply to be registered, this being citizens of Uganda over eighteen years old who may choose to be registered in their home area, or where they presently reside, or where they work. Provision is also made for transfer from one voters roll to another when the register is being updated. In each district the returning officer is required by Section 20 to designate a district registrar, with functions specified by the Commission and the returning officer. There is a requirement to display the register for public scrutiny prior to any election to enable the public to lodge objections or complaints in respect of names included or omitted, or in relation to any necessary correction, and this and related matters including the appointment and function of a tribunal to determine objections are set out in Section 25.

The design, printing and issue of voters cards are the responsibility of the Commission, and Sections 26 and 27 cover this, together with the important proviso that no voter may hold more than one card, and the procedure for replacing lost or damaged cards. Sections 28 and 29 set out prohibitions on the buying and selling of voters cards and registration offenses.

Returning Officers and Other Election Officers

The appointment and responsibilities of returning officers and other election officers are the subject of provisions set out in Sections 30 to 36; in particular the Commission by public notice appoints as returning officer for each district "a person of high moral character and proven integrity", who may only be removed from that office by the Commission. The returning officer is required to appoint an assistant returning officer with the approval of the Commission, which is also needed for removal of that officer (Sections 30 to 32). At Section 33 are requirements concerning the creation by the returning officer of polling divisions for voting within each constituency and the designation of polling station sites for the convenience of voters. The Commission is required by Section 35 to provide information and materials, including ballot papers for any election. Section 36 sets out details of the secrecy required of election officers and others at polling stations and counts, and specifies that the oath of secrecy in the Second Schedule to the Statute must be sworn or attested before an election officer takes up his duties.

Nomination Procedures and Candidate Requirements

Presidential Elections

Qualifications for election as president, as set out in Section 3 of the Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, require that candidates be Ugandan citizens not less than thirty-five and not more than seventy-five years of age, and qualified to be a member of Parliament as specified below. Nomination day is specified by the Commission under Section 4, and nomination requires the support of one hundred voters in each of at least two thirds of the districts in Uganda. The detailed

provisions for nomination are cited in three Schedules to the Statute, and include a requirement for candidates to submit a declaration of income, assets and liabilities, and to state any interests which might conflict with the duties and responsibilities of president. Candidates must also make a declaration confirming their eligibility under Section 3, and that all taxes due have been paid. A nomination fee of eight million shillings is payable to the Consolidated Fund via the Electoral Commission.

Parliamentary Election

Uganda is divided into 39 administrative districts, nineteen of which comprise the six largest ethnic groups. The districts are divided into 214 territorial constituencies, which themselves are composed of subcounties and parishes. Members of Parliament represent one of the territorial constituencies; one woman is elected per district; and special interest groups have a national constituency of which a smaller group elects representatives.

Section 37 specifies, in accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution, that representatives of special interest groups are elected to Parliament in addition to the 214 territorial constituencies, as follows:

- ▶ One woman representative for each district is elected by an electoral college comprising all councillors at RC 2 and RC 3 level within the district and all members of Parish Women Councils and Sub-County Women Councils within the district. For these elections, the Third Schedule to the Statute requires returning officers to prepare a register of the members of the electoral college within each parish, and to display this within the parish for at least fourteen days preceding polling day. In other respects the election is to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Statute.
- ▶ Ten representatives of the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces are nominated and elected by the Army Council, subject to approval of the nominees by the President prior to the election.
- ▶ Three representatives for workers are elected by the National Organization of Trade Unions under regulations made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission.
- ▶ Five representatives for youth are elected by a National Youth Conference under regulations made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission.

- Five representatives for disabled persons, one of whom shall be a woman, are elected by an electoral college of disabled persons from each district under regulations made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission.

Section 38 specifies the qualifications for membership of Parliament as being a citizen of Uganda and a registered voter, and having completed a minimum formal education of Advanced Level or its equivalent (defined in the Fourth Schedule of the Statute). The section also excludes those of unsound mind, holders of offices with responsibility for the conduct of elections, traditional and cultural leaders, undischarged bankrupts and persons under sentence of death or a sentence of imprisonment exceeding nine months from nomination. Further provisions relate to the resignation of local government councillors and public office holders prior to assuming the office of member of Parliament. Public office holders must apply for a leave of absence (which may not be withheld) at least fourteen days before the nomination day or days and relinquish any vehicle or office equipment belonging to their employers.

The Commission is required by Section 39 to issue public notice appointing two days for nomination of candidates for Parliament, specifying the places at which this may be done, between ten a.m. and four p.m. Details of the nomination paper, requiring the signature of two supporters and ten registered voters of the constituency, a statement under oath concerning citizenship, age and consent to nomination, photographs, and the nomination fee set at 200,000 Uganda shillings, appear in Section 40. Sections 41 and 42 explain circumstances under which nominations may be invalidated. If no person has been duly nominated at the conclusion of the nomination period, then the Commission under Section 43 is required to fix new polling and nomination days for that constituency. Where only one person has been nominated for a constituency at the close of the nomination days, the returning officer shall at that time declare that person duly elected. Under Section 44 any voter may inspect nomination papers of candidates for the constituency in which he is registered, and lodge a complaint with the returning officer or the Commission in respect of any such nomination challenging the qualifications of any person nominated. If a nomination has been rejected or regarded as void under Section 42, Section 45 requires the returning officer to notify the person concerned or his agent, and provides for an appeal to the Commission against that decision.

Section 46 describes provisions regarding the appointment by the Commission of a polling day and place for the tally of votes, the avoidance of any overlap between presidential and parliamentary elections, and the publication of the names of polling staff and their allocated polling stations. Section 47 provides for the withdrawal of nominated candidates prior to polling day.

Campaigning, Security and Use of Government Resources

Presidential Election

Presidential campaigning is conducted through individual public campaign meetings in any part of Uganda as set out in Section 6, although the Commission may after consultation with all candidates organize one or more joint candidates' campaign meetings. A candidate or his authorized agent may hold a consultative meeting of campaign agents to plan and organize the candidate's election campaign, but no public campaign meeting may be held without approval by the Commission, or in the absence of the candidate. Section 7 requires the Commission to provide security for each candidate, and to offer appropriate facilities and funds to candidates. These funds, and any additional assistance to the candidate, must be accounted for and disclosed to the Commission within thirty days of the election. No candidate may use Government resources to campaign. The election is by universal adult suffrage through secret ballot. Section 10 provides that where no candidate secures more than 50% of the valid votes cast, a second election is held between the two candidates who secured the highest number of votes. Section 11 sets out provisions for legal challenge to the validity of the Presidential election, and Section 14 specifies that all campaigning is to be done on a non-partisan and non-sectarian basis.

Parliamentary Election

Both the period and manner of campaigning for elections to parliamentary seats are determined by the Commission, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and Statute, and Sections 48 to 53 deal with campaigning and related matters. Under the general guidance of the Commission, returning

officers are required to consult candidates after the close of nominations and develop a schedule for candidate meetings so that voters can hear and question each viewpoint. These meetings are required to take place in each parish of the electoral district (for the women's seats, at each sub-county). There is also a provision for two or more parishes to be combined, or for more than one meeting to be held in a parish. The meetings are chaired by an election official or other appointee of the returning officer, who introduces the candidates one by one, allowing each not less than twenty minutes to address the meeting on matters relating to the election. When all candidates have done so, the chairperson invites questions from the voters, allowing candidates reasonable time to answer. Candidates are required to bear their own costs in respect of these meetings. Rallies and any form of public demonstration are expressly prohibited; however, candidates may hold consultative meetings with their campaign agents for the purpose of planning and organizing their campaign. The Commission is required to ensure adequate security is provided for candidates at candidates' meetings, which may not take place within twenty-four hours before polling day. Section 49 specifies that all public officers, authorities and institutions shall give equal treatment to all candidates, who shall enjoy complete freedom of expression and access to information in their campaigning subject to the law, though they are required to refrain from using inflammatory or insulting language. Candidates may not be denied reasonable access to and use of State-owned communication media, and may publish campaign materials to solicit votes, either alone or with other candidates. These materials must identify the candidate or candidates concerned. In accordance with article 269(d) of the Constitution, Section 51 prohibits the use of any political party color or symbol, or political party, tribal or religious affiliation or other sectarian ground as a basis for their candidature and campaign. The use of government resources for campaigning, particularly by Ministers and other political office holders, is prohibited by Section 52.

Section 53 makes provision for the postponement of an election where one of only two candidates in a constituency dies or ceases to be qualified for election before the close of polling, in order that fresh nomination days may be fixed.

Voting and Voting Procedures

The rules under which voting is carried out are contained in Part 8, Sections 54 to 89 inclusive in the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute. Prior to any election, it is the responsibility of the Commission to set in motion the machinery to ensure that an election may take place. The steps required begin with the registration of voters, the result of which permits the ordering of sufficient quantities of the various needed supplies. These include ballots, ballot boxes, polling stations to be set up and officials required to staff them. The statute also sets out the way in which polling stations should be laid out, where they should be set up, the hours of operation, and the manner in which the voting should be conducted under the responsibility of the presiding officer.

The presiding officer is in charge of the polling station and is assisted by two polling assistants. The presiding officer must conduct the poll in an open, transparent manner and must permit monitors, agents and observers to see everything that transpires, including the counting of the votes. The vote counting must take place at the polling station immediately after the poll is closed. Candidates' agents and any voter must be permitted to raise objections and all such objections must be recorded in the Report Book. The presiding officer makes the final decision arising out of each objection.

The law permits candidates or, in his/her stead, two agents appointed in writing, to be in attendance at any polling station. These persons are entitled to observe the proceedings as well as the counting and tallying of votes.

Every voter whose name is on the register is, upon production of his/her voter's card, entitled to a ballot. Employers are required to grant a leave of absence of not more than two days to those employees who need it to go vote - with the exception of employees whose services are considered essential.

The returning officer and presiding officers have powers of a Justice of the Peace while the polls are open. These powers allow them to make arrests or have persons arrested who are disturbing the

peace. Each polling station also has a constable to ensure orderly entrance of voters to the poll. Persons carrying arms or ammunition are prohibited from coming within 1 kilometer of a polling station unless they are normally called upon to do so in the course of their duties.

Campaigning must cease at midnight the day before polling day. No loudspeakers or other such device may be used within hearing distance of a polling station to promote or oppose a candidate; nor is campaign literature allowed to be displayed at the polling station or on the person of anyone at the polling station.

The rules for determining valid and invalid votes are set out in a straightforward manner, as are the steps required in the completion of the declaration of results form, the items to be deposited in the ballot box, and the manner in which the box is sealed.

The final responsibility imposed on the returning officer is to collect the results, provide safekeeping for election materials and records, and supervise the tallying of results. When this has been completed, if two candidates have the same number of votes, or if there are fewer than twenty votes which separate the candidate with the highest number of votes from any other candidate, the returning officer must recount the votes if asked in writing by a candidate or voter to do so. The law contains further avenues for candidates to pursue if, after the recount is conducted by the returning officer, there is still an equality of votes.

Upon completion of the tallying, the returning officer must declare the winning candidate and submit the required documents to the Commission to enable the publication of winners in the Gazette.

Election Petitions

Sections 90 to 102 inclusive deal with the handling of election petitions by the High Court, Court of Appeal and the presentation of petitions. These sections also set out the grounds for setting aside petitions and the withdrawal of petitions.

A candidate who has lost an election, or a registered voter in the constituency who is supported by five hundred voters registered in the constituency, may file a petition with the Court to have an election set aside for cause. The petition must be filed within thirty days after the day on which the result of the election has been published by the IEC in the Gazette. The statute states that every petition shall be tried in open Court, heard and disposed of expeditiously.

An election petition may be withdrawn only with the permission of the court. If the petition is withdrawn, the petitioner is liable for the costs of the respondent. If the Court finds that the proposed withdrawal was induced by a corrupt bargain or consideration, it may direct that the security deposit remain as security for any costs that may become payable by any substituted petitioner, and that the original petitioner is liable to pay the costs. A person unsatisfied by the determination of the High Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision, and the Court of Appeal must hear the appeal promptly. The decision in such an appeal is final.

Sections 115 to 124 inclusive cover general rules dealing with the circumstances in which by-elections are held and the procedures for calling them. The grounds for setting aside an election are narrow and include any one of the following: noncompliance with the provisions of the Statutes; someone other than the one elected won the election; the candidate personally or with knowledge and consent or approval committed an offence or an illegal practice under the Statute; the candidate was not qualified or was disqualified for election as a member of parliament. However, nothing in this section gives the Court the power to convict a person for a criminal offence. Should it appear that the facts disclose that a criminal offence may have been committed, the Court must make a report to the director of Public Prosecutions. In a case where an election is set aside and a fresh election will be held, the Commission is notified in writing by the Clerk of Parliament and must hold a by-election within sixty days after the vacancy has occurred. The same procedure is to be followed in a cases where a member dies or vacates his/her seat under Article 83 of the Constitution, except where such vacancies occur within six months of the holding of a general parliamentary election.

If it is proven that any person who voted for a candidate was bribed, subjected to undue influence, was guilty of personation, carried out an illegal practice, was not a qualified voter or was disqualified as a voter, the vote given by that person shall be deducted from the votes given for the candidate at the election. At the conclusion of an inquiry, the Court hearing a petition may order a recount of the votes cast before exercising one of the following options: dismiss the petition, declare that a candidate other than the one declared elected was validly elected, or set aside the election and order a new election.

Guidelines for Presidential and Parliamentary Campaigns

The Interim Electoral Commission, in its management of the campaign periods for both the Presidential and Parliamentary elections, issued guidelines through press releases to assist candidates, their campaign managers and agents, returning officers and others, seeking to ensure the smooth running of campaigns and avoid friction between candidates and their supporters. A series of selected press releases is attached as Appendix C.

These initial guidelines did little more than reiterate, and in some minor respects amplify, the provisions contained in the Statute, serving as a reminder and a warning to those organizing the campaigns that they should be aware of the nonpolitical and personal nature intended for campaigns under the law. As the three presidential campaigns got underway in early April, the Commission issued two further press releases on 1 and 4 April. The first of these clarified three points on campaigning:

1. Because of the likelihood of confusing the voters, the wearing of badges and displaying of posters showing photographs of only persons who are presidential candidates, religious or cultural leaders is allowed during the presidential campaign period.
2. The use of places of worship for carrying out campaign activities is prohibited, and religious leaders are requested to discourage politicians from using their places of worship for soliciting for votes.

3. Ministers, NRC members, government officials, district leaders and politicians of all shades are prohibited from using their official position in government to address rallies with a view to soliciting for votes for any presidential candidate or campaigning against any presidential candidate. Only Presidential candidates are allowed under Section 6 of the Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996 to solicit for votes in the forthcoming Presidential elections.

The press release of 4 April dealt with complaints from candidates and their agents concerning the limited time available for campaigning (the official campaign period was 39 days), pointing out that the statutory requirement that polling day must not be more than 45 days after nomination. Coupled with the constitutional constraint to have a new government in place before 7 July (and the need to conduct elections to Parliament to achieve this) the schedule was, in the words of the Commission, "the best the Commission could think of."

IV. ELECTION OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Arrival and Initial Briefings

Upon arrival in Kampala on April 28, the IFES team was requested to send an observer to Mbale District, where a re-issuance of voter registration cards was in progress. Vic Butler was selected for immediate deployment, while Laurie Cooper, Trudy Gibson, and Mikael Karlstrom began briefings on April 29. They were joined on May 2 by Nelson Kasfir. The team met with members of the USAID/Uganda staff, and the U.S. Ambassador and his staff. In addition, the team met with IEC Chair Stephen Akabway, individual members of the Civic Education Joint Coordinating Unit (CEJOCU), members of the Presidential Election Task Force, and the coordinator of the Inter-Political Forces Cooperation (IPFC) campaign. Following the briefings, Nelson Kasfir joined Vic Butler in Mbale; Trudy Gibson and Mikael Karlström traveled to Mbarara, and Laurie Cooper conducted observations in Kampala.

Regional Issues

In Mbale, Vic Butler observed the final day of a revision of the voter register in Mbale Municipality constituency, where supporters of the NRM and of the opposition candidates complained that the list was inflated with duplicate registrations when the list used for the 1994 Constituent Assembly Elections was updated for the 1996 elections. Activists asserted that the list was packed with extra voters brought in from the surrounding rural areas to register a second time. Each registration center was issued a number of blank voter registration cards, which would be filled out by the registration officials at the time each voter came to collect his or her card. Persons wishing to collect more than one card could do so by providing more than one form of identification, or by traveling to different registration centers. By November 1995, the Municipal list had grown from the Constituent Assembly election figure of around 25,000 to more than 43,000, and this alerted the opposition who complained to the IEC. In response, the Commission reviewed the lists, and after verifying that the additional entries were false, prepared a new register. The duplicate entries were deleted from the list, and the list distributed to the Returning Officer. The Commission also determined that new

cards should be issued exclusively in Mbale Municipality, to ensure that those people who had illegally bought or sold cards would not be able to use them on Election Day. Between April 26 and April 30, voter registration cards printed in a different color were issued to voters of Mbale Municipality to be exchanged for those they currently held.

On April 29, at the end of the day, voter register display officials came to a meeting with IEC staff, where they attempted to reconcile blank cards issued with canceled cards collected, subject to such known factors as lost cards or duplicated names. The Returning Officer commented to Vic Butler at the conclusion of the exercise that the process may have been expensive, it appeared to have achieved the objectives of clarifying the number of people actually registered to vote in the constituency and of sending a signal to all of the participants in the election that the IEC would investigate and expeditiously deal with evidence of election fraud.

Activists and election officials raised a number of issues in Mbarara district regarding the list of election officials, the extent of civic education activities and the inconsistent treatment of campaign supporters. The publication of the list of polling stations and officials to staff the stations was delayed to May 8 in a number of constituencies. Without a general idea of where the stations were, political activists experienced difficulty in recruiting polling agents in those subcounties. Furthermore, the delay in publishing the list of election staff until just prior to the elections impeded the ability of campaign supporters to effectively challenge election officials whom they suspected would perform their duties in a partisan manner. During the weekend of May 4, an IPFC supporter in Isingiro South constituency was arrested for displaying a poster with a facsimile of the ballot, with Paul Ssemogerere's name checked off. Mikael Karlström and Trudy Gibson learned of this incident on May 6 during a meeting with the returning officer. However, while the returning officer appeared to accept the police officer's assertion that the activist's action was illegal, the IPFC supporters were able to get the charges dropped and the activist released by Monday, which suggests that no offense had in fact been committed. The Museveni campaign activists with whom the team spoke had no complaints to report about the process. Conflicts between the IPFC supporters and the election officials in this district regarding anti-IPFC bias resurfaced as the team continued to meet

with the returning officer and the political activists. For example, the returning officer insisted that the IPFC declined to challenge the list of presiding officers in Isingiro South constituency, while the IPFC representative stated that he never had the opportunity to review or challenge the list before it was promulgated. As a result, the IPFC had to recruit candidates' agents in this constituency as late as May 8.

Throughout the district, election officials as well as opposition activists reported that IPFC supporters were harassed, impeded and in one case arrested for activities which were legal and which were conducted by supporters of President Museveni without similar treatment.

Campaign Tactics and Issues

In order to facilitate communications between the IEC and the staff managing the presidential campaigns, a group called the Consultative Committee on Presidential Campaigns (CCPC) was convened on a weekly basis in Kampala by the IEC. This forum gave the committee members an opportunity to discuss issues arising from individual campaigns, and to make modifications to the campaign guidelines as appropriate.

The IFES observers were witness to the last few days of the presidential campaign, and reported on the reaction of local citizens to the campaign techniques employed by supporters of Museveni and Ssemogerere, and to a lesser extent the activities of supporters of Mohammed Mayanja. The activities included laying of memorial wreaths at soldiers' cemeteries, printed advertisements, radio announcements, and rallies.

Towards the end of April, three specific issues prompted the Commission to publish two official announcements and a press release. These dealt respectively with 1) the laying of wreaths at certain grave sites by presidential candidates as a part of their campaign programs, of which the Commission said "the majority opinion in the general public is that wreath laying opens old wounds", and asked candidates to desist; 2) the position of religious leaders and the need for "them to refrain from

making any utterances that amount to campaigning"; and 3) the banning of "ferrying or busing of supporters from one district to another," on the advice of the Consultative Committee on Presidential Campaigns, "to stop acts of provocation, harassment and intimidation."

During the April 24 meeting of the Consultative Committee on Presidential Campaigns (CCPC), the police force was complimented for its restraint and fairness in dealing with campaign rallies to date. Among the complaints arising since last week's meeting: candidates were apparently unable to keep to the schedule that campaign teams provided to the IEC, resulting in a number of unscheduled or delayed meetings in venues that had not been previously announced. Isolated conflicts arose when candidates' meetings took place in the same area on the same day.

The IFES team met with a number of members of the civil service in each area that it visited to assess the level of interest and perceived role in the election. Several of the civil servants, in the process of providing general information about the area that the observer team was visiting, made comments regarding the outcome of the election and were explicit in their support of President Museveni. Although none of the civil servants was enlisted as an election official, the standing that each person has in the community provides an ideal platform for campaign activities, and team members were concerned that voters would receive the same kind of direction to cast ballots in a certain way from civil servants as they provided members of the community with general information.

On May 7, President Museveni made a speech including remarks on the security situation in the country. During the speech, he indicated that the UPDF would be called out to protect citizens on election day. As Commander-in-Chief of the UPDF, the announcement might have been interpreted as a routine sharing of information. However, civic educators in Mbarara expressed concerns about the announcement, as it undermined the authority of the IEC and could intimidate voters who had not made the distinction between Museveni the president, the candidate or the chief executive of the armed forces.

At the request of the CCPC, the Electoral Commission sanctioned and publicized "a high profile political debate...involving all the three presidential candidates," to be organized by the Think Tank Foundation (a grantee of the Friedreich Ebert Foundation) and moderated by UNDP Resident Representative Babatunde Thomas on May 7, the evening of the final campaign day. This was to be a joint candidates' meeting as provided for under Section 6 (2) of the Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996, but did not in fact take place. Mohammed Mayanja was present at the start of the debate; candidates Museveni and Ssemogerere were both traveling outside Kampala on the day of the debate, and sent their regrets about an hour after the scheduled starting time. IFES observers interviewed members of the Museveni campaign team, who complained that they had not been given sufficient advance notice of the event.

May 9 Presidential Elections

Voting and Counting Procedure

The voting procedure used in the 1996 elections was based on the system employed for the 1994 Constituent Assembly elections. Polling stations were outside, usually located near a school for a rapid relocation in case of rain. To assure transparency of the process, the polling station tables were placed ten to fifteen meters away from each other. Individual polling stations were outlined with twine. Three to five polling officials were stationed at the register table, the ballot table, near the voting booth, and at the ink application area. Candidates' agents were directed to seating areas at various locations from station to station; monitors and observers were allowed to walk around the station. Some candidates' agents complained that the benches where they were seated did not permit them to verify the voters' names being checked on the register, or to clearly see the issuance of the ballot.

Voters were lined up outside the polling station, where a constable kept order. Voters approached the table one by one, announced their names loudly while they handed over their registration cards. They waited for the polling official to verify the card and check their name on the register. Voters

were then directed to wash their hands, and present them to the ballot clerk, to affirm that the voter was voting for the first and only time. The ballot clerk issued voters with the presidential election ballot, provided instructions on folding and marking it, and directed the voters to the voting booth. If a voter was confused or unable to mark the ballot without help, he or she was allowed to request information from the presiding officer, or assistance from a person of his or her choice. After casting the ballot, the voter placed the ballot in the box, had his or her right thumb marked with ink, and was directed to leave the polling area.

The count was likewise conducted in the open. Following the close of the poll at 5 p.m., presiding officers declared the voting closed. They were instructed to complete the first section of the official report form, comparing the total number of ballots received to the number issued, and making a preliminary deduction about the number of ballots in the box. The ballot box was then to be opened, and the votes counted in the presence of the election officials, candidates' agents, monitors, observers, and voters who had come back to watch. Finally, the results of the count were to be reconciled on the official report form, and the candidates' agents to sign to indicate their agreement with the results. One copy of the report form was to be posted at the polling station, with further copies made available to the candidates' agents.

On May 9, IFES and USAID observers in Kampala visited polling stations in Kawempe North and South, Rubaga North and South, Makindye East and West, and Gaba constituencies. In many of these polling stations, presiding officers had received all of the materials that they required except the copies of the voter register prior to the 7:00 opening. However, the registers were delivered by 8:00 in most cases, and polling was not delayed much past 9:00 in isolated polling stations. During IFES' interview with the area election supervisor in Bwaise II, a neighboring constituency, a presiding officer came into the office to announce that the voter register delivered to the polling station immediately outside actually was designated for another area. However, this problem was not witnessed in other polling stations that the IFES team visited. Elsewhere, voting began and continued without significant incidents. The presiding officers and other staff understood their duties, performed them in accordance with their instructions, and had a good rapport with the

candidates' agents and monitors present. Security personnel at all polling stations the IFES team visited were cooperative and effective at keeping order.

Since most registered voters had cast ballots by early afternoon, the polling stations closed promptly at 5:00 pm. Many presiding officers and assistants were the last voters at their polling stations. As prescribed in the instructions, the reconciliation of the ballots and counting process were completed in full view of candidates' agents, local monitors, observers and voters.

Other members of the IFES team visited polling stations in Mbale Municipality, and Budadiri East and West constituencies on Election Day. In most polling stations visited, the process was conducted smoothly and competently by the presiding officers and their assistants. Candidates' agents did not register any complaints with the observers.

The notable exception in this area was a polling station in Budadiri West constituency. IFES observers were present when two LC officials attempted to convince the presiding officer to issue ballots to a number of voters who had cards, but whose names were not on the register. The cards which the voters and LC members showed the team appeared to have been altered, although by whom was not clear. The presiding officer issued the Oath of Identity form to those persons that she felt qualified to vote, but did not allow the others to cast ballots.

IFES' observation in Mbarara centered in Mbarara town in Kashari constituency. Polling in this area took place on schedule and in accordance with instructions. No major problems were reported by the candidates' agents, and the presiding officer in one polling station described the voting process every 20 minutes to voters waiting in line. Each polling station visited was laid out according to the instructions, and voting was calm in every case. Completion of the official report form was accurate, and the results shared with all agents present. Following the transmittal of that polling station's materials to the sub-county level, IFES observers verified that the count of the polling station was accurately recorded at the returning office level, and that overall the count reflected the intent of the voters.

At the conclusion of the tallying process, IFES observers returned to Kampala to check the delivery of results from the districts to the IEC. The final announcement of the winner was made on the morning of May 12.

In addition to the occasional delay in delivering copies of the voter register to the correct polling stations, IFES and USAID observers reported that despite the IEC's announcement and invitation to voters to participate in the ten-day correction period in mid-April, one or two voters at some of the polling stations they visited were turned away because their names were not on the register.

Cooperation with International Observer Groups

At the time of the preparation of the IFES proposal, and until the team's arrival in Kampala, a number of questions remained regarding the timing and implementation of a UNDP-assisted joint international observer secretariat. The IFES observers were deployed approximately three days prior to the setup of the secretariat, and were therefore unavailable for the initial observer briefing. Following the presidential elections, the team decided to submit copies of its polling station checklists and to participate in the general debriefing, primarily to verify its own observations with a larger group. None of the IFES team members took part in the drafting of the preliminary observer statement; however, no specific clause of the statement was found to directly contradict the team's observations. The first IFES observer report was issued on May 14, and was distributed to the USAID and US Embassy offices, the UNDP, the IPFC headquarters, members of CEJOCU, the returning officers in those districts where IFES observation was concentrated, and the Presidential Task Force. This report, and the subsequent three reports, are attached to this document as Appendix B.

Preparations For Parliamentary Elections

Nomination and Campaign Activities

IFES observers covered the nomination and early campaign activities in Kampala, Mbarara, Masaka, Mpigi, Soroti, Pallisa and Mbale in preparation for the June 20 and 27 parliamentary elections. In addition, they continued to solicit reactions on the outcome of the presidential elections on the victorious and defeated sides at national and local levels between mid-May and the beginning of June. Finally, the team examined continued reports of harassment and assaults related to the election process, allegations of election improprieties, and continued focus on civic education activities.

Nomination began shortly after 10 am on May 20 at the Returning Officers' office, and continued without serious incidents. Candidates sent messages ahead with the approximate time they would seek nomination to facilitate the flow of people through the office. Nominations were mostly questioned on the basis of the intending candidates' leave status from their current civil service positions. In one case, the nominee had been suspended from his position, but produced the leave of absence letter and was eventually accepted. In another, the nominee failed to obtain leave within the specified period and was not certified as a candidate. None of the intending nominees who failed to obtain candidate status expressed an intent to challenge the decision of the Returning Officer. A total of twelve unopposed candidates were declared immediately as winners of parliamentary seats, of which seven are current Cabinet Ministers.

The campaign for parliamentary seats, approximately 35 days for the constituency seats and 28 days for the women's seats, began officially on May 22. The bulk of the activities were conducted through candidates meetings, scheduled by consensus through the returning officer in each district. Each candidate was given time to make a presentation in a panel with other candidates, and a question-and-answer session followed the final presentation.

Campaign Guidelines

During the parliamentary campaigning period, 35 days from May 22 to June 25, the Electoral Commission issued fewer press releases with campaign guidelines. Instead, they dealt with particular problems through personal interventions by the appropriate Regional Commissioner at meetings with returning officers, candidates and their agents. However, on May 29, one general press release dealt with a number of points as follows:

1. Transporting of supporters across constituencies is forbidden. Candidates should address people found at the venues for meetings.
2. No candidate shall hold any rally to solicit for votes other than at a candidates' meeting (Section 48(14)).
3. According to Section 48 (19), "rally" means a meeting of more than ten persons in a public place for the purpose of soliciting votes.
4. In order to organize a free and fair election and to allow the population to concentrate on civic and voter education relating to parliamentary elections, all kinds of celebrations of a political nature will be suspended with effect from 3 June 1996 until after parliamentary elections.
5. No person should use social gatherings as part of a political platform to solicit votes. Political campaigns should be restricted to candidates' meetings.

The distinction between guidelines, memoranda and directives issued by the Interim Electoral Commission (IEC) featured prominently in interviews with Mbale election officials during this time period. In many of the areas the team visited, the announcements and press releases which included directions to the returning officers were regarded as not having the force of law if they were not directly related to a provision in the Parliamentary Elections Statutes. For example, the returning officer in Mbale indicated that she received instructions from the IEC to extend the close of the nomination period from 4 pm to 6 pm on May 21. Without an apparent legal basis, this instruction was not considered to be valid and nominations in the district, as in other districts observed, would conclude at 4 pm on May 21. This raised concern among the observer team that the selective

implementation of rules in the parliamentary elections would create an opportunity for candidates and observers to question the commitment and impartiality of election officials at each level. The team recommended that the IEC continue to educate the returning officers regarding specific directions from the IEC, and ensure that returning officers understand that failure to follow the directions would be interpreted by the IEC as a deliberate obstruction of the election process.

Continued Register Correction Efforts

Immediately after the Presidential elections, the Electoral Commission requested all returning officers to return their copies of the voter register to Kampala with any suggested corrections or disputes which had arisen on election day. Corrections to the register were made during the following three weeks. The reconciliation of the register, ensuring that each polling station received the correct register, and a reduction in the use of the number of illegally obtained voter cards, were viewed as the Commission's priorities in preparation for the parliamentary elections.

Voter Education Activities

During the presidential election campaign, IFES observers reported that the implementation of voter education activities was not consistent in each district visited. The fact that CEJOCU was a coalition of different groups which had come together with the same agenda was a contributing factor to the level of coordination observed in the districts. A second factor was the time period in which funds coordinated by the donor community were made available to CEJOCU, close to the end of March 1996. Voter education activists, arriving at villages at the same time as presidential campaign activists, were regarded by voters with suspicion because they did not provide campaign materials, yet still wanted to talk about the elections.

The number of invalid ballots (3.2%) was widely determined to be a civic education issue, as was the low voter turnout in Kampala, Kalangala and other areas by election officials, political activists and civic education coordinators in all areas that the IFES team visited. A number of

recommendations regarding the effectiveness of the program were addressed in a May 18 letter from the CEJOCU offices in Kampala to the district coordinators. Among other guidelines, civic educators were encouraged to further develop relationships with members of the local councils in each parish to facilitate the delivery of their message. These activities were expected to resume shortly after the presidential elections.

IFES team members meeting with CEJOCU's leadership following the election learned that coordination between groups and recruitment of activists had indeed been problematic, with the result that activists refused to observe in districts where they had not received a promised stipend, or where large areas were not visited by activists from one group which did not want to partner with the other. The first step toward resolving these problems was the prompt distribution of stipends, which had not been possible before the elections. A second step was for the CEJOCU leadership to visit those areas where the voter education activities were least well received, and to offer supplementary training to activists.

As part of the guidelines for parliamentary campaign activities, the Interim Electoral Commission determined that each campaign meeting would be preceded by a ten minute civic education presentation. In Kampala, although members of CEJOCU were present at most meetings, only one meeting that IFES observed included such a presentation. In Mbale, however, CEJOCU members attended and conducted educational exercises at each meeting. Educators from CEJOCU used the meeting forum as well as traveling meetings to increase the level of voter awareness in Mbarara. The IEC also requested that CEJOCU educators address the issue of voter apathy.

Women's Representative Elections

On May 17, the IEC issued a memorandum with instructions to returning officers on the conduct of parliamentary elections for the women's seats. Voting for the women's seats was to be indirect and conducted at the parish level. The eligible voters in each parish, referred to as the electoral college, were composed of each councillor at Local Council 2 and 3 levels, members of the Parish Women's

Council, and Sub-county Women's Council members. The returning officer in each district was to prepare a register of these voters for display beginning no later than June 6. On election day, the electoral college members were to have their names checked off on the register to show that they had voted. The voter card was not used in this election.

Despite the Interim Electoral Commission instructions of May 17 to returning officers that the voters' register for the June 20 women's elections be displayed for at least 14 days prior to the election, none of the IFES observers saw a copy of the register before June 18. The reason for the delay in the production of the register occurred because members of the Local Councils hastily filled vacant seats, preferably with supporters of a specific candidate. The Commission addressed this issue in subsequent directives, pointing out that this practice was illegal. Only members of the LC 2 and 3 councils in a parish, and Women and Sub-County Women's councils as of the date of nomination, were eligible to vote in the elections.

On June 20, IFES covered the District Women's Representative Elections in Kabale, Lira, Luwero, Mbale and Mbarara districts. The observer team was deployed to the districts on June 14, observed final campaign meetings for the women's seats, visited polling stations on June 20, and remained in the field until June 21, as the returning officers completed the transmission of results to the IEC in Kampala.

Most polling stations opened within an hour of the 7:00 official opening time. However, there were few voters waiting to cast ballots prior to 8:00, and no complaints about this were recorded. The supplies of ballots, which usually includes a percentage over the estimated number needed, were exactly tailored to the number of voters registered in each parish. A parish which had 87 voters received only 70 ballots. A number of people on the register had either died, had moved without notification or simply did not turn up to vote. As a result, the number of ballots received proved sufficient. However, the total number of ballots was not sufficient to enable the presiding officer to deal with any unexpected increase in the number of voters, or to properly serve all of the voters registered in the parish.

In most of the polling stations visited, the number of people who were not allowed to vote was no more than two to five. These persons were turned away by the presiding officer because their names were not on the register. A number of voters, candidates and candidate agents expressed frustration with the voters register for this election. In the very close races in Lira and Kabale, the problems with the register provided considerable room for the candidates to complain about the results, and for voters to claim that they were unfairly disenfranchised. The problems with the register compounded the questions regarding the democratic character of an indirect election of national representatives. After sharing their experiences with other international and local observers, the IFES team prepared a letter for the Interim Electoral Commission, highlighting its concerns and making the following recommendations:

- ▶ An updated list of the members of the LC 2 and 3, and Women's Councils, should be maintained at the District Headquarters at all times. If the electoral college method is to be used in future elections, more stringent safeguards are necessary to avoid last-minute appointments, elections and removal of members from office upon the declaration of a campaign period.
- ▶ The display of voter registers must be conducted in accordance with the statutes and regulations that govern this process. Returning officers are responsible for ensuring that the register is displayed in such a way that persons who believe that they are eligible can verify their status. IFES observers were unable to view a copy of the register within ten days prior to the election, and recorded complaints that some voters were also unable to verify that they were on the register.
- ▶ Ballots should be provided to polling stations with at least 10% overage, especially if the number of registered voters is low. Given the condition of the register, some shortages were unavoidable during this election exercise. However, this problem delayed voting for hours in some districts and counting by more than a day in others.

Youth, Workers, and Disabled Representatives Elections

The National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU) was responsible for organizing the selection of four representatives from each district (one of whom must be female) on June 18. This process was to take place at NUDIPU's headquarters in Mukono District. Disabled persons, whether or not they were members of NUDIPU, were eligible to vote in this election if they were present at

the convention. Candidates for these seats campaigned for the five parliamentary seats from June 23-24, with the election on June 25.

The election of five youth representatives to Parliament was canceled pending a reconciliation of statutes from the National Resistance Council of 1993 with the Electoral Statute of 1996. The 1993 statute dealt with membership of a specific body and may be interpreted as a politically biased regulation. An amendment to the 1996 statute which would allow the elections to be organized was expected to be enacted on June 13, but did not happen in time for the youth elections to be held before the end of June. To date, no amendment has been tabled.

Armed Forces Elections

Members of Parliament representing the Ugandan Army were nominated as candidates for the Armed Forces Elections according to the statutes of the Army Council by June 25; most of the nominees were senior-rank officers. Only members of the army were eligible to participate in the voting process. No campaigning took place. In a response to the problem that most soldiers suffered during the presidential election, members of the Army were able to cast absentee ballots in the restricted areas of Gulu, Nebbi and Hoima districts.

Territorial Constituencies

Campaign Activities

Campaign activities in most areas observed began in advance of the nominations. In Mbale, supporters of the unofficial "no-change" or Movement "ticket" printed posters and T-shirts with a picture of Minister Without Portfolio James Wapakhabulo, and these materials were in evidence by May 17. Given the number of intending nominees who were reported in the press to be campaigning on the "no-change" ticket, the May 18 announcement by the NRM National Task Force chair Alhaji Moses Kigongo that no candidate should use the "no-change" slogan or imply that he or she had the

direct or indirect support of the President (or the NRM) in campaigning came too late to be effective. At the same time, the leadership of the Inter-Political Forces Cooperation campaign team announced privately to IFES observers and publicly in the press immediately following the presidential election that they would not employ IPFC resources on behalf of any parliamentary candidates, and that they advised candidates aligned with the IPFC to boycott the elections. This decision was based on their assumption that Ssemogerere's defeat in the areas where he was supposed to be strongest could only have occurred as a result of fraudulent election practices, including manipulation of the results or intimidation of supporters. Opposition candidates with strong historical support in their home areas chose to run in spite of the boycott, but the most telling effect of the May 9 elections was the overwhelming majority of politicians in Parliament who aligned themselves, during their campaigns, with President Museveni.

During this second campaign period, the IEC reiterated the fact that the only meetings permitted by law were those which were scheduled through the returning officer and at which each candidate was invited to be present. Other activities, such as house-to-house campaigning, were more difficult to police, and the IFES team members usually learned of these meetings after they were said to have taken place. Nevertheless, the Commission took advantage of the opportunity to publicize incidents involving candidates found to be holding meetings outside of the schedule. The IFES team concluded that the number of non-scheduled meetings was not high enough to significantly affect the outcome in the parliamentary election campaigns. (For a broader reaction to the manner in which the campaigns were conducted, please see the preliminary recommendations of the IEC Post-Election Evaluation Seminar, attached as Appendix H.)

Given the requirement that candidates campaign solely on individual merit, the ability of the Commission to take disciplinary action against supporters was severely limited in the presidential elections, and made more difficult during the parliamentary campaigns. Without a party structure, few persons who committed acts of hooliganism could have been disciplined, even if the acts were committed in clear support of a particular candidate. Candidates had the option of denying their awareness of support from the hooligans, or shrugging them off as loose cannons.

Observation of the Parliamentary Elections

IFES observers, other international observers and local monitors visited campaign meetings in each constituency with contesting candidates up to the last day that such meetings were permitted. On election day, observers gave special attention to the process of verifying voter identification cards, and to note the effect of the IEC intermediate cleanup of the register following the presidential elections. IFES observers were deployed to Mbale, Mbarara, Lira, Masaka, and Kabale districts. Each team member added his or her comments to the regional debriefing of the international observer group.

Supplies

Returning officers were instructed to retain the materials used for voting for redistribution in the parliamentary elections. With the exception of the stamp used to mark voter cards, observers reported that the materials were delivered to the polling stations on time, and in sufficient quantity. For example, voting in observed stations in Masaka and Mbale districts was delayed up to an hour because the presiding officers did not want to let people vote without some method of canceling the card. Some presiding officers at stations without stamps allowed people to vote, collected their cards and told voters to return at the end of the day when they would be stamped. Others initialed the voters' cards in the place where they would have stamped them and continued with the procedures as instructed.

All of the Returning officers in the five districts where the IFES team observed reported that the plastic sheeting which was to be used to create a voting booth was missing from their polling station packages. However, this did not appear to have a detrimental effect on the voting process, due to the distance between the voting table and the rest of the polling station area. Observers noted substitutions of wash basins, which were high sided enough for the voters to mark their ballots in secret. Finally, the padlocks which were used with wax and twine to seal the box during the

presidential elections were not with the ballot boxes at the parliamentary elections; the absence of these was not seen as a problem by voters or candidates' agents.

As stated earlier, the condition of the voters' register was of concern to all observers because of the problems encountered during the presidential election, and the IEC's stated intention to improve the register before the next elections. At the general debriefing, the international observers reported fewer incidents of persons being turned away because their names were not on the register, and one or two cases of pages missing or registers sent to the wrong polling station.

Counting Procedure

As was the case with the presidential elections, the pressure of hundreds of people returning to polling stations to observe the count made it difficult for all of the presiding officers observed to thoroughly complete their administrative tasks before the actual counting of the ballots. In Masaka and Mbarara districts, presiding officers filled out the Official Report Forms after they counted the ballots, omitting the required pre-count reconciliation. Returning officers, on the other hand, made significant efforts in the districts that IFES team members visited to improve the layout of their offices and facilitate observer and media access to the tallying process.

Candidates' Agents

The observation team reported that the layout of the polling stations changed between the presidential and parliamentary elections. Candidates' agents were better positioned to observe the verification of card, voter, and register, and to hear the instructions of the ballot clerks. However, the agents still did not appear to be proactive in their observations, and did not object, for example, to the fact that the votes were counted prior to the ballot reconciliation. A more organized agent training effort would serve candidates, voters and campaign team members well in future elections. Observers in western and northern districts reported that pre-election violence, which resulted in an

increased police and military presence around polling stations on election day, contributed to the passive participation of the agents.

Parliamentary Election Results

The international observers in each region noted that the voter turnout was lower for the parliamentary than for the presidential elections. Voters felt that having cast ballots for the president, their duty was done. In areas where the IPFC boycott was in force, voters stayed away rather than to cast a ballot between NRM-supported candidates. A copy of the results, as of June 28, is attached to this report in the Appendix section.

Results in two constituencies were canceled during the first week of July. The Gulu District municipality election result, contested by Betty Okello and Norbert Mao, was canceled on July 3 after the IEC found sufficient evidence of irregularities in results from polling stations in military barracks. In Isingiro South Constituency in Mbarara district, the results were annulled and new elections scheduled. Local monitors had complained during the presidential campaign that the Assistant Returning Officer and his relatives were not conducting their duties impartially. On June 27, international and local observers witnessed the RC 5 chairman talking to voters in line, in an effort to "control" them. Based on this evidence as well as other complaints, the IEC determined that voters had not been able to make a free choice in that constituency.

V. GENERAL ELECTION ANALYSIS

Given the existing political atmosphere of the general elections, with Yoweri Museveni in a clear position to win, his victory with 72% of the votes cast (the presidential election garnered a 73% voter turnout) represented a higher margin than expected by the observers, and was an accurate one in relation to the opinions expressed by voters to the IFES team. Mohammed Mayanja, the dark horse candidate, received 4.9% of the votes cast, a figure that reflected his limited resources, his new arrival to the political contest in Uganda, and therefore his ability to pose a viable challenge to either Museveni or Ssemogerere. Contrary to expectations, IPFC and current Democratic Party (DP) leader Paul Ssemogerere scored a very low percentage of around 20% and lost every single constituency in the kingdom of Buganda, including his own constituency of Busiro South, in Mpigi. Ssemogerere, himself a Muganda, was expected by most commentators to do quite well in Buganda, and to stand at least a slim chance of winning the region. In addition, Masaka District was widely perceived as a stronghold for Ssemogerere by virtue of its predominantly Catholic population, Ssemogerere's Democratic Party having traditionally been Catholic-based.

The Presidential Campaigns

One of the central reasons offered for Ssemogerere's regional defeat was his alliance with UPC in forming the Inter-Political Forces Cooperation. This is hardly surprising, since it opened an easy line of attack for the Museveni side, which was able to raise the specter of UPC's and Milton Obote's eventual return to power. Ssemogerere seems to have hugely underestimated the depth of fear and hatred for Obote and his party among the majority of Baganda. Virtually everyone interviewed who had voted for Museveni emphasized that they had voted in part to avoid any chance of a return to the violence and anarchy of the early 1980s. The effect of Ssemogerere's alliance with UPC, however, does not seem to have been immediate. Most people felt that the shift in sentiment against Ssemogerere had taken place in the last two months or so prior to the election. The Museveni campaign strategy of increasingly emphasizing the UPC and Obote connection towards the end of the campaign period was felt to have been effective. In Masaka, the *New Vision* advertisement

during the final week of the campaign, displaying a putative 'Ssemogerere cabinet' which included Obote, was spontaneously photocopied and disseminated in the rural areas. Equally important was Ssemogerere's perceived failure to explain or justify his alliance with UPC to the Baganda electorate, and the general perception that his campaign was being managed by the UPC leadership, while DP members were being sidelined.

Ssemogerere reportedly confined his campaigning in these districts to historically Catholic and DP areas, where he thought he was assured of support, whereas Museveni took his campaign to precisely those areas where his prospects were poorest, in order to swing the opposition vote.

The Politics of Religion and Ethnicity in Buganda

Politics in Buganda, as in much of the rest of Uganda, has historically been characterized by antagonisms based on ethnicity and religion. Museveni and the NRM have insistently proclaimed their commitment to eradicating this type of politics. Museveni's victory here demonstrates that the political significance of ethnic and religious cleavages has in fact been diminished in Buganda to an extent not hitherto appreciated by most observers.

IPFC Rejection of Results

After the declaration of the presidential results, IFES observers visited the offices of the IPFC, and met with Mrs. Maria Mutagambwa, to learn about the substance of their allegations regarding vote fraud. As of May 11, the IPFC had received a number of complaints regarding harassment in areas where candidates' agents were posted (not, however, regarding the accuracy of the vote count) but was not immediately preparing a legal challenge to the IEC. IFES also learned of the IPFC's intent to boycott the parliamentary elections. A copy of the IPFC statement is attached as Appendix D. Candidate Mohammed Mayanja also announced his rejection of the results, but prepared no formal statement and did not file a petition on his behalf.

Registration and Voting: IPFC Allegations in Masaka and Mpigi

The most detailed, consistent, and plausible allegations made by the Ssemogerere side in Masaka and Mpigi against the fairness and legality of the presidential election concern the manipulation of voters' registers, and the openings thereby created for the construction of an artificially high margin of victory for Museveni. The allegations in this section are a composite of those made by Ssemogerere campaigners at the local level in both districts and those made by the Masaka district IPFC campaign team. The NOCEM coordinator in Mpigi, however, was not aware of such abuses, so it may be fair to conclude that they were less widespread in Mpigi than in Masaka.

The most frequent charge by IPFC campaigners, both at the district and local levels, is that there was a systematic inflation of voters registers by means of introducing fictional names and registering Museveni supporters several times under a number of similar names. The Masaka IPFC leadership cited the total of 8,492,154 registered voters, which is close to half the national population and therefore implausible, given that roughly half the population is below the age of 18 and therefore ineligible, and that a registration rate of nearly 100% of the adult population is unrealistic in a country like Uganda. In Masaka Municipality, the district NOCEM coordinator reported that the number of registered voters (30,810) is an implausible 62% of the total population of 49,585. It is also asserted that the low election turnout (only 60% in Masaka Municipality) is further evidence of significant inflation of the registers. One IPFC polling agent (in Kasangati dispensary station in Nangabo sub-county, Kyaddondo East, Mpigi) claimed that upon perusing the register during the vote count he discovered that a significant number of the 200 registered voters (out of 700 total) who had not voted were unfamiliar names within the polling area.

The second focus of these allegations is on the distribution of voter's cards. NOCEM representatives in Masaka reported that 15 people were charged in Masaka Town a week after the election with possession of multiple voter's cards. Local IPFC leaders claimed that these cards were misappropriated by registration personnel, who could easily check a fictional or duplicate name on the register and pocket the corresponding voter's card. There were also suspicions regarding the fate

of those voter's cards which were not picked up during the first distribution, suspicions which were further fueled by the fact that new cards were sent out for the second distribution, without any known accounting having been made for the excess cards from the first one.

Whether these accusations contained any truth or not, the fact is that they were based on genuine failures in the otherwise laudably transparent registration and polling processes. The control over the local machinery by local civil servants and local council officials, which naturally arouses suspicions, can only be remedied by a future IEC initiative of building up an independent electoral staff. The illegal circulation of voter's cards could be significantly reduced by printing them in advance instead of distributing them blank to local registration officials; this should be a priority of the IEC for the next scheduled elections in five years. The most significant source of local suspicions, however, was the distribution of updated registers with the ballot boxes on polling day. These registers were never displayed, nor was it possible for voters to examine them on the day of the Presidential election. Combined with the fact that they contained numerous inaccuracies, this situation made it virtually inevitable that people (particularly on the losing side) would suspect manipulation. On the positive side, the IEC's decision to require voters to shout their names before voting is likely to have effectively prevented a much higher level of abuse of the alleged irregularities in the registration process than actually took place, assuming that such abuse had been planned.

Other complaints from the Masaka IPFC leadership and local campaigners concern infractions of the electoral laws by prominent local government figures. Above all, they accuse these figures -- the Resident District Commissioner and local parliamentarians -- of campaigning both openly and secretly on behalf of the president. There was of course plenty of secret proxy campaigning on behalf of Ssemogerere as well, but the difference was that it had to remain secret, and the participants were always liable to be arrested if discovered. The only solution to this problem is an elimination of the ban on proxy campaigning in future elections.

Structurally, the IPFC also complains, quite rightly, of the major advantages given to the incumbent by the electoral legislation and machinery. They cite the separate dates of presidential and

parliamentary elections, the manipulability of the army vote, the 39-day limit on Ssemogerere's campaign by comparison with Museveni's ongoing campaigning during the past year or more, and Museveni's vastly superior logistics, combined with the IEC's blind eye to his (legally proscribed) use of government facilities of all kinds during his campaign.

If Museveni wanted, as he himself stated, to win a 'fair fight', many of his local supporters, particularly within the government structure, seem to have directly counteracted his intentions.

Views of the Voters

As a counterbalance to the complaints of the IPFC detailed above, it is important to stress the significantly different views expressed by the voters that the IFES team interviewed in Masaka. Virtually all of them were convinced of the fairness of the election itself, and no one had any direct observations of irregularities to report, although some had heard of irregularities in nearby areas. The general tone was one of satisfaction with the process and, even among Ssemogerere supporters, acceptance of the outcome. Probably the single most important cause of this was the generally transparent voting procedures. Virtually everyone interviewed mentioned this feature. One moderate Ssemogerere supporter even laughingly suggested that the transparency of the process had effectively blocked the IPFC's backup strategy of claiming massive vote fraud. What many voters did complain about, however, were the various structural inequalities between the two main candidates which were built into the electoral legislation and machinery.

Although IPFC campaigners in both Masaka and Mpigi complained that they were harassed and that voters were intimidated by local LC officials and Museveni campaign agents, and a few government officials also claimed voter intimidation by Ssemogerere campaigners, it is worth emphasizing that not a single one of the (non-campaigning) voters reported having experienced any such intimidation or knowing of any. Ssemogerere polling agents in Mpigi had no such incidents to report, and a mid-level IPFC campaigner in Masaka who claimed to have been personally harassed by fellow LC3 officials readily admitted that there had been no systematic intimidation of ordinary voters. In fact,

there was a widespread sense of relief in both districts with regard to the general peace and security which characterized this election. While there were undoubtedly a few overly zealous campaigners on both sides who overstepped the boundaries of civil persuasion in their interactions with voters, there was no pervasive violence or intimidation reported in either of these districts.

On the other hand, memories of the violence associated with earlier Ugandan national elections are still strong in many people's minds, and a fear of possible persecution does seem to have dissuaded several of the Ssemogerere-aligned voters from expressing their opinions publicly and from campaigning openly for their preferred candidate. A good deal of the unexpectedly low voter turnout should be attributed to fears of later retribution, and a number of known Ssemogerere supporters in his area (Kyaddondo East, in Mpigi) appear to have stayed home rather than risk accusations of having "voted the wrong way."

Conclusions

The long-term shift away from the politics of religion and ethnicity is an important background determinant in the outcome of the presidential election. The poor campaign performance of Paul Ssemogerere, as contrasted with the much more skillful one of Yoweri Museveni, was certainly another central element. The high percentage of women who voted for Museveni, as a result of the encouragement that he has given to women's increased political and economic participation, probably played a significant role as well, although this is extremely hard to verify or quantify. Two other determinants are less palatable: the structural advantages conferred on the incumbent by the electoral laws and by an electoral machinery beholden to the incumbent government, and a certain level, probably quite variable, of illegal manipulation of the electoral process. A quantitative comparison of the legitimate and illegitimate factors can only be speculative. Nevertheless, the existence of these structural inequalities and irregularities needs to be strongly emphasized, and placed in the perspective of Uganda's political past and future. Had this been a close election, these features would surely be receiving a great deal more attention from local and international analysts than is currently the case. Perhaps most importantly, and detrimentally to the Ugandan political

climate, these inequalities and irregularities have left the opposition extremely embittered and disillusioned with the current political system. This is not merely the position of a handful of IPFC leaders who may rightly be accused of having already decided to cry foul long before the election was over; it is also the deeply felt mood of local opposition leaders, down to the village level, in the two districts surveyed. As noted above, it is a mood partially shared by ordinary voters who supported Ssemogerere, at least with regard to the structural factors. This local mood is probably a more important determinant of the decision of most opposition politicians in Buganda not to stand for Parliament than the IPFC's vague boycott announcement. Despite the widespread perception that Museveni's victory was legitimate, such a mood does not bode well for the future of government-opposition relations in Uganda. Along with the maintenance and further extension of the transparency of the voting process, it should be at the very top of the agenda for the Ugandan government during the next five years to end the systematic manipulation of electoral laws in favor of the incumbent. The risk is that with a huge Movement majority in the new parliament, this will not figure as a priority at all.

In response to continued allegations by the leadership of the IPFC regarding the accuracy of the voter register, and the curtailment and obstruction of campaign activities, IFES observers sought evidence and interviews with IPFC members in and outside Kampala. Late delivery of the corrected version of the register, combined with the fact that some registers still contained errors, fueled IPFC speculation that the register had been altered to increase the margin of victory by President Museveni. A May 14 statement by IPFC Secretary Patrick Mwondha indicated that a detailed report on the allegations would be available at the headquarters office. By May 21, no such report was available.

Other Areas of Investigation

The IFES team also followed up on a number of incidents of post-election violence against women, as well as the problem of how to prosecute persons who commit those offenses. IFES observers attended a Kampala meeting convened between the Alert Group of the Uganda Women's Network

and IEC Deputy Chair Flora Nkurukenda to discuss creative ways of closing the gap between accusations and prosecution to reduce the number of violent acts committed against women in the election period. In addition, the group discussed ways to encourage candidates to make this issue part of their campaign statements.

Fear of delayed reprisals kept many women from pressing assault charges or bringing documented complaints before the IEC. Nevertheless, the IEC was urged to continue publicizing the fact that harassment and assault of women in the election period can be interpreted as obstruction of voters and are therefore punishable offenses. The increased participation of women in political society and the social framework of Uganda, provided for by the Constitution, must be supported in this early stage by a commitment on the government level to investigate and prosecute crimes which subvert these advances.

needed improvement or complete overhaul as well as those considered commendable. Participants should be frank and objective, offering positive criticism.

The opening plenary session was addressed by the keynote speaker, Norman L. Olsen of USAID, whose presentation "Milestones on the Way Forward" considered the dilemma faced by countries which begin a process of liberalization - should that process be continued and completed, or should there be a standstill at some point along the road to full liberalization? His view was that standing still is not possible, and that Uganda could either liberalize all aspects of its society - economic, social and political - or run the risk of going backwards. The past ten years had seen great strides forward, and the seminar was intended to consider how in the future Uganda could build on the political successes of the CA, Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

The second plenary dealt with "Political Perspectives on the 1996 Election Process", and was addressed by Professor George Kanyeihamba, whose comments were responded to by MP Dick Nyai. This plenary was also used by the participants as an impromptu forum for setting out the position of general groupings (candidates, Returning Officers etc) on a variety of issues and taxing others with perceived shortcomings during the election process. By accommodating this early participant comment, the session provided an early opportunity for clearing the air. With their comments heard and acknowledged, participants were ready to define the agenda as members of functional groups rather than as individuals.

The third plenary, which was a continuation of the second, provided an opportunity for the managers of the three presidential campaign teams to describe their experiences with the election process, and to present their issues for later discussion. Minister Amama Mbabazi MP (Museveni National Task Force Campaign), Mrs. Maria Mutagamba (PK Ssemogerere Campaign Team), and Dr. Katende Mukiibi of Mohamed Mayanja's campaign team addressed the group.

At the conclusion of the third plenary session, the participants were assigned to functional groups which met to identify key issues to be discussed through the remainder of the seminar. The groups were organized under the following general headings:

- ▶ Political Activists (Candidates, Campaign Managers)
- ▶ Monitors/Observers (Members of civic/voter education NGO's, donor community, and press)
- ▶ Interim Electoral Commission Headquarters (Commissioners and Staff)
- ▶ Returning Officers
- ▶ Resident District Commissioners/Security Personnel

The groups then presented their issues in the fourth plenary session.

The fifth plenary, broken into two sessions, featured the presentation of the small group recommendations. These recommendations are attached to this document as Appendix H.

As long-term observers, Vic Butler and Laurie Cooper were not only instrumental in assisting with the preparation and conduct of the seminar, but were interested observers of the evaluation process in two areas: the substantive issues discussed and the recommendations which emerged, as well as those issues which were not articulated or addressed by the participants, or where no consensus appeared possible on what action should be taken. The following are the principal unresolved, unconsidered or unmentionable issues.

Leveling of the playing field, while much discussed prior to and immediately after the presidential election, was only obliquely considered at the seminar. The recommendation that future presidential and parliamentary elections should take place on the same day would go some way to remove the perceived "bandwagon effect" which a success at the former certainly gives to associated candidates when the latter follows at a later date. Moreover, the proposal for unrestricted campaigning (and fundraising which gained some support at the end of the seminar) would perhaps assist candidates standing against the incumbent to mount a stronger challenge. However, the central issue of a return to a multi-party system as a means of providing a challenger with a platform around which a coherent campaign could be built, did not receive attention, although this had been one of the central

complaints of the Ssemogerere camp and the IPFC. No mention was made of the referendum ("to determine the political system the people of Uganda wish to adopt") due in June 2000 under Article 271(3) of the Constitution or of the two-year campaign which will precede this, an extraordinary omission in view of the fundamental differences between the Movement and multi-partyist view of the degree of democracy current in Uganda.

Voters cards. The recommendation that a combined national identity and voters card should be considered is fraught with wider implications and will probably not survive tabling in Parliament if it succeeds in getting that far. The simpler approach of treating voters cards as security items, uniquely numbered and accountable, to be issued only by officials directly appointed by the IEC, was not raised, although this would certainly reduce the present level of bogus and duplicated cards if properly administered and appears well within the capabilities of the Commission without any change to the law.

Communications. Although there was much discussion of the need for better communications between the IEC and returning officers, no recommendation emerged in this respect. It is surprising that no consideration was given to the need for publication of a set of regulations, made by the Commission under the electoral law, amplifying and expanding the statutory provisions to the extent required to enable any returning officer to conduct an election in his/her District without further direction from the IEC. This would serve the process much better than the uncoordinated press releases, fax messages and radio announcements which characterized these elections. A draft could be developed immediately and revised in due course to include any revisions to the law.

CEJOCU. The seminar recommended that the Commission should be responsible for voter education activities, although this is already the case (see Section 12 of The Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996). What was not addressed was the effect of the IEC delegating that function, as it was by law empowered to do, to a coalition of NGOs often more interested in securing and enhancing their own position and influence against other NGOs rather than in ensuring the

effective and comprehensive delivery of the voter education message on a national basis within the guidelines determined by the Commission.

Bias of Officials. Although this was widely recognized as a problem during these elections, no recommendation was put forward which might address this, but rather a pious call for integrity in public service, already observed by the vast majority but ineffectual in calling to account those determined for personal or political reasons to be partial in their dealings with candidates, agents and voters.

Campaign Advertising. The "skulls" advertisement in the New Vision clearly offended many people, but the recommendation that "the law should set guidelines which discourage strategies designed to divide the public" hardly seems strong enough to discourage those determined to demonize their political opponents by reference to the past history of Uganda. Nor does it seem likely that the press will exercise effective control over paid advertisements. It will be surprising if similar tactics are not employed in the run-up to the referendum.

Voter Turnout. Although useful in highlighting a number of the reasons for declining voter turnout, the discussion of this issue failed to recognize the difficulty of sustaining interest in election campaigns mounted without the involvement of political parties, the presence of which tends to sharpen and sustain the attention of the voter on issues of importance at both national and local level. If voters know beyond reasonable doubt that a Movement government and Parliament is the outcome of their repeated visits to the polling stations, then a sustained high voter turnout is difficult to achieve.

Bribery and vote-buying. The recommendation that the law provide for stiffer penalties for bribery, including the disqualification of convicted candidates, sits uneasily with the real situation of Uganda today. In a country where the majority of citizens live in poverty and are illiterate, the notion that a person should not sell a vote for desperately needed food is difficult to sustain. Furthermore, in many Ugandan cultures the concept of a leader is interpreted to mean 'the one who

gives us things.' Voters are therefore more readily accepting of gifts rather than ideas in exchange for votes, and they frequently (although politely) challenged candidates at the conclusion of their speeches to 'satisfy their thirst.' Civic education which focuses citizens on their rights to demand more long-term benefits for their community rather than the short-term gratification of food, building materials or small sums of money from their candidates and elected officials may help to modify the current connection between politics and gifts in the voters' minds. Until such education is regular, there will continue to be semantic and cultural disputes regarding what exactly constitutes bribery, and how it should be policed. Above all else, a recognition of the reality that Ugandans live is required in shaping legislation on this issue which reflects this situation.

VII. COMMENTS ON THE UGANDA ELECTORAL PROCESS

At the conclusion of its activities, the IFES observation team reviewed its reports and shared observations in order to make an assessment of the current stage of the Ugandan transition process. The conclusions of the team are divided into technical and political issues.

Technical Election Issues

Two technical factors which affected the political outcome were the timing and sequence of essential events of the election process. The deadline of July 8 imposed by the transitional provisions of the Constitution for the completion of elections and the seating of the new Parliament signaled the intent of the Constituent Assembly to demonstrate its ability to keep a commitment to the citizens of Uganda. Respect of the deadline in 1996 would indicate an improvement on the promise made in 1986, when four years into the five year transition period, the NRM legitimized its rule for an additional five years. Given an absolute endpoint for the transition, deliberations on and approval of the electoral law appear to have been unreasonably delayed. This delay, and the related delay in preparation activities by the Interim Electoral Commission, could have seriously compromised the fulfillment of that commitment. The decision to break down the general elections into a series of two events, the second composed of six discrete processes, further affected the quality of the elections that were organized for the various offices. The election process, which encountered pitfalls that could have been avoided with more preparation time, was accepted by the Ugandan people as a generally legitimate process which reflected the views that they expressed. The technical comments of the IFES team are therefore intended as considerations for the coming local government elections as well as the preparation for the referendum and subsequent presidential elections.

Electoral Law

The electoral law was issued to the Commission less than ninety days prior to the first election. The Commission could have used more time to review the aspects of the electoral law among itself.

Instead, it had to instruct its own staff even as it instructed the returning officers, with little opportunity for reflection.

Within the electoral law, certain new regulations when followed contributed to the democratic nature of the elections. The limiting of the number of registered voters to 800 to a polling station ensured that everyone was able to vote during the ten-hour day. The open layout of the polling station enabled voters to cast ballots in a calm atmosphere. The use of one ballot box, instead of queue voting (a system introduced for the 1994 Constituent Assembly Elections) was welcomed by the voters as proof that their choices could be made in anonymity. Similarly, the practices of counting the ballots in the open following the close of the poll, and the immediate announcement of the results from the polling station, considerably increased voters' confidence in the system, as did the required inclusion of the candidates' agents in the approval of the results declaration forms. Finally, the fraud prevention measures taken, such as the correction of the official register between the presidential and parliamentary elections, the use of voter registration cards, and the employment of the indelible ink, were universally applied, serving the majority of voters exactly as the law describes.

The legislation was commendably brief for setting out the task of the Commission, and encompassed all the essential provisions necessary to permit these elections to go forward. In contrast with other elections in the developing world, it was not necessary to amend the Statutes to deal with unforeseen problems, or to supplement these with additional legislation in the run up to the election, as the Commission had adequate powers to clarify and expand on matters of detail by directives, to returning officers in particular, as and where required.

On the other hand, little attention was paid by the candidates or their campaign team members to very important, if infrequently used, sections of the electoral law regarding petitions, setting aside an election and circumstances under which a fresh election may be held. Candidates were generally unaware that they had any recourse beyond the counting of the ballots to challenge the results of the election.

Voter Registration

The Ugandan system of voter registration and card distribution was developed initially for the 1994 Constituent Assembly elections. Following the elections, the Constituent Assembly Commission made corrections to the register, and instituted a final review period prior to the May 9, 1996 elections. During the presidential elections, a number of voters complained that their names, originally part of the 1994 register, had been left off the 1996 corrected version. Logistical problems with distribution of the register also delayed the operation of polls in several stations. The IEC responded to these problems by directing the presiding officers to use either their old or new registers to enable voters to cast ballots. Between the presidential and parliamentary elections, the IEC made further corrections to the register, and issued a final copy on June 27.

Although continuous efforts were made to keep the register up to date, the distribution of voter cards provided opportunities for fraud. Blank cards were distributed in approximate numbers for each constituency at the local council level. To facilitate the distribution of the cards, members of the local council leadership were enlisted to issue cards to voters in rural areas. The cards were to be filled in at the time of issuance with the voters' names, polling station information and number. However, with no system to account for the cards, the security of the document was compromised. Cards were filled in for voters that were ineligible, or who did not exist. The most egregious display of register inflation took place in Mbale district, where a new set of cards had to be produced for the municipality. This problem should be addressed in future by developing a more strict series of controls over the distribution of voter registration cards.

The register used for the women's elections, although different from that used in the other parliamentary elections, deserves special mention here. The IEC was forced to use a system that was flawed from the outset and which enabled direct manipulation by local council officials. With no means to verify the numbers of persons who were actually eligible to vote, the IEC was unable to determine and strike ineligible voters from the rolls. A delay in the delivery of the registers by the

The decision of the IEC to hold parliamentary and presidential elections on separate days meant that certain election materials were lost between elections, whose absence was not noted until election day. The most expensive solution to this problem is the purchase of entirely new materials for each election. The least costly option would be to consolidate the elections into one day. In addition, an improved system for tracking the distribution and receipt of all materials is recommended.

At the returning office level, there was an inconsistent sense of the "affirmative duty" to announce the results of the election as the tally sheets were processed. Some returning officers made regular announcements, while others planned to release the results only to the IEC.

The mere presence of candidates' agents at the polling station, in a "no-party" system, will be unable in future to provide appropriate assurance to the voters that the election regulations are being followed as required by law. For the system to provide an equal opportunity of each candidate agent to perform his or her duties correctly, the Electoral Commission will need to increase its role in supplying information and training to those agents that request it.

Civic and Voter Education Efforts

According to Section 61 of the Constitution of Uganda, the Electoral Commission is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing civic education programs relating to elections. This responsibility is elaborated by Part III of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute which spells out the functions of the EC as, among others, "to promote, through appropriate means, civic education of the citizens of Uganda on...voting procedures." The Statute further requires the Commission "to accredit any non-partisan individual, group of individuals or an institution or association, to carry out voter education subject to guidelines determined by the Commission...."

In compliance with these legal provisions, the Interim Electoral Commission accredited the Civic Education Joint Coordination Unit (CEJOCU) as the official organization charged with this important duty of teaching civic education. CEJOCU was a body formed when a group of twelve

prominent Ugandan NGOs decided to come together with the aim of jointly providing guidance to voters not only on the mechanics of voting but on the wider field of citizens' responsibilities in a democracy. Using the network of its member organizations, the consortium established branch offices in all 39 districts of Uganda and developed a training program for local civic educators who were then deployed in counties and parishes throughout Uganda. A number of civic educators participated in the elections as monitors, returning to their educational duties between elections.

While many voters interviewed by IFES acknowledged that these educators had been active in most areas, they felt that they had not had enough time to learn from the educators everything they needed to know about the voting process. In Mbale District, for example, voters in remote rural areas gave the impression that less than half the people had had contact with the educators; they argued that the areas to be covered were too large for the two educators allocated per parish. In Kabale District, some of the educators told IFES that although they had been in touch with almost all the voters, they had not had enough time to discuss at depth all the issues that appeared to interest and sometimes confuse the voters. In Soroti District, the voter education program came too late to have sufficient positive impact on the presidential poll, where Soroti had more than 6% spoilt ballots (the spoilt and invalid ballots together were in excess of 8%, and some of the latter were undoubtedly due to lack of voter education). According to the Soroti returning officer, voter education should have preceded the register display as this would have sensitized the people to check the draft registers and prevent possible electoral fraud. Where people showed up for meetings, women were generally under represented; this caused particular concern during the run-up to the election for women district representatives' elections, ostensibly where women formed a major portion of the electoral colleges entitled to vote for the women MPs. To overcome the challenge of low attendance, many educators embarked on house-to-house education sessions during which they tried to reach everyone on a one-to-one basis. They also targeted the churches and this way managed to reach a wider cross-section of the population.

Although there were some concerns raised in some areas about the impartiality of the voter educators working for CEJOCU, it was generally believed that they did their work with a reasonable degree

of professionalism which contributed to the relative success of the voter education program. Failure to pay civic educators in a timely manner in some parts of the country sometimes led to low motivation and morale, especially prior to the women representatives' poll on July 20 where some of the more vocal educators were believed to have briefly considered strike action. In Mbale District, the local CEJOCU Coordinator complained that communications from headquarters down to the grassroots were sometimes poor, leading to confusion at the base. Despite the availability locally of telephone and fax links he had been unable to get materials and information required, particularly the monitoring forms for the women representatives' elections, which were ultimately drafted and produced locally.

Technical Conclusions

Many criticisms can be made concerning the details of the election statutes and guidelines, but it should be recognized that the outcome of the vast majority of the polls conducted in Uganda in May and June 1996 was not seriously challenged by any candidate able to provide evidence of either incompetence or malfeasance by those responsible for their organization. This is a tribute to the efforts of the IEC to ensure that the elections were indeed "free and fair." The degree of "tilt" on the political playing field in the period leading up to the elections can certainly be criticized, but the process itself was clearly directed to ensuring transparency and unbiased conduct.

The Role of the National Resistance Movement

On a more political level, given the dwindling interest on the part of NRM leadership in supporting its mobilizing structure, why were NRM institutions given a distinct role in the 1996 elections? After all, the LCs and other special interest groups formed electoral colleges responsible for electing representatives who will hold over 25% of the seats in Parliament. The answer is that while the LCs and special interest groups are holdovers from an earlier era, they remain extremely useful electoral resources to the Movement because of its control over them. The Resident District Commissioners (RDC's) play an important role in many districts, regulating the electoral colleges representing these

special interest groups as well as administering the political mobilizers in each district and the party schools. The RDCs played a partisan role in these elections, as the Interim Electoral Commission recognized in a press release warning them not to support particular parliamentary candidates. The earlier structures may not carry the same degree of ideological belief as they attracted in 1986, but they provided organizational advantages and a convenient rationale for denying similar resources to multipartyists who oppose the movement.

The conclusion of the IFES team was that the democratic process was advanced in Uganda at the end of the election period. As stated above, the National Resistance Movement maintained more control than may have been necessary over the process.

Liaison with Other International Observer Groups

Although IFES has incorporated long-term observation components into other technical assistance projects, this is the first time that a project has focused exclusively on long-term observation. As a result, IFES continues to evaluate the degree to which its terms of reference are conducive to or conflict with those of short-term observer delegations operating in the country at the same time. The intricate process of debriefing, developing conclusions regarding an election and compiling all of the information gathered into a one-page statement is further complicated when the observer group coalition is composed of several smaller groups, each with its own interpretation of terms of reference. IFES' own position on participating in the writing of a joint post-election observers statement changed between the presidential and the parliamentary elections. Originally, the intent of the team was not to participate unless there were serious differences between IFES' findings and the observations of the larger group (reflected in the statement). Following internal and external criticism of this position, the delegation chose to become more involved with the activities of the larger group in the context of the parliamentary elections. IFES observers were asked, formally and informally, to brief incoming and returning international observers on current political events. In addition, IFES observers served as note-takers for the regional debriefing session and formed the majority of the drafting committee. However, as the time for drafting the statement approached, the

other observers were reluctant to use IFES background information in the statement since it counted as second-hand information (they were hearing what IFES had heard) rather than personal experiences. Some groups, because of their mandates, were unable to support a consensual conclusion about the transition in Uganda. They either declined to participate in the drafting of the statement, or attempted to limit the scope of the final conclusion. Others were concerned that a strictly statistical account of the observers' activities on election day provided little useful information to the Interim Electoral Commission, candidates, citizens of Uganda or to the bilateral organizations which funded the observer missions.

The preparation of an election observation statement is the first opportunity that international observer groups have to gain an insight into the philosophical or political underpinning, mandate and activities of their fellow observers. Conflict between groups of diverse orientation is therefore inevitable at the statement drafting stage, as observers try to understand (or dismiss in frustration) the points of view expressed. One way to reduce the conflicts could be the expanded use of an observer group secretariat, or other logistical body, as an information exchange for all groups. Upon arrival in country, the groups could provide the secretariat with a brief statement of their terms of reference, which the secretariat could then make available, without comment, to all interested observers at the time of deployment. When observers reconvene for the debriefing and statement drafting, more time may therefore be spent on election-related information rather than an explanation of an individual experience or group's position. This process will also assist observers to rapidly identify those within the delegations who have come to different conclusions than the larger group, and to enable their voices to be heard without prejudice.

The existence and recurrence of conflict between terms of reference for international observers should not deter individual groups from participating in joint briefings, deployment and debriefings which are intended to help them. The first evaluative statement which appears following the observation of an election will be inferred, correctly or incorrectly, to be the opinion of every observer who participated in the process. It is therefore important that all observers attempt to express their views in that statement, and to refine their observations (based on their terms of

reference) in a promptly assembled report. This method would serve the dual purpose of allowing each group to speak in its own voice, and providing the kind of immediate evaluation which is requested by the country which extends the invitation to international observers.

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT

to the Uganda Gazette No. 25 Volume LXXXIX dated 30th April, 1996.

Printed by UPPC, by Order of the Government.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1996 No. 20.

The Parliamentary Elections (Special Interest Groups)
Regulations, 1996.

*(Under sections 37 and 123 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim
Provisions) Statute, 1996.*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by
section 123 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions)
Statute, 1996, and with the approval of the Legislature, these
Regulations are made this 25th day of April, 1996.

Statute No.
of 1996.

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Parliamentary
Elections (Special Interest Groups) Regulations, 1996.

Short title

PART II—REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UGANDA PEOPLES
DEFENCE FORCES.

2. The representatives of the Uganda People's Defence
Forces to Parliament shall be elected by the Uganda People's
Defence Forces Council in such manner and by such procedure
as shall be determined by that Council.

Representatives of
the UPDF.

PART III—REPRESENTATIVES OF THE YOUTH.

Representatives of the Youth, Statute No. 2 of 1993.

3. (1) The representatives of the youth in Parliament shall be elected by the National Youth Conference which shall be held as provided under section 8(1) of the National Youth Council Statute, 1993.

(2) The National Youth Conference consists of—

- (a) the Chairman of every County Youth Council;
- (b) the Chairman of every District Youth Council;
- (c) the Secretary for Women Youth at the district level;
- (d) eighteen students elected by the Uganda National Students Association.

PART IV—REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORKERS.

Representatives of workers.

4. The representatives of the workers in Parliament shall be elected in accordance with the National Organisation of Trade Union's Constitution by the Annual Delegates' Conference which under article 12 of that Constitution consists of the following—

- (a) all members of NOTU Secretariat;
- (b) the permanent member of every NOTU affiliate organisation to the NOTU Central Governing Council;
- (c) the National Chairman, General Secretary and Treasurer of every NOTU affiliated Union;
- (d) seven delegates selected by every NOTU affiliated Union;

PART V—REPRESENTATIVES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

Representatives of persons with disabilities.

5. The representatives of persons with disabilities in Parliament shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of four persons elected from each district from the organised associations and groups under the structure of the National Union of Disabled People of Uganda in that district.

6. In electing members of the electoral college under regulation 5, gender and disability balance shall be considered; and at least one of the four district representatives to the electoral college shall be a woman.

Gender and disability balance

PART VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Commission shall appoint returning officers and presiding officers and other election officers as may appear to the Commission reasonably necessary for the purpose of conducting the election of the representatives of each special interest group, with such functions as the Commission may direct.

Powers of the Commission

8. The special interest groups under these Regulations shall hold elections for their representatives before the 5th day of July, 1996.

Election date

9. As soon as each of the special interest groups has had its elections conducted, the returning officer appointed under regulation 7 shall notify the Commission in the form specified in the Schedule to these Regulations of the names of the representatives elected for the special interest group.

Notification of results

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
(SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS) REGULATIONS, 1996.

Regulations 9

To the Chairperson, Interim Electoral Commission

ELECTION OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP
REPRESENTATIVES

WHEREAS elections were held by the
to return representatives to
Parliament as provided in section 37 (1) of the Parliamentary Elec. as
(Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996 and article 78 (1) (c) of the
Constitution.

I hereby notify you that the results of the elections are that the
following candidates are elected—

- Name*
1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10.

Signed

.....
Returning Officer.

STEVEN B.K. KAVUMA,
Minister of State for Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
SUPPLEMENT No. 9

30th April, 1996.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT

to the Uganda Gazette No. 25 Volume LXXXIX dated 30th April, 1996.

Printed by UPPC, by Order of the Government.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1996 No. 18.

The Parliamentary Elections (Prescription of Forms)
Regulations, 1996.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by section 123 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996, these Regulations are made this 25th day of April, 1996.

Statute
No. 4 of
1996.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections (Prescription of Forms) Regulations, 1996.

Title.

2. The forms specified in the Schedule to these Regulations are prescribed respectively for the following provisions of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions), Statute, 1996.—

Prescribed
forms.

Statute
No. 4 of
1996.

- (a) Subsection (4) of section 4—Oath of Member of Commission; Form CO;
- (b) Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 40—Nomination Paper; Form NP;
- (c) Subsection (1) of section 65—Oath of identity by a person whose name and voter number has already been used by another person; Form ID;
- (d) Subsection (2) section 67—Proxy Authority to vote; Form PR;

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996.

Section 40

NOMINATION PAPER

We the undersigned registered voters in the CONSTITUENCY OF hereby propose the following person as a candidate for election as a Member of Parliament for the Constituency in District and we certify that to the best of our belief he/she is qualified to be elected as such—

Surname	Other Names	Age	Voter Registration Number	Address	Address for service of process and papers	Occupation

Names and signatures of
persons making the nomination

Voter registration number

1.
2.

We the undersigned registered voters in the Constituency of hereby support the nomination of

Names and signatures
of persons supporting
nomination of candidate

Village

Reg.
No.

Occupation

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(f) Subsection (1) of section 80—Declaration of Results Form; Form DR;

(g) Subsection (1) of section 88—Return Form for transmission of Results Form; Form RF; and

(h) Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 90—Five hundred persons supporting Election Petition; Form EP.

FORM CO.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
(INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996.

Section 4 (4).

OATH OF MEMBER OF COMMISSION

I having been appointed Chairperson/Deputy Chairperson/Member of the Interim Electoral Commission, swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will faithfully perform the functions of my office in accordance with law without fear or favour, affection or ill will and that I will not directly or indirectly reveal any matter that may come to my knowledge or notice as a result of my appointment unless so authorised by law. (So help me God).

DATED this day of 1996.

Signature

SWORN/AFFIRMED before me this day of 1996

Signature

Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice of the High Court

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Appointment of Official Agent of Candidate

(To be filled in by candidate)

I parliamentary candidate
for appoint:

Names (Surname first) of:

Voter Registration Number Address

Occupation
to be my official agent for my election as member of Parliament
for Constituency.

.....
Signature

Acceptance of Appointment

(To be filled in by official Agent)

I of the above names, Voter
registration number, address and occupation, do consent to my
appointment as official agent of the parliamentary candidate named in
this Nomination Paper.

.....
Signature.

Oath Authenticating Statement under Section 40 (1) (a)

I solemnly swear in the
name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that the statement in this

Nomination Paper of my name, age, address, occupation, address for
service of process and papers and the name and address of my appointed
agent are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

.....
Signature.

Before me

(A Commissioner for Oaths/Magistrate, Registrar of High Court (including deputy and district
registrar) or other person authorised by law to administer oaths)

**THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996.**

Statute No 4
of 1996.

Section 38 and 40.

**STATEMENT UNDER OATH BY PERSON TO BE NOMINATED
AS A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE**

I; do solemnly and sincerely
state that—

1. I am a citizen of Uganda.
2. I am not below the age of eighteen years.
3. I am registered as a voter in the
Constituency, District of with registration
number
4. I am not a traditional or cultural leader (as defined in clause (6) of
article 246 of the Constitution of Uganda).
5. I have the following educational qualifications for standing for
parliamentary election—
(i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)
(v) (vi)
(vii) (viii)
6. I do not owe allegiance to any country other than Uganda.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996

Section 67 (2)

SERIAL NUMBER

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 22573,
KAMPALA, UGANDA.

PROXY AUTHORITY TO VOTE
(To be filled in Triplicate)

I of Polling Station.
(name, rank, service No., unit or station).

..... Village.
..... Parish.
..... Sub-County.
..... Constituency.
..... District.
Voter Card No.

Appoint of
..... Polling Station.
..... Village.
..... Parish.
..... Sub-County.
..... Constituency.
..... District.
Voter Card No.

to be my proxy for me at the elections, 1996.
(presidential/parliamentary).

Signed this day of 1996.

.....
Signature or thumb print of absent voter.

Approved by:

.....
for Chairperson, Interim Electoral Commission.

N.B. Under section (67 (2) of the Statute, only soldiers, police officers and prisons officers may
be allowed to vote by proxy.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996.

Section 71 (4)

OATH OF CONSTABLE

I being appointed to exercise
the function of elections constable of the Interim Electoral
Commission swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm
that I will discharge my duties in maintaining order at the polling sta-
tion to the best of my abilities without fear or favour.

DATED this day of 1996.

Signed

.....
ELECTION CONSTABLE.

Before me

.....
PRESIDING OFFICER.

FORM DR

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996.

Section 80(1)

DECLARATION OF RESULTS

CONSTITUENCY OF.....

POLLING STATION OF.....

Candidate's names (Surname first)	Number of Valid Votes polled by each Candidate
1.
2.
3.
4.

5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	

Total Number of Valid Votes cast for Candidates	
Total Number of Rejected (invalid) Ballot Papers	
Total Number of Ballot Papers Counted	
Total Number of Spoilt Ballot Papers	
Total Number of Ballot Papers Issued	

I, the undersigned, certify that the above information is true and correct.

Names and signatures of candidates' agents present

Names and signatures of candidates' agents present

1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	
7.		8.	
9.		10.	
11.		12.	
13.		14.	

Sign:.....

Presiding Officer.

Date:..... Place and time:.....

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996.

Statute No. 4
of 1996

Section 88 (1)

RETURN FORM FOR TRANSMISSION OF RESULTS

District:

Constituency Code.....

I being the Returning Officer for..... Constituency, having added up the number of votes cast as recorded on each declaration of results form in accordance with section 83 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996, declare that the total number of valid votes cast for each candidate are as follows:—

Candidate's Name	Votes
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
Total Votes cast for Candidates	
Invalid Votes	
Total Ballot Papers counted	

Accordingly, as Returning Officer for.....Constituency
and in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 88 of the Statute, I
declare..... who has obtained the largest
number of votes to be the elected candidate for the
.....Constituency.

Date: Signed
Returning Officer

FORM EP

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996

Statute No.
4 of 1996.

Section 90 (2) (b)

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS SUPPORTING ELECTION PETITION

We, the undersigned, support the election petition of who is registered as a voter in
theConstituency and whose voter registration number is.....

NAME OF DISTRICT

Serial No.	Names of supporter (Surname & other names)	Signature/Thumb print	Voter Number	Age	Sex	Constituency	Parish	Village
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								

26th February, 1996.

to the Uganda Gazette No. 11 Volume LXXXIX dated 26th February, 1996.

Printed by UPPC, Entebbe, by Order of the Government.

No. 3 *Presidential Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
(INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996.

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Qualifications for candidates.
4. Election of President.
5. Payment of non-refundable fee.
6. Public campaign meetings.
7. Security and facilitation of candidates.
8. Use of Government resources.
9. Where a candidate dies, *etc.*
10. Result of presidential election.
11. Challenging presidential election.
12. Application of provisions of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996.
13. False declarations.
14. Non-partisan or non-sectarian campaign.
15. Bribery.
16. Regulations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
(INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996.

A Statute to provide for the election to the office of President
and other related matters.

DATE OF ASSENT: 20th February, 1996.

Date of commencement: 26th February, 1996.

BE IT ENACTED by the President and the National
Resistance Council as follows:

1. This Statute may be cited as the Presidential Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996. Short title

2. In this Statute, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpre-
tation.

"candidate" means a person duly nominated as a candi-
date in a presidential election under section 4;

"Commission" means the Interim Electoral Commi-
ssion established under section 3 of the Interim
Electoral Commission Statute, 1995;

Statute
No. 3
of 1995.

"Legislature" means the body empowered to enact laws for the whole of Uganda;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Presidential and Parliamentary elections and referenda.

3. (1) A person is not qualified for election as President unless that person is—

(a) a citizen of Uganda by birth;

(b) not less than thirty-five years and not more than seventy-five years of age; and

(c) a person qualified to be a member of Parliament.

(2) The Commission shall request such evidence as it thinks necessary of the qualifications specified in subsection (1).

4. (1) The election of the President shall be by universal adult suffrage through a secret ballot using one ballot box for all candidates at each polling station.

(2) A person shall not be a candidate in a presidential election unless—

(a) that person submits to the Commission on or before the day appointed as nomination day in relation to the election, a document in this Statute referred to as a nomination paper, in the form specified in the First Schedule to this Statute, which is signed by that person, nominating him or her as a candidate; and

(b) the nomination is supported by one hundred voters in each of at least two thirds of all the districts in Uganda.

(3) A candidate shall be proposed and seconded in the manner specified in the First Schedule to this Statute.

(4) Each candidate shall attach to his or her nomination paper a list of names of one hundred registered voters from each of at least two thirds of all the districts in Uganda; and each of the one hundred registered voters shall, in the presence of the Returning Officer for the district in question or a public officer designated by him or her for the purpose, append to that list his or her name, signature, physical address and voter's registration number as specified in the First Schedule.

(5) A person shall not subscribe to more than one nomination paper and no person shall give his or her support under subsection (4) to more than one candidate.

(6) A person who contravenes subsection (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

(7) The nomination paper shall be accompanied by—

(a) a declaration in the form specified in the Second Schedule to this Statute;

(b) a declaration of income, assets and liabilities in the form specified in the Third Schedule to this Statute;

(c) a non-refundable fee of eight million shillings payable to the Uganda Administration in cash or bank draft; and

(d) three postcard size copies of a recent photograph of the proposed candidate.

(8) No person shall be taken to have been duly nominated as a candidate unless he or she has complied with the provisions of subsection (7).

5. The fee paid by a candidate under section 4 shall be received by the Commission and the Commission shall—

Payment of
non-refund-
able fee

- (a) issue a general receipt in respect of the fee; and
- (b) deliver the fee to the Secretary to the Treasury to be credited to the Consolidated Fund.

6. (1) Subject to article 269 of the Constitution, every candidate may hold individual public campaign meetings in any part of Uganda in accordance with any existing law.

(2) The Commission may, after consultation with all the candidates, organise one or more joint candidates' campaign meetings for those candidates who consent to such a meeting.

(3) A candidate or a candidate's agent authorised in writing by the candidate to do so, may hold a consultative meeting with the candidate's campaign agents for the purposes of planning and organising the candidate's election campaign.

(4) A candidate shall not hold any public campaign meeting under subsection (1) except in accordance with a programme of meetings submitted by the candidate to the Commission.

(5) All candidates shall be given equal time and space in the State-owned media to present their programmes to the people.

7. (1) The Commission shall provide security for the protection of each candidate.

(2) The Commission shall, as soon as possible, but before nomination day, with the approval of the Legislature signified by resolution, offer such facilities and funds to candidates as the Commission may consider appropriate; and any facilities and funds offered by the Commission shall be used exclusively for election purposes.

(3) Subject to this section, a candidate or a candidate's agent may raise additional assistance for the candidate's campaign through lawful means.

(4) A candidate or a candidate's agent shall not—

(a) obtain, solicit or receive any financial or other assistance for the purpose of the candidate's campaign, from any foreign Government, institution, body or person which or who has demonstrated an intention to overthrow the lawfully established Government of Uganda, or to endanger the security of Uganda;

(b) employ for the purposes of the candidate's campaign any financial or other assistance from any Government, institution, body or person described in paragraph (a) of this subsection whether the assistance was obtained before or after the commencement of this Statute;

and for the purposes of this section, a candidate may obtain the necessary information as to prohibited foreign Governments, institutions, bodies or persons from the Commission.

(5) Every candidate shall maintain a record of all assistance obtained or solicited under this section.

(6) Each candidate shall, within thirty days after the election—

(a) account to the Commission for the facilitation given to him or her under subsection (2);

(b) submit a return to the Commission disclosing all assistance obtained by the candidate from any source.

(7) The Commission shall have the right at any time to demand the production of any record to be maintained under subsection (5) or any information relating to it.

(8) A candidate or a candidate's agent who contravenes subsection (4) of this section or a candidate who—

- (a) contravenes subsection (5) or (6) of this section; or
- (b) refuses or neglects without lawful excuse to produce any record or information demanded by the Commission under subsection (7); or
- (c) for the purposes of subsection (6) or (7) of this section makes a statement which he or she knows to be false in any material particular,

commits an offence.

(9) A person who commits an offence under subsection (8) of this section is liable on conviction—

- (a) in the case of an offence under subsection (4) of this section, to a fine not exceeding ten million shillings or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both; and
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding three million shillings or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

8. (1) Except as authorised under this Statute, no candidate shall use Government resources for the purpose of campaigning for election.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a candidate who for the time being is holding the office of President, or who is the holder of another political office or a public office, may continue to use during the campaign but shall use only those Government facilities which are ordinarily attached to and utilised by the holder of that office.

9. (1) Where in a presidential election, after the close of nominations and before the closing of polls, a candidate dies or ceases to be a candidate by reason of his or her ceasing to be

qualified for election, the Commission shall fix fresh nomination days for giving such time as it thinks reasonable for enabling a new or new candidates to be nominated and may, for that purpose postpone the elections.

(2) Where fresh nomination days are fixed under subsection (1), the remaining candidate previously validly nominated shall not be required to be renominated.

(3) Where fresh nomination days are fixed under subsection (1), the Commission shall, where necessary, postpone the election to a convenient date.

(4) An election arising out of a postponement under subsection (1), shall, as far as possible, be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Statute.

10. (1) A candidate shall not be declared elected as President unless the number of votes cast in favour of that candidate at the presidential election is more than fifty percent of the valid votes cast at the election.

Result of
presidential
election.

(2) Where at a presidential election there are more than two candidates and no candidate obtains the number or percentage of votes specified in subsection (1), a second election shall be held within thirty days after the declaration of the results in which election the two candidates who obtained the highest number of votes shall be the only candidates.

(3) The Commission shall ascertain, publish and declare in writing under its seal, the results of the presidential election within forty-eight hours from the close of polling.

(4) A declaration executed by the Commission under subsection (3) of this section and bearing the seal of the Commission, shall be evidence that the person named in the declaration has been elected President.

11. (1) Any aggrieved candidate may petition the Supreme Court for an order that a candidate declared elected as President was not validly elected.

(2) A petition, under subsection (1) shall be in a form prescribed by the Chief Justice under subsection (10) of this section and shall be lodged in the Supreme Court registry within ten days after the declaration of the election results.

(3) The Supreme Court shall inquire into and determine the petition expeditiously and shall declare its findings not later than thirty days from the date the petition is filed.

(4) Where no petition is filed within the time prescribed under subsection (2), or where a petition having been filed, is withdrawn by the person who filed it or is dismissed by the Supreme Court, the candidate declared elected shall conclusively be taken to have been duly elected as President.

(5) After due inquiry under subsection (3) of this section, the Supreme Court may—

(a) dismiss the petition; or

(b) declare which candidate was validly elected; or

(c) annul the election.

(6) The election of a candidate as President shall only be annulled on any of the following grounds if proved to the satisfaction of the court—

(a) non-compliance with the provisions of this Statute or where applicable, the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996, relating to elections, if the court is satisfied that the election was not conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in those provisions and that the non-compliance affected the result of the election in a substantial manner;

(b) that the candidate was at the time of his or her election not qualified or was disqualified for election as President.

(7) Nothing in this section confers on the Supreme Court when hearing an election petition, power to convict a person for a criminal offence.

(8) Where it appears to the Supreme Court on hearing an election petition under this section that the facts before it disclose that a criminal offence may have been committed, it shall make a report on the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions for appropriate action to be taken.

(9) Where an election is annulled, a fresh election shall be held within twenty days from the date of the annulment.

(10) The Chief Justice may, in consultation with the Attorney-General, make rules providing for the conduct of petitions under this Statute.

12. Subject to the Constitution and to this Statute, the provisions of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996 as may be necessary or practical shall apply to the election of a President.

Application
of provisions
of the
Parliamentary
Elections
(Interim
Provisions)
Statute,
1996.

13. A person who—

(a) makes a declaration under paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 4 of this Statute which that person knows to be false in a material particular or has no reasonable ground to believe to be true; or

(b) makes a declaration of assets and liabilities, which that person knows to be false in a material particular or has no reasonable ground to believe to be true;

False declarations.

commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

14. (1) No person shall use or attempt to use any political party colour, or symbol or any political party, tribal or religious affiliation or any other sectarian ground as a basis for the candidature of any person for election or in support of that person's campaign.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

15. Any person who whether before or during an election, with intent, either directly or indirectly to influence another person to vote or to refrain from voting for any candidate, directly or indirectly gives, provides or causes to be given or provided any money or gift or other consideration to that other person, commits the offence of bribery and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

16. The Minister may, with the approval of the Legislature, and on the recommendation of the Commission, by statutory instrument make regulations for giving effect to the provisions of this Statute.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 4.

NOMINATION PAPER FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

We, the undersigned, being registered voters, nominate the undermentioned person as a candidate at the presidential election.

Candidate's Name in full	Other names	Place of Residence and address	Occupation or profession	Voters' Registration Number	Age and Sex

Name

Signature

Voters Reg. Number

Proposer

Seconder

PROPOSED CANDIDATE

I, _____
consent to my nomination as a candidate for the presidential election and my name and address for serving papers are—

name in full (Block Capitals)

Address

Signature

* Attach list of names of ONE HUNDRED supporters from each of at least two thirds of all the districts in Uganda in the attached form

Sections 4 (2) (b), 4 (4)
NOMINATION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

We the undersigned support the candidature of
for election to the office of the President.

NAME OF DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of Supporter (Surname & other names)	Signature	Vote Number	Age	Sex	Constituency	Parish	Village
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 4.

DECLARATION OF A PERSON SEEKING TO BE
NOMINATED AS A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION
AS PRESIDENT OF UGANDA.

I do solemnly and
sincerely declare that—

1. I am a citizen of Uganda by birth;

2. I have attained the age of thirty five years and I do not exceed
seventy five years of age.

3. I am registered as a voter in the con-
stituency with voter's registration number

4. I have the following educational qualification for standing for
election

5. I do not owe allegiance to any country other than Uganda.

6. (i) I have paid all the taxes due from me; or

(ii) I have made arrangements satisfactory to the appropriate
authority for the payment of my taxes.
(delete where inapplicable)

7. I have not been adjudged or otherwise declared—

(i) bankrupt under any law in force in Uganda from
which I have not been discharged; nor

(ii) to be of unsound mind under any law in force in
Uganda.

8. I am not under sentence of death or other sentence of imprison-
ment exceeding nine months without the option of a fine, imposed on
me by any competent court.

9. I am not disqualified by reason of my holding or acting in any
office the functions of which involve a responsibility for or in connec-
tion with the conduct of an election.

I make this solemn declaration knowing and believing it to be true.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by me

on this day of 19

.....
Candidate

Before me

A Commissioner for Oaths/Magistrate, Registrar of High Court (including deputy and district registrar) or other person authorised by law to administer oaths.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 4.

DECLARATION OF INCOME, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

1. Full Names
(Surname) (First Name) (Other Names)

2. Date of birth sex

3. Place of birth (Village, Parish, Sub-County, County and District)

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Present address (physical and postal).....

.....

.....

5. Present profession/present occupation

.....

6. (a) Name of employer

(b) Date of employment

(c) Salary (U) Shs.

(d) Subsidy

(e) Other emoluments

(f) Rewards for personal services for consultancy, lecturing, research.....

(g) Details of employment (Permanent, Contract, Temporary, etc.)

(h) Others

7. If self employed, income per annum

8. Present assets, business interests and contracts.

Statement of Assets held by person or his or her nominee	Location	Approx. Value (Shs.)
(i) Land		
(ii) Building		
(iii) Farms		
(iv) Ranches		
(v) Vehicles types and make		
(vi) Boat/ship/aircraft.....		
(vii) Shares		
Bank deposit/investment incomes and incomes incidental to these		
(viii) Any other additional information, if any.....		

9. Present indebtedness (or liabilities) if any

Statement of indebtedness of person or his or her nominee	Location	Total (Shs.)
<p>Details of liabilities— Overdrafts, loans and securities in respect of—</p> <p>(i) Land</p> <p>(ii) Building</p> <p>(iii) Farms</p> <p>(iv) Ranches</p> <p>(v) Vehicles types and make</p> <p>(vi) Boat/ship/aircraft</p> <p>(vii) Shares</p> <p>Bank deposit/investment incomes and incomes incidental to these</p> <p>(viii) Any other additional information, if any</p>		

10. Do you have any interests which are likely to conflict with your duties and responsibilities?
if so, state interests—

I solemnly declare that the information I have given above is truthful, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and I declare that I have no objection to this declaration being made public.

Date Signature

Signature of witness

Full name of witness

Address of witness

N.B.—If you find this form not adequate for your purposes, please state the rest of your information on sheets of paper and attach them to the form.

(k) to pay such allowances, as the Minister responsible for finance may approve, to election officers, and other persons assisting the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Statute;

(l) subject to paragraph (m), and in consultation with the Minister, to engage on such terms as the Commission may determine, the services of any person whose special expertise may be required for the proper discharge of the functions of the Commission;

(m) to pay to any person engaged under paragraph (l) remuneration at such rates as may be determined by the Commission in consultation with the Minister responsible for finance; and

(n) to discharge such other functions as are conferred upon the Commission by this Statute or any other law made under this Statute or as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the purposes of this Statute.

(3) In the discharge of its functions under this section, the Commission shall ensure that polling day for the election of the President precedes that of the Parliamentary elections.

13. (1) Subject to article 263 and 264 of the Constitution, for the purposes of article 63 of the Constitution, Uganda shall be divided into two hundred and fourteen constituencies for the election of members of Parliament as specified in the First Schedule to this Statute; and each constituency shall be represented by one member of Parliament.

(2) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Commission and with the approval of the Legislature, by statutory instrument, amend the First Schedule to this Statute.

STATUTES SUPPLEMENT

to the Uganda Gazette No. 13 Volume LXXXIX dated 11th March, 1996.

Printed by UPP, Entebbe, by Order of the Government

Parliamentary Elections
Statute No. 4 (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
(INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996.

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3. Interpretation.

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15. Power of Commission to resolve complaints.

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22. Assistant registrars and update officers.
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34. Appointment of presiding officers.
35. Information to be given to returning officers.
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38. Qualifications and disqualifications of members of Parliament.

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41. Factors which do not invalidate nomination paper.
42. Factors which may invalidate a nomination.
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55. Authority to print ballot papers.
56. Distribution of election materials.
57. Publication of list of polling stations and candidates.
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59. Polling and polling procedure.
60. No person to vote more than once.

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64. Where a voter spoils ballot paper.
65. Where two voters appear under same name.
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FIRST SCHEDULE

Constituencies.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Oath of election officer.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Rules for election of district women representatives.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Standard of Education equivalent to "A" level standard.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
(INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996.

A Statute to provide in accordance with article 264 of the Constitution, for the establishment of an Interim Electoral Commission, to provide for its composition, appointment and functions; to make interim provision for Parliamentary elections; to make other provision for giving full effect to article 264 of the Constitution and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.

DATE OF ASSENT: 7th March, 1996.

Date of Commencement: 26th February, 1996.

BE IT ENACTED by the President and the National Resistance Council as follows:

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Statute may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996. Short title.

2. This Statute shall be deemed to have come into force at the same time as the Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996.

Commence-
ment.
Statute
No. 3
of 1996.

Interpre-
tation

3. (1) In this Statute, unless the context otherwise requires—

"agent" by reference to a candidate, includes a representative and polling agent of a candidate;

"authorised mark of choice" means the voter's mark of choice authorised under paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 59 of this Statute;

"campaign period" means the period determined by the Commission under section 48 as the period during which campaigning may take place;

"candidate" means a person nominated as a candidate for election as an elected member of Parliament;

"Commission" means the Interim Electoral Commission established by section 4;

"constituency" means one of the constituencies into which Uganda is divided for the purpose of elections;

"district" means an electoral district;

"election" means the election of a member of Parliament;

"election officer" includes registration officers, returning officers, assistant registration officers, assistant returning officers, presiding officers, polling assistants and counting officers;

"election petition" means a petition filed in accordance with section 90;

"illegal practice" means an act declared to be an illegal practice under this Statute;

"Legislature" means the body empowered to make laws for the whole of Uganda;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Presidential and Parliamentary elections and referenda;

"money" includes any pecuniary reward;

"nomination day" means any day fixed to be nomination day;

"office hours" means the hours on a week-day during which the relevant office is open to members of the public;

"parish" includes a yard;

"Parliament" means the Parliament of Uganda under the Constitution;

"payment" includes any pecuniary or other reward;

"pecuniary reward" includes any office, place of employment, and valuable security or other equivalent for money and any valuable consideration;

"polling agent" means a person appointed by a candidate as a polling agent;

"polling day" means any day appointed to be polling day under this Statute;

"polling division" means one of the polling divisions into which a constituency is divided;

"presiding officer" means any person appointed under section 34 to be a presiding officer for a polling station;

"registered", in relation to a voter, means registered for the purpose of voting at an election;

"registered voter" means a person whose name is entered on the voters register;

"Speaker" means the Speaker of Parliament;

"voter" means a person qualified to be registered as a voter at an election who is so registered and at the time of an election is not disqualified from voting;

"voters' card" means a voter's card issued under section 26 to a voter whose name appears in the voters' register;

"voters' register" means the National Voters Register compiled under section 18 of this Statute;

"voters' roll" means the voters roll for any constituency or polling division prepared and maintained under this Statute.

PART II—INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

4. (1) The Interim Electoral Commission in existence immediately before the commencement of this Statute under the Interim Electoral Commission Statute, 1995 shall continue in existence subject to the provisions of this Statute and shall be deemed to be duly established for the purposes of article 264 of the Constitution.

(2) The Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson and not exceeding five other members appointed by the President with the approval of the Legislature.

(3) Members of the Commission shall be persons of high moral character and proven integrity and who possess considerable experience and demonstrated competence in the conduct of public affairs.

(4) Every member of the Commission shall, before assuming his or her duties as Commissioner, take and subscribe the prescribed oath.

(5) A person holding any of the following offices shall relinquish that office on appointment as a member of the Commission—

(a) a member of the Legislature; or

(b) a member of a local government council; or

(c) a member of the executive of a political party or political organisation; or

(d) a public officer.

(6) The members of the Interim Electoral Commission existing immediately before the commencement of this Statute shall continue in office in the corresponding offices on the Commission until the first permanent Electoral Commission is appointed under article 272 of the Constitution, and shall be deemed to have taken and subscribed any oath prescribed in respect of their office.

(7) If a member of the Commission is absent, resigns, dies or is removed from office under subsection (8), the President shall, subject to article 272 of the Constitution, with the approval of the Legislature, appoint a person qualified in terms of this section to act in his or her place until that person is able again to resume his or her duties or, as the case may be, until a new person is appointed to fill the vacancy.

(8) A member of the Commission may be removed from office by the President only for—

(a) inability to perform the functions of his or her office arising out of physical or mental incapacity;

(b) misbehaviour or misconduct; or

(c) incompetence.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and this Statute, the Commission shall be independent and shall, in the performance of its functions, not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

Indepe-
ndence of
the Commi-
ssion.

Parliamentary Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute 1996
Statute No. 4

Secretary
and other
staff of
Commission.

6. (1) The Commission shall have a Secretary who shall be a public officer appointed by the Commission on the advice of the Public Service Commission upon such conditions as may be specified in the instrument of appointment.

(2) The Secretary shall be a person of high moral character and proven integrity, possessing the relevant qualifications and proven ability in the field of public administration and qualified to be appointed to the office of Permanent Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of section 9 of this Statute, perform such functions as may be assigned to him or her by the Commission.

(4) The Secretary may be removed by the Commission only for—

- (a) inability to perform the functions of his or her office arising out of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (b) misbehaviour or misconduct; or
- (c) incompetence.

(5) The Commission shall also have such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions.

(6) The officers and employees referred to in subsection (5) shall be appointed by the Commission acting in consultation with the Public Service Commission, and shall hold office upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Commission in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

(7) Public Officers may be seconded to the service of the Commission.

(8) The person who was Secretary of the Commission immediately before the commencement of this Statute shall be deemed to have been duly appointed for the purposes of this Statute.

Parliamentary Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute 1996
Statute No. 4

7. (1) Every decision of the Commission shall, as far as possible be by consensus.

Decisions
of the
Commission.

(2) Where on any matter consensus cannot be obtained, the matter shall be decided by voting and the matter shall be taken to have been decided if supported by the votes of a majority of members of the Commission present and voting.

(3) In any vote under subsection (2), each member of the Commission shall have one vote and none shall have a casting vote.

(4) The quorum of the Commission at any meeting shall be five.

(5) The Secretary shall cause to be recorded minutes of all proceedings of the Commission.

(6) The Secretary shall have custody of the minutes of the Commission.

8. Members of the Commission and the Secretary shall be paid such emoluments as the Legislature may determine.

Remuneration of
members
of Commission.

9. (1) The Legislature shall ensure that reasonably adequate resources and facilities are provided to the Commission to enable it to perform its functions effectively.

Expenses
of Commission.

(2) The Commission shall be a self-accounting institution and shall deal directly with the Ministry responsible for finance on matters relating to its finances.

(3) The salaries, allowances and other benefits payable to or in respect of members of the Commission and the Secretary shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(4) All funds provided for under this Statute shall be administered and controlled by the Secretary who shall be the accounting officer in accordance with the Public Finance Act.

Cap. 149.

unity of
members
staff of
union.

10. A member of the Commission or any other person performing any function of the Commission under the direction of the Commission shall not be personally liable to any civil proceedings for any act done in good faith in the performance of those functions.

of
union.

11. The Commission shall have a seal which shall be in such form as the Commission may determine and shall, subject to the provisions of any law, be applied in such circumstances as the Commission may determine.

PART III—GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

functions
Commission.

12. (1) The Commission shall, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and this Statute have the following functions—

- (a) to ensure that free and fair elections are held;
- (b) to organise, conduct and supervise elections and referenda in accordance with the Constitution, this Statute and any other enactment;
- (c) demarcate constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and this Statute;
- (d) to ascertain, publish and declare in writing under its seal the results of the elections and referenda;
- (e) to compile, maintain, revise and update the voters' register;
- (f) to hear and determine election complaints arising before and during polling;
- (g) to formulate and implement civic educational programmes relating to elections; and
- (h) to perform such other functions as are prescribed by this Statute or any other law.

(2) The Commission shall, without prejudice to subsection (1) of this section, have the following powers—

- (a) to appoint a polling day for any election subject to any law;
- (b) to design, print, distribute and control the use of ballot papers;
- (c) to provide and distribute ballot boxes;
- (d) to create polling divisions and establish and operate polling stations;
- (e) to take measures for ensuring that the entire electoral process is conducted under conditions of freedom and fairness;
- (f) to establish secure conditions necessary for the conduct of any election in accordance with this Statute;
- (g) to promote, through appropriate means, civic education of the citizens of Uganda on the purpose, and voting procedures, of any election, including where practicable, the use of sign language;
- (h) to ensure that the candidates campaign in an orderly and organised manner;
- (i) to accredit any non-partisan individual, group of individuals or an institution or association, to carry out voter education subject to guidelines determined by the Commission and published in the *Gazette*;
- (j) to ensure compliance by all election officers and candidates with the provisions of this Statute;

(k) to pay such allowances, as the Minister responsible for finance may approve, to election officers, and other persons assisting the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Statute;

(l) subject to paragraph (m), and in consultation with the Minister, to engage on such terms as the Commission may determine, the services of any person whose special expertise may be required for the proper discharge of the functions of the Commission;

(m) to pay to any person engaged under paragraph (l) remuneration at such rates as may be determined by the Commission in consultation with the Minister responsible for finance; and

(n) to discharge such other functions as are conferred upon the Commission by this Statute or any other law made under this Statute or as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the purposes of this Statute.

(3) In the discharge of its functions under this section, the Commission shall ensure that polling day for the election of the President precedes that of the Parliamentary elections.

13. (1) Subject to article 263 and 264 of the Constitution, for the purposes of article 63 of the Constitution, Uganda shall be divided into two hundred and fourteen constituencies for the election of members of Parliament as specified in the First Schedule to this Statute; and each constituency shall be represented by one member of Parliament.

(2) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Commission and with the approval of the Legislature, by statutory instrument, amend the First Schedule to this Statute.

14. (1) The Commission may assign to any election officer, public officer, member of staff of the Commission or any organisation or institution or group, such duties for promoting the discharge of the functions of the Commission as the Commission may think fit and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Commission may direct.

(2) The Commission may revoke or transfer to any person, organisation, institution or group or assume the performance of any duties assigned by it under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The Commission may also where necessary assume the performance of any function of an election officer under this Statute.

15. (1) Any complaint submitted in writing alleging any irregularity with any aspect of the electoral process at any stage, if not satisfactorily resolved at a lower level of authority, shall be examined and decided by the Commission and where the irregularity is confirmed, the Commission shall take necessary action to correct the irregularity and any effects it may have caused.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the High Court against a decision of the Commission confirming or rejecting the existence of an irregularity and the appeal shall be made by way of a petition, supported by affidavits of evidence, which shall clearly specify the declaration the High Court is being requested to make.

(3) On hearing a petition under subsection (2), the High Court may make such order as it thinks fit and its decision shall be final.

(4) The High Court shall proceed to hear and determine an appeal under this section as expeditiously as possible and may, for that purpose suspend any other matter pending before it.

16. (1) The Commission may, at any election, accredit any individual, group or institution to act as election observers or monitors.

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Power of
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to resolve
complaints

Power to
accredit
observers
and
monitors.

(2) The Commission may issue guidelines to observers and monitors or other persons, groups or institutions involved in the electoral process.

(3) No person, group or institution shall observe or monitor any election unless the person, group or institution, has obtained prior accreditation from the Commission.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence.

17. (1) Where, during the course of an election, it appears to the Commission that, by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of this Statute do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Commission may by particular or general instructions, extend the time for doing any act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of this Statute as may be required to achieve the purposes of this Statute to such extent as the Commission considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation.

(2) The Commission shall not exercise its discretion under subsection (1) in such a manner as to permit a nomination paper to be received by a returning officer after four o'clock in the afternoon on nomination days or subject to subsection (4) of section 58 of this Statute, to permit a vote to be cast before or after the hours fixed in this Statute for the opening and closing of the poll.

PART IV—NATIONAL REGISTER OF VOTERS AND VOTERS' ROLLS.

18. (1) The Commission shall compile, maintain and update, on a continuing basis, a national voters' register in this Statute referred to as the voters' register which shall include the names of all persons entitled to vote in any national or local government election or referendum.

(2) The Commission shall maintain as part of the voters register a voters' roll for each constituency under this Statute.

(3) The Commission shall also maintain as part of the voters roll for each constituency, a voters roll for each polling division within the constituency as established under section 33 of this Statute.

19. (1) Any person who—

(a) is a citizen of Uganda; and

(b) is eighteen years of age or above—

shall apply to be registered as a voter in a polling division where the person—

(i) originates from; or

(ii) resides; or

(iii) works in gainful employment.

(2) Subject to this Statute, a voter has a right to vote in the polling division where he or she is registered.

(3) Subject to subsection (1), if a registered voter wishes to vote in a polling division other than the one in which he or she is registered, the voter shall apply to transfer his or her registration to the polling division where the voter wishes to vote; except that a transfer may only be effected under this subsection during any period when the voters' register is being revised or updated.

(4) When updating the voters' register, the Commission shall update it to such date as the Minister may, by statutory instrument appoint.

20. (1) For the purposes of this Statute, there shall be as many electoral districts as there are administrative districts.

(2) Where a district is established after proceedings for an election in the area of the district have commenced, the new district shall only become an electoral district for subsequent elections.

21. (1) For the purpose of maintaining and updating the voters register on a continuing basis for each district, each returning officer shall designate a district registrar who shall be a public officer.

(2) The registrar shall exercise such functions as may be specified by the Commission or the returning officer in relation to the registration of voters, and in the exercise of his or her functions, the registrar shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority other than the returning officer and the Commission.

22. (1) For each constituency there shall be---

(a) an assistant registrar; and

(b) an appropriate number of register update officers,

who may be appointed by the returning officer whenever a general update of the voters register is about to take place and only for such period and on such terms as the Commission may determine.

(2) An assistant registrar shall exercise such functions as are specified by the returning officer of the district in which the constituency for which he or she has been appointed assistant registrar falls or as may be delegated to him or her from time to time by the district registrar.

23. (1) Each district registrar shall have charge and custody of the voters register for his or her district under the general supervision of the returning officer and the Commission.

(2) The voters' register shall be kept in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission by statutory instrument.

(3) For the purpose of updating the voters register, a district registrar shall use application forms provided by the Commission.

(4) In the performance of his or her duties under this Statute, a district registrar and an update officer may—

(a) demand from any applicant any information necessary to enable him or her to ascertain whether the applicant is qualified to be registered as a voter;

(b) require any voter or applicant to complete an application within a period specified by him or her.

24. (1) The voters' roll for every constituency shall be open to inspection by the public, free of charge, at the office of the returning officer during office hours.

(2) A person inspecting the voters roll for a constituency may, without payment of any inspection fee, make copies of the roll or make extracts from it in each case at his or her expense during office hours but without removing the roll from the office of the returning officer.

(3) The Commission shall cause the voters roll for each constituency to be printed, and any person may obtain from the Commission, on payment of such charges and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, copies of any voters roll for the constituency or for a polling division within it so printed.

(4) Where the voters' roll for any constituency has been printed under subsection (3) immediately before a general election or a by-election or election to the office of the President, and it contains the names of the voters who will be entitled to vote at that election, the Commission shall publish a notice in the *Gazette* declaring that the printed voters' roll shall be used for the purpose of the identification of voters at that election.

25. (1) Before any election is held, the Commission shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint a period, of not less than fourteen days, during which a copy of the voters roll for each polling division shall be displayed for public scrutiny and during which any objections or complaints in relation to the names included in the voters roll or in respect of any omissions from the voters roll or in relation to any necessary corrections, shall be raised or filed.

(2) The display of a copy of the voters roll referred to in subsection (1) shall be carried out in a public place within each polling division.

(3) During the period of the display of the voters roll under this section, any person may raise an objection against the inclusion in the voters roll of any name of a person on grounds that the person is not qualified to vote or to be registered as a voter, in the constituency or polling division or that the name of a person qualified to vote or to be registered has been omitted.

(4) An objection under subsection (3) shall be addressed to the returning officer through the RC II Chairman of the parish of the person raising the objection.

(5) The returning officer shall appoint a tribunal comprising five members to determine objections received by him or her under subsection (4).

(6) The tribunal shall comprise—

(a) at least three members of the RC Executive Committee at least one of whom shall be a woman; and

(b) at least one each of the following—

(i) elders;

(ii) chiefs.

(7) The following shall apply to decisions of a tribunal appointed under this section—

(a) all decisions shall as far as possible be by consensus;

(b) in the absence of a consensus on any matter, decision on it shall be taken by vote, each member having one vote and none having a casting vote;

(c) in case of voting, any matter shall be taken to have been decided if supported by the votes of a majority of members of the tribunal present and voting

(8) Any decision of a tribunal appointed under subsection (5), shall be subject to review by the Commission.

(9) No person is entitled to make an objection under this section if he or she failed to apply to be registered when the register was last open for registration or updating.

26. (1) The Commission may design, print and issue voters' cards to voters whose names appear in the voters register.

(2) No voter shall hold more than one valid voter's card.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

(4) The Commission may, whenever it considers it necessary, recall all or any voters' cards for the time being held by voters and, in exchange, issue new voters' cards.

27. (1) Whenever a voter's card is lost, destroyed, defaced, torn or otherwise damaged, the voter shall, at least seven days before polling day, notify in writing the returning officer or any other officer duly authorised for that purpose by the returning officer, stating the circumstances of that loss, destruction, defacement or damage.

(2) If the returning officer or that other officer is satisfied as to the circumstances of the loss, destruction, defacement or damage of the voter's card, he or she shall issue to the voter a duplicate copy of the voter's original voter's card with the word "DUPLICATE" clearly marked or printed on it.

(3) No duplicate voter's card shall be issued to any voter on polling day or within three days before polling day.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence.

Offence of
buying or
selling
voters'
cards.

28. (1) The property in any voter's card issued to any voter shall vest in the Commission.

(2) The Commission may withdraw a voters' card from any person who ceases to be a voter.

(3) Any person who—

(a) is unlawfully in possession of any voter's card whether issued in the name of any voter or not; or

(b) sells or attempts to sell or offers to sell, any voter's card whether issued to any voter or not; or

(c) buys or offers to buy any voters' card whether on his or her own behalf or on behalf of any other person,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

fences
relating to
registration
voters.

29. (1) Any person who—

(a) makes a false statement of fact in any application for registration as a voter knowing it to be false; or

(b) after demand made of him or her under paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (4) of section 23 without just cause, fails to give any such information as he or she possesses or unreasonably delays in giving the information; or

(c) fails to comply with any requirement made under section 23; or

(d) in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, signs an application form for registration as a voter to have that other person registered as a voter; or

(e) transmits or is concerned in transmitting to any person as genuine a declaration relating to registration which is false in any material particular, knowing it to be false; or

(f) by himself or herself or any other person procures the registration of himself or herself or any other person on a voters roll for a constituency, knowing that he or she or that other person is not entitled to be registered on that voters roll or is already registered on it or on another voters roll; or

(g) by himself or herself or any other person procures the registration of a fictitious person,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

(2) Any person who—

(a) by duress, including threats to invoke any supernatural means whatsoever or reference to such supernatural means; or

(b) by any fraudulent device or contrivance,

causes or induces any person or attempts to cause or induce any person or persons generally to refrain from registering as a voter or voters, as the case may be, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

PART V—RETURNING OFFICERS AND OTHER
ELECTION OFFICERS.

Appoint-
ment of
returning
officers,
etc.

30. (1) The Commission shall by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint a returning officer for each electoral district; and the person appointed shall be a person of high moral character and proven integrity.

(2) The office of a returning officer shall not become vacant unless the holder dies or, with the prior permission of the Commission, he or she resigns, or unless he or she is removed from office under subsection (3).

(3) The Commission may, by notice in the *Gazette*, remove from office any returning officer where the returning officer—

(a) is appointed by virtue of a public office, and the person appointed returning officer ceases to hold that public office;

(b) ceases to be ordinarily resident in the district for which he or she is appointed returning officer;

(c) is incapable, by reason of illness, or physical or mental infirmity of satisfactorily performing his or her duties under this Statute;

(d) is incompetent;

(e) has been proved to be partial in the performance of his or her duties under this Statute;

(f) has since his or her appointment, behaved in a corrupt manner in relation to his or her duties as returning officer.

(4) Where the office of returning officer becomes vacant, the appointment of a returning officer for that electoral district under subsection (1), shall be made within fourteen days from the date on which the Commission is informed of the vacancy.

31. (1) Every returning officer shall, upon his or her appointment, appoint in writing with the approval of the Commission, an assistant returning officer, who shall be a competent person who is qualified as a voter, and resident in the electoral district, and notice of the appointment shall be published in the *Gazette*.

(2) A returning officer may in writing, delegate any of his or her duties to the assistant returning officer.

32. (1) An assistant returning officer may be removed from office by the returning officer by whom he or she is appointed with the approval of the Commission.

(2) Where the returning officer dies or his or her term of office expires, the assistant returning officer shall continue in office until the successor of the returning officer has appointed a new assistant returning officer.

(3) Where an assistant returning officer dies, becomes disqualified or incapable of acting or refuses to act, or is removed from office for any other reason, the returning officer for his or her electoral district shall, immediately, appoint a substitute, under section 31.

33. (1) Each returning officer shall, with the approval of the Commission, create in each constituency within his or her electoral district, as many polling divisions as are convenient for the casting of votes by voters taking into account the distances to be travelled by voters to polling stations, the number of registered voters in the constituency and the geographical features of the constituency.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), each polling division shall have one polling station and where it is not possible to have a separate polling station for each polling division, a polling centre serving more than one polling division may be created at a single location, so that voters from one polling division vote at a distinct polling station within the polling centre.

(3) Where there is more than one polling station at a polling centre, the returning officer shall ensure that steps are taken to inform voters as early as possible of the particular polling station at which they are required to vote, that the polling stations are separated by a sufficient distance and that the circumstances of voting are such as to guarantee orderly voting without confusion.

Appoint-
ment of
presiding
officers.

34. (1) Each returning officer—

- (a) shall appoint one presiding officer and not more than three polling assistants for each polling station;
- (b) may for good cause, at any time, before polling day, replace any presiding officer or polling assistant; and
- (c) may, for each constituency, appoint not more than four counting officers to assist him or her in tallying the votes cast by voters on polling day.

(2) Where a presiding officer dies after his or her appointment or is unable to act as presiding officer on polling day, the returning officer may appoint another person in his or her place as presiding officer; and if no such appointment is made, one of the polling assistants, who is oldest in age, shall act as presiding officer.

Information
to be given
to returning
officers.

35. (1) Whenever it is considered necessary and, at the latest, immediately after the date of an election is appointed, the Commission shall transmit to every returning officer—

- (a) sufficient copies of this Statute, and such instructions prepared by the Commission, as are required for the proper conduct of an election by the returning officer and to enable the returning officer to supply to each election officer a copy of those instructions as each election officer may need;

- (b) copies of the voters' roll for each polling station within the electoral district;
- (c) sufficient blank report books and other election materials; and
- (d) sufficient funds to cover all the expenses to be incurred by the returning officer in carrying out the electoral process.

(2) The Commission shall also transmit to each returning officer as soon as practicable after nomination days, a sufficient number of ballot papers for each constituency within the electoral district of the returning officer.

36. (1) Every candidate, election officer, candidate's agent or other person in attendance at a polling station during the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and no candidate, officer, clerk, candidate's agent or other person shall—

Secrecy
required of
election
officers
and others

- (a) at the polling station, interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, a voter when marking the ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information with respect to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted;
- (b) at the counting of the votes, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper;
- (c) at any time, communicate any information with respect to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station;
- (d) at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any voter to show his or her ballot paper after he or she has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom the voter has cast his or her vote;

(e) at a polling station, induce or endeavour to induce any voter to vote for a person other than the person of his or her choice;

(f) at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station with respect to the candidate for whom any voter at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or

(g) at the counting of the votes, attempt to obtain any information or communicate any information obtained at the counting with respect to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper.

(2) A person shall before assuming the duties of election officer take and subscribe the oath specified in the Second Schedule to this Statute.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

PART VI—DISTRICT WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS, AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

37. (1) As required by paragraph (b) of clause (1) of article 78 of the Constitution, there shall be one woman representative in Parliament for every district.

(2) There shall be the following representatives of special groups in Parliament for the purposes of paragraph (c) of clause (1) of article 78 of the Constitution—

(a) for the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces there shall be ten representatives;

(b) for workers there shall be three representatives;

(c) for the youth there shall be five representatives; and

(d) for persons with disabilities, there shall be five representatives at least one of whom shall be a woman.

(3) The following provisions shall apply to district women representatives and special interest groups referred to in subsection (2)—

(a) the Third Schedule to this Statute shall apply to the elections of the district women representatives;

(b) the representatives of the Uganda People's Defence Forces shall be elected in a manner prescribed by regulations made by the Minister under section 123 of this Statute;

(c) the representatives of the youth shall be elected by a National Youth Conference in accordance with regulations made under section 123 of this Statute;

(d) the representatives of workers shall be elected by the National Organisation of Trade Unions in accordance with the constitution of that Organisation and with regulations made under section 123 of this Statute;

(e) the representatives of persons with disabilities shall be elected by an electoral college of representatives of such persons from each district in a manner prescribed by regulations made by the Minister under section 123.

(4) The Minister may by statutory order made with the approval of the Legislature, amend the Third Schedule.

District women representatives and special interest groups.

Qualifications and disqualifications of members of Parliament.

38. (1) A person is qualified to be a member of Parliament if that person—

- (a) is a citizen of Uganda;
- (b) is a registered voter; and
- (c) has completed a minimum formal education of Advanced Level standard or its equivalent.

(2) A person is not qualified for election as a member of Parliament if that person—

- (a) is of unsound mind;
- (b) is holding or acting in an office the functions of which involve a responsibility for or in connection with the conduct of an election;
- (c) is a traditional or cultural leader as defined in clause (6) of article 246 of the Constitution;
- (d) has been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Uganda and has not been discharged; or
- (e) is under a sentence of death or a sentence of imprisonment exceeding nine months imposed by any competent court without the option of a fine.

(3) A person elected to Parliament when he or she is a member of a local government council or holds a public office shall resign the office before assuming the office of member of Parliament.

(4) For the purposes of this section the Fourth Schedule to this Statute shall have effect for determining the minimum formal education taken to be equivalent to Advanced Level standard

(5) The Minister may, by statutory order made with the approval of the Legislature, amend the Fourth Schedule.

(6) A person holding a public office who wishes to be a candidate shall apply for leave of absence at least fourteen days before the commencement of the nomination day or days.

(7) Where any person intends to stand for election he or she shall not accept office as an election officer.

(8) Where a person holding a public office is a candidate he or she shall, before proceeding on leave, relinquish any vehicle or office equipment in his or her custody belonging to his or her employer.

(9) Every employer to whom subsection (6) relates shall, upon receiving an application by an employee, grant to the employee leave of absence with pay, or where the employee has no earned leave, without pay, to seek nomination as a candidate and to be a candidate for election, and for such period as may be requested by the employee.

(10) In this section, "public service" and "public officer" have the meanings assigned to them by article 257 of the Constitution; except that "public officer" shall include an employee of a statutory corporation or of a company in which the Government owns a controlling interest.

39. (1) The Commission shall issue a notice in the *Gazette* appointing two days during which the nomination of candidates are to take place indicating—

(a) the places and times fixed for the nomination of candidates; and

(b) the hours on each nomination day, during which nominations are to take place.

(2) Every place fixed under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) for the nomination of candidates shall be a public place such as a court house, city or town hall, community centre or other public or private building in a central place in the electoral district or the place that is most convenient for the majority of voters in the electoral district.

(3) The hours to be indicated in accordance with paragraph (b) of subsection (1) shall be from ten o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon on each nomination day.

40. (1) Nomination of a candidate shall be made on nomination day, by any two registered voters tendering to the returning officer the following:—

(a) a nomination paper in duplicate in the prescribed form containing a statement under oath by the person seeking nomination specifying—

(i) the name, age, address and occupation of the person seeking nomination;

(ii) the address designated by the person seeking nomination for service of process and papers under this Statute;

(iii) the name and address of a person appointed official agent by the person seeking nomination;

(b) a statement signed by the person named under subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) of this subsection stating that he or she has accepted the appointment as agent for the candidate;

(c) the names and signatures of a minimum of ten persons who are registered voters in the constituency where the person seeks nomination as a candidate supporting the nomination and each of the persons so signing shall state in the nomination paper his or her village, occupation and personal voter registration number; and

(d) a statement under oath stating:—

(i) that the person seeking nomination is a citizen of Uganda;

(ii) that that person is eighteen years of age or above; and

(iii) that the person named in the nomination paper as seeking nomination consents to the nomination and is not disqualified to stand as a candidate by this Statute or any other law in force in Uganda.

(2) The nomination paper shall be accompanied by a nomination fee of two hundred thousand shillings in legal tender or a bank draft for that amount made payable to Uganda Administration.

(3) The nomination paper of every candidate shall be accompanied by two postcard size copies of the candidate's own recent straight face, colour photograph.

(4) For the purpose of subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1)—

(a) the name of the candidate shall be recorded in the nomination paper with the surname first and shall not include any title, degree or other prefix or suffix; and

(b) the occupation of the candidate shall be stated briefly.

(5) A duplicate copy of the nomination paper certified by the returning officer shall be given to the candidate.

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41. (1) Where a nomination paper is signed by more than ten persons, the nomination paper is not invalid by reason only that some of the persons signing the nomination paper are not qualified voters in the constituency, if at least ten of the persons who so signed are qualified voters.

(2) A returning officer shall not refuse to accept any nomination paper—

(a) by reason of an alleged ineligibility of the candidate sought to be nominated, unless the ground for the alleged ineligibility appears on the nomination paper; or

(b) solely on account of any minor variation between the name of any person as it appears on the nomination paper and as it appears on the voters roll, if the returning officer is reasonably satisfied that the variation is due to an error; or

(c) on account of any other imperfection in the nomination paper if the returning officer is satisfied that there has been substantial compliance with this Statute.

(3) A nomination paper which a returning officer has refused to accept for filing may be replaced by another nomination paper or may be corrected; except that a new or corrected

nomination paper shall be filed with the returning officer not later than the time for the closure of nominations specified in section 39 of this Statute.

(4) The returning officer shall, immediately after the expiry of the nomination time, announce the name of every candidate who has been duly nominated.

42. A person shall not be regarded as duly nominated for a constituency and the nomination paper of any person shall be regarded as void if—

(a) the person's nomination paper was not signed and countersigned in accordance with subsection (1) of section 40; or

(b) the nomination fee referred to in subsection (2) of section 40 was not lodged with his or her nomination paper; or

(c) the person seeking nomination was not qualified for election under section 38 of this Statute;

(d) the person seeking nomination has been duly nominated for election for another constituency for which the poll has not taken place.

43. (1) Where, at the close of the nomination days—

(a) no person has been duly nominated for election for a constituency, the returning officer shall report the fact to the Commission and the Commission shall fix a new polling day under section 46 of this Statute and the Chairperson of the Commission shall appoint fresh nomination days in respect of the constituency in question;

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute* 1996

(b) only one person has been duly nominated for election for a constituency, the returning officer shall forthwith declare that person duly elected as a member of Parliament with effect from the polling day fixed in accordance with this Statute.

(2) Where a returning officer makes a declaration under paragraph (b) of subsection (1), the returning officer shall notify the Commission which shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* a notice of the name of the candidate declared so elected and the day with effect from which he or she was declared elected.

(3) If, by virtue of an appeal under section 45 of this Statute or as otherwise permitted under this Statute, an additional candidate is later duly nominated, the Commission shall revoke the *Gazette* notice and the returning officer shall revoke his or her declaration.

44. Any voter registered on the voters roll of a constituency may

(a) during office hours on the nomination days at the office of the returning officer, inspect any nomination paper filed with the returning officer in respect of the constituency;

(b) after the closure of the nomination time and during such period as may be prescribed, inspect any nomination paper in respect of the constituency at such time and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed; and

may lodge any complaint with the returning officer or the Commission in relation to any nomination in respect of the constituency challenging the qualifications of any person nominated.

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45. (1) Where a nomination paper of a person has been rejected or has been regarded as void by virtue of section 42—

(a) the returning officer shall forthwith notify the person or the agent of the person of the decision giving reasons for the decision; and

(b) the person shall have the right to complain against the decision to the Commission which may confirm or reverse the decision of the returning officer.

46. (1) The Commission shall, as soon as practicable after nomination days, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint—

(a) a day to be known as polling day;

(b) the time and the place where each returning officer will tally the number of votes given to each candidate at each polling station.

(2) Polling day appointed under subsection (1) shall be not later than forty five days after nomination days; except that where nomination days have been appointed before the date on which a repeat presidential election is required to be held under the Constitution and the Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996, the Commission shall, whether or not a polling day has been appointed under this section, postpone the parliamentary election and appoint a new polling day for the purpose so that all steps shall be taken for completing the presidential election before the date of the parliamentary election.

(3) At least seven days before polling day, each returning officer shall—

(a) fix at his or her office within the district and in each constituency a list of the names of all the presiding officers and polling assistants appointed under

Right of
voter to
inspect
nomination
papers and
to lodge
complaints.

section 34 for each polling station in the electoral district, with the names and numbers of their respective polling stations; and

(b) permit free access to and afford full opportunity for the inspection of the list by the candidates and any other interested persons during normal working hours.

(4) The time to be indicated under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) as the time when the returning officer will tally the votes given to the several candidates shall, at a general election, be not later than forty eight hours immediately following polling day.

Invalid
only

47. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a duly nominated candidate for election for a constituency may withdraw his or her nomination at any time before polling day or the first polling day, as the case may be, in the election for which the person is standing as a candidate.

(2) A withdrawal of a candidate under subsection (1) shall be effected by means of a written notification to the returning officer and shall be signed by the candidate personally and the candidate's signature shall be witnessed by the signatures of two registered voters of the constituency concerned.

(3) Any vote cast on polling day for a candidate who has withdrawn his or her nomination shall be invalid.

(4) Where a candidate withdraws after nomination day and after the ballots are printed, the returning officer shall—

(a) in writing, inform every presiding officer in the constituency where the candidate has withdrawn, of the fact of the withdrawal; and

(b) if the time permits, print a notice of the withdrawal and distribute it to each presiding officer.

(5) Where a candidate withdraws under this section, the presiding officer shall, on polling day—

(a) post a notice of the withdrawal in a conspicuous place in the polling station; and

(b) when delivering a ballot paper to each voter, verbally inform the voter of the withdrawal.

PART VII—CAMPAIGNING.

48. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and this Statute, the Commission may determine the manner and the period during which campaigns shall take place and shall publish that information in the *Gazette* and forward a copy to each returning officer.

Candidate
meeting
program

(2) For each constituency within the electoral district, the returning officer shall after consultation with the candidates, prepare and conduct a programme to be known as a candidates' meetings programme so that at least one candidates' meeting is held within each parish in a constituency.

(3) Where it appears in the opinion of the returning officer to be convenient to do so, one joint candidates' meeting may be held for two or more parishes and more than one such meeting may be held within one parish.

(4) The object of the candidates' meetings programme shall be to enable all candidates within the constituency to collectively meet, address and answer questions of voters in each parish within the constituency.

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(5) Every returning officer shall give to the Commission a copy of each candidates' meetings programme, prepared by the returning officer under subsection (2), before the commencement of the programme.

(6) The returning officer shall make available to every candidate a copy of the candidates' meetings programme for his or her constituency before the commencement of the programme and the returning officer shall allow all candidates reasonable time to arrange their attendance at the candidates' meetings scheduled in the candidates' meetings programme.

(7) In each parish, the candidate's meeting shall be chaired by an election officer or other person appointed by the returning officer.

(8) At every candidates' meeting, the chairperson shall introduce the candidates one by one and allow each candidate reasonable time, but in any case not less than twenty minutes, to address the meeting on matters relating to the election.

(9) After all candidates have addressed the meeting, the chairperson shall invite questions from the voters and give the candidates reasonable time to answer them.

(10) At a candidates' meeting, the chairperson and the candidates may use the local language of the area.

(11) The costs to be incurred by each candidate for the purposes of attending any candidates' meetings shall be borne by the candidate.

(12) Rallies and any form of public demonstration in support of, or against, any candidate shall not be permitted at any candidates' meeting and any person who organises or participates in any such rally or demonstration commits an offence.

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(13) The operation of the candidates' meetings programme shall not commence until the expiry of nomination days.

(14) No candidate shall hold any rally intended to solicit votes other than at a candidates' meeting.

(15) Nothing in subsection (14) prohibits a candidate or a candidate's agent from holding a consultative meeting with the candidate's campaign agents in a place other than a public place for the purposes of planning and organising the candidates' election campaign.

(16) No candidates' meeting shall be held within twenty-four hours before polling day.

(17) The Commission shall ensure that adequate security is provided for candidates at candidates' meetings.

(18) Any person who contravenes subsection (14) of this section commits an offence.

(19) In this section "rally" means a meeting of more than ten persons in a public place for the purpose of soliciting votes.

49. (1) During the campaign period every public officer and public authority and institution shall as far as possible give equal treatment to all candidates.

(2) Subject to the Constitution and any other law, every candidate shall enjoy complete and unhindered freedom of expression and access to information in the exercise of the right to campaign under this Statute.

*Parliamentary Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute* 1996

(3) No person shall, while campaigning use any language which is defamatory or insulting or which constitutes incitement to public disorder, insurrection, hatred, violence or which threatens war.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence.

(5) The Commission may issue guidelines to be complied with by every candidate while conducting his or her campaign for the election under this Statute.

*Rights of
Candidates.*

50. (1) No candidate in an election shall be denied reasonable access to and use of, State-owned communication media.

(2) Subject to any other law, during the campaign period any candidate, may, either alone or in common with others, publish campaign materials in the form of books, booklets, pamphlets, leaflets, magazines, newspapers or posters intended to solicit votes from voters but shall, in any such publication, specify particulars to identify the candidate or candidates concerned.

(3) No person shall, during the campaign period print, publish or distribute, a newspaper, circular or pamphlet containing an article, report, letter or other matter commenting on any issue relating to the election unless the author's name and address, or the authors' names and addresses, as the case may be, are set out at the end of the article, report, letter or other matter or, where part only of the article, report, letter or matter appears in any issue of a newspaper, circular, pamphlet or letter, at the end of that part.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence.

*Parliamentary Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute*

1996

Statute No. 4

51. (1) No person shall use or attempt to use any political party colour or symbol, or political party, tribal, or religious affiliations or any other sectarian ground as a basis for his or her candidature for election or in support of his or her campaign.

*Non-partisan
or non-sectarian
campaign*

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

52. (1) Except as authorised under this Statute no candidate shall use Government resources for purpose of campaigning for election.

*Use of
Government
resources*

(2) Where a candidate is a Minister or holds any other political office, he or she shall, during the campaign period, restrict the use of the official facilities ordinarily attached to his or her office to the execution of his or her official duties.

53. (1) In a constituency where only two candidates stand validly nominated after the close of nominations, and before the closing of the polls one of them dies or ceases to be a candidate by reason of his or her ceasing to be qualified for election, the Commission shall postpone the polling in the constituency and fix fresh nomination days for the nomination of candidates.

*Where one
of only two
candidate
dies*

(2) Where fresh nomination days are fixed under subsection (1), any candidate previously validly nominated shall not be required to be re-nominated and only candidates who did not go through the nomination process during the first nomination days shall tender their nomination papers to the returning officer.

(3) An election arising out of a postponement effected under subsection (1) shall, as far as possible be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Statute.

PART VIII—VOTING AND VOTING PROCEDURE.

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54. (1) The following persons may be registered as voters and their names may remain in the voters register and voters roll in their respective polling divisions, but shall not be qualified to and shall not vote at an election—

(a) every person undergoing punishment as an inmate in any penal institution or whose movement is restricted by order of any court of law as part of a lawful punishment, for the commission of any offence; and

(b) every person whose liberty of movement is lawfully restrained or who is lawfully deprived of management of his or her property by reason of being of unsound mind.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), no person may hinder any person from registering as a voter or from voting.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence.

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55. (1) The Commission shall, in designing and printing ballot papers ensure that they are convenient and easily understandable by the voters in exercising their choice of the candidates standing for election.

(2) Every ballot paper shall be authenticated by a watermark to be determined by the Commission.

(3) The ballot papers shall be bound or stitched in books containing such number of ballot papers as may be suitable for supplying the polling stations taking account of the number of voters registered for the polling divisions served by the polling stations.

Distribution
of election
materials

56. Within forty-eight hours before polling day, every returning officer shall furnish each presiding officer in the district with—

(a) a sufficient number of ballot papers to cover the number of voters likely to vote at the polling station for which the presiding officer is responsible;

(b) a statement showing the number of ballot papers so supplied with the serial numbers indicated in the statement; and

(c) the other necessary materials for the voters to mark the ballot papers and complete the voting process.

57. (1) The Commission shall, by notice in the *Gazette* publish—

Publication
of list of
polling
stations and
candidates

(a) a list of the polling stations in each constituency; and

(b) a list of the names of the candidates nominated for each constituency in alphabetical order with surnames first.

(2) The Commission shall also forward each list referred to in subsection (1) to all returning officers; and the returning officers shall ensure that the lists relevant to each constituency are published widely in the constituency.

58. (1) Every polling station shall, as far as possible, be located in an open ground, or where there is no open ground, in large premises of convenient access, having an outside door for the admittance of voters, and, if possible, another door through which voters may leave after voting and the polling station shall, as far as possible be such as to facilitate access by persons with disabilities and the aged.

Polling
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(2) At every polling station, polling time shall commence at seven o'clock in the morning and close at five o'clock in the afternoon.

(3) Any person registered as a voter and whose name appears in the voters' roll of a polling division and who holds a valid voters' card shall be entitled to vote at the polling station established for that polling division.

(4) If at the official hour of closing the poll in subsection (2) there are any voters in the polling station, or in the line of voters under subsection (3) of section 59 who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so, the polling station shall be kept open to enable them to vote; but no person who is not actually present at the polling station or in the line of voters at the official hour of closing shall be allowed to vote, even if the polling station is still open when he or she arrives.

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59. (1) Voting at every election shall be by secret ballot using one ballot box at each polling station for all candidates in accordance with this Statute.

(2) No presiding officer shall inquire about or attempt to see, for whom a voter intends to vote.

(3) On polling day, all voters intending to vote shall form one line commencing backward from a point at least twenty metres away from the table at which each voter is to place the authorised mark of choice on the ballot paper.

(4) Voters who have cast their votes and all other persons in the vicinity of the polling station other than election officers, candidates, candidates' agents, observers and monitors shall stand or sit at least twenty metres away from the table mentioned in subsection (3).

(5) Subject to subsection (7), at every polling station there shall be positioned—

(a) a table where every voter shall report for identification in the voters' roll and collection of a ballot paper;

b) a second table positioned at least fifteen metres from the first with two pens, each pen being attached to the table with a string measuring about one metre in length, where every voter shall proceed and vote for a candidate of the voter's choice by means of fixing the authorised mark of choice, namely, a tick or a thumb print, in the space provided in the box against the picture of the candidate on the ballot paper and, after voting, fold the ballot paper so as to enable it to be deposited in the slot of the ballot box;

(c) a third table located at least ten metres away from the second and on top of which shall rest a ballot box into which every voter shall deposit the folded ballot paper in the full view of all present; and

(d) a fourth table located at least ten metres from the ballot box where every voter, after depositing the ballot paper into the ballot box, shall proceed and have the thumb on the voters' right hand, dipped into indelible ink to indicate that the voter has cast the ballot.

(6) Where for the purposes of paragraph (d) of subsection (5)—

(a) the voter has no thumb on the right hand, the process specified in that paragraph shall be applied to the finger nearest to the position of the thumb on the voters' right hand; or

(b) the voter has no right hand the process shall be applied to the left hand; or

(c) a voter has no fingers on the left or right hand, the voter may dip the tip of any hand into indelible ink; or

(d) the voter has no hands, the process shall be applied to any other conspicuous part of the voter's body as a polling assistant may determine.

(7) The presiding officer at each polling station shall, at the commencement of the poll and in the full view of all present, open the first ballot box, turn it upside down with the open top facing down to ensure to the satisfaction of everyone present, that the ballot box is devoid of any contents and thereafter place the ballot box on the table under paragraph (c) of subsection (5) and where more than one ballot box is used after the first is filled, the same procedure shall be followed prior to the placing on the table, of any additional ballot box.

(8) Where another election has to be held within three months after an election in which a voter has voted and the hand of the voter has been marked in accordance with this section, the corresponding part of the hand other than the one marked in first election shall be marked in the subsequent election; and where this is not possible such part of the body of the voter shall be marked as the polling assistant shall, having regard to the provisions of subsections (5) and (6) of this section, determine.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (5), "table" includes a desk, a box, a chair, a stool and any other object with a hard and smooth surface that can be used as a table.

60. (1) Except when required under section 37 of this Statute, no person shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at any election.

(2) For the purpose of ensuring that no voter casts a vote more than once, a presiding officer or a polling assistant may, before issuing a ballot paper, inspect the fingers of any voter in order to ascertain whether or not the voter has been marked with indelible ink in accordance with section 59; and the presiding officer or a polling assistant, as the case may be, shall refuse to issue a ballot paper to that voter if the presiding officer or polling assistant has reasonable grounds to believe that the voter has already voted or if the voter refuses to be inspected under this subsection.

No person
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(3) Any person who refuses to be inspected under subsection (2) commits an offence.

61. (1) A candidate may be present in person or through his or her representatives or polling agents at each polling station for the purposes of safeguarding the interests of the candidate with regard to the polling process.

(2) Not more than two representatives or polling agents shall be appointed by a candidate under subsection (1) and the appointments shall be in writing addressed to the presiding officer of the polling station.

(3) Representatives or polling agents appointed under subsection (2) shall report to the presiding officer of the polling station on polling day.

62. (1) Every voter shall vote in accordance with section 59 of this Statute without undue delay and may leave the polling station as soon as his or her ballot paper has been put into the ballot box under section 59.

(2) The presiding officer may allow expectant mothers, old or sickly voters or voters with disabilities and persons required for essential duties to vote without waiting in the line of voters.

63. (1) A voter wishing to obtain a ballot paper, for the purpose of voting, shall produce his or her voters' card to the presiding officer or polling assistant at the table under paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 59.

(2) If the presiding officer or polling assistant is satisfied that the voter's name and number indicated in the voter's card correspond to the voter's name and number in the voters register for the polling division, he or she shall stamp with an official stamp provided by the Commission the voter's card in the space provided in the card for stamping to indicate that the voter has voted.

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(3) The presiding officer or polling assistant shall place a tick against the voter's name in the voters roll for the polling division.

(4) The presiding officer or polling assistant shall write the name of the polling station in the space provided on top of the ballot paper before handing the ballot paper to the person claiming to vote.

(5) Subject to section 68 of this Statute, no person shall be permitted to vote at a polling station unless the person's name appears in the voters' roll for the polling division served by that polling station.

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (5) commits an offence.

64. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with the ballot paper delivered to him or her under paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 59 in such a manner that it has become impracticable to use it, shall return it to the presiding officer who shall—

(a) deface it by making two diagonal lines across it and writing the word "spoilt" on it; and

(b) deliver another ballot paper to the voter.

65. (1) Where a person represents himself or herself to be a particular voter and applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted in the name or number of that person the second person shall only be entitled to receive a ballot paper and to vote after taking the oath of identity, in the prescribed form and otherwise establishing his or her identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer.

(2) In any case referred to in subsection (1), the presiding officer shall enter in the copy of the voters' register or the voters roll, opposite the name of the voter—

(a) a note of the voter having voted on a second ballot paper issued under the same name;

(b) the fact of the oath of identity having been taken; and

(c) any objections made on behalf of any of the candidates.

66. (1) Where a voter is by reason of blindness, illiteracy, old age or any other disability unable to fix the authorised mark of choice on the ballot paper, that voter may report at the polling station accompanied by a person of his or her choice to assist the voter to fix the authorised mark of choice on the ballot paper if necessary, on the voter's behalf or the voter may subject to subsection (3) of this section, request another person present at the polling station to assist such voter in that behalf.

(2) It shall be lawful for any member of a voter's family to assist a voter under subsection (1) notwithstanding the fact that the former is below the age of eighteen years.

(3) An election officer, a candidate's agent, an observer or monitor, at any polling station, is not permitted to assist any voter with a disability under subsection (1).

(4) No person is authorised to assist any voter to mark the ballot paper under subsection (1) unless the voter has voluntarily requested such assistance.

(5) A person commits an offence who—

(a) pretends to have a disability for the purposes of subsection (1) when he or she does not;

(b) contravenes subsection (4) of this section.

67. (1) The Commission may make special provision for the taking of the votes of patients in hospitals, or persons admitted in sanatoria, or homes for the aged and similar institutions and also for persons in restricted areas such as soldiers and other security personnel, but the Commission shall publish in the *Gazette* a list of the restricted areas under this section.

(2) The Commission may take such steps as may be required to enable soldiers, police officers and prisons officers to vote, if necessary by proxy.

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68. (1) The claim of a person to vote at any election shall not be rejected by reason only—

(a) that one of the person's names has been omitted from the voters' register or from the voters roll; or

(b) of the entry in the voters' register or in the voters roll of a wrong village or of a wrongly spelt name,

if, in the opinion of the presiding officer, the person is sufficiently identified.

(2) The claim of a female voter to vote at any polling station shall not be rejected by reason only that she has changed her surname by reason of marriage and that the change has not been reflected in the voters register or the voters roll for the polling division.

employers
grant
mandatory
leave of
absence to
employees.

69. (1) If an employee who is a registered voter notifies the employer before polling day that the employee requires leave of absence to vote at the election, the employer shall, if the absence desired is necessary to enable the employee to vote at the election, grant the employee permission to take leave of absence without any penalty or disproportionate deduction of pay for such reasonable period, not exceeding two days, as is necessary to enable the employee to travel and vote at the election.

(2) No employee shall obtain permission to take leave of absence under subsection (1) unless that employee intends to use the leave of absence to vote at the election.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an employee whose services are essential for the preservation of human life or whose services are necessary for national security.

(4) An employer who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine—

(a) if the offender is a natural person, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand shillings; or

(b) if the offender is a body corporate, not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings.

in respect of each voter to whom leave of absence is denied.

70. During an election and while the polls are open, every returning officer and presiding officer is a keeper of the peace and has all the powers of a justice of the peace, and he or she may—

(a) require the assistance of a member of the Uganda Police Force or other persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the polling station; or

(b) warn or arrest or cause, by verbal order, to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of any police officer or other person authorised by law, any person disturbing the peace and good order at the polling station; or

(c) cause any arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him or her until not later than an hour after the closure of the poll.

71. (1) Any presiding officer, except a presiding officer for a polling station located in an urban area, may in the absence of a police officer appoint another person present as an election constable to maintain order in the polling station throughout polling day where the presiding officer deems the services of an election constable to be absolutely necessary.

(2) A presiding officer may only appoint a person other than a police officer to be an election constable under subsection (1) when there is actual or threatened disorder or, when it is likely that a large number of voters will seek to vote at the same time.

(3) There shall be appointed at every polling centre established under subsection (2) of section 33 one person in order to ensure the orderly and prompt entrance of the voters into their proper polling station within the centre.

Returning
officers to
have power
of justices
of the peace.

Presiding
officer
appoint
election
constable.

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son
voting.

68. (1) The claim of a person to vote at any election shall not be rejected by reason only—

(a) that one of the person's names has been omitted from the voters' register or from the voters roll; or

(b) of the entry in the voters' register or in the voters roll of a wrong village or of a wrongly spelt name,

if, in the opinion of the presiding officer, the person is sufficiently identified.

(2) The claim of a female voter to vote at any polling station shall not be rejected by reason only that she has changed her surname by reason of marriage and that the change has not been reflected in the voters register or the voters roll for the polling division.

69. (1) If an employee who is a registered voter notifies the employer before polling day that the employee requires leave of absence to vote at the election, the employer shall, if the absence desired is necessary to enable the employee to vote at the election, grant the employee permission to take leave of absence without any penalty or disproportionate deduction of pay for such reasonable period, not exceeding two days, as is necessary to enable the employee to travel and vote at the election.

(2) No employee shall obtain permission to take leave of absence under subsection (1) unless that employee intends to use the leave of absence to vote at the election.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an employee whose services are essential for the preservation of human life or whose services are necessary for national security.

(4) An employer who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine—

(a) if the offender is a natural person, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand shillings; or

(b) if the offender is a body corporate, not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings,

in respect of each voter to whom leave of absence is denied.

70. During an election and while the polls are open, every returning officer and presiding officer is a keeper of the peace and has all the powers of a justice of the peace, and he or she may—

Returning officers to have powers of justices of the peace.

(a) require the assistance of a member of the Uganda Police Force or other persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the polling station; or

(b) warn or arrest or cause, by verbal order, to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of any police officer or other person authorised by law, any person disturbing the peace and good order at the polling station; or

(c) cause any arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him or her until not later than an hour after the closure of the poll.

71. (1) Any presiding officer, except a presiding officer for a polling station located in an urban area, may in the absence of a police officer appoint another person present as an election constable to maintain order in the polling station throughout polling day where the presiding officer deems the services of an election constable to be absolutely necessary.

Presiding officer to appoint election constable.

(2) A presiding officer may only appoint a person other than a police officer to be an election constable under subsection (1) when there is actual or threatened disorder or, when it is likely that a large number of voters will seek to vote at the same time.

(3) There shall be appointed at every polling centre established under subsection (2) of section 33 one person in order to ensure the orderly and prompt entrance of the voters into their proper polling station within the centre.

(4) When an election constable has been appointed by a presiding officer, the constable shall take an oath in the prescribed form before commencing to discharge his or her responsibilities as election constable.

(5) Every presiding officer who has appointed an election constable at a polling station shall state publicly his or her reasons for making the appointment in the space provided for that purpose in the polling report book.

(6) A presiding officer of a polling station located in an urban area may, where required for the purposes of subsection (2), appoint a police officer to maintain order in the polling station.

(7) In this section "urban area" means a town, municipality or the City of Kampala.

Arms and
ammunition
prohibited.

72. (1) No person shall arm himself or herself, during any part of polling day, with any arms or ammunition or approach within one kilometre of a polling station, with arms and ammunition unless called upon to do so by lawful authority or where he or she is ordinarily entitled by virtue of his or her office to carry arms.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Loud
speakers
prohibited
at polling
stations.

73. (1) No person shall, on any polling day, for the purpose of promoting or opposing any candidate use any loudspeaker or similar communication device within hearing distance of any polling station.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Campaigns
to stop on
eve of
polling day

74. (1) The campaign period prescribed by the Commission under subsection (1) of section 48 shall not extend beyond midnight of the day before polling day.

(2) No person shall—

(a) post or display on or in a polling station or in a hall, window or door of a building used as a polling station, any campaign literature, emblem, ensign, badge, label, ribbon, flag, banner, card, bill, poster or device, that could be taken as an indication of support for or opposition, to a candidate; or

(b) while in a polling station, display on his or her person any emblem, ensign, badge, label, ribbon, flag, banner, card or device as a badge intended or likely to be taken as intended to distinguish the wearer as a supporter of any candidate.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) shall prohibit a meeting of a candidate with his or her agents and facilitators for the election.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2) an agent of a candidate, may in a polling station display on his or her person, in such form as the Commission may authorise, a label identifying his or her function and the name of the candidate he or she represents.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence.

75. (1) Where polling at a polling station is interrupted by a riot or violence or any other event while there remains, in the voters register, voters who have not completed the polling process, the presiding officer shall adjourn the polling to the next day or to any other time of the same day and shall immediately inform the returning officer of that fact.

Inter
and
pone
pollin

(2) Where the polling is adjourned to the following day under subsection (1), the time, procedure and manner of the subsequent polling shall be as on the original polling day.

76. (1) The candidates' agents and any voter present at a polling station may raise and present in writing complaints relating to the voting at the polling station and shall have the right to obtain information from the presiding officer concerning the counting process.

Comm
at pol

(2) No presiding officer shall refuse to receive a complaint presented to him or her under subsection (1) and shall initial every such presentation and annex it as part of the official record of the polling station.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) any presentation received by the presiding officer under this section shall be deliberated upon and resolved by the presiding officer and the polling assistants.

(4) Where necessary in the opinion of the presiding officer to enable the voting process to proceed, the deliberation or resolution of a presentation under subsection (3) may be postponed until the completion of the voting process.

PART IX—COUNTING OF VOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS.

77. (1) Votes cast at every polling station shall be counted at that polling station immediately after the presiding officer declares the polling closed and the votes cast in favour of each candidate shall be recorded separately in accordance with this part of this Statute.

(2) Subject to section 87 of this Statute, no votes shall stay uncounted overnight and, where required, the presiding officer shall provide lanterns for the purposes of counting votes.

(3) A candidate may be present in person or through his or her representatives or polling agents at each polling station, and at the place where the returning officer tallies the number of votes for each candidate or conducts a recount under section 84 of this Statute for the purposes of safeguarding the interests of the candidate with regard to all stages of the counting, tallying or recounting processes.

(4) At the commencement of the counting, the presiding officer shall, in the presence and full view of all present, open the ballot box and empty its contents onto the polling table, and with the assistance of polling assistants proceed to count the votes separating the votes polled by each candidate.

78. (1) A candidate or a candidate's agent or any voter present may raise any objection during the counting of the votes and each presiding officer shall—

Complain-
during the
counting of
votes.

(a) keep a record, in the report book, of every objection made by any candidate or a candidate's agent or any voter present, to any ballot paper found in the ballot box; and

(b) decide every question arising out of the objection.

(2) Every objection recorded under subsection (1) shall be numbered and a corresponding number placed on the back of the ballot paper to which it relates and the ballot paper shall be initialled by the presiding officer and it shall be witnessed by the polling assistants.

(3) The decision of a presiding officer in respect of an objection raised under subsection (1) is final, subject to reversal only on recount or on petition questioning the election return.

79. (1) A vote cast is invalid if—

Votes to be
treated as
invalid.

(a) the ballot paper is torn into two or more parts; or

(b) where the voting is by placing a mark of choice on the ballot paper;

(i) the voter marks the ballot with a mark other than the authorised mark of choice; or

(ii) places the authorised mark of choice on the ballot paper in such a way that the choice of the voter cannot be reasonably ascertained.

(2) No ballot paper shall be taken as invalid under this section irrespective of where the authorised mark of choice is placed, so long as the voter's choice can be reasonably ascertained.

(3) A vote which is invalid shall not be counted in determining the results of the election.

Declaration
of results
forms.

80. (1) Each presiding officer shall fill the necessary number of copies of a prescribed form for the declaration of results as follows —

- (a) one copy of the completed form shall remain attached to the report book referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 35;
- (b) one copy shall be retained by the presiding officer for display at the polling station;
- (c) one copy shall be enclosed in an envelope supplied by the Commission for the purpose, sealed by the presiding officer and delivered to the nearest result collection centre prescribed by the returning officer, together with the report book, for transmission to the returning officer;
- (d) one copy shall be delivered to each of the candidates' agents or, in the absence of those agents, to any voters present claiming to represent the candidates; and
- (e) one copy shall be deposited and sealed in the ballot box.

(2) The presiding officer shall, in the presence of the candidates and the candidates' agents as may wish to be present, seal the ballot box with a seal provided for the purpose by the Commission.

(3) The sealed ballot box referred to in subsection (2) shall contain the following items—

- (a) one duly signed declaration of results form;
- (b) the ballot papers received by each candidate, tied in separate bundles;
- (c) the invalid ballot papers, tied in one bundle;
- (d) the spoilt ballot papers, tied in one bundle;

- (e) the unused ballot papers; and
- (f) the voters roll used at the polling station.

(4) The declaration of results form referred to in subsection (1) shall be signed by the presiding officer and the candidates or their agents as are present and wish to do so, and the presiding officer shall there and then, announce the results of the voting at that polling station before communicating them to the returning officer.

81. (1) A returning officer may appoint one or more persons for the purpose of collecting the results of the poll from a given number of results collecting centres prescribed by him or her and each person shall, on delivering the results to the returning officer, sign the prescribed declaration of delivery of results form.

Collection
of results

(2) Each presiding officer shall, without any delay after closing the poll, transmit or deliver to the returning officer or to the nearest results collecting centre—

- (a) the sealed ballot box;
- (b) the duly filled and signed declaration of results form;
- (c) the report book filled in and signed by the presiding officer and the polling assistants.

82. (1) The returning officer shall be responsible for the safe custody of all the election documents used in the district in connection with an election until the documents are destroyed in accordance with the directions of the Commission.

Safe
keeping of
election
materials
and records

(2) A returning officer shall, on the receipt of each ballot box—

- (a) take every precaution for its safe custody;

(b) examine the seal affixed to the ballot box, with a view to ensuring that the box is properly sealed; and

(c) if the box is not in good order, record his or her observations and affix a different seal supplied by the Commission.

Tallying of the results by the returning officer.

83. (1) After all the envelopes containing the declaration of results forms have been received, the returning officer shall in the presence of the candidates or their agents or such of them as wish to be present, open the envelopes and add up the number of votes cast for each candidate as recorded on each form.

(2) The returning officer may open the envelopes and add up the number of votes cast even though some of the envelopes have not been received, if the candidates or the candidates' agents and a police officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police are present.

(3) Where any envelope under subsection (1) does not contain the results of the poll, the returning officer may, for the purpose of finalising a statement of the poll, use the declaration of results form in the presiding officer's report book and if the report book does not contain the declaration of results form duly filled by the presiding officer, the returning officer may, in the presence of a police officer, not below the rank of Inspector of Police and any of the candidates or candidates' agents who wish to be present, open the ballot box in order to obtain the declaration of results form for the purpose of adding up the results of the poll.

(4) Where the returning officer opens the ballot box under subsection (2) he or she shall reseal the ballot box immediately after ascertaining the results with the declaration of results forms resealed in the envelopes in the ballot box.

84. (1) Where, after the official addition of the votes—

Cases of mandatory recount.

(a) there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates obtaining the highest number of votes; or

(b) the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is less than twenty,

the returning officer shall if requested in writing by a candidate, a candidates' agent or a voter registered to vote in the constituency, in the presence of a senior police officer recount the votes after giving a written notice of the intention to recount to all interested parties.

(2) Where a recount under this section results in an equality of votes, among two or more candidates obtaining the highest number of votes, a run off election shall be held involving only the candidates with equal votes; and the election shall take place not later than thirty days from the date of the recount.

85. (1) Within seven days after the date on which a returning officer has in accordance with section 88, declared as elected the candidate who has obtained the highest number of votes, any candidate may apply to the Chief Magistrate for a recount.

(2) The Chief Magistrate shall appoint the time to recount the votes, which time shall be within four days after receipt of the application under subsection (1) and the recount shall be conducted in accordance with the directions of the Chief Magistrate.

86. (1) Where a recount under section 85 does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the declaration by the returning officer under section 88, the court may order the costs of the candidate declared elected to be paid by the person who applied for the recount.

(2) The monies deposited as security for costs shall, so far as necessary, be paid out to the candidate in whose favour costs are awarded and, if the deposit is insufficient to cover the costs, the court shall order the liable party to pay the balance.

(a) the respondent was duly elected, the election shall be and remain as valid as if no petition, had been presented against the respondent's election;

(b) the respondent was not duly elected but that some other person was or is entitled to be declared duly elected—

(i) the respondent shall be ordered to vacate his or her seat; and

(ii) the court shall certify its determination to the Commission and the Speaker, and the Commission shall thereupon, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare that other person duly elected with effect from the day of the determination by the court;

(c) the respondent was not duly elected and that no other person was or is entitled to be declared duly elected—

(i) the seat of the respondent shall be declared vacant; and

(ii) the court shall forthwith, certify its determination to the Speaker and the Commission, and the Speaker shall notify the Minister that a vacancy has occurred in the constituency in question and the cause of the vacancy.

94. (1) At the trial of an election petition—

(a) any witness shall be summoned and sworn in the same manner as a witness may be summoned and sworn in civil proceedings;

(b) the court may summon and examine any person who, in the opinion of the court is likely to assist the court to arrive at an appropriate decision;

Witnesses
in election
petitions.

(c) any person summoned by the court under paragraph (b) may be cross examined by the parties to the petition if they so wish.

(2) A witness who, in the course of the trial of an election petition, wilfully makes a statement of fact material to the proceedings which he or she knows to be false or does not know to believe to be true, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

95. (1) An election petition shall not be withdrawn without the leave of the court and after such notice has been given as the court may direct.

(2) On the hearing of the application for withdrawal any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition refers may apply to the court to be substituted as a petitioner for the petitioner who desires to withdraw.

(3) The court may substitute as a petitioner any applicant under subsection (2) and may further, if the proposed withdrawal has been, in the opinion of the court, induced by any corrupt bargain or consideration, by order, direct that the security given or behalf of the original petitioner shall remain as security for any costs that may become payable by the substituted petitioner and that the original petitioner shall be liable to pay the costs.

(4) If a petition is withdrawn the petitioner shall be liable to pay the costs of the respondent.

96. (1) A person aggrieved by the determination of the High Court on hearing an election petition may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) The Court of Appeal shall proceed to hear and determine an appeal under this section expeditiously and may, for that purpose, suspend any other matter pending before it.

(3) The decision of the Court of Appeal in an appeal under this section is final.

Petition to
abate on
death of
petitioner.

97. An election petition shall abate at the death of the sole petitioner or of all the petitioners.

PART XI—ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Bribery.

98. (1) Any person who, either before or during an election with intent, either directly or indirectly to influence another person to vote or to refrain from voting for any candidate, gives or provides or causes to be given or provided any money, gift or other consideration to that other person, commits the offence of bribery and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

(2) Any person receiving any money, gift or consideration under subsection (1) also commits the offence under that subsection.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of the provision of refreshments or food—

(a) offered by a candidate or a candidate's agent who provides refreshments or food as an election expense at a candidates' campaign planning and organisation meeting under subsection (15) of section 48;

(b) offered by any person other than a candidate or a candidate's agent who, at his or her own expense provides the refreshments or food at a candidates' campaign planning and organisation meeting under subsection (15) of section 48.

(4) Every candidate or candidate's agent who, by himself or herself or any other person, directly or indirectly, before the close of polls on polling day offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide alcoholic beverages to any person commits an illegal practice.

(5) An offence under subsection (1) shall be an illegal practice.

99. Any person who votes or induces or procures any person to vote at an election, knowing that he or she or that person is prohibited by law from voting at that election, commits an illegal practice.

100. Any person who, before or during an election, publishes a false statement of the illness, death or withdrawal of a candidate at that election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, knowing that statement to be false or not knowing or believing it on reasonable grounds to be true, commits an illegal practice.

101. Any person who, at an election, or on nomination days, wilfully obstructs a voter, or an aspiring candidate either at the polling station or nomination centre or on his or her way to or from, the polling station, or nomination centre, commits an illegal practice.

102. Any person who commits an illegal practice under this Statute commits an offence and where no penalty is expressly provided for it that person is liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

PART XII—OTHER ELECTION OFFENCES.

103. (1) Any person who, at any candidates' meeting relating to an election, acts in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the meeting is held commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

(2) The chairperson of a meeting to which this section applies may direct any person who, in the opinion of the chairperson, is preventing the transaction of the business for which

the meeting is being held, to leave the place and if the person fails or refuses to leave, the chairperson may cause that person to be removed from that place using such force as may be reasonably necessary.

(3) A person who has in accordance with subsection (2), left or who has been removed from a place in which a meeting to which this section applies is taking place, shall not, without the permission of the chairperson of the meeting, return to that place while the meeting is still in progress and any person who contravenes this subsection commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

104. Any presiding officer who fails to furnish the returns of the election to the returning officer within the time in which that person is required to furnish those returns commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

105. Any person who—

(a) forges or fraudulently defaces or destroys any document relating to the holding of an election, or alters any such document or delivers to the returning officer any document, knowing it to be forged;

(b) forges, counterfeits or destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(c) without authority supplies any ballot paper to any person;

(d) without authority sells or offers to sell any document relating to the holding of an election to any person or purchases or offers to purchase any such document from any person;

(e) not being a person entitled under the provisions of this Statute to be in possession of any document relating to the holding of an election, has any such document in his or her possession;

(f) knowingly and intentionally puts into a ballot box anything other than the ballot paper;

(g) without authority, takes out of a polling station any ballot paper or other official document relating to an election or is found in possession of any ballot paper or such document outside a polling station;

(h) without due authority, destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with a ballot box, ballot documents or other property in use or intended to be used for the purpose of an election;

(i) without due authority, prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; or

(j) not being authorised so to do under the provisions of this Statute makes any mark on a ballot paper issued to a person, other than the person making the mark, with intent that such ballot paper shall be used to record the vote of that other person,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

106. Any person who knowingly—

(a) votes at an election at which that person is not entitled to vote; or

(b) votes more than once at an election, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

Failure by
presiding
officers to
furnish
election
returns.

Offences
relating to
voting.

Unauthorized
voting
or voting
more than once

Making
wrong
returns of
an election.

107. Any election officer, or other person having any duty to perform in relation to an election who—

- (a) makes in any record, return or other document which he or she is required to keep or make under this Statute, any entry which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false; or
 - (b) permits any person whom he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe not to be a person who is subject to a disability under subsection (1) of section 66 to vote in the manner provided for such persons under that subsection; or
 - (c) refuses to permit any person whom he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be a person who is subject to a disability under subsection (1) of section 66 to vote in the manner provided for such a person under that subsection; or
 - (d) wilfully prevents any person from voting at the polling station at which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe such person is entitled to vote; or
 - (e) wilfully rejects or refuses to count any ballot paper which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe is validly cast in favour of a candidate; or
 - (f) wilfully counts any ballot paper as being validly cast in favour of a candidate which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe was not validly cast for that candidate; or
 - (g) without reasonable cause acts or omits to act in breach of his or her official duty,
- commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

108. (1) A person commits the offence of personation if he or she votes as some other person, whether that other person is living or dead or is a fictitious person.

(2) A person who commits an offence of personation is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding five years.

109. A person commits the offence of undue influence—

(a) if that person directly or indirectly in person or through any other person—

(i) makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force or violence;

(ii) inflicts or threatens to inflict in person or through any other person any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person,

in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting; or

(b) if by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or prevails upon a voter either to vote or to refrain from voting.

110. (1) Without derogation from any other provision of this Statute or any other enactment, no person shall, within one hundred metres of any polling station on any polling day—

(a) convoke or take part in any gathering of more than twelve persons;

(b) canvass for votes;

(c) utter slogans;

(d) distribute leaflets or pamphlets for or on behalf of any candidate; or

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- (e) organize or engage in public singing or dancing; or
- (f) use bands or any music instruments.

(2) During the hours when a polling station is open on a polling day no person shall, within two hundred metres of any polling station, seek to influence, in whatever manner, any person to vote for any candidate or to ascertain for which candidate any voter intends to vote or has voted.

(3) During the hours when a polling station is open on a polling day no person shall, within four hundred metres of any polling station, sell any intoxicating liquor.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsections (1), (2) or (3) of this section commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or both.

Defacement
of notices
and posters.

111. (1) Any person who without lawful excuse, destroys, mutilates, defaces or removes any notice which is exhibited under the authority of this Statute or any document which is made available for inspection in pursuance of any provision of this Statute, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

(2) Any person who maliciously defaces or removes or tears, any election poster of any nominated candidate commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

(3) A court convicting a person of an offence under the provisions of subsection (1) shall, within fourteen days of the conviction, report the conviction in writing to the Commission.

112. Any person who wilfully obstructs or interferes with an election officer in the execution of the officer's duty commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Obstruction
of election
officers

113. Where no penalty is expressly provided under this Statute for an offence other than an illegal practice, the offender is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

General
penalty for
offences
other than
illegal
practices

114. (1) A person shall not be prosecuted for an offence under this Statute without the consent in writing of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Prior con-
sent of the
D.P.P. to
prosecute

(2) Subsection (1) shall not prevent a person from being—

- (a) charged with any such offence; or
- (b) arrested with or without warrant in respect of any such offence; or
- (c) remanded on bail or in custody in respect of any such offence;

without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence under this Statute in relation to a ballot box or a ballot paper or any other document, the property in the ballot box, ballot paper or other documents as well as the property in the counterfoil of any ballot papers, shall be stated to be vested in the Commission.

PART XIII—GENERAL.

115. (1) Whenever a member of Parliament—

- (a) dies; or

By-
elections.

(b) where the seat of a member of Parliament becomes vacant under article 83 of the Constitution;

the Clerk to Parliament shall notify the Commission in writing within ten days after the vacancy has occurred; and a by-election shall be held within sixty days after the vacancy has occurred.

(2) A by election shall not be held under this section within six months before the holding of a general election of Parliament.

(3) Whenever a registrar of births and deaths registers the death of a member of Parliament, the registrar shall forthwith, in writing, inform the Speaker of the fact of the death of the member.

Time within which criminal proceedings must be commenced.

116. Proceedings against a person in respect of an illegal practice or any other offence under this Statute shall be commenced within three months after the offence which is alleged to have been committed or within one month after a court, finds, on trial of a petition, that an offence may have been committed.

No person required to divulge how he or she voted.

117. No person who has voted at an election shall in any legal proceedings, whether taken to question the election or return or otherwise, be required to state for whom he or she has voted.

Penalty for interruption.

118. Any person who wilfully interrupts, obstructs or disturbs any proceedings taken under this Statute in connection with an election or disturbs the peace and good order of any such proceedings, commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Service of notices and documents.

119. (1) A public notice required to be given by any person who under this Statute is required to give public notice shall, except where it is expressly directed to be published in the *Gazette* or in any other particular manner, be sufficiently given

if it is published in a newspaper circulating in the constituency or area intended to be affected by the notice or if it is posted outside the principal outer door of every magistrate's court office in that constituency or area or in such other place or places, if any, as the Commission may determine.

(2) Except as otherwise specially provided in this Statute and without derogation from the provisions of the Interpretation Decree, 1976, when any notice or other document is required to be served on any person under this Statute, it may be served—

(a) by delivering it to the person to whom it is addressed or his or her authorised agent; or

(b) by leaving it at his or her last known place of residence or any place of residence stated on a voters roll as his or her place of residence; or

(c) by sending it to any place of residence referred to in paragraph (b) through the post by registered letter marked upon the outside "electoral notice letter" and, unless the contrary is proved, the notice or other document shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which such registered letter would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post.

120. (1) Whenever under this Statute anything is required to be commenced, concluded or done on a particular day, and that day happens to fall upon a Saturday or Sunday or a public holiday, that thing shall be commenced, concluded or done on the day next succeeding the Sunday or public holiday or, if the last mentioned day is also a Saturday or Sunday or a public holiday, then on the day next succeeding the Sunday or public holiday.

(2) The Minister may, by statutory instrument, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply in relation to any thing specified in the instrument.

rules of
court.

121. (1) The Chief Justice, in consultation with the Attorney General, may make rules as to the practice and procedure to be observed in respect of any jurisdiction which under this Statute is exercisable by the High Court and also in respect of any appeals from the exercise of such jurisdiction.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1) any rules made under that subsection may make provision for—

- (a) the practice and procedure to be observed in the hearing of election petitions;
- (b) service of an election petition on the respondent;
- (c) priority to be given to the hearing of election petitions and other matters coming before the courts under this Statute.

publication
media.

122. Whenever any matter is required to be published in the *Gazette*, it shall also as soon as practicable, be published in a newspaper circulating in the relevant area.

regulations.

123. (1) The Minister may with the approval of the Legislature and on the recommendation of the Commission, by statutory instrument make regulations prescribing any matter which by this Statute is required or authorised to be prescribed or which in his or her opinion are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to the provisions of this Statute other than matters to be prescribed by rules of court.

(2) Without prejudice to the general effect of subsection (1), regulations may be made under that subsection for any or all of the following matters—

- (a) the form of any document to be used in the carrying out of the purposes of this Statute;
- (b) the duties of election officers, including the manner of identifying voters for issuing to them of ballot papers and the questions to be put to them;

- (c) the issue of duplicate voters' registration cards;
- (d) such measures to be taken in connection with an election as may be desirable or expedient to ensure that—
 - (i) a person does not cast more than one vote; or
 - (ii) a person who is not eligible to vote does not cast a vote;
- (e) measures to be taken by employers to provide their employees with an opportunity to vote in any election;
- (f) measures to be taken for ensuring that candidates are afforded reasonable access to the use of state-owned communication media, for the purposes of complying with clause (2) of article 67 of the Constitution and subsection (1) of section 50 of this Statute.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide in respect of the contravention of the regulations, penalties not exceeding a fine of five hundred thousand shillings or not exceeding five years imprisonment or both.

124. (1) The following enactments are repealed—

- (a) the National Assembly (Elections) Act; and
- (b) the Interim Electoral Commission Statute, 1995.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Interim Electoral Commission Statute, 1995, anything duly done under that Statute towards the preparation for elections shall remain valid and shall, with the necessary modifications be deemed to have been done under this Statute.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2) of this section the Interim Electoral Commission under this Statute shall succeed to the assets, rights, obligations and liabilities of the Interim Electoral Commission established under the Interim Electoral Commission Statute, 1995.

Repeal and
savings.

Cap 131.

Statute No.
5 of 1995.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 13.

CONSTITUENCIES

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
01.	APAC	01.001	Kole County
		01.002	Kwania County
		01.003	Manizi County
		01.004	Oyam County North
		01.005	Oyam County South
02.	ARUA	02.006	Aringa County
		02.007	Ayivu County
		02.008	Koboko County
		02.009	Madi-Okollo County
		02.010	Maracha County
		02.011	Terego County
		02.012	Vurra County
		02.013	Arua Municipality
03.	BUNDIBUGYO	03.014	Bwamba County
		03.015	Ntoroko County
04.	BUSHENYI	04.016	Buhweju County
		04.017	Bunyaruguru County
		04.018	Igara County East
		04.019	Igara County West
		04.020	Ruhinda County
		04.021	Sheema County North
		04.022	Sheema County South

FIRST SCHEDULE—Continued

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
05.	GULU	05.023	Aswa County
		05.024	Kilak County
		05.025	Nwoya County
		05.026	Omoro County
		05.027	Gulu Municipality
06.	HOIMA	06.028	Bugahya County
		06.029	Buhaguzi County
07.	IGANGA	07.030	Bugweri County
		07.031	Bukooli County Central
		07.032	Bukooli County North
		07.033	Bukooli County South
		07.034	Bunya County East
		07.035	Bunya County South
		07.036	Bunya County West
		07.037	Busiki County
		07.038	Kigulu County North
		07.039	Kigulu County South
08.	JINJA	07.040	Luuka County
		08.041	Butembe County
		08.042	Kagoma County
		08.043	Jinja Municipality East
09.	KABALE	08.044	Jinja Municipality West
		09.045	Ndorwa County East
		09.046	Ndorwa County West
		09.047	Rubanda County East
		09.048	Rubanda County West
		09.049	Rukiga County
		09.050	Kabale Municipality

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute 1996

FIRST SCHEDULE—Continued.

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
10.	KABAROLE	10.051	Bunyangabu County
		10.052	Burahya County
		10.053	Kibale County
		10.054	Kitagwenda County
		10.055	Kyaka County
		10.056	Mwenge County North
		10.057	Mwenge County South
		10.058	Fort-Portal Municipality
11.	KALANGALA	11.059	Bujumba County
		11.060	Kyamuswa County
12.	KAMPALA	12.061	Kampala Central
		12.062	Kawempe Division North
		12.063	Kawempe Division South
		12.064	Makindye Division East
		12.065	Makindye Division West
		12.066	Rubaga Division North
		12.067	Rubaga Division South
		12.068	Nakawa Division
13.	KAMULI	13.069	Budiope County
		13.070	Bugabula County North
		13.071	Bugabula County South
		13.072	Bulamogi County
		13.073	Buzaya County
14.	KAPCHORWA	14.074	Kongasis County
		14.075	Kween County
		14.076	Tingey County

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute 1996

FIRST SCHEDULE—Continued.

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
15.	KASESE	15.077	Bukonzo County East
		15.078	Bukonzo County West
		15.079	Busongora County South
		15.080	Busongora County North
16.	KIBALE	16.081	Bugangaizi County
		16.082	Buyaga County
		16.083	Buyanja County
17.	KIBOGA	17.084	Kiboga County East
		17.085	Kiboga County West
18.	KISORO	18.086	Bufumbira County East
		18.087	Bufumbira County North
		18.088	Bufumbira County South
19.	KITGUM	19.089	Agago County
		19.090	Aruu County
		19.091	Chua County
		19.092	Luwero County
20.	KOTIDO	20.093	Dodola County
		20.094	Jie County
		20.095	Luhwer County
21.	KUMI	21.096	Bukeden County
		21.097	Kumi County
		21.098	Ngora County

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute 1996

FIRST SCHEDULE—Continued.

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
22.	LIRA	22.099	Dokolo County
		22.100	Erute County North
		22.101	Erute County South
		22.102	Kioga County
		22.103	Moroto County
		22.104	Ouke County
		22.105	Lira Municipality
23.	LUWERO	23.106	Nakasongola County
		23.107	Katikamu County North
		23.108	Katikamu County South
		23.109	Nakaseke County
		23.110	Bamunanika County
24.	MASAKA	24.111	Bukomansimbi County
		24.112	Bukoto Mid-West
		24.113	Bukoto County West
		24.114	Bukoto County East
		24.115	Bukoto County South
		24.116	Bukoto County Central
		24.117	Kalungu County East
		24.118	Kalungu County West
		24.119	Lwemiyaga County
		24.120	Mawogola County
		24.121	Masaka Municipality
25.	MASINDI	25.122	Bujenje County
		25.123	Buliisa County
		25.124	Buruli County
		25.125	Kibanda County

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute 1996

FIRST SCHEDULE—Continued.

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
26.	MBALE	26.126	Bubulo County West
		26.127	Bubulo County East
		26.128	Budadiri County East
		26.129	Budadiri County West
		26.130	Bulambuli County
		26.131	Bungokho County North
		26.132	Bungokho County South
27.	MBARARA	26.133	Manjia County
		26.134	Mbale Municipality
		27.135	Bukanga County
		27.136	Ibanda County North
		27.137	Ibanda County South
		27.138	Isingiro County North
		27.139	Isingiro County South
		27.140	Kashari County
		27.141	Kazo County
		27.142	Nyabushozi County
28.	MOROTO	27.143	Rwampara County
		27.144	Mbarara Municipality
		28.145	Bokora County
		28.146	Cwekwii County (Kaduha)
		28.147	Matheniko County
		28.148	Pian County
		28.149	Upe County
29.	MOYO	28.150	Moroto Municipality
		29.151	East Moyo County
		29.152	Obongi County
		29.153	West Moyo County

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute

1996

First Schedule—Continued

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
10.	MPIGI	30.154	Busiro County East
		30.155	Busiro County North
		30.156	Busiro County South
		30.157	Butambala County
		30.158	Gomba County
		30.159	Kyadondo County East
		30.160	Kyadondo County North
		30.161	Kyadondo County South
		30.162	Mawokota County North
		30.163	Mawokota County South
		30.164	Entebbe Municipality
11.	MUBENDE	31.165	Busujju County
		31.166	Buwekula County
		31.167	Kassanda County North
		31.168	Kassanda County South
		31.169	Mityana County North
		31.170	Mityana County South
2.	MUKONO	32.171	Bbale County
		32.172	Buikwe County North
		32.173	Buikwe County West
		32.174	Buikwe County South
		32.175	Buvuma County
		32.176	Mukono County North
		32.177	Mukono County South
		32.178	Nakifuma County
		32.179	Ntenjeru County North
		32.180	Ntenjeru County South
3.	NEBBI	33.181	Jonam County
		33.182	Okoro County
		33.183	Padyere County

Statute No. 4 *Parliamentary Elections*
(Interim Provisions) Statute

1996

First Schedule—Continued

DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY CODE	CONSTITUENCY NAME
34.	NTUNGAMO	34.184	Kajara County
		34.185	Ruhama County
		34.186	Rushenyi County
35.	PALLISA	35.187	Budaka County
		35.188	Butebo County
		35.189	Kibuku County
		35.190	Pallisa County
36.	RAKAI	36.191	Kabula County
		36.192	Kakuto County
		36.193	Kooki County
		36.194	Kyotera County
37.	RUKUNGIRI	37.195	Kinkizi County East
		37.196	Kinkizi County West
		37.197	Rubabo County
		37.198	Rujumbura County
38.	SOROTI	38.199	Amuria County
		38.200	Kabarama County
		38.201	Kalaki County
		38.202	Kapelebyong County
		38.203	Kasilo County
		38.204	Serere County
		38.205	Soroti County
		38.206	Usuk County
		38.207	Soroti Municipality
39.	TORORO	39.208	Bunyole County
		39.209	Kisoko/Budama County North
		39.210	Kisoko/Budama County South
		39.211	Samia Bugwe County North
		39.212	Samia Bugwe County South
		39.213	Tororo County
		39.214	Tororo Municipality

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 36.

OATH OF ELECTION OFFICER

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS)
STATUTE, 1996

I having been appointed
..... swear/affirm that I
will not directly or indirectly reveal to any person any matter that may
come to my knowledge or notice as result of my appointment unless so
authorised by law.

SWORN/AFFIRMED before methis
..... day of 1996.

.....
Signature

A Commissioner for Oaths/Magistrate, Registrar of High Court
(including deputy and district registrar) or other person authorised by
law to administer oaths.

THIRD SCHEDULE

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF
DISTRICT WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES

Section 37.

1. These Rules shall apply to the election of the District women
representatives. Applicat

2. In these Rules "Statute" means the Parliamentary Elections
(Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996. Parlia-
mentary
Elections
(Interim
Provision
Statute
No. ... of
1996.

3. (1) The woman representative for every district shall be elected
by an electoral college comprising— Electio n
women re,
representative

(a) all councillors at RC II and RC III level within the dis-
trict; and

(b) all members of Parish Women Councils and Sub-County
Women Councils within the district.

(2) Except as provided expressly in these Rules, the election
of the women representatives shall be conducted by the Commission
in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, with such modifica-
tions as the Commission may direct.

(3) Nothing shall prevent a contesting candidate from voting.

4. (1) For purposes of the election of district women represen-
tatives the returning officer shall prepare a register of the members of
the electoral college within each parish of the district. Register of
vot ...

(2) A copy of the register prepared under sub-rule (1) shall be
displayed in every parish for a period of at least fourteen days preceding
polling day.

(3) Any vacancy occurring in any Council referred to in rule
3 shall not affect the result of an election.

THIRD SCHEDULE—Continued.

5. (1) For each district the returning officer shall prepare and conduct a programme to be known as a candidates' meetings programme so that there shall be held one candidates meeting in every sub-county of the district.

(2) Notwithstanding subrule (1), where in the opinion of the returning officer it is necessary to do so, the returning officer may, in consultation with the Commission—

(a) conduct more than one candidates' meetings in a sub-county; or

(b) hold one joint candidates' meeting for two or more sub-counties.

(3) The returning officer shall, in conducting the candidates' meetings under subrule (2), consider the following factors—

(a) the geography of the area;

(b) the size of the sub-county; and

(c) the means of communication within the sub-county.

6. Polling stations shall, for the purposes of the election of women representatives, be at parish level.

7. (1) The voting procedure laid down in the provisions of the Statute shall apply to elections for women representatives.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of sub-rule (1), voting time for the purposes of elections for a woman representative shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.

8. Any person who—

(a) refuses or without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any direction given by the Commission under these Rules; or

(b) obstructs the Commission or any returning officer, presiding officer or other election officer appointed by the Commission, in the carrying out of the functions of the Commission or such officer under these Rules,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION EQUIVALENT TO "A" LEVEL
STANDARD

1. (a) Nurse's Certificate awarded by the Nurses and Mid-Wifery Council if the course lasts at least 2 years after "O" level;

(b) A Grade III Teachers' Certificate awarded by the Institute of Teachers Education Kymbogo to a teacher who pursues the course for two years after "O" level or Grade II Certificate awarded after a four year course or post primary education and has taken a continuous Grade III course lasting at least two years;

(c) Technical Certificate Diploma awarded by Uganda National Examinations Board to a person who holds an "O" level certificate and who has studied for at least two continuous years in a technical school, institute or college or polytechnic;

(d) A Business Certificate awarded by the Uganda National Examinations Board or awarded by other examining bodies recognised by the Board to a person who holds an "O" level certificate and who has taken a course for at least two years continuously after "O" level;

(e) A certificate or diploma awarded by a body recognised by the Uganda National Examinations Board to a person as an engineer, technician or a pilot who holds "O" level certificate and who has taken a course lasting for at least two years after "O" level;

(f) A certificate or diploma awarded to a hotelier who has taken a course of at least two years duration after "O" level in a body recognised by the Uganda National Examinations Board;

(g) A certificate awarded by a military, police or prisons college or academy or school to a person who has after "O" level completed a course at the college, academy or school;

- (h) Any person holding a post junior secondary certificate, a Diploma or Degree acquired from any recognised College, University or Institution shall be taken to be holding an "A" level certificate;
- (i) Any minimum standard of formal education acquired outside Uganda and in respect of which the Commission is satisfied after consultation with such educational authority in Uganda as it thinks fit, that it is equivalent to any of the foregoing and consequently equivalent to Advanced Level standard;
- (j) Any degree, certificate or diploma recognised by a professional body, the Uganda National Examinations Board, or any University in Uganda as equivalent to Advanced level standard.

2. A person who holds a degree or post-graduate diploma from a recognised university and who is in possession of an "O" level certificate shall be taken to hold an "A" level certificate.

APPENDIX B

IFES ELECTION OBSERVATION REPORT

The 1996 Election Process in Uganda

Vol. I No. I

May 15, 1996

April 28-May 11, 1996

Introduction

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) is a private, nonprofit organization founded in 1987 to support and strengthen the election process in countries around the world. Under private funding as well as grants from the US Agency for International Development (USAID), IFES has conducted technical assistance projects in more than 80 countries to date. Selected projects include voter registration maintenance and rehabilitation; training for election workers; election administration detail and implementation; civic and voter education, and election observation. In addition to its numerous on-site projects, IFES serves as an international clearinghouse of election and election-related information on every country in the world, with access to all interested persons and

institutions.

IFES has followed the transition process in Uganda since the Constituent Assembly elections in 1994. Following the elections, IFES facilitated a post-election evaluation seminar in Mbarara for members of the Constituent Assembly Commission, election workers, and winning and losing candidates to discuss the technical issues which had become apparent during the process. In late November 1995, IFES conducted a pre-election assessment to identify several of the key issues in the current campaign and election process.

Beginning with this report and continuing through the parliamentary elections, IFES observers will prepare weekly memoranda on the election process from the areas where they conduct their observations. Without offering a premature evaluation of the elections, these reports will make a positive contribution to the body of knowledge on the Ugandan political transition.

Throughout the project, IFES will meet with members of the Interim Electoral Commission, Returning Officers, civic educators, political activists, candidates and the general public to gather information on the elections, participation, campaign activities and election issues or complaints. Our office, Room 328 at

the Sheraton Kampala Hotel, is open to anyone wishing to discuss issues covered in our reports.

During the past two weeks, the IFES team was deployed to Mbale and to Mbarara, following a series of briefings in Kampala. In addition, the team traveled to Bushenyi and Kapchorwa.

Registration

IFES began its observations at the end of April with a report on the voter registration card reissue in Mbale. The register indicated an increase of more than 17,000 people in the main constituency since November 1995. According to the Interim Electoral Commission (IEC), this increase was likely caused by a number of voters who had been encouraged to register more than once. The IEC made corrections to the register during the week of April 21, and by the end of the week was ready to issue new voters' registration cards to those persons registered in Mbale Municipality. The new cards, on blue paper to distinguish them from the old cards, were reissued from April 26-30 at the 50 polling stations in the constituency. In addition, persons who did not manage to pick their new cards up at the polling station in that period were allowed to retrieve them from the Returning Officer until May 6. Persons who had lost their original cards, but whose names appeared on the register, were also allowed to

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obtain reissued cards. Candidates' agents for the three presidential candidates were present at most of the polling stations. In addition to the reissuance of cards in Mbale Municipality, the Returning Officer noted that she required clear information regarding the voting process for military personnel, whether by proxy or in restricted areas.

In Mbarara, the IFES team learned from the Assistant Returning Officer that voter cards for those who had not picked them up in the regular period were only just being delivered. From Bushenyi, the Returning Officer stated that the late issuance of the cards was not a serious problem.

Overall, the figure of approximately 8.46 million voters registered for the 1996 elections was accepted by voters and election officials. Earlier in April, the IEC issued press releases announcing the number of registered voters, the process for reviewing the display and filing corrections, as well as an explanation of the printing of four million registration cards, all to ensure that all aspects of the registration process were publicized regularly and accurately.

Representatives of the Inter-Political Forces Cooperation (IPFC) suggested that the register was inflated, most seriously with non-Ugandan citizens, but produced no evidence to support this claim. By May 1, Stephen Akabway, the Chairman of the IEC, reported no serious irregularities in the condition of the register, and that the extension of the retrieval period to May 6 would enable everyone who was on the register to pick up their cards and vote on election day.

Election

Administration

The transmittal of election materials, with the most sensitive (ballots, forms and seals) to be delivered just prior to the election, was carried out during the weekend of May 3, and concluded in some areas on May 8. Returning Officers present for a final briefing on May 3 at the IEC offices in Kampala would transport materials for their districts at the conclusion of the session. At the briefing, Returning Officers were encouraged to invite candidates' agents in their areas to the training sessions that they organized for Presiding Officers in their districts. Corrections to the register were in progress and would continue until the materials were sent out to the constituencies.

The IFES team was asked in its observations to pay particular attention to campaign activities in Mbarara, in response to the IPFC complaints regarding harassment in the district. In Mbarara, the team met with representatives of IPFC as well as the Assistant Returning Officer. Technical complaints from the IPFC included the following:

- In the layout of the polling station, they understood the Returning Officer as stating no privacy screen was needed, although the screen was in the Election Officials' Training Manual illustration.
- Candidates' agents felt that the ten-meter distance between themselves and the ballot table would impede their observation (and certainly their hearing) of the procedures being used at that table.

- The procedure for approval of Presiding Officers was not conducted in consultation with the IPFC. As a result, the IPFC felt that the Presiding Officers' impartiality was questionable.
- No information to date had been provided on the staffing of polling stations in Kazo County.

The Museveni campaign activists with whom the team spoke had no complaints to report about the process. When the Returning Officer was presented with these issues, he addressed them with explanations and promises to modify certain procedures. However, the issues resurfaced later as the team continued to meet with the Returning Officer and the political activists. For example, the Returning Officer insisted that the IPFC declined to challenge the list of Presiding Officers in Isingiro South constituency, while the IPFC representative stated that he never had the opportunity to review or challenge the list before it was promulgated. As a result, the IPFC had to recruit candidates' agents in this constituency as late as Wednesday.

In Mbale, training of presiding officers was thorough and effective. Materials which were distributed for the training exercise were collected at the end of the session, to ensure that they would be available at each polling station on Election Day. Despite the invitation from the IEC, candidates agents were not usually present for the training of Presiding Officers. On the other hand, they were present at the reissuance of the voters' cards and requested clarification on a number of procedural issues.

In all of the areas the IFES team visited, election officials from the supervisor through the Returning Officer level indicated that they continued to receive last-minute instructions from the IEC regarding new procedures or procedural changes. Some of these instructions were provided through press releases, others through radio announcements, up to and on Election Day. The delivery of current and accurate information is essential to the efficient function of the election process. However, the time required to transmit information so that it is received in the same way to each intended audience is occasionally too long in the immediate pre-election period. Furthermore, a radio announcement of a procedural change, such as the permission to use both old and new corrected registers to facilitate voting, may confuse more people than it helps.

IFES obtained copies of press releases issued by the IEC between February and May, and checked the newspapers for those releases during the observation period. While most of the press releases received by the television stations were announced on the same day, there was a one-to-two-day lag between the dates of the press releases and their appearance in the newspapers. Further, the team in Mbarara observed during a meeting with the Deputy Returning Officer a resolution of a problem which implied that memoranda and directives from the IEC were not always regarded as the final word on the subject, but should be superseded by the Electoral Law. Since one of the duties of the IEC is to interpret the Electoral Law as part of its design of election regulations, it is important that the weight of IEC guidelines be given prominence in future.

Civic Education

Prior to their deployment, the IFES team met with members of the Civic Education Joint Coordinating Unit (CEJOCU) in Kampala. The group, reported that they had had few problems in the three weeks that the training had been conducted so far. One serious issue was that of local council representatives obstructing meetings, or telling voters that the meetings were canceled when they had not been. Generally, the response to the programs was good if attendance was low. This was attributed to the fact that with the planting season in progress, participants could not always make it to the meetings. The consortium also expressed plans to conduct "damage control" education activities between the presidential and parliamentary elections. These activities would provide updated information on the upcoming elections and, it was hoped, continue to provide an impartial information message in the wake of the Presidential election campaigns. Again, the IFES team was asked to pay special attention to the civic education activities and issues in Mbarara.

For the May 9 monitoring effort, CEJOCU expected a total of approximately 32,000 monitors at the polling stations, with some members placing monitors at each station, or in a certain region.

Reports on civic education in Mbarara were that the planting season there was indeed reducing the turnout to the sessions, in addition to less than full communication between CEJOCU member representatives in the area. None of the civic education coordinators expressed problems with intimidation at this time.

Outside of the immediate civic education staff, a number of political activists and election officials with whom the team met expressed disappointment at the late implementation of civic education in this area. The late arrival of funds from the Kampala office, which were in turn received late from the donor pledges, was the salient factor mentioned as cause for the program delay.

In Mbale, the issue of financing arose as well, and according to the Chair and the former Treasurer of CEJOCU in the district, this accounted for a number of civic educators who had been recruited and then failed to show up for the training sessions. The methods of delivering the civic education message were adjusted to meet the voters' needs; in some areas, sessions were scheduled late in the evening to accommodate planters. In others, house-to-house activities and attending informal gatherings proved more effective than scheduling a meeting and expecting participants to show up. The IFES team interviewed a number of citizens on the street in southern Mbale to assess the level of voter awareness. The voters were all aware of both the nature of the upcoming election process and the procedures which would be used. They mentioned brief contact with or at least awareness of the civic educators assigned to their parish, and stated that the educators had been effective in their activities. Voters expressed general confidence in the accuracy of the voters' register; they also expected that the elections would go smoothly in their area.

Campaign Activities

In Kampala, the Consultative Committee on Presidential Campaigns (CCPC) was convened by IEC Chairman Stephen Akabway at the IEC compound. These weekly meetings provided a forum for activists from all sides to express compliments and complaints regarding the campaign guidelines and activities. During the April 24 session, the police force was complimented for its restraint and fairness in dealing with campaign rallies to date. Among the complaints during this period: candidates were apparently unable to keep to the schedule that campaign teams provided to the IEC, resulting in a number of unscheduled or delayed meetings in venues that had not been previously announced. Isolated conflicts arose when candidates' meetings took place in the same area on the same day.

The IFES team met with a number of members of the civil service in each area that it visited to assess the level of interest and perceived role in the election. Several of the civil servants, in the process of providing general information about the area that the observer team was visiting, made comments regarding the outcome of the election and were explicit in their support of President Museveni. Although none of the civil servants was enlisted as an election official, the standing that each person has in the community provides an ideal platform for campaign activities. While no voters interviewed by the IFES team indicated that they had been harassed, it is clear that the personnel resources of the current government were employed in campaign activities.

During the final days of the campaign, President Museveni announced that the Uganda People's Defense Force

(UPDF) would be mobilized to provide additional security on election day. Whether or not this decision was vetted originally by the IEC, such an announcement by the incumbent can only be interpreted as a campaign move rather than the delivery of an important message. Such an announcement, if it was necessary, should have been made by the IEC exclusively.

In addition, the radio stations and selected print media ran paid advertisements from the Museveni campaign team. IFES met with the editors of the New Vision and the Monitor to learn about the election coverage and advertisement strategies of the country's two major newspapers. Both papers tended to cover the day's news, specifically the activities of the three candidates regularly. By the end of the campaign period, both papers strongly reflected their political interests in their interpretation of the same events. On the issue of advertising, IFES learned that although initial contact had been made with the IPFC campaign team, no advertisements were printed in either paper which would make an independent statement about candidate Ssemogerere or which could have counterattacked the advertisements supporting Museveni. Given the circulation of the papers and the potential for reaching voters, IFES concluded that the ad campaign accomplished its objective.

In Mbarara, the Returning Officer mentioned occasional conflicts between rival candidate supporters attending opponents' rallies (in violation of the IEC guidelines) but not on a systematic basis. An IPFC campaign coordinator in the district identified parishes within the

constituencies of Ibanda South as places where harassment had taken place, but added that he would make arrangements for candidates' agents outside the counties to assist with the monitoring effort there. The Mbarara district IPFC coordinator cited Isingiro South as the site of a specific incident in which an activist was arrested in the process of recruiting candidates' agents. The charges were dropped over the weekend and the activist was released, which necessitated more concentrated recruiting in the area in a foreshortened time frame.

In Bushenyi, the IPFC representatives related that they filed complaints with the IEC regarding an assault by Museveni supporters of one of their activists. They further stated that they had contacted the IEC regarding the conduct of the Assistant Returning Officer, who had apparently been attending meetings for Museveni and campaigning for Museveni at the meetings. To date, the IFES team has not had the opportunity to investigate these matters further.

In the areas where the IFES team visited with activists in support of candidate Museveni, no formal complaints about either the process or the campaign activities were reported.

In Mbale, IPFC activists charged that the Presiding officers nominated for the district were members of Local Council committees. The Returning Officer refuted this claim, reiterating that civil servants rather than LC members were eligible to serve in official capacity. The National Task Force activists in Mbale backed this up, stating that they thought the process of appointing Presiding Officers had gone smoothly.

The issue of scheduling took prominence in Kampala again on Tuesday, May 7 when two of the three candidates invited to a national debate cited scheduling conflicts as the reason for their failure to participate.

Election Day Activities

Kampala

On May 9, IFES observers in Kampala visited polling stations in Kawempe North and South, Rubaga North and South, Makindye East and West, and Gaba constituencies. In many of these polling stations, Presiding Officers had received all of the materials that they required except the copies of the voter register prior to the 7:00 opening. However, the registers were delivered by 8:00 in most cases, and polling was not delayed much past 9:00 in isolated polling stations. During an interview with the supervisor in Bwaise II constituency, a Presiding Officer came into the office to announce that the voter register delivered to the polling station immediately outside actually was designated for another area. However, this problem was not witnessed in other polling stations that the IFES team visited. Elsewhere, voting began and continued without significant incidents. The Presiding Officers and other staff understood their duties, performed them in accordance with their instructions, and had a good rapport with the candidates' agents and monitors present. Security personnel at all polling stations the IFES team visited were cooperative and effective at keeping order.

Throughout the day, rain in Kampala

forced some Presiding Officers to suspend voting for up to thirty minutes, or to move the voting materials onto a veranda near the polling station. In all cases, voters and candidates' agents expressed no complaints about the suspension.

Since most intending voters had cast ballots by early afternoon, the polling stations closed promptly at 5:00 pm. Many Presiding Officers and Assistants were the last voters at their polling stations. As prescribed in the instructions, the reconciliation of the ballots and counting process were completed in full view of candidates' agents, local monitors, observers and voters. Generally, the atmosphere was calm, with excitement building as the results became clear, but no serious scuffles at the polling stations IFES visited. At one polling station in Rubaga South constituency, voters from a nearby station joined the crowd and shouted remarks (which could have been interpreted as threats if not for the transparency of the process) regarding the need for the Official Report form to be correctly balanced. Copies of the Report form, signed by all of the candidates' agents and monitors, were distributed as soon as they were printed.

IFES visited the office of the Kampala Town Council to observe the processing of polling station results near midnight on Thursday. A number of Presiding Officers had delivered their materials, but the recording and transmittal process to the IEC was just getting underway. This process was delayed slightly because a number of Presiding Officers sealed the official report forms in the ballot boxes, and departed from the office before the Returning Officer was ready to

receive them. The results from those polling stations were therefore not processed until Friday.

Mbale

The IFES team visited polling stations in Mbale Municipality, Budadiri East and West constituencies on Election Day. In most polling stations visited, the process was conducted smoothly and competently by the Presiding Officers and their assistants. Candidates' agents did not register any complaints with the observers.

The notable exception in this area was a polling station in Budadiri West constituency. IFES observers were present when two LC officials attempted to convince the Presiding Officer to issue ballots to a number of voters who had cards, but whose names were not on the register. The cards which the voters and LC members showed the team appeared to have been altered, although by whom was not clear. The Presiding Officer issued the Oath of Identity form to those persons that she felt qualified to vote, but did not allow the others to cast ballots.

At the polling station where the IFES team observed the count, the Presiding Officer did not reconcile the total number of ballots received with the number of ballots issued prior to beginning the count. This slowed the process down significantly but not irrevocably. Candidates' agents participated in the ballot verification process, and everyone ultimately agreed on ballots whose validity was in question the first time around.

The team traveled to the Returning Officer's office to observe the tallying process, which began on Friday morning as a result of heavy rain

Thursday night. By noon on Saturday, the tally process and transmittal of results to Kampala was complete.

Mbarara

Observation in Mbarara centered in Mbarara town in Kashari constituency. Polling in this area took place on schedule and in accordance with instructions. No major problems were reported by the candidates' agents, and the Presiding Officer in one polling station described the voting process every 20 minutes to voters waiting in line. Each polling station visited was laid out according to the instructions, and voting was calm in every case. Completion of the official report form was accurate, and the results shared with all agents present. Following the transmittal of that polling station's materials to the sub-county level, IFES observers verified that the count of the polling station was accurately recorded at the returning office level, and that overall the count reflected the intent of the voters.

Following the observation of the results transmission process, the IFES team returned to Kampala to debrief and continue the reporting process. After the declaration of the final results, IFES visited the offices of the IPFC, and met with Mrs. Maria Mutagamba, to learn about the substance of their allegations regarding vote fraud. As of May 11, the IPFC had received a number of complaints regarding harassment in areas where candidates' agents were posted (not, however, regarding the accuracy of the vote count) but was not immediately preparing a legal challenge to the IEC. IFES also learned of the IPFC's intention to boycott the parliamentary elections.

At the end of this week, IFES observers will be redeployed from Kampala to meet with the Returning Officers, polling station officials and intended candidates for the parliamentary elections to gather information on training, education and campaign activities.

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IFES ELECTION OBSERVATION REPORT

The 1996 Election Process in Uganda

Vol. I No. 2

May 27, 1996

May 12-26, 1996

IFES observers covered the nomination and early campaign activities in Kampala, Mbarara, Masaka, Mpigi, Soroti, Pallisa and Mbale in preparation for the June 20 and 27 parliamentary elections. In addition, they continued to gather information on the outcome of the presidential elections on the victorious and defeated sides at national and local levels in the last two weeks. Finally, the team examined continued reports of harassment and assaults related to the election process, allegations of election improprieties, and continued focus on civic education activities.

Parliamentary Election Rules

The distinction between guidelines, memoranda and directives issued by the Interim Electoral Commission (IEC) featured prominently in interviews with Mbale election officials

during this time period. In many of the areas the team visited, the announcements and press releases which included directions to the Returning Officers were regarded as not having the force of law if they were not directly related to a provision in the Parliamentary Elections Statutes. The Returning Officer in Mbale indicated that she received instructions from the IEC to extend the close of the nomination period from 4 pm to 6 pm on May 21. Without an apparent legal basis, this instruction was not considered to be valid and nominations in the district, as in other districts observed, would conclude at 4 pm on May 21.

While the flow of communication from the IEC to the districts using all available means (radio, newspaper, meetings) is commendable, the selective implementation of rules in the parliamentary elections will create an opportunity for candidates and observers to question the commitment and impartiality of election officials at each level. Given the complexity of the parliamentary election procedures, it is important that the Returning Officers be made aware of specific directions from the IEC, and that they understand that failure to follow the directions will be interpreted by the IEC as a deliberate obstruction of the election process.

The parliamentary elections on June 20 and June 27 will be conducted to

elect representatives from Uganda's 214 constituencies, one woman for each of the 39 districts, and ten representatives from the military, youth, workers and disabled communities. Of the latter, only the women's seat elections are to be conducted under the direct auspices of the IEC; the other groups are expected to conduct elections within the respective community prior to the close of the election period, with the results announced to the IEC. By June 30, the composition of the parliament is expected to be complete.

On May 17, the IEC issued a memorandum with instructions to Returning Officers on the conduct of parliamentary election for the women's seats. Voting for the women's seats will be indirect and conducted at the parish level. The eligible voters in each parish, referred to as the electoral college, are composed of each councillor at Local Council II and III levels, members of the parish women's council, and sub-county women's council members. The Returning Officer in each district is to prepare a register of these voters for display beginning no later than June 6. On election day, the electoral college members will have their names checked off on the register to show that they have voted. The voters' card is not to be used in this election.

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The campaign for parliamentary seats, approximately 35 days for the constituency seats and 28 days for the women's seats, began officially on May 22. The bulk of the activities are to be conducted through candidates meetings, scheduled by consensus through the Returning Officer in each district. Each candidate will be given time to make a presentation in a panel with other candidates, and a question-and-answer session will follow the final presentation.

The IEC has issued guidelines to the candidates regarding rules and conduct of the parliamentary elections. In addition to the prohibition on using political, religious or ethnic orientation to solicit votes, candidates have been instructed to refrain from using "abusive or insulting language against another candidate or any other person." Furthermore, candidates are expected to encourage their supporters to follow these rules.

Nomination and Campaign Observations

Nomination began shortly after 10 am on May 20 at the Returning Officers' offices in Masaka, Mbarara, Mbale and Kampala districts, and continued without serious incidents. Candidates sent messages ahead with the approximate time they would seek nomination to facilitate the flow of people through the office.

Nominations were mostly questioned on the basis of the intending candidates' leave status from their current civil service positions. In one case, the nominee had been suspended from his position, but produced the leave of absence letter

and was eventually accepted. In another, the nominee failed to obtain leave within the specified period and was not certified as a candidate. None of the intending nominees who failed to obtain candidate status expressed an intent to challenge the decision of the Returning Officer. A total of twelve unopposed candidates were declared immediately as winners of parliamentary seats, of which seven are current Cabinet Ministers.

Campaign activities in most areas observed began in advance of the nominations. In Mbale, supporters of the unofficial "no-change" or Movement "ticket" printed posters and t-shirts with a picture of Minister Without Portfolio James Wapakhabulo, and these materials were in evidence by May 17. Given the number of intending nominees who were and continue to be reported in the press to be campaigning on the "no-change" ticket, the May 18 announcement by the NRM National Task Force chair Alhaji Moses Kigongo that no candidate should use the "no-change" slogan or imply that he or she had the direct or indirect support of the President (or the NRM) in campaigning came too late to be effective. Among the members of the Inter-Political Forces Cooperation, a boycott of the parliamentary elections based on the coalition's stated lack of trust in the election process, has been unevenly implemented, as many prominent members of both of the coalition's parties have filed nomination papers. The extent to which the candidates themselves will identify with the coalition now depends on each candidate.

Investigation of

Election Complaints

In response to continued allegations by the leadership of the IPFC regarding the accuracy of the voter register, curtailment and obstruction of campaign activities, and the inherent bias in the election statutes, IFES observers sought evidence and interviews with IPFC members in and outside Kampala. In Masaka district, for example, the number of registered voters appears to be high given the number of persons in the district, and the subset of those persons who are over 18 years of age and therefore qualified to vote. Late delivery of the corrected version of the register, combined with the fact that some registers still contained errors, fueled IPFC speculation that the register had been altered to increase the margin of victory by President Museveni. A May 14 statement by IPFC Secretary Patrick Mwondha indicated that a detailed report on the allegations would be available at the headquarters office. By May 21, no such report was available. On the same day, the period in which a formal challenge to the election results could be lodged expired with little comment from the IPFC.

IFES attended a meeting convened between the Alert Group of the Uganda Women's Network and IEC Deputy Chair Flora Nkurukenda to discuss creative ways of closing the gap between accusations and prosecution to reduce the number of violent acts committed against women in the election period. In addition, the group discussed ways to encourage candidates to make this issue part of their campaign statements.

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May 27, 1996

Fear of delayed reprisals has kept many women from pressing assault charges or bringing documented complaints before the IEC. Nevertheless, the IEC has been urged to continue publicizing the fact that harassment and assault of women in the election period can be interpreted as obstruction of voters and are therefore punishable offenses. The increased participation of women in political society and the social framework of Uganda, provided for by the Constitution, must be supported in this early stage by a commitment on the government level to investigate and prosecute crimes which subvert these advances.

The number of invalid ballots (3.2%) was cited as a civic education issue, as was the low voter turnout in districts recording less than 65% by election officials, political activists and civic education coordinators in all areas that the IFES team visited. A number of recommendations regarding the effectiveness of the program were addressed in a May 18 letter from the CEJOCU offices in Kampala to the district coordinators. Among other guidelines, civic educators are encouraged to further develop relationships with members of the local councils in each parish to facilitate the delivery of their message. These activities were expected to resume shortly after the presidential elections.

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IFES ELECTION OBSERVATION REPORT

The 1996 Election Process in Uganda

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May 29 - June 13, 1996

Campaign Meeting Coverage

The IFES team, based in Mbale, Mbarara and Kampala for this period, have continued their observations of the campaign period for the late June parliamentary elections for women, youth, disabled and regular constituencies. Currently the team, with a total of five members, is deployed to Kabale, Kampala, Lira, Mbale, and Mbarara.

Kampala

Laurie Cooper observed campaign meetings in seven of Kampala's eight constituencies. The meetings have been attended by approximately 600-800 people, and have taken two to three hours, depending on the number of candidates. Each candidate spoke for twenty to thirty minutes. Following the final presentation, the supervisor of the

meeting (also referred to as the Presiding Officer) invited questions from the audience. In all constituencies, the supervisor took a series of questions, noted to which candidate they were directed, and then allowed the candidates to respond individually.

In Makindye East constituency, the supervisor ruled out two questions that he thought inappropriate for the forum. Controversial questions were allowed during a meeting in Kampala Central. Members of the audience were asked to state their name and their address (in some cases also the name of their LC V chair) in order to verify that they came from the parish, and would therefore be allowed to speak.

The speeches of individual candidates were generally oriented toward universal issues such as poverty alleviation, development, unity and employment. Those candidates who currently occupy positions within the government described projects or areas that they felt held particular interest for people in the parish. They took the position that a vote for them would ensure that the progress that people experienced under the Movement system would continue uninterrupted. Building on President Museveni's remarks following the presidential election that he would work "only with elected people", the candidates urged voters to provide

President Museveni with "the right hands" to carry out his policies. In two constituencies, candidates stated that the President's manifesto was their own, and that they had no need to develop an individual one.

Candidates who had previously run unsuccessfully, or who were running for the first time, stressed the need for new, more responsive leadership. While they were not able to claim responsibility for projects in the area, some pointed to their work as local community activists. Others posed the rhetorical question of when the voters last saw the incumbent.

At least one candidate in each constituency briefly described the structure and function of Parliament as a lead-in to a list of their qualifications for the position of MP.

Questions from the audience in most constituencies were intended to establish the candidates' links with the community. By asking where the candidates lived, or what jobs they brought, the crowd learned where the candidates came from in the geographic and philosophical sense. Several audience members asked outright what the candidates were willing to provide the voters, mentioning "gifts" which had been provided previously by the incumbent. They were quick to recognize evasive or irrelevant answers to the questions, or to cut

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short audience questions that seemed to have no point.

The conduct of the audience was orderly, even when controversial subjects arose. They expressed dissatisfaction with individual candidates in muttered asides rather than heckling the candidate directly. In Kawempe South and Kampala Central, overt associations of certain candidates with the UPC, and the *federo* debate, were brought up by the audience briefly. Occasionally, supporters of rival candidates would engage in counter-cheering, but not for more than three minutes at a time. With one exception in Kampala Central, the candidates steered clear of direct personal attacks on their opponents. As directed by the supervisor, candidates also refrained from using overly inflammatory or abusive language toward or in reference to their opponents.

Mbale

From Mbale, Vic Butler reported on campaign meetings covered in seven of the eight constituencies of Mbale (no contest in Mbale Municipality). Meetings were attended by groups of 1000-1800 people. Candidates either drew lots or established a rotating order for each parish to determine the order of speaking. In at least one constituency, one or two candidates failed to appear at scheduled meetings. In this case, the supervisor determined that a quorum existed and the meeting took place from that point.

Each candidate spoke for no longer than 20 minutes, although the relevant statute provides not less than twenty minutes. However, none of the candidates complained about the time allotted. Questions were directed to individual candidates, with

some candidates not questioned at all. The nature of the questions was mostly on what the incumbent NRC member or Constituent Assembly delegate has "delivered" to the constituency.

The speeches of the candidates began with a description of the individual's education and work experience, with an emphasis on prior government service. Campaign promises included fighting corruption, elimination of school fees, agricultural extension, construction of health facilities and improvement of roads.

Most candidates in this area claimed varying degrees of allegiance to the Movement. An exception to this claim occurred in Budadiri East constituency, when incumbent William Wanandeya (a well-known Semogerere supporter) presented a sheaf of invitations to government functions in order to refute an earlier claim that he had no influence or connections in Kampala. This meeting was characterized by personal attacks between Wanandeya and Kibaale Wambi, which was disrupted frequently (but not suspended) by audience and the two candidates alike.

In Bubulo East, Mbale Returning Officer Peace Onzia attended the candidates' meeting to make a series of announcements. First, she reminded the candidates that the only meetings allowed by the electoral law are those candidate meetings which have been scheduled by the candidates through the Returning Officer's office. Furthermore, she reported that her office was aware of candidates giving "materials" to voters as they traveled throughout their constituencies. Without specifying what type of materials, she stated that

this matter would be investigated further. Finally, she reminded the candidates and audience to refrain from spreading rumors about their opponents regarding their qualifications or nomination status.

Mbarara

In Mbarara Municipality, Trudy Gibson met with Winnie Byanyima and Dr. Ausman Lukwago, the only candidates in this constituency, and the most hotly contested race in the district. She noted a significant contrast in the campaign styles of Byanyima and Lukwago: where Byanyima seemed to have all of her supporters under control, conducting themselves with respect for the rules as explained by the meeting supervisor, the supporters of candidate Lukwago were rowdy, refusing in Katete parish to move back to give local parishoners an opportunity to question or see the candidates. Dr. Lukwago did not attempt, during the observed campaign meetings, to modify or control the behavior of his supporters. Despite repeated exhortations from the Returning Officer, a number of supporters from outside each parish have been ferried in to disrupt campaign meetings. The Returning Officer has asked supervisors of the campaign meeting to note the license plates of cars which transport these supporters.

The problem of candidates not showing up at scheduled meetings was repeated in Isingiro North constituency, where supporters for candidate Asiimwe were present, but Asiimwe himself was not. Nevertheless, the meeting was interrupted for about 15 minutes by Asiimwe's supporters. The crowd was told that Asiimwe had contacted the Returning Office to announce his

absence at that meeting, at which point the supporters left the meeting, only to return at the conclusion of the proceedings.

Attendance at the meetings ranged from a low of 200 to a high of 1,000 members.

Elections For Women's District Representation

IFES has attended campaign meetings for women in Luwero, Mbale, and Mbarara districts. In Luwero, a meeting of about 500 people, three-fourths male, was conducted with about the same level of order as other meetings. Candidates expressed similar convictions as their counterparts in the constituencies, although the benefits of the Movement were given more time in this meeting.

The audience was more specific in its questions to the women candidates, without being antagonistic. As in the constituency seats, the voters wanted to know where the candidates' allegiance really lay, whether by birth, marriage or work experience. None of these areas seemed to be given a disproportionate amount of weight by the voters.

Other questions raised the issue of whether the advocacy of women's rights exacerbated divisions between urban and rural women. A more pointed question, posed to each of the candidates, was how the women proposed to address the rights of men. Responses to this question ranged from the evasive - "responsibilities should be shared - if a

woman cooks, the man should at least do laundry" - to the diplomatic - "I am a firm advocate of everyone's rights - men, women and children" - to the direct. "Men are certainly aware that they have and exercise their rights every day in areas like marriage and education. It is time that everyone recognize that the rights of women and youth are no less valid."

In Mbale, the candidates for the women's seats expressed the need to tailor their campaign messages to a mostly male audience and electorate. This means that "women's" issues such as marriage rights, violence and health occupy a limited amount of time during the meetings. Also of note is the stylistic differences between the women's meetings and the constituency meetings. The candidates for the women's seats responded more thoughtfully and less reflexively to audience questions than at the constituency meetings.

Despite the Interim Electoral Commission instructions of May 17 to Returning Officers that the voters' register for the June 20 elections be displayed for at least 14 days prior to the election, none of the IFES observers have viewed a register to date. There has been a delay in the production of the register as members of the Local Councils hastily filled vacant seats, preferably with supporters of a specific candidate. The Commission has addressed this issue in subsequent directives, pointing out that this practice is illegal. Only members of the LC II and III councils in a parish, and Women and Sub-County Women's councils as of the date of nomination, are eligible to vote in the elections.

A May 28 announcement printed by

CEJOCU regarding the voting procedure for the women's elections incorrectly stated that the left thumb of the voter would be marked. Recognizing that this practice would complicate an examination of voters' hands in June 27 elections, the Electoral Commission has sought to clarify this issue. For the June 20 elections, the little finger of the left hand.

Voter Education

Early in June, the Interim Electoral Commission determined that each campaign meeting would be preceded by a ten minute civic education presentation. In Kampala, although members of CEJOCU were present at most meetings, only one meeting observed included such a presentation. In Mbale, however, CEJOCU members have attended and conducted educational exercises at each meeting. Educators from CEJOCU are using the meeting forum as well as traveling meetings to increase the level of voter awareness in Mbarara. CEJOCU educators are also asked to address the issue of voter apathy. More civic education manuals, as well as posters in Luo, Kiswahili, Teso and Luganda, are being printed and distributed.

Election Administration

On June 11, the IFES team met with IEC Chairman Stephen Akabway to discuss observations and to clarify a number of issues on logistics as well as election regulations. For the special constituencies, such as the youth, army and disabled elections, the IEC has taken an advisory rather

than supervisory role as representatives from those interest groups select representatives to Parliament.

Voter Register Reconciliation

Since the presidential elections, a task force within the IEC has examined both the May 9 and the previously corrected versions of the register in order to produce one final version for the June 27 elections. Data entry to correct errors, and to add people whose eligibility status has become clear, is in progress. The task force has asked Returning Officers for detailed issues on the register in each district, but the response to this request has been slow. Nevertheless, the IEC expects to send the final version out with the ballot boxes for the June 27 elections. This register will not be available for display.

Disabled Representative Elections

The National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU) is responsible for organizing the selection of four representatives from each district (one of whom must be female) on June 18. Those representatives will travel to Mukono district to campaign for the five parliamentary seats from June 23-24, with the election on June 25.

Youth Representative Elections

The election of five youth representatives to Parliament has been canceled pending a reconciliation of statutes from the National Resistance Council of 1993 with the Electoral Statute of 1996. The 1993 statute dealt with membership of a specific body and may be interpreted as a politically biased regulation. An amendment to the 1996 statute which would allow the elections to be organized was expected to be enacted on June 13.

Armed Forces Elections

Members of Parliament representing the Ugandan Army will be nominated according to the statutes of the Army Council by June 25. No campaigning will take place. However, members of the army will be able to cast absentee ballots in restricted areas.

Campaign Infractions

Mr. Akabway reiterated the fact that the only meetings permitted by law are those which are scheduled through the Returning Officer and at which each candidate is present. Other activities, such as house-to-house campaigning, are more difficult to police. Nevertheless, the Commission is making an effort to publicize those candidates who are found to be holding meetings outside of the schedule.

Given the requirement that candidates campaign solely on individual merit, the ability of the Commission to take disciplinary action against supporters has been severely limited in the presidential as well as the parliamentary campaigns. Without a party structure, few persons who commits acts of hooliganism may be disciplined, even if the acts have clearly been committed in support of a particular candidate.

IFES Team Members:

Vic Butler
Laurie Cooper
Trudy Gibson
Nelson Kasfir
Chris Mburu

IFES ELECTION OBSERVATION REPORTS

The 1996 Election Process in Uganda

Vol. I No. 4

June 25, 1996

June 14 - 21, 1996

The June 20 Women's District Representative Elections

On June 20, IFES covered the District Women's Representative Elections in Kabale, Lira, Luwero, Mbale and Mbarara districts. The observer team was deployed (or redeployed) to the districts on June 14, observed final campaign meetings for the women's seats, and remained in the field until June 21, as the Returning Officers completed the transmission of results to the IEC in Kampala.

District Observations

Kabale

IFES observer Chris Mburu observed

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the opening of the polls in Kabale municipality. In the five constituencies visited, he noted no significant problems with the voting process itself. Most polling stations opened within an hour of the 7:00 official opening time. However, there were few voters waiting to cast ballots prior that time, and no complaints about this were recorded. The supplies of ballots were exactly tailored to the number of voters registered in each parish. For example, a parish which had 87 voters received only 70 ballots. A number of people on the register had either died, had moved without notification or simply did not turn up to vote. As a result, the number of ballots received was sufficient. However, the margin of extra ballots was not sufficient to enable the Presiding Officer to deal with an unexpected increase in the number of voters.

In most of the polling stations visited, the number of people who were not allowed to vote was no more than two to five. These persons were turned away by the Presiding Officer because their names were not on the register. In Kaharo polling station at Ndorwa East Constituency, the Presiding Officer had to turn away approximately 20 persons who said that their names had been mistakenly omitted from the register. In Kabale Stadium polling station, the Returning Officer instructed the Presiding Officer, who had also turned away a

large number of people who appeared eligible to vote, to enable those persons to vote upon their signing of an Oath of Identification form. Interviewed later, the Returning Officer stated that she was aware of a small number of cases like this, but that the problem was not widespread.

In Rubanda County West constituency, a Presiding Officer received all of the materials for voting except the register. The polling station was not opened on June 20, as there was no way to verify the eligibility of persons who showed up to vote. Because of the distance and communications problems, he traveled to Kabale Municipality himself to retrieve the register. By the time he returned (30km each way), the 3:00 closing time had passed. As a result, this polling station was opened on June 21.

Closing of the poll and counting of results took place without incident. The tallying process at the Returning Office was still in progress on the afternoon of June 21.

Lira

Nelson Kasfir reported that a number of Presiding Officers were unable to open their polling stations on time in Lira. The original registers for each parish, collected by the Returning Officer during the previous week,

were sent to Kampala and not returned in the ballot boxes as he expected. As a result, the Presiding Officers were instructed to collect the original documents of the LC II in each village and use those as the register. Throughout the day, Polling Assistants transferred the names of the voters in the LC II village documents onto the official register form, to be put into the ballot box at the conclusion of the count.

Voters were identified in Lira in different ways at each polling station. Many Presiding Officers used the voters' registration cards as proof. One Presiding Officer allowed the use of a poll tax ticket as positive identification. In addition, LC II chairpersons were used to verify voters' identity. In one station, two persons whose identity was challenged by a candidate agent were allowed to vote after the Presiding Officer located their names on the register. The agent, however, was not satisfied that the two were eligible to vote in that station.

The voting process itself went well, and most polling stations were laid out in accordance with the regulations. Local monitors from NOCEM were present at each station, but not every station included candidate agents. Personnel at the majority of stations was adequate for the amount of voters expected.

At the count, which began immediately after the 3:00 closing, votes for each candidate were counted in the open. Of 100 ballots, only one was declared invalid. However, the Presiding Officer did not first fill out the Declaration of Results form before proceeding with the count. He asked the candidates' agents to sign the form after he

entered the vote totals for the candidates; then he completed the reconciliation process. Later in the day, the Presiding Officer stated that he found an additional spoiled ballot, and therefore had to alter the Declaration of Results form, with approval of the individual candidates' agents. This problem clearly would have been avoided if the form had been filled out in accordance with the IEC instructions.

The tallying at the Returning Office was completed by the morning of June 21. The losing candidate indicated her intention to file a formal complaint alleging that the voters' register was inflated in at least one polling station beyond the possible number of electoral college members in that parish. The failure of the Returning Officer to display the register on time (or at all) impeded any normal review of the register. Given the condition of the register, and the number of complaints recorded throughout election day, IFES will follow this process to the extent of its ability.

Luwero

In Nakaseke Constituency at Nyimbwa Parish, Laurie Cooper observed the opening of the poll. This station was selected because a late addition of names to the voters' register on Wednesday could potentially cause confusion in the whole parish. During an interview with the Assistant Returning Officer, the issue of late additions as well as hasty appointments to the electoral college councils were discussed. The ARO indicated that he knew which positions had been recently filled, especially in the case of the Women's councils, because many members were referred to only by the last

name of their husbands (IE, an entry would read "Mrs. Nsubuga" rather than Nsubuga Magala Jane). He posited that the Women's council activity had not been taken seriously by the members themselves or the public for years. If the named members were active participants, than the Chair of the Council should have known the members' other names.

Despite this warning, the polling stations all opened within an hour of the official starting time. At the Nyimbwa Subcounty Headquarters, the Presiding Officer opened the polling station only after ten voters, two monitors and one candidate agent showed up. This took about an hour.

Most materials were received in good condition and in adequate supply. In each polling station visited, there seemed to be no more than four or five ballots allocated in excess of the number of people registered to vote. Given the high but not 100% turnout at most polling stations, there was a danger of a ballot shortage.

Voting took place without major incidents. Some Presiding Officers used the voters' registration card as identification, some used no method, and others asked the LC II Chair to assist in identifying voters. Frequently, a voter would come to the table, announce her name, and watch while the Presiding Officer searched the register in vain. However, when the Presiding Officer showed the voter the register, she would pick out one of the "Mrs." names, and mention that she had initially called out only her maiden name. One or two voters at each station were turned away because their names did not appear on the

register, but none of the candidates agents complained.

Following the count, the tallying process at the Returning Office headquarters went smoothly and quickly. Results from the municipality arrived around 4:00, with more from outlying areas arriving an average of every 20 minutes. By 7:30, the Returning Officer indicated that with two thirds of the stations counted, he expected to complete the whole process by midnight.

Mbale

In Mbale Municipality, Vic Butler saw a polling station open close to 8:00 am, because the Presiding Officer hesitated to open the station before the candidates' agents arrived. Once begun, the process continued smoothly. This station had received 130 ballots for an eligible 135 voters. Moving on to Budadiri West constituency, approximately fifteen voters were confronting the Presiding Officer, angry that their names had been omitted from the register. The LC chair arrived, bringing his copy of the register. It was discovered that through a clerical error, the names of the women had been left off the final copy. The Presiding Officer proceeded to add the names of the voters to the register, with a note explaining the change, and enabled the voters to cast ballots. Upon inquiry, Vic noted that the voters' registers were not actually displayed in many constituencies; they were simply held by the Sub-County chief. As a result, these voters would not have been able to check for their names on the register even if they had made an effort to do so. In other areas, the Presiding Officers were told to use the original register, rather than a corrected version sent from the

Returning Officer. This process reduced the possibility of errors being corrected prior to election day.

At the close of the poll, the Presiding Officer completed the reconciliation the ballots and entered the accounting on the Declaration of Results form, before counting the ballots in the box. Approximately 100 people including candidates agents, CEJOCU, NOCEM and one gender monitor, witnessed the process. The candidates agents willingly signed the Declaration of Results form, thereby accepting the result at this polling station.

At the Returning Office level, one tally sheet including 25 parish results was transmitted to the IEC by 6:15 pm. However, rain prevented the swift delivery of most of the rest of the results before 11 pm, with the exception of one. The Returning Officer decided that the process would continue the following morning. This was duly completed by midmorning June 21.

Mbarara

The polling station at Nyamityobora parish, Mbarara Municipality, opened at approximately 7:15 am. Trudy Gibson noted that two agents for candidates Matembe and Kibojana were present, as was one UJCC monitor. The Presiding Officer announced that he had heard a radio message from the IEC indicating that LC chairpersons should be present at each polling station to assist in voter identification. However, that appeared to be the only method used; no voters cards were checked.

This polling station received only 100 ballots for 164 eligible voters. This shortage was repeated in a number of

other parishes in the district. In Kazo Constituency, a polling station opening was delayed until noon, apparently because none of the supplies had yet arrived from Kampala. Elsewhere in the constituency, voting proceeded smoothly.

For the count, Trudy returned to the first parish. At 3:10, the Presiding Officer was in the process of counting the ballots. However, he did not complete the reconciliation of ballots on the Declaration of Results form prior to opening the ballot box. His response when asked (since this practice is against the IEC regulations) was that the group present had decided by consensus that the votes should be counted immediately. This situation became complicated when the reconciliation did take place. The polling station had received an additional 40 ballots in the afternoon to offset the shortage. However, the ballots were taken from a book which remained in the Returning Officer's office. As a result, the counting process slowed when the Presiding Officer could only account for 134 of 136 ballots.

At the Mbarara Returning Officer's Office, a decision was made that only the first tally sheet representing 25 parish results processed would be sent to Kampala. The remainder would be completed the following morning. However, the power went off early in the evening, so it was unclear whether the first tally sheet was eventually sent.

The following morning, the Returning Officer completed the tally, but in an area restricted to his office and secretaries. Completed tally sheets were periodically posted on a bulletin board in the hall.

Recommendations

IFES commends the work of the Returning Officers, the Presiding Officers and other officials who facilitated the smooth running of a complicated election process. Furthermore, the team makes the following notes and recommendations:

- ▶ An updated list of the members of the LC II and III, and Women's Councils, should be maintained at the District Headquarters at all times. If the electoral college method is to be used in future elections, more stringent safeguards are necessary to avoid last-minute appointments, elections and removal of members from office upon the declaration of a campaign period.
- ▶ The display of voter registers must be conducted in accordance with the statutes and regulations that govern this process. Returning Officers are responsible for ensuring that the register is displayed in such a way that persons who think they are eligible can verify their status. IFES observers were unable to view a copy of the register within ten days of the election, and recorded complaints that some voters were also unable to verify that they were on the register.
- ▶ Ballots should be provided with at least 10% overage, especially if the number of expected voters is low.

Given the condition of the register, some shortages were unavoidable during this election exercise. However, this problem delayed voting for hours in some districts and counting by more than a day in others.

As noted above, a number of voters, candidates and candidate agents expressed frustration with the voters' register for this election. In the very close races in Lira and Kabale, the problems with the register provide considerable room for the candidates to complain about the results, and for voters to claim that they were unfairly disenfranchised. The inconclusive condition of the register indicates an improvement on the level of attention given to these important elections.

IFES Team Members:

Vic Butler
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Trudy Gibson
Nelson Kasfir
Chris Mburu

APPENDIX C

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION



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P.O. Box 22678,
Kampala.

Our Ref..... IEC/04/3

Date.....

14 February 1996

THE INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

PRESS RELEASE

Members of the Interim Electoral Commission assumed office on the 8th December 1995. Since their appointment, the Commission has embarked on preparing for elections. They have among other things done the following:

- (i) Completed the updating of the Voters' registers in the field.
- (ii) Members of the Commission have gone on familiarisation and fact finding tours all over the country.
- (iii) The Commission has laid ground for accrediting of NGOs for Civic education.
- (iv) The Commission has started the process of procurement of election materials like the indelible ink. It is at an advanced stage in refurbishing and making more ballot boxes.

The Commission is in the process of retrieving, processing and cleaning up of the voters' register using computers. It is, jointly with CEJOCOU (Civic Education Joint Co-ordination Unit), also putting final touches on designing civic education programmes as it awaits the passing of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Bill.

The Commission is planning to display the voters' register. People will be expected to check and scrutinize and report those who should not be on the register.

The Commission will gazette and announce activities as will be required by law. Once the law is in place, Returning Officers and other election officials will be appointed.

To ensure that people are not registered twice, we hope the law will make it an offence and those who try to obtain two voting cards will be prosecuted. The Commission has however put in place a mechanism of detecting these people and the computer will weed them out.

The Commission, in a bid to get the voters' registration forms to all areas, gave some prominent Ugandans outside the Commission permission to deliver forms to the Returning Officers. These are standard forms and all the records return to the Commission for scrutiny. So there is no cause for alarm.

The Commission has issued guidelines for stopping fundraising and distribution of the Constitution. These are guidelines intended to level the ground in the effort of holding free and fair elections.

The dates for holding elections will be gazetted and announced once the law is put in place. It is at this juncture that we in the Commission wish to appeal to the legislators (the NRC) to speed up the debating of the law. Delay in passing the law will affect the timing of the electoral process greatly.

We wish to thank the government however, for the cooperation they have given us so far.



Stephen Besweri Akabway
CHAIRMAN/INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

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Plot 53/56 Jinja Road

P.O. Box 22678, KAMPALA
27th March 96

Date.....

P R E S S R E L E A S E

TWO PEOPLE HAVE BEEN NOMINATED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES TODAY AT A NOMINATION CEREMONY HELD AT KOLOLO AIRSTRIP IN KAMPALA, AND THEY ARE MR. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI THE INCUMBENT PRESIDENT AND DR. PAULO KAWANGA SEMOGERERE.

MR. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI WAS THE FIRST TO BE NOMINATED IN THE MORNING WHILE DR. PAUL KAWANGA SEMOGERERE WAS NOMINATED IN THE AFTERNOON AFTER BOTH CANDIDATES FULFILLED ALL THE REQUIREMENTS NEEDED FOR NOMINATION.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION MR. STEPHEN AKABWAY PRESIDED OVER THE FUNCTION WHICH WAS WITNESSED BY ALL THE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER, DIPLOMATS, AND MANY MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

THE TWO CANDIDATES AS REQUIRED BY LAW, SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION NOMINATION PAPERS INDICATING PARTICULARS OF EACH NAMELY; CITIZENSHIP, AGE, VOTERS REGISTRATION NUMBER AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.


THE NOMINATION PAPERS WERE SUPPORTED BY ONE HUNDRED VOTERS IN EACH OF AT LEAST TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE DISTRICTS IN UGANDA, A LIST OF WHOSE NAMES WAS ATTACHED TO THE NOMINATION PAPERS.

THE NOMINATION PAPERS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY A DECLARATION OF THEIR INCOME, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, A NON-REFUNDABLE FEE OF EIGHT MILLION SHILLINGS, THREE POSTCARD SIZE COPIES OF A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CANDIDATES. WHILE MR. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI PAID BY BANK DRAFT, DR. PAUL KAWANGA SEMOGERERE PAID IN CASH.

EACH NOMINATED CANDIDATE RECEIVED FROM THE COMMISSION A VEHICLE AS MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND FIFTEEN MILLION SHILLINGS AS FACILITATION DURING CAMPAIGNS WHICH WILL FOLLOW AFTER NOMINATIONS ARE COMPLETED.

BEFORE EACH CANDIDATE WAS NOMINATED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHILDREN OF UGANDA PRESENTED TO THEM A MEMORANDUM OUTLINING THEIR HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS OF A GOOD LEADER.

NOMINATIONS FOR MORE INTENDING CANDIDATES CONTINUE TOMORROW


J. I. Kadoma
for: SECRETARY/IEC

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

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Kampala.

- Our Ref.....IEC/04

Date: 29th March, 1996

PRESS RELEASE

MR. MOHAMMED KIBIRIGE MAYANJA WAS TODAY NOMINATED THE THIRD PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AT A NOMINATION CEREMONY HELD AT KOLOLO AIRSTRIP IN KAMPALA. HIS NOMINATION FOLLOWED THAT OF MR. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI AND DR. PAUL KAWANGA SEMWOGGERERE.

TODAY'S NOMINATION FUNCTION WAS PRESIDED OVER BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION MR. STEPHEN BESWERI AKABWAY, ASSISTED BY COMMISSIONERS.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL LAW, MR. MOHAMMED KIBIRIGE MAYANJA, WAS PROPOSED BY DR. MUKIIBI-KATENDE AND SECONDED BY MARGARET NALUKENGE.

THE FOURTH INTENDING CANDIDATE, MR. HERMAN SEMUJJU, WITHDREW HIS CANDIDATURE AT THE LAST MOMENT CITING LACK OF ADEQUATE TIME TO COLLECT SIGNATORIES FOR HIS NOMINATION AND ASKING THE COMMISSION TO EXTEND THE NOMINATION PERIOD.

HIS REQUEST TO EXTEND THE NOMINATION FOR ABOUT A WEEK WAS TURNED DOWN BY THE COMMISSION BECAUSE THE DAYS FOR NOMINATION WERE GAZETTED AND THERE IS NO WAY THE EXERCISE COULD BE EXTENDED.

THE COMMISSION FURTHER RULED THAT SINCE THREE CANDIDATES OUT OF THE INITIAL FOUR INTENDING CANDIDATES WERE ALREADY NOMINATED, THE QUESTION OF EXTENSION IS OUT OF QUESTION AND MR. SEMUJJU HAD NOT BEEN NOMINATED.

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

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Plot 53/56 Jinja Road

P.O. Box 22678, KAMPALA

Date.....

IEC/04

1 April 1996

PRESS RELEASE

As Presidential elections campaigns get underway, the Interim Electoral Commission wishes to issue further clarifications on the manner in which these campaigns should be conducted. In this regard, the Commission calls upon all Presidential Candidates, their national campaign managers, their agents, and the general public to observe the following guidelines:

CAMPAIGNS

1. Because of the likelihood of confusing the voters, the wearing of badges and displaying of posters showing photographs of only persons who are presidential candidates, religious or cultural leaders is allowed during the presidential campaign period.
2. The use of places of worship for carrying out campaign activities is prohibited, and religious leaders are requested to discourage politicians from using their places of worship for soliciting for votes.
3. Ministers, NRC members, government officials, district leaders and politicians of all shades are prohibited from using their official position in government to address rallies with a view to soliciting for votes for any presidential candidate or campaigning against any Presidential candidate. Only Presidential Candidates are allowed under Section 6 of Presidential Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996, to solicit for votes in the forthcoming Presidential elections.

VOTER DISPLAY

1. The display of voters' register must be done in public places and should not be in the private custody of the display officer. Returning Officers are to ensure that voters' registers are accessible to all voters and any display officer who does not comply commits an offence under the Parliamentary elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1996.
2. Any person facing a problem or having a complaint during the display period may refer the problem or complaint to the display tribunal.
3. The deliberation of the display tribunal should be public to ensure transparency. Any person aggrieved by the decisions of the tribunal may appeal to the Interim Electoral Commission through the respective Returning Officer.
4. Those who did not register for voting in the Constituent Assembly Elections or during the update of voters register, will not register now. Anybody found trying to carry out fresh registration now commits an offence under the law.
5. Those who have not yet checked their names on the voters register and picked their voters cards should do so early enough to avoid being caught up by the time limit for display.
6. The Interim Electoral Commission has enough cards in stock and will send more to those polling stations experiencing shortages.

GENERAL

The Commission also informs the general public as follows:-

The Ministry of Information has availed to each Presidential Candidate, 15 minutes on Radio Uganda and 15 minutes on Uganda Television everyday. The public should therefore stay tuned in order to listen to the campaign policies of all the Presidential Candidates.



Stephen B. Akabway
CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

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Our Ref: IEC/04.....

Date: 3 April 1996.....

PRESS RELEASE

PRINTING OF VOTERS CARDS

Following an article in the Monitor newspaper issue of today 3rd April, 1996 alleging that the Interim Electoral Commission is printing 4,000,000 new voters cards under dubious circumstances, the Commission now wishes to clarify the matter to the general public as follows:


The printing of voter's cards being done by Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation (UPPC) at Entebbe is neither a secret nor questionable. It is a matter of fact that out of the 8.46 ~~million registered voters, currently on the computer,~~ many voters have not yet picked their voter's cards. It is also a fact that since the Constituent Assembly elections, there are many citizens who have become of voting age. In addition, there are a number of Ugandans who either registered afresh or transferred from their previous polling stations to new ones.

As a result therefore, the Interim Electoral Commission on the strength of the figures indicated by the computers in the documentation department in February this year ordered the printing of voters cards to be given out during the display period currently going on. The orders were as follows:

1. 2 million original voter's cards for those whose names were already on the CA voter register but never picked their voter's cards in June, 1995 when the cards were being issued in exchange for the voter's certificate used in the CA elections and for those who became of voting age and registered to vote or those who transferred from their previous polling stations to new polling stations.
2. 2 million duplicate voters cards for voters whose names are on the voters register but during the intervening period have lost their voters' cards.

The Commission also wishes to clarify that UPPC was contracted to print 4 million voter's cards but not 4 million ballot papers, as the editorial heading of the Monitor newspaper seemed to be implying.

The public is further informed that some of the voters cards have already been despatched to the respective electoral districts. ~~What UPPC is doing is merely to complete the quantity it was contracted to print,~~ AND NOT (REPEAT) AN EXTRA 4 MILLION VOTERS CARDS.


Stephen B. Akabway

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Date.....

IEC/04

4 April 1996

P R E S S R E L E A S E

VOTER'S REGISTER DISPLAY

As the display of voters register goes on, the Commission again reminds and appeals to all registered voters to check for their names on the register of voter at their respective polling stations. The Commission particularly clarifies that:

- (a) All those who did not apply for transfer from their previous polling stations to other polling stations will vote at their previous polling station.
- (b) There is no fresh registration of voters or transfers to other polling stations. Any person found purporting to carry out any such registration commits an offence under the law.
- (c) Any registered voter whose name is missing from the register should immediately report to the parish display tribunal.

- (d) All those whose names do not appear on the register on display now and claim to have registered or applied to transfer must provide full proof to the parish tribunal that they actually registered or applied to transfer. The Commission will examine further their cases and if they are satisfied beyond any doubt, their names will be entered on the register of voters and will be accordingly issued with voters cards within two weeks after the end of the display period.
- (e) The Commission is aware that there are some students who will still be in their institutions during the display period of the voters' register. The Commission has therefore given special permission to their parents or guardians to go and sign for their cards after checking that their names are on the registers. The Commission insists that it must be the parents or guardians and display officers are asked to ensure that the cards are signed for by the parents or guardians.

CAMPAIGN

Some Presidential candidates and their agents have complained of the limited time for Presidential campaigns.

While the Commission appreciate the inconveniences this has caused to the candidates and their agents, it wishes to correct the impression that this was a design by the Commission to disadvantage particular candidates. Sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provision) Statute, 1996 - which equally applies to Presidential elections, requires that polling day cannot be more than 45 day after nomination. In light of the Constitutional constraint of having a new government before 7th July, 1996, the current time schedule is the best the Commission could think of.

The public is therefore requested to regard this issue in proper perspective.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. Akabway', written in a cursive style.

Stephen B. Akabway

CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

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25 April 1996
Date.....

PRESS RELEASE

As a result of numerous irregularities appearing in the voters roll for Mbale Municipality, the Interim Electoral Commission has decided to revise the voters roll for the whole of Mbale Municipality.

In connection with this exercise therefore, the Interim Electoral Commission wishes to make the following statements:

1. All voters who are legitimately registered in Mbale Municipality are directed to report to their respective polling stations on any of the following days between 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m:
 - (a) Saturday 27th April, 1996
 - (b) Sunday 28th April, 1996
 - (c) Monday 29th April, 1996
 - (d) Tuesday 30th April, 1996

Each voter must bring his or her voter's card, accompanied by the relevant identification document such as an identity card, a graduated tax ticket, passport or driving permit. No voter who is already registered as a voter in another constituency shall be allowed to register as a voter in Mbale Municipality during this revision of voters roll.

The Commission further directs the Returning Officer, Mbale to ensure that all display officers in Mbale Municipality report at their polling stations on the days mentioned.

Agents of Presidential Candidates, election monitors and observers are all invited to be present at the relevant polling stations during the exercise.

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

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Our Ref

IEC/04

5 June 1996

PRESS RELEASE

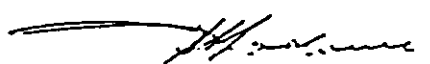
THE INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION REMINDS ALL RETURNING OFFICERS TO COMPLY WITH THE 3RD SCHEDULE OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE AND COMPILE A REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR WOMEN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. A COPY OF THAT REGISTER SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION HEAD OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ACCORDINGLY SECTION (3) OF THE THIRD SCHEDULE PROVIDES THAT THE FOLLOWING MAKE AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE WITHIN EACH PARISH OF THE DISTRICT:-

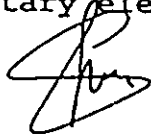
- ALL COUNCILLORS AT LC.2 AND LC.3 LEVEL WITHIN THE DISTRICT
- ALL MEMBERS OF PARISH WOMEN COUNCILS AND SUB-COUNTY WOMEN COUNCILS WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

THE RETURNING OFFICERS ARE FURTHER REMINDED THAT LEGALLY THEY ARE REQUIRED TO DISPLAY THAT REGISTER IN EVERY PARISH FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST FOURTEEN DAYS (14) PRECEDING POLLING DAY.

for:


J.T. Kadoma
SECRETARY/INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The Commission wishes to inform the voters in Mbale Municipality and the general public that any legitimate voter in the Constituency who does not report for the exercise as directed shall not vote in the forthcoming Presidential elections and Parliamentary elections, 1996.



Stephen B. Akabway
CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Office of the Chairman

Telex:

Telephone: 230121 (Dir.)
230140 (Gen.)

Fax: 234863

Our Ref....IEC/04.....



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road

P.O. Box 22678, KAMPALA

Date 25 April 1996

PRESS RELEASE

1. The Interim Electoral Commission wishes to dismiss as false and unfounded allegations contained in some documents being circulated that the total number of registered voters in the four regions of Uganda is 9.4million. The Commission informs the whole country that provisionally, the number of registered voters in the four regions stands as follows:

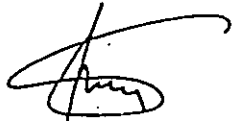
Buganda	-	2,477,714
Western	-	2,230,186
Eastern	-	2,198,181
Nothern	-	1,554,428

The total is 8,460,509. The Commission informs the general public that the correct data regarding the registration of voters is issued only by the Interim Electoral Commission. No other person or authority is authorised to issue such data.

2. The Commission once again calls upon the presidential candidates, their agents, and their supporters to make a firm and definite stand to stop any bad acts during the presidential candidates' rallies. For that matter an appeal letter has been sent to each of the three candidates.
3. The Interim Electoral Commission has quickly responded to the complaint that the figures appearing in the voters' register for Mbale Municipality are irregular. After thorough investigation, the Commission has decided to effect an immediate revision of the register. This exercise will take 4 days i.e. Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th and Monday 29th and Tuesday 30th April, 1996. Further details appear in a separate announcement.

4. On the advice of the Consultative Committee for Presidential Campaigns (CCPC), the Interim Electoral Commission will give a last chance to any properly registered voter who has not collected his or her card to do so between 1st and 6th May this year. Further announcements on this will follow this press release.
5. Finally, the Commission announces that already several people have appeared in Court for being in possession of more than one card. The Commission calls upon the Police and all the law enforcement agents to continue vigorously to arrest those who are still in possession of more than one card and charge them in the courts of law. Some of these cards are fake voters' cards.

The Commission wishes to assure the general public that nobody who is in possession of more than one card will go undetected on polling day.



Stephen B. Akabway
CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION
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Our Ref... IEC/04.....



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road
P.O. Box 22675, KAMPALA

Date 26 April 1996

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1. The Interim Electoral Commission once again informs the Mbale Municipality voters that they should report to their polling stations on any of these four days: Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th, Monday 29th and Tuesday 30th, for a revision of the voters's register.

The Returning Officer, Mbale is instructed to recall the same display officers and these officers will work closely with a special task force from the Interim Electoral Commission headquarters.

The Commission once again invites all Monitors, both local and foreign to Mbale to observe the exercise of revising the voters' register.

2. The Interim Electoral Commission now wishes to deal with lies being spread by some unpatriotic Ugandans.

Lie No.1

Some bad Ugandans are spreading wrong information that each presidential candidate will be voted for on a separate day. This false information is clearly aimed at preventing some supporters of certain presidential candidates from voting on the date appointed and already announced by the Interim Electoral Commission. These lies are being spread by some wrong elements in Gomba County of Mpigi district and also in some parts of Mukono district and Iganga district.

Correct Information

All presidential candidates will be voted for on the SAME DAY, 9th May, 1996 and there will only be ONE BALLOT BOX.

Any person found spreading any wrong information in this matter must be reported to the police and police are instructed to take immediate action.

Lie No.2

Some bad elements are spreading wrong information or lies that there is a computer capable of detecting whichever presidential candidate a voter has voted for and that if anybody does not vote for a particular candidate they will be detected and penalised for it.

Correct Information

There is no such system in existence. The public is informed that voting in the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections will be by SECRET BALLOT. No Ugandan has a right to know for whom a voter has voted.

Any person found spreading any false information in this connection must be reported to the police and the police must act swiftly and bring these elements to book.

B. REPORTS ON SOME ILLEGAL ACTS

- (i) Some supporters of Candidate Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere are reported to have terrorised some supporters of candidate Yoweri Kaguta Museveni in Kazo County of Mbarara district. Investigations are going on.
- (ii) In Buwenge, Jinja district, some supporters of Candidate Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, using the vehicle of LC 3 Chairman Buwenge, are reported to be carrying out illegal rallies. In the rallies, they are intimidating supporters of the other two presidential candidates and they are also reported to be asking for peoples' cards and the details of their cards. In this group, there is a character called Kadoko. The District Police Commander, Jinja is instructed to swing into action and apprehend these wrong elements.
- iii) In Soroti District, there are reports that a former CA Delegate for Soroti Municipality, Mr. Peter Omolo recently held an illegal rally in Kadungulu subcounty, Kasilo County. The Returning Officer and the District Police Commander, Soroti, are requested to investigate this.

The Commission has also received reports that some aspiring parliamentary candidates have started campaigning in Bujumba County of Kalangala district. The Returning Officer, Kalangala and the District Police Commander are instructed to investigate this and report to the Commission accordingly.

The Commission now wishes to inform members of the general public that we have embarked on exposing and reprimanding perpetrators of illegal activities.

Their aim is to mess up the voters. They must not be allowed to do this.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Akabway', written over a circular stamp or mark.

Stephen B. Akabway
CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Office of the Chairman

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Fax: 234863

Our Ref.....

IEC/04



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road
P.O. Box 22678, KAMPALA

Date.....

27 April 1996

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Following numerous complaints the Interim Electoral Commission has received from the public about LAYING OF WREATHS at grave sites, by some presidential candidates, the Interim Electoral Commission instructs all presidential candidates, their National Campaign Managers and their agents to remove the laying of wreaths from their campaign programmes with immediate effect.

The majority opinion in the general public is that wreath laying opens old wounds. This must be avoided in the presidential rallies.

All Returning Officers and the District Police Commanders are requested to ensure that this announcement is complied with.

Stephen B. Akabway
CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Office of the Chairman

Telex:

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239140 (Gen.)

Fax: 234863

Our Ref.....



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road
P.O. Box 22678. KAMPALA

Date.....

IEC/04

11 May 1996

PRESS RELEASE

THE INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION HAS CONDUCTED FREE AND FAIR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THESE ELECTIONS WERE HELD IN THE PRESENCE OF INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS, MONITORS, CANDIDATES' AGENTS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

THE COMMISSION HAS RECEIVED COMPLAINTS AND ALLEGATION OF IRREGULARITIES FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS OF DR. PAUL KAWANGA SSEMOGERERE. UNDER S.12(1) (F) OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS), STATUTE THE COMMISSION IS EMPOWERED TO HEAR AND DETERMINE ELECTION COMPLAINTS ARISING BEFORE AND DURING POLLING. THE COMMISSION ATTENDED TO ALL COMPLAINTS MADE TO IT UNDER THAT SECTION BEFORE AND DURING POLLING. THE COMMISSION HAS NOW COMPLETED ITS WORK AND CANNOT ENTERTAIN ANY COMPLAINTS.

THE COMMISSION WOULD WISH TO ADVISE ANY AGGRIEVED PARTY TO PETITION THE SUPREME COURT FOR ANY REDRESS UNDER S.11 OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE, 1996 (STATUTE NO.3 OF 1996).

STEPHEN BESWERI AKABWAY
CHAIRMAN, INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Telex:

Telephone: Commissioner 230121

General Line: 230140

IEC/02/2

Our Ref.....



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road

P.O. Box 22678,

Kampala.

15 May 1996

Date.....

ALL RETURNING OFFICERS

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES - GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURE

- 1 NOMINATION DAYS As you already know, the nomination of candidates for Parliamentary Elections 1996, will take place on Monday 20th and Tuesday 21st May, 1996.
- 2 THE LEGAL PROVISION Section 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute 1996, lay out the legal and procedural requirements of nomination. Please re-acquaint yourselves with the provisions of these sections.
- 3 CONDUCT OF NOMINATION According to the law, the nomination of candidates has to be conducted by the Returning Officer himself or by an Assistant Returning Officer and not any other officer. The nomination of candidates is to be conducted between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. Please ensure that the nomination office remains open between those six hours without any failure at all.
- 4 PHOTOGRAPHS The law requires every candidate to submit to you two POSTCARD size photograph of the candidates own recent straight face, COLOUR photograph.
- 5 FEES Every intending candidate is required by law to pay either in legal tender or bank draft payable only to Uganda Administration, a nomination fee of two hundred thousand shillings. General receipt books will be availed to you

The proceeds for the nomination fee are required, by law, to be delivered by you to the Secretary to the Treasury as general revenue (part of the Consolidated Fund).

6 COURTESY OF
NOMINATION

For the purpose of the nomination of candidates you are provided with the following materials

- i) Nomination Forms;
- ii) Small envelopes to be properly marked for each candidates photographs;
- iii) One large envelope for each constituency to be used for the returns of the nomination for each constituency;
- iv) General Receipt Books; and
- v) Nomination Result Sheets.

7 PROCEDURE FOR
NOMINATION

- i) The Nomination Papers are to be given to the aspiring candidate from 14th May, 1996, through to the last days of nomination.
- ii) On nomination day, two registered voters from the constituency of an aspiring candidate will present the nomination paper of the candidate to the Returning Officer.

Please check the nomination paper in order to ensure that -

- (a) the two persons proposing the candidate are registered voters in the constituency and their names, village, registration number and occupation are duly placed on the nomination paper.
- (b) the proposed candidate has duly consented to the nomination by signing a sworn in statement before a Commissioner for Oaths who may be either an advocate or a magistrate of any grade

(c) the intending candidate has signed the statement appointing a person by name and address to be the official agent during the parliamentary elections.

(d) for a public officer, there is documentary evidence that he or she proceeded on leave fourteen days before nomination days.

iii) Let the candidate pay the nomination fee to your clerk and hand over the general receipt to you to attach to the nomination papers.

iv) Write the name of the candidate on the candidates' nomination return sheet. Please note that the names of candidates for one constituency have to be on a separate nomination sheet with the surname first and then other names. There should be one nomination sheet returned bearing the names of all the candidates in a constituency.

v) The candidate will hand to you the two photographs (postcard size). Please ask him or her in your PRESENCE to write his or her names and constituency on each of these photographs. The name should be written in the order the candidate wants them to appear on the ballot paper.

vi) Shake the hand of the candidate, wish him or her the best of luck and inform him or her that he or she is duly nominated a candidate.

vii) Immediately after the expiry of nomination time each day, announce the names of candidates who will have been duly nominated.

include in the envelope for the constituency a copy of your declaration for his or her election.

- 10 The Commission expects you to dispatch the nomination results (contents of the large envelopes i.e. the small envelopes with one photograph and the nomination sheet showing the names of the candidates for the constituency immediately after nomination. This is to say that all nomination results MUST be with the Commission by Wednesday, 22nd May, 1996, at the very latest.
- 11 Please note that these guidelines apply to nomination of district women representatives.

The Commission wishes you happy nomination days.



Flora Nkurukenda (Mrs)
for: CHAIRMAN/INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Telex:

Telephone: Commissioner 230121

General Line: 230140



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road

P.O. Box 22678,

Kampala.

Our Ref: IEC/16

17 May 1996

Date:

All Returning Officers.

GUIDELINES FOR THE ELECTION OF DISTRICT WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES

1. The women representative for every district shall be elected by an electoral college comprising:
 - a) All Councillors at RC II level of the parish.
 - b) All Councillors at RC III level who originate from that parish.
 - c) All members of the Parish Women Councils.
 - d) All members of the sub-county Women Councils who originate from that Parish.
2. The Register should be prepared by the Returning Officer with assistance of the Administration staff.
3. The Register should be handwritten in the format prescribed by the Commission.
4. The Returning Officer should ensure that the Register is displayed in every parish for a period of at least 14 days preceding polling day.

This supersedes our public announcement which stated that registers are to be displayed from 18th May, 1996.

5. On polling day the name of the voter will be ticked against the Register and there will not be any use of voters' card.
6. No voter shall be allowed to vote more than once.

7. A contesting candidate who is also a member of the electoral college shall have a right to vote.
8. A vacancy existing in any council of the Electoral College shall not affect the result of an election.
9. The Returning Officer shall arrange and conduct candidates' meetings at the sub-county level and there must be at least one candidates' meeting in every sub-county.
10. Polling stations shall during the elections be at the parish level.
11. The voting procedure laid down under the Parliamentary Elections (Interim Provisions) Statute, 1980 shall be followed when conducting women elections.



Flora Nkurukenda (Mrs)
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON
INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

FORM 7

Section :-

Parish :

[illegible]

INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Telex:

Telephone: Commissioner 230121

General Line: 230140



Plot 53/56 Jinja Road

P.O. Box 22678,

Kampala

Our Ref

IEC/04

5 June 1996

PRESS RELEASE

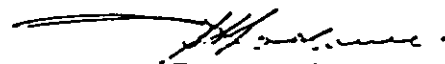
THE INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION REMINDS ALL RETURNING OFFICERS TO COMPLY WITH THE 3RD SCHEDULE OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (INTERIM PROVISIONS) STATUTE AND COMPILE A REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR WOMEN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. A COPY OF THAT REGISTER SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION HEAD OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ACCORDINGLY SECTION (3) OF THE THIRD SCHEDULE PROVIDES THAT THE FOLLOWING MAKE AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE WITHIN EACH PARISH OF THE DISTRICT:-

- ALL COUNCILLORS AT LC.2 AND LC.3 LEVEL WITHIN THE DISTRICT
- ALL MEMBERS OF PARISH WOMEN COUNCILS AND SUB-COUNTY WOMEN COUNCILS WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

THE RETURNING OFFICERS ARE FURTHER REMINDED THAT LEGALLY THEY ARE REQUIRED TO DISPLAY THAT REGISTER IN EVERY PARISH FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST FOURTEEN DAYS (14) PRECEDING POLLING DAY.

for:


I.T. Kadoma
SECRETARY/INTERIM ELECTORAL COMMISSION

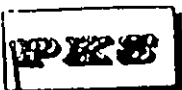
FORM 3

Section :-

Parish :

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APPENDIX D



Presidential Elections Campaign Headquarters

Block 16, Plot 50, Kabuusu (Masaka Road)

MY POSITION ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS TREND

I BACKGROUND

Since Uganda gained independence now 33 years ago, the country has gone through a lot of political turmoil caused by lack of a culture of constitutionalism, respect of fundamental human rights, freedoms and good governance.

Because of this, there has been a lot of instability and insecurity giving rise to loss of lives and property and other untold suffering.

It should be recalled that Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni claims to have gone to the bush and waged a guerrilla war for 5 years on the pretext that the 1980 elections were rigged and for that reason he was supported..

Very many people were made to believe that once victorious, he would be committed to ushering in a democratic system of governance which should pave way to establish a culture of constitutionalism by providing among others things a free and fair electoral process.

On the basis of this, I and many of my colleagues participated in his government in the Constitution making process and in the just concluded Presidential Elections.

From the 27th March till Tuesday 7th May, I have been travelling around Uganda. It was evident that all Ugandans wanted a change. However, their aspirations were thwarted by state machinery and high handedness. On Wednesday, I again expressed fears that there was evidence to do so. The electoral exercise has amply demonstrated Museveni's determination, to retain power by all means

28

Presidential Elections Campaign Headquarters

Block 16, Plot 50, Kabuusu (Masaka Road)

possible including rigging, manipulation, bribery, and forgery. Those who yesterday participated in the exercise can testify to the massive and unbridled rigging that took place.

It was hoped that the election despite that impediments would enable the people to vote for a candidate of their choice in free and fair elections. Their hopes have been shattered.

I have always emphasised the struggle for human rights and people's freedoms is a painful but continuous process. I know all those who supported me in this commitment and struggle must feel let down and therefore most frustrated. I can only urge them not to lose heart or hope but to continue the struggle to achieve the democratic objectives through peaceful means.

The phenomenon of the youth who enthusiastically have participated in this process was extremely touching and most encouraging. They have demonstrated the direction for their future and for all Ugandans. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to them and all my supporters, Campaign managers, polling agents and members of my Campaign team.

We have the moral victory because our objectives are right. I call upon the millions of my supporters and wellwishers and all peace loving people of Uganda to remain calm even in the face of provocation.

Unfortunately all people's expectations in this regard have been shattered. We now have overwhelming evidence that the Presidential elections that were concluded yesterday were massively rigged. I wish at this juncture to cite a few examples:

(1) Last Minute Instructions by IEC

Late on the eve of the election day and on the very day of elections, the IEC issued new directions. On 8th May 1996 at 11.50 a.m., this office received a letter signed by Commissioner Idro Philip spelling out restricted areas where members of the UPDF would be voting the following day in various places in the country. The letter at that late hour was advising my office to appoint Presidential Candidates' agents in those areas which in the letter were not sufficiently specified.

Presidential Elections Campaign Headquarters

Block 16, Plot 50, Kabuusu (Masaka Road)

On 9th May 1996, the IEC issued a letter giving instructions to Presiding Officers in the field stating that 'voters whose names were on the Display register and had been issued with voters' cards but their names are now missing from the register in use should be allowed to vote'. This arrangement beside showing the incompetence of the IEC deprived many voters the opportunity to vote. As the new instructions could not be communicated in time to the Up-country polling stations.

(II) 700 new polling stations were established on the eve of the election day without proper communication for members of the general public to know and also for candidates to appoint their agents.

(III) In very many places, there were booklets from the Electoral Commission of ballot papers with 'tick marks' put against Museveni's name and picture were caught with a number of top government officials such as Captain Edward Babu, the Minister of State for Education in Kampala Central, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Kabale, Dr Shannon Kakungulu, Gerald Sendaula, the Prime Minister Kintu Musoke, Jehoash Mayanja Nkangi, Mulindwa Birimumaaso all in Masaka and others in Kampala and Iganga.

(IV) Intimidations: In all areas of the country, Local Council Officials and NRM functionaries were Campaigners for Candidate Museveni and at the same time the IEC appointed them to be electoral officials.

(V) Some polling stations did not receive voting materials in time or at all. In many stations, ballot paper booklets had a substantial number of ballot papers missing and many voters missed voting. In other instances, pages from the Voters' registers were missing (The New Vision 10th May 1996)

The above are only a few examples of serious irregularities and malpractices whose sum total has been a totally rigged election.

PES

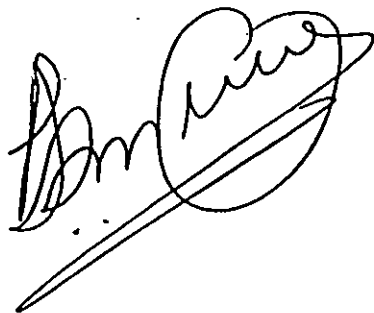
Presidential Elections Campaign Headquarters

Block 16, Plot 50, Kabuusu (Masaka Road)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we feel that the democratisation process in this country has been fully aborted. I wish to inform the general public that under the circumstances:

- (i) We are not accepting the results of the Presidential elections.
- (ii) And in view of that we wish to declare that we have totally lost confidence in any further electoral process under the present system. In the meantime as we ponder over what has happened in our country, I appeal to all my supporters and all Ugandans to remain calm and peaceful.



IPFC STATEMENT ON THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

The IPFC has seriously analysed the recently concluded Presidential Elections with particular reference to the conduct of the Interim Electoral Commission and the voting process. The analysis has exhibited glaring malpractices some of which are listed below. A detailed report is available at IPFC offices.

1. Civic education

- (a) Civic education should have preceded all other electoral processes. This was not done.
- (b) In most areas civic education was not conducted at all while in others it was done too late.
- (c) The training materials were not translated into local languages for the benefit of the majority.
- (d) Where civic education was carried out it was a deliberate misinformation to the advantage of candidate Kaguta Museveni.

2. Voter registration

- (a) There were unexplainable increases in the number of voters between 1993 and 1996. The majority of the polling stations had more than 20% voter increases. Very many polling stations had over 100% increase.
- (b) There were demographically impossible cases, where over 80% of the total population in an electoral area were registered as voters.
- (c) In most polling areas, voter's registers were not displayed, which made it impossible for citizens to point out illegal voters.
- (d) The people who handled the registration, display and updating of registers were mainly RCs and Museveni's campaign agents.
- (e) Between 4th April, 1996 and 7th May 1996 there was unexplainable changes in the number of voters in certain districts e.g. Mbarara went up by 15,000 and Rukungiri went up by 13,000
- (f) This office complained to the chairman of the IEC and requested for copies of the national register but none was availed.
- (g) Many voter's cards were kept in the hands of RCs and other unauthorised persons who continued to issue them even on polling day to people who agreed to vote for candidate Museveni. This could be the explanation for printing 11.4

million cards when the number of registered voters was only 8.4 million.

3. Election Officials

- (a) Contrary to the commissions instructions, presiding officers, polling assistants and election constables were appointed by returning officers in most cases without consultation with the candidates agents.
- (b) As a consequence most election officials turned out to be candidate Museveni's supporters and campaign agents.

4. Voting

- (a) Some polling stations opened before 7.00 am while others opened late in the day.
- (b) In some polling stations like in Kazo Mbarara district and Koboko in Arua, voting continued on Friday 10/05/96 when results were already being released.
- (c) Ballot papers ended up in unauthorized hands leading to some voters coming to the polling stations with pre-ticked papers and inserting in the ballot box in bundles.
- (d) Many voters were turned away without voting when they found their names already ticked or were not on the register or the voters card particulars did not tally with the registers, leading to disenfranchisement of voters.
- (e) RCs and LDUs and their relatives were permanently stationed at some polling stations to act as professional helpers to voters.
- (f) Some presiding officers issued more than one ballot paper to some voters.
- (g) Candidates polling agents were positioned very far from the first and last tables contrary to the instructions from the Chairman of IEC, and were therefore unable to monitor malpractices properly.
- (h) Presiding officers did not respond to complaints from candidates polling agents. In some cases the agents were harassed and dismissed from the stations.
- (i) New polling stations emerged at short notice making it difficult for the candidates to appoint and station agents. Some voters did not know the location and the number of voters at each of these new stations.

- (j) Contrary to the law, armed personnel were deployed at polling stations as was the case in Nakawa, Kampala.
- (k) The lists of officers and men of security organs who were supposed to have voted in the restricted areas were not available for scrutiny.
- (l) In some polling stations, multiple registers including faxed ones were used.

5. Counting

- (a) There was no tallying of serial numbers and the ballot papers cast contrary to the instructions of the commission.
- (b) In some polling stations the number of votes cast was more than the registered voters.
- (c) During counting ballot papers which were found in folded bundles were not excluded from the valid votes cast despite complaints from the polling agents.
- (d) In some stations agents were refused copies of the result declaration forms.
- (e) Where agents refused to sign, the results were still declared.
- (f) The declaration of results forms were not coded to show district, electoral area, sub-county, parish and polling station to avoid cross declaration of results.

6. Insecurity and Intimidation

- (a) Voters had their names and voter card numbers listed in exercise books by RCs, and campaign agents of candidate Museveni, asking the voters whom they were going to vote. This was the first wave of intimidation.
- (b) There was a house to house check on voters by RCs and LDUs instructing voters to vote for Museveni or face consequences.
- (c) The deployment by government of the army and fully armed LDUs in some areas intimidated voters causing fear and forcing them to vote for Museveni, or abstaining altogether from voting as was the case in Soroti, and Kampala where APCs were stationed at entry points to the city.
- (d) Threats and arrests of polling agents before and during polling intimidated even those who had not been arrested and made it difficult for them to do their job, as was the case in Amuria in Soroti district.

- (e) Threats and intimidation forced voters to run away from their voting areas such as happened in Lira Municipality.
 - (f) There was intimidation of the voters through advertisements in the mass media.
7. Behavior of the Interim Electoral Commission

In most cases the above shortcomings/malpractices were brought to the attention of the IEC in good time to effect remedy. The IEC either did not react, or reacted too late or promised action which never came. In some cases the reaction was through radio announcements which did not reach election officials and voters.

Conclusion

The malpractices are a result of a well calculated long term plan to turn Uganda into a monolithic one party state ruled by a selected class.

Supporters of Dr. Paul Ssemogerere are now being subjected to harrassment, intimidation, assault and arrest by state agancies and functionaries. This is characteristic of a fake victory. We condemn in the strongest terms these acts of fascism.

The IPFC endorses Dr. Paul Ssemogerere's earlier statement on the rejection of the results of the presidential elections and accepts his position not to contest parliamentary elections.

The IPFC therefore informs fellow Ugandans that it has completely lost confidence in the electoral process. Any Ugandan wishing to participate in the forthcoming Parliamentary and Local Council elections may do so well knowing that the rigging machinery is still in place and will adversely affect the results. Forewarned is forearmed!

Signed



Patrick Mwendha
SECRETARY IPFC

14/05/96

APPENDIX E

**STATEMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP ON THE
9 MAY 1996, UGANDAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

The International Observer Group, assisted by the UNDP, visited most districts in Uganda on 8-10th May, 1996 to observe the final preparations of the poll, the conduct of the vote, and the count. The international group observed the distribution of voting materials from District Election Offices to sub-county headquarters and to individual polling stations. In the overwhelming majority of cases this was completed satisfactorily.

The set up of the polling stations visited by International Observers followed the recommendations of the Interim Electoral Commission, acting in accordance with the Interim Presidential Election Statute. Although voting in the open helped to ensure the transparency of the electoral process, inadequate provision had been made for the possibility of rain, which in many areas temporarily disrupted the process. The polling station staff at most places proved themselves to be competent and conscientious. Agents of the candidates and local monitors were present in the great majority of polling stations that the international observers visited.

The atmosphere at the vast majority of polling stations was calm and peaceful. Minor deficiencies in the voter registers were widely observed and officials did not adopt a uniform solution to these problems. The procedure followed respected the guidelines set out by the Interim Electoral Commission. In almost all cases, voters were able to cast their ballots in secret. Police officers were present at most polling stations, as required by the Interim Electoral Commission, and they behaved discreetly and efficiently. In the North, the Uganda People's Defence Force provided security to the voting process in a satisfactory manner.

The International Observer Group saw very few cases of intimidation or efforts to influence the voters in the vicinity of the polling stations, although they received unconfirmed reports of several incidents. In the majority of districts, the International Observers received no reports of problems from the agents of the candidates during either the poll or the count. Lack of clear rules for restricted voting, including for the monitoring and counting of votes from army personnel at mobile polling stations, was noted as a problem.

Polls closed almost everywhere at the appropriate time. Although procedural errors were made in the method of some counts, these did not affect the results. Counting was conducted in full view of the public, agents of the candidates, local monitors and international observers. The agents actively participated in this process, questioning uncertain ballots, and they accepted the validity of the decisions, the counting process and the final results, signing the required official forms. In the vast majority of cases, the decision was reached by consensus. Most Presiding Officers did not leave the results on public display. The International Observers were satisfied by all that they saw of the tallying of results by Returning Officers.

Overall, the International Observer Group believes that the procedures of the poll were carried out in a transparent manner and in accordance with the Interim Presidential Election Statute. They consequently consider that the declared result reflects the polling process which they observed on election day.

11th May, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP ON THE
27 JUNE 1996, UGANDAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

The International Observer Group, supported logistically by the UNDP, visited 36 of the 39 Districts in Uganda on 24-28 June, 1996, to observe the final stages of the campaign, the distribution of materials, election day activities, the count, and the tallying process for the Parliamentary elections in the 201 contested territorial constituencies.

The candidates' meetings, which members of the group observed, attracted considerable public interest and in the main were well conducted, although not all included the suggested opening voter education sessions. House-to-house campaigning by individual candidates was widespread. We observed few instances of serious violence, apart from in certain constituencies in Lira and Apac Districts, where we confirmed an election-related killing on Saturday, 22nd June, and witnessed groups of rival supporters massing to attack each other on the day before voting. Campaigning in many Districts also continued, contrary to the Parliamentary Election Statute, on Wednesday preceding the poll.

The distribution of voting materials was a problem and the kits arrived late. In every constituency they were not delivered 48 hours in advance. Many essential items were also missing, particularly padlocks, ink pads and stamps, and oath of identity forms. We do not, however, believe that this seriously affected the process or the result.

Polling station staff were generally competent, worked effectively with candidates' agents and local monitors, and there were few delays. Voters also seemed to be better aware of procedures. Nearly one-third of the polling stations visited by International Observers, however, lacked screens around the ballot-marking table as required by the law. We do not believe that this affected the secrecy of the ballot. The atmosphere at polling stations, with a small number of exceptions, was tranquil. Despite improvements in the registers deficiencies remained. We witnessed the arrest of persons with illegal voters' cards, suggesting that this remains a serious problem. In particular, we saw several cases of attempted under-age voting.

Police officers were unobtrusively present at most polling stations but in Gulu and Kitgum Districts, the presence of armed soldiers had the effect of intimidating monitors. We are also concerned that we received troubling allegations and also witnessed Movement Officials actively supporting particular candidates and interfering in the poll in a few constituencies in the Northern and Western Regions, especially in Burull constituency.

Counting was transparent although in many cases the exact procedures were not followed. Officials were unclear about the distinction between spoilt and invalid ballots. The tally was conducted in an open manner and expeditiously. We doubt the necessity of holding indirect elections and suggest that a wider participation of the electorate be encouraged in future elections.

A smaller group of International Observers also visited 116 polling stations in 11 Districts during the elections of Women's District Representatives on 20th June. We found a calm and peaceful atmosphere at the stations visited. Officials were generally attentive to the secrecy of the ballot and the transparency of the voting process. The major difficulty was the lack of any system to verify the voter register, which calls into question the integrity of the process. Consequently, final responsibility for deciding who was eligible to vote rested with Presiding Officers.

Despite the deficiencies that we have outlined, the International Observer Group believes that the Parliamentary elections mark a further positive step within the transition process in Uganda.

29th June, 1996

APPENDIX F

Ugandan Presidential Elections

9 May 1996

Final Results

Registered Voters: 8,492,231

No. of Polling Stations: 15615

No. of Polling Stations 15615

Results Received :

Kaguta, Museveni Yoweri: 4458195 74.3%

Mayanja, Muhammad Kibirige: 123291 2.1%

Ssemogerere, Paul Kawanga: 1416140 23.6%

Valid Votes: 5997626

Invalid Votes: 196190 3.2%

Total Votes: 6193816 72.9% (of Registered Voters)

Appendix 9(b) : Election Results for Parliamentary Elections

DISTRICT: 01 APAC

Votes
Obtained Percentage

01.001 KOLE COUNTY

1.	ANAM	Nike	5,210	16.7
2.	OBOT	Abel Sam	2,568	8.2
3.	ODONGO	John Bosco	2,591	8.3
4.	OGWANG	Ocen Geoffrey	1,480	4.7
5.	OLWA	Ben	3,846	12.3
6.	OMODI - OKOT	Bernard Stanley	9,171	29.3
7.	ONGORA	Atwai Yeko	6,425	20.5

01.002 KWANIA COUNTY

1.	ADYEBO	George Kosmas	19,597	71.5
2.	MAKMOT	H. M. B.	7,797	28.5

01.003 MARUZI COUNTY

1.	ADOKO	Nekyon	7,114	34.1
2.	AKAKI	Jovino Ayumu	10,863	52.0
3.	OKUNE	Joseph William	2,897	13.9

01.004 OYAM COUNTY NORTH

1.	ARWATA	Joseph Patrick	5,725	20.9
2.	AYENA	Odongo K. C.	7,375	27.0
3.	WACHA	Ben	14,237	52.1

01.005 OYAM COUNTY SOUTH

1.	EBUK	Moses	6,584	27.6
2.	OKULLO	Epak Yefusa	17,310	72.4

APAC: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	AKELLO	Santa Lucy K. Ajep	1,400	10.3
2.	KERWEGI	Rosemary	6,635	48.9
3.	LAGADA	Amongi Beatrice	5,528	40.8

DISTRICT: 02 ARUA

02.006 ARINGA COUNTY

1.	ACHILE	Manoah Mila	9,183	28.6
2.	ALIGA	Isa Ismail Sebbi	2,445	7.6
3.	ALONGA	Othman Harun	3,616	11.3
4.	ATIKU	Burhan Ayile	1,442	4.5
5.	DRALEGA	Jerome M.	5,663	17.6
6.	MIRIA	Yassin Daudi	1,558	4.9
7.	OLEGA	Ashraf	8,208	25.6

02.007 AYIVU COUNTY

1.	DRANI	Dradriga Angello	5,665	21.9
2.	DRAVILLE	Ben Aziku Odulu	4,446	17.2
3.	NYAI	Dick	8,920	34.5
4.	ORODRIO	Silver Dravu	6,790	26.3

02.008 KOBOKO COUNTY

1.	ADRUKE	Benjamin Moro	3,020	17.1
2.	AYUME	Francis Joash	8,954	50.8
3.	HABIB	Issa	2,848	16.2
4.	SEBI	Data Haroun	2,791	15.8

02.009 MADI - OKOLLO COUNTY

1.	ADRAMA	Ali Mohamed	3,537	24.5
2.	ANIKU	Jacob R. F.	3,145	21.8
3.	ASEDRI	Oyemy A.	1,303	9.0
4.	BUTELE	Anthony Logulu	4,724	32.7
5.	OMBASHI	Javuru George	1,012	7.0
6.	YOMAH	Manasseh En - mba	729	5
				.0

02.010 MARACHA COUNTY

1.	AADROA	Onzima Alex	15,993	51.0
2.	ABITI	Francis	2,518	8.0
3.	ADIADI	Archangel	1,251	4.0
4.	ONETI - BATIA	Samuel A. B.	3,185	10.2
5.	TIVU	Mark	8,426	26.9

02.011 TEROGO COUNTY

1.	AASUBO	Bonse Macarius	3,452	14.1
2.	ANDAMA	Richard J. Ferua	4,312	17.7
3.	ASEA	Robert	3,299	13.5
4.	ASIKU	Romano Dratrutru	3,942	16.1
5.	OBIGA	Mario Kania	5,646	23.1
6.	ZEDRIGA	Colex Darius Rauxen	3,761	15.4

02.012 VURRA COUNTY

1.	AGUPIO	Angoandia Nicholas S.	6,334	35.1
2.	ANDRUALE	Awuzu	11,723	64.9

02.013 ARUA MUNICIPALITY

1.	ADAKU	Brahani Ayubu	44	0.6
2.	AJEANI	Yoram Jomabuti	4,075	56.0
3.	AJIKU	Cyprian Gordon Andia	187	2.6
4.	ANDIGA	Abima Khemis Jabir	154	2.1
5.	ANGUYO	David Dokin	18	0.2
6.	INAGA	Haruna Adam	190	2.6
7.	KURI	Hussein Habib	37	0.5
8.	OMARI	Anuna	2,575	35.4

ARUA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ADIMA	A.D. Betty	1,181	19.4
2.	BAKOKO	Bakoru Zoe	3,708	60.9
3.	LEKURU	Lucy	1,202	19.7

DISTRICT: 03 BUNDIBUGYO

03.014 BWAMBA COUNTY

1.	BAMBALIRA	John Jackson	12,302	39.3
2.	KYOMUHENDO	Swizen Miki	9,203	29.4
3.	MARUHE	John Bitara	1,431	4.6
4.	NKAYARWA	Mukubwa Thomas	8,404	26.8

03.015 NTOROKO COUNTY

1.	ABOOKI KARUSOKE	K. Costantine	2,462	33.2
2.	ADYEERI	Rwabuhinga Charles	3,194	43.0
3.	ASIMWE	Mukwenda Bernard Wilfred	1,768	23.8

BUNDIBUGYO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ALISEMERA	Babiiha Jane	1,608	36.7
2.	BIKORWENDA	Ida	1,925	43.9
3.	BWABASEKI	Rose	849	19.4

DISTRICT: 04 BUSHENYI

04.016		BUHWEJU COUNTY (Unopposed)		
1.	BANTARIZA	Francis		
04.017		BUNYARUGURU COUNTY		
1.	ASIIMWE	Berinde Godfrey	850	2.9
2.	KATUREEBE	Bart Magunda	16,555	56.4
3.	TWAREBIREHO	Emmanuel	11,927	40.7
04.018		IGARA COUNTY EAST		
1.	AMANYA	Mushaga Nuwe	196,333	94.7
2.	KASAPURI	Leonard	2,642	1.3
3.	KATEERA	Muhanguzi	968	0.5
4.	TURWOMWE	Spencer Patrick	7,429	3.6
04.019		IGARA COUNTY WEST		
1.	BAZANA	Kabwegyere Tarsis	14,402	47.8
2.	BITAHWA	Nyine Samson	14,530	48.2
3.	OWAKUHONORU	Mugyuni Robert	315	1.0
4.	TIBASIIMWA	Ruranga Joram	875	2.9
04.020		RUHINDA COUNTY		
1.	BEGUMISA	Gregory Basisana	563	1.1
2.	KARUHANGA	Chapaa	12,370	23.1
3.	OTAFIIRE	Kahinda	40,529	75.8
04.021		SHEEMA COUNTY NORTH (Unopposed)		
1.	KAIJUKA	Richard Henry		
04.022		SHEEMA COUNTY SOUTH		
1.	BATEGANA	Katwiremu Yorokamu	8,398	34.4
2.	KAMUNTU	Ephraim	6,904	28.3
3.	MUSHEMEZA	Elijah Dickens	8,907	36.5
4.	MWITIRWOHA	Kabundi Deogratias	192	0.8

BUSHENYI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1	BIGIRWA	K. Bernadette	17,447	64.7
2	KABIRISI	Luberanga Hope	9,500	35.3

DISTRICT: 05 GULU

05.023		ASWA COUNTY		
1.	ABOLA	Marino George	4,271	21.2
2.	ALAI	Charles Loum	4,077	20.2
3.	OKETAYOT	Munokabir Celsio	1,903	9.4
4.	OKUMU	Ronald Reagan	6,502	32.2
5.	OTORI	Kinyera Aggrey	3,413	16.9
05.024		KILAK COUNTY		
1.	BANYA	Chris Okech	4,429	19.6
2.	NYEKO	Pen - Mogi J. H.	12,127	53.6
3.	OKELLO	Mathew	6,060	26.8

05.025	NWOYA COUNHITY		
1. MWAKA	David	1,413	11.2
2. OKETTA	Kenneth Akena	2,614	20.8
3. OLUM	Zachary	6,575	52.2
4. ORYANG	Francis Lagony	1,993	15.8

05.026	OMORO COUNTY		
1. ALUNYU	Ogwal Frederick	771	2.7
2. OKELA - KWO	Georges Dickens	1,083	3.8
3. OKELLO	Olanya Tonny	1,504	5.3
4. OKER	Mary Margret	4,700	16.7
5. ONEKA	Ralph Albert	5,236	18.6
6. ONGOM	Abednego Absalom	5,928	21.0
7. ORYANG	Edward Anthony	5,013	17.8
8. OTITI - OMULE	Paul	3,983	14.1

05.027	GULU MUNICIPALITY		
1. ALLIMADI	James Mwa		
2. BIGOMBE	Betty Oyella		
3. MAO	Norbert		
		Unopposed	

GULU: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1. AKECH	Okullu Betty Grace	1,985	56.2
2. ALUM	Joyce Mary	1,550	43.8

DISTRICT: 06 HOIMA

06.028		BUGAHYA COUNTY		
1.	BISEREKO	Mugisa Era	367	0.9
2.	GULYETONDA	Jesse	12,611	32.5
3.	KAJURA	Muganwa Henry	25,806	66.5

06.029		BUHAGUZI COUNTY		
1.	ABWOOLI	Kyahurwenda Tomson	8,110	36.2
2.	BITAMAZIRE	Matayo Kyaligonza	11,803	52.8
3.	ZABASAIJA	Deo	2,462	11.0

HOIMA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ADYERI	Kasemiire Tibenderana Mildred	1,982	32.4
2.	BAHEMUKA	Flora Alice	1,538	25.2
3.	BYENKYA	Beatrice	2,594	42.4

DISTRICT: 07 IGANGA

07.030		BUGWERI COUNTY		
1.	BUKUMUNHE	Tenhwa Perez Seth	11,928	39.3
2.	KIRUNDA	A. M. Kivejinja	15,796	52.0
3.	TASIWUKA	M. G. William	2,624	8.6

07.031		BUKOOLI COUNTY CENTRAL		
1.	BASALIRWA	Moses Muyinda	8,287	26.1
2.	BATEGANYA	Dick M.	5,906	18.6
3.	MUKISA	Fred	8,666	27.3
4.	MULENGANI	Benard	8,154	25.7
5.	WABWIRE	S.F.B. Buluma	719	2.3

07.032		BUKOOLI COUNTY NORTH		
1.	BALINGIRIRA	Abdul Nakendo	16,214	74.1
2.	MASINDE	Ouma Charles	899	4.1
3.	MWONDHA	Patrick John	4,761	21.8

07.033		BUKOOLI COUNTY SOUTH		
1.	MANGENI	Mudiba Israel	9,959	40.9
2.	WANDERA	Ogalo Dan	14,394	59.1

07.034		BUNYA COUNTY EAST		
1.	BABOLANA	Yakubu		
2.	KABBALE	Paul Wilfred Kagombero	1,897	9.8
3.	MBUBI	Yusuf Ally	786	4.1
4.	MULUYA	Mustaphar Hajji	5,356	27.7
5.	MUYUUGU	K. Mohammed	3,392	17.5
6.	MWANDHA	Kigenyi Samuel	180	0.9
7.	WAMULONGO	Wahibi Alupakusadi	7,755	40.0

07.035		BUNYA COUNTY SOUTH		
1.	BAGALANA	Tom Samson	9,850	60.7
2.	BAWUBE	John Samuel	6,374	39.3

07.036

BUNYA COUNTY WEST

1.	ARIKOSI	Musa - Waiswa	1,776	7.3
2.	BALABA	Dunstan	7,053	28.8
3.	KISADHA	Elijah Mutyabule	480	2.0
4.	KIWAGAMA	William Wilberforce	5,110	20.9
5.	MUNULO	Juma	371	1.5
6.	MWIREWANO	Afani	131	0.5
7.	WANGUBO	Abdallatif	9,555	39.0

07.037

BUSIKI COUNTY (Unopposed)

1.	BASOGA	Nsaju		
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07.038

KIGULU COUNTY NORTH

1.	BADAZA	Mukama Francis Joseph	7,515	32.0
2.	BAGEYA	George Patrick	4,822	20.5
3.	MUDOOLA	Christopher	8,468	36.0
4.	MWOGIZA	Patrick Nathan Isabirye	2,713	11.5

07.039

KIGULU COUNTY SOUTH

1.	KAZIBWE	Specioza Wandira	19,365	79.5
2.	MWANDHA	J. N. Masajjage	4,988	20.5

07.040

LUUKA COUNTY

1.	BULAMU	Johnny Richard	15,178	35.3
2.	BUNGU	Patrick James	5,055	11.7
3.	MAGEZI	John	2,718	6.3
4.	MWASE	Kabagambe Godfrey	596	1.4
5.	NDEGE	John Joshua	16,517	38.4
6.	WEKIYA	Irene Florence P.	2,983	6.9

IGANGA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	KAZUNGU	Justine	6,361	44.5
2.	NAMUMBYA	Sarah Mwanja	7,924	55.5

DISTRICT: 08 JINJA

08.041

BUTEMBE COUNTY

1.	MIGEREKO	Daudi	19,032	68.6
2.	MWONDHA	Faith	8,730	31.4

08.042

KAGOMA COUNTY

1.	ABALYAWO	Lubega Musobya	7,234	17.4
2.	BALIZIBYE	Kiboigo Charles	401	1.0
3.	BUYINZA	Charles Kalulu Kadhumbula	753	1.8
4.	GWAIVU	John William Wogwawabi	1,185	2.9
5.	ISANGA	Jim Kamira	4,004	9.7
6.	KIWEMBA	Stephen	6,434	15.5
7.	MULABE	Wilson	582	1.4
7.	NABWISO	Bulima Frank Wilberforce	7,939	19.1
9.	SEMPA	David	565	1.4
10.	TAIRE	Idhvege Godfrey	12,363	29.8

08.043

JINJA MUNICIPALITY EAST

1.	BABI	David Kamusaala	4,155	43.6
2.	MAGEZI	Daudi Subi	5,021	52.6
3.	MWASE	George William Bazanhya	361	3.8

08.044

JINJA MUNICIPALITY WEST

1.	BEWAYO	Nsubuga Stephen	1,226	18.7
2.	KASIGWA	Harry	627	9.6
3.	KITAMIRIKE	Naik	615	9.4
4.	KYEMBA	Henry Kisaja Magumba	2,030	31.0
5.	MAGONA	John Baptist	801	12.2
6.	MUTYABULE	Charles	1,124	17.2
7.	MWIDU	Kalireku Jonathan		
8.	TALAGWA	Richard Cassius	124	1.9

JINJA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ALINYIKIRA - OWAGAGE	Ruth	2,591	54.4
2.	KYEMBA	Janet Babirye	2,173	45.6

DISTRICT: 09 KABALE

09.045

NDORWA COUNTY EAST

1.	BAGEINE	Bajura Shem	16,417	52.3
2.	BYAMUGISHA	Kabarekye Albert	14,996	47.7

09.046

NDORWA COUNTY WEST

1.	BAMWANGA	Steven	19,312	63.0
2.	KABERUKA	William	11,103	36.2
3.	KAGOMA	David William Skyluck	232	0.8

09.047

RUBANDA COUNTY EAST

1.	BAREBWOHA	Mbyemeire Thomas	804	3.5
2.	NKUNDEKI	Patricia Baguma	2,285	10.0
3.	RVENDEIRE	Abel	14,127	62.0
4.	TURIHO - HABWE	Godfrey P.	5,582	24.5

09.048

RUBANDA COUNTY WEST

1.	BAZIRAKE	Baryamwisaki Constante	6,775	20.6
2.	BYARUGABA	Livingstone	11,501	35.0
3.	MULASSANYI	David John	9,797	29.8
4.	TIBENDERANA	Kazenga Peter	4,814	14.6

09.049

RUKIGA COUNTY

1.	BAKAINAGA SABIITI	Jack	15,433	45.7
2.	KAMPIKAHO	Alex	1,514	4.5
3.	MANZI	Tumubweine	16,267	48.2
4.	TUMUKWASIBWE	Robert	522	1.5

09.050

KABALE MUNICIPALITY

1.	RUHAKANA	RUGUNDA	7,169	54.9
2.	RUKUNDO	SERAPIO	5,899	45.1

KABALE: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	MWEBESA	Ntegamahe Christine	8,767	50.6
2.	MWESIGYE	Ruhindi Hope	8,565	49.4

DISTRICT: 10 KABAROLE

10.051

BUNYANGABU COUNTY

1.	BEYEZA	Rwabwogo Samwiri	1,117	3.6
2.	KATEERA	Hassan Mugisa Bitalimpumuro	227	0.7
3.	MUNAKENYA	Hannington	2,460	7.8
4.	MWESIGYE	Adolf	11,023	35.1
5.	RUSA	David Isoko	5,612	17.9
6.	TWEYONGYERE	Silvester	10,943	34.9

10.052

BURAHYA COUNTY

1.	BUSINGE - RUSOKE	Blaise A. K.	1,503	4.0
2.	KISEMBO	Amooti Muleju G.W.	22,703	60.2
3.	MUGAMBWA	George William Atwoki	13,476	35.8

10.053

KIBALE COUNTY

1.	BINAGAIJO	Apuuli	1,446	4.2
2.	BYARUHANGA	Charles	11,886	34.3
3.	HASHAKA	Jackson	21,337	61.5

10.054

KITAGWENDA COUNTY

1.	BYARUHANGA	Mwanaichi Fabius	16,429	57.2
2.	ENTALE	Rutaro Mutoro Araali	12,293	42.8

10.055

KYAKA COUNTY

1.	BAGUMA	Baseka Zachary	377	2.1
2.	BYARUHANGA	Sulaiman Nduhukire	4,713	26.1
3.	KAAMU	Amooti Davie Joe	204	1.1
4.	KANDOLE	Clement Atenyi	10,707	59.2
5.	KISEMBO	Bernard Kyaka	831	4.6
6.	NGONZI	Jane Rose	1,250	6.9

10.056

MWENGE COUNTY NORTH

1.	BUTIME	Tom	23,884	65.2
2.	NALIRO	Gaston John R.	12,722	34.8

10.057

MWENGE COUNTY SOUTH

1.	BITAMAZIRE	Raphael Apuuli	10,676	43.5
2.	KAJARA	Aston Peterson	13,400	54.6
3.	KYONIYA	Silvano	465	1.9

10.058

FORT PORTAL MUNICIPALITY

1.	BASALIZA	Henry Araali	3,648	34.0
2.	KABOYO	Kenneth	1,224	11.4
3.	KARUGABA	Apollo	5,861	54.6

KABAROLE: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	RWABYOMERE	Joan Kakima N.	14,977	81.3
2.	TURYAHIKAYO	Rwahwire Alice	3,444	18.7

DISTRICT: 11 **KALANGALA**

11.059

BUJUMBA COUNTY

1.	KAKOOZA	Joseph Hermany	1,669	51.0
2.	MUTEBI - MULWANIRA	Gerald Majella	224	6.8
3.	MUYANDA - MUTEBI	Peter	1,381	42.2

11.060

KYAMUSWA COUNTY (Unopposed)

1.	LWANGA	Timothy Mutekanga		
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KALANGALA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES

1.	KAKEMBO	Nsangi Mary (Unopposed)		
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DISTRICT: 12 KAMPALA

12.061

KAMPALA CENTRAL

1.	BABU	Edward Francis	14,227	48.3
2.	BYANSANGA	Ibrahim	512	1.7
3.	KAWEESA	Bigali Buganda	543	1.8
4.	KULAYISI	Ggolooba	463	1.6
5.	MUGISA	Patrick	576	2.0
6.	TUMWESIGYE	George	5,799	19.7
7.	WASSWA	Ziritwawula Joseph	7,356	25.0

12.062

KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH

1.	BUKENYA	Mohamed Lubega	3,546	29.0
2.	JAMADA	Luzinda Kizito	7,060	57.8
3.	KYEYUNE	Segalega Yahaya	1,074	8.8
4.	KOLO	Mohamed Matovu	545	4.5
5.	MUTUMBA	Majella Gerald	1,968	16.1

12.063

KAWEMPE DIVISION SOUTH

1.	KAGGWA	Sozi Med	11,921	57.7
2.	NAKAKEETO	Kijjambu Margaret	2,552	12.4
3.	NSOBANI	Michael	241	1.2
4.	SEBULIBA	Mutumba Richard	5,931	28.7

12.064

MAKINDYE DIVISION EAST

1.	GANYANA - MIRO	Bruhan	9,519	43.9
2.	MAYAMBALA	Sekassi	304	1.4
3.	MUTYABA	Benedict Ziribasanga	11,841	54.7

12.065

MAKINDYE DIVISION WEST

1.	APUULI - LUWEMBA	Kasirye William		
2.	KABOGOZA	Katwere Yusuf	425	1.7
3.	KIZITO	Deogratias Louis	182	0.7
4.	LUBOWA	Francis Anthony	1,416	5.7
5.	MUSOKE	Tamale Hamad	9,860	40.0
6.	NSUBUGA	Nsambu Yusufu	10,540	42.8
7.	SEKAMATTE	Sebuliba John	2,228	9.0

12.066

RUBAGA DIVISION NORTH

1.	BAKAYANA	Kityo John Switzer	3,795	18.4
2.	KAYONGO	Tom	8,072	39.2
3.	WASSWA	Lule	8,708	42.3

12.067

RUBAGA DIVISION SOUTH

1.	KIGGUNDU	Badru M.	2,930	13.1
2.	LUKYAMUZI	John Ken	10,422	46.7
3.	NKALUBO - WASSWA	Patrick	5,653	25.3
4.	SSERWADDA	Joseph Ssalongo	3,325	14.9

12.068

NAKAWA DIVISION

1.	BIDANDI - SSALI	Jaberi	23,359	80.3
2.	KASUMBA	Yusuf	4,379	15.0
3.	OKETCHO - OKUNNA	Stephen	1,366	4.7

KAMPALA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	NAVA	Nabagesera Catherine	3,863	47.4
2.	ZZIWA	Margret Nantongo	4,293	52.6

DISTRICT: 13 KAMULI

13.069

BUDIOPE COUNTY

1.	ABINGWA	John	4,295	11.1
2.	KAGABA	Kiyimba Charles	5,490	14.2
3.	LUBOWA	Moses Paul	12,079	31.2
4.	MUSISI	Boniface Bandikubi	740	1.9
5.	MUTAASA	Stephen Jones	762	2.0
6.	SSENTONGO	Frederick	174	0.4
7.	TEBIGWAYO	George Kaizi	15,149	39.2

13.070

BUGABULA COUNTY NORTH

1.	ABABIRI	Waigumbulizi Magimbi		
2.		Paul Frederick	6,428	30.2
3.	KAJUMBULA	Nadiope Rose	1,301	6.1
4.	KATONGOLE	Difasi Tirusasira	4,049	19.1
5.	MAGIMBI	John Sabastiano	9,474	44.6

13.071

BUGABULA COUNTY SOUTH

1.	ABALIWANO	Albert Brewer	8,264	28.8
2.	ADULAMU	Lubaale Yovani	744	2.6
3.	BEMBA - SEMPA	George William	76	0.3
4.	KATUUBE - MUWANGALA	Azias	660	2.3
5.	MUKAMA	Siabo Silver	1,216	4.2
6.	NTENDE	Mugaya Johnson	744	2.6
7.	SALAAMU	Musumba Proscovia Night	17,015	59.2

13.072

BULAMOGI COUNTY

1.	AMUKUNYU	Michael Waguma	333	0.9
2.	BADEBYE	Namwanza Dan	2,514	6.6
3.	GAGAWALA	Wambuzi Nelson George	17,023	44.9
4.	KAANE	Wagota Malinzi Moses	384	1.0
5.	KASAJJA	George Patrick	15,159	40.0
6.	MUSHITWA	Ssubi Daniel	2,505	6.6

13.073

BUZAAYA COUNTY

1.	BAALWA	Isabirye Daniel	10,700	30.2
2.	DHEYONGERA	Jimmy Ngobi	10,111	28.5
3.	MUSUMBA	Isaac Isanga	14,678	41.4

KAMULI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ALITWALA	Kadaga Rebecca	12,602	76.9
2.	KALIKWANI	Irene	3,794	23.1

DISTRICT: 14
KAPCHORWA

14.074

KONGASIS COUNTY

1.	ARAPTA	Mangusho Martinez	1,790	15.5
2.	BARTILE	Toskin - Johnson	4,923	42.7
3.	KAPKWOMU	Ndiwa - Kapkomu	4,814	41.8

14.075

KWEEN COUNTY

1.	ARAPKISSA	Yekko John	7,030	46.2
2.	CHEBET	Maikut	8,182	53.8

14.076

TINGEY COUNTY

1.	CHEBROT	Chemoiko Stephen	10,582	48.8
2.	CHEMONGES	Leonard	10,524	48.5
3.	CHEPTOEK	Satya John	593	2.7

KAPCHORWA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	KUKA	Jane Frances	3,397	61.5
2.	KULANY	Chelangat Getrude	2,130	38.5

DISTRICT: 15 KASESE

15.077		BUKONJO COUNTY EAST	
1.	BASIKANIA	Matte Aloysius	335
2.	BWAMBALE	Mbayahi Jethro	6,672
3.	BWAMBALE	Walembe Ivan	10,757
4.	KITHENDE	Kalyeboga Apollinaris	11,485
			39.3
15.078		BUKONJO COUNTY WEST	
1.	BIHANDE	Bwambale Yokasi	15,407
2.	KIYONGA	Crispus W.C.B.	17,209
			52.8
15.079		BUSONGORA COUNTY NORTH	
1.	KULE	Muranga K. Joseph	12,314
2.	THAWITHE	Byaruhanga John	11,290
			52.2
			47.8
15.080		BUSONGORA COUNTY SOUTH	
1.	BWEBALE	Apollo G.K. Rubyahi	5,275
2.	KACANCU	Jan Ngambeki	3,118
3.	KIIZA	Aloni Kihangalha	912
4.	MBALIBULA	Kibanzanga Christopher	6,755
5.	MBURA - MUHINDO	Jerome	6,728
			29.6
			29.5

KASESE: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	BIIRA	Bwambale Loice	5,647	68.1
2.	MUHINDO	Christine	2,642	31.9

DISTRICT: 16 KIBAALE

16.081		BUGANGAIZI COUNTY	
1.	AKIHIKI - SEKITOLEKO	Sebastian Sali	4,506
2.	ARAALI	Kisarale Douglas	283
3.	ATWOOKI - KASIRIVU	Baltazar	8,004
4.	BAGARUKAYO	Mbabazi Henry	4,431
5.	KANYANKOLE	George Andrew	3,711
			21.5
			1.4
			38.2
			21.2
			17.7
16.082		BUYAGA COUNTY	
1.	AKIHIKI	Besisira Ignatius	6,649
2.	BAMWENDA	Toterebuka Boniface	1,259
3.	KAKOOZA	Robert	17,392
4.	KAYIIRA	Paschal	5,448
5.	MULINDWA	Kasaija Peter	2,297
6.	NYAKATURA	Novato Amooti	534
7.	TIBYATA	Bigirwa	15,627
			13.5
			2.6
			35.3
			11.1
			4.7
			1.1
			31.8
16.083		BUYANJA COUNTY	
1.	AKIHIKI BYAMUHITO	Kasaija Matia	3,369
2.	BAGUMA	Isoko Matia	10,248
			24.7
			75.3

KIBAALE: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	MUKIHI	Benigna (Unopposed)
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DISTRICT: 17 KIBOGA

17.084		KIBOGA COUNTY EAST	
1.	KYAZZE	Seeguya Leo	4,644
2.	LUYINDA	Gerald Majella	534
3.	SEWANKAMBO	Mathias	14,989
			23.0
			2.6
			74.3

17.085		KIBOGA COUNTY WEST	
1.	BUKULU	William Joseph	1,403
2.	KATUMBA	Robinson Mathew	2,729
3.	KAYONDO	John Billy	2,691
4.	NDAULA	Kaweesi Edward Mike	10,593
			8.1
			15.7
			15.5
			60.8

KIBOGA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	NALUGO	Sckiziyizu Mary Margret	1,939	33.4
2.	NANKABIRWA	Ssentamu Ruth	3,870	66.6

DISTRICT: 18 KISORO

18.086		BUFUMBIRA COUNTY EAST	
1.	BAGENA	Anthony M.S.	3,817
2.	KWIZERA	Eddie Wa - Gahungu	9,013
3.	NTIBIRINGIRWA	J. Semafara Gahuza	7,254
4.	NTIRUSHIZE	Byandagara Emmanuel	1,901
			17.4
			41.0
			33.0
			8.6

18.087		BUFUMBIRA COUNTY NORTH	
1.	GAHAFU	Peter	3,358
2.	MUSEKURA	Ndaruhutse Baruhire Thaddeus	4,886
3.	MUTABAZI	Mbarushimana Christopher	3,446
4.	NTACYOTUGIRA	Philip M.	4,951
			20.2
			29.4
			20.7
			29.8

18.088		BUFUMBIRA COUNTY SOUTH	
1.	BAKAME	Rukasi Peter	1,397
2.	BITANGARO	Kwizera Sam	10,635
3.	MATEKE	Philemon	16,058
4.	SABIITI	Charles Habarugira	116
			5.0
			37.7
			56.9
			0.4

KISORO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	KWERA	Ngirabakunzi Stella	2,473	46.8
2.	NTABGOBA	Jeninah Mary	2,816	53.2

DISTRICT: 19 KITGUM

19.089		AGAGO COUNTY	
1.	OGENGA - LATIGO	Wodamida Morris	11,094
2.	OWINY - DOLLO	Chingamoy Alfonse	15,733
			41.4
			58.6

19.090		ARUU COUNTY	
1.	KIDEGA	Lak Titus	3,286
2.	KINYERA P'LODI		3,695
3.	KOMAKEC	Leander	3,080
4.	LAM	Lagoro James	2,351
5.	OMONY	Ogaba Alfred	5,387
			18.5
			20.8
			17.3
			13.2
			30.3

19.091

CHUA COUNTY

1.	OKELLO-OKELLO	John Livingstone	13,719	54.2
2	OLANYA - OLENGE	Anthony Ananias	11,594	45.8

19.092

LAMWO COUNTY

1.	BALMIO - OYAT	Benjamin Bennett	3,616	17.2
2.	LANGOYA	Timoni	3,739	17.8
3.	OKEE	Barmich Valerian	7,615	36.2
4.	OKULLO	Antony Jallon	6,094	28.9

KITGUM: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	AKWERO	Odiong Jane	3,883	49.7
2.	OCITTI	Eudia Grace	1,668	21.3
3.	ORYEM-AKABO	GeneRose Alice	2,268	29.0

DISTRICT: 20 KOTIDO

20.093

DODOTH COUNTY

1.	ILUKORI	Samson S. A.	8,485	52.2
2.	LOKERIS	Samson	4,362	26.8
3.	MARWAS	Paulino Lokuthe	3,423	21.0

20.094

JIE COUNTY

1.	ADOME	Lokwii Callistus	3,572	50.1
2.	AKURE	Peter	2,432	34.1
3.	LOKII	Peter Abrahams	1,124	15.8

20.095

LABWOR COUNTY

1.	ANGOLA	Ochieng Owilli Mathew	3,688	34.6
2.	OTIM OMARA	Yafest	6,968	65.4

KOTIDO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ALEPER	Margaret	1,085	20.1
2.	AWOR	Sylvia N.	874	16.2
3.	LOCHORO	Eunice Nangiro	510	9.5
4.	NARUS	Regina	453	8.4
5.	OKORIMOE	Janet Grace Akech	2,418	44.8
6.	OKOT	Jesse Beatrice	56	1.0

DISTRICT: 21 KUMI

21.096

BUKEDEA COUNTY

1.	ALEKO - OKIA	Charles	7,251	34.1
2.	OBORE	Samson	1,174	5.5
3.	OKWENY	Joseph Charles	973	4.6
4.	OMONGOLE	William M. B.	2,006	9.4
5.	OSEKENY	Michael	581	2.7
6.	OSIRE	Jackson	9,262	43.6

21.097

KUMI COUNTY

1.	AISU	Omongole Tom	8,462	28.5
2.	ASAPO	Opio Joseph	779	2.6
3.	OKIRIA	Iriso Jimmy L. P.	536	1.8
4.	OLICO	Okui G.	3,197	10.8
5.	OLUPOT	Joash Okalany	1,902	6.4
6.	OMUTE	Julius	5,231	17.6
7.	ONYA	George Edward	1,747	5.9
8.	OPEEDE	Leonard	2,209	7.4
9.	TUKEI	Ekopai Micheal	5,618	18.9

21.098

NGORA COUNTY

1.	AKVAP	Okelo Imunit	1,191	5.5
2.	ECERET	James	4,644	21.6
3.	EGUNYU	Asemo Fiona Lucy	9,671	45.0
4.	ISODO	John Orengean	670	3.1
5.	OGAGUL	Michael	1,556	7.2
6.	OKOL	Leo	2,833	13.2
7.	OLUPOT	Emurwon	903	4.2

KUMI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	AMONGIN	Apuru Hellen Christine	2,069	55.9
2.	ATAI-OMORUTO	Anne Deborah	621	16.8
3.	OPIO	Albina	1,010	27.3

DISTRICT: 22 LIRA

22.099

DOKOLO COUNTY

1.	AJUNGO	Peter	3,568	11.2
2.	OKODI	Levi Macpio	5,648	17.8
3.	OKOLA KOLAMONG	Nelson Wilson	799	2.5
4.	OKOT	Ogong Felix	21,722	68.4

22.100

ERUTE COUNTY NORTH

1.	ANGIRO	Charles	3,932	18.6
2.	GOBBA	George Steve	4,932	23.4
3.	OBUA	Constantine Nagai James	4,855	23.0
4.	OKELLO	Richard Cox Mc Orik	3,709	17.6
5.	OTOA	Ogwai Tony	3,694	17.5

22.101

ERUTE COUNTY SOUTH

1.	ABURA	Alex Lolo	1,571	6.0
2.	AKENY	John Ricky	9,788	37.6
3.	ODIT	John	7,472	28.7
4.	OKELLO	Julius Acai	1,855	7.1
5.	OTENG	Absalom Kenneth	1,584	6.1
6.	TWOONTO	Obonyo Bosco Ambrose	3,759	14.4

22.102

KIOGA COUNTY

1.	LATIGO	Olal Kenneth Alipayo	5,810	26.4
2.	OJOK B'LEO		16,177	73.6

22.103

MOROTO COUNTY

1.	AJOKA	Anjelo Okello	8,145	23.8
2.	AMUZA	Owiny Ellis	2,664	7.8
3.	ETUKU	Onyok David	14,651	42.9
4.	OGWAL	Paul Olule	2,230	6.5
5.	OKOT	Alex	4,786	14.0
6.	OMACARA	Richard	1,706	5.0

22.104

OTUKE COUNTY

1.	ALIRO	Omara Joel	3,572	23.4
2.	OMARA	Atubo Daniel	11,676	76.6

22.105

LIRA MUNICIPALITY

1.	ATIM	Ogwal Cecilia	6,757	58.9
2.	AWICH	Pollar Ama	342	3.0
3.	ENGOLA	Sam	4,364	38.1

LIRA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	EBONG	Joyce	3,722	19.3
2.	OKELLA	Rukia	7,674	39.9
3.	OKVIR	Okullo Betty	7,856	40.8

DISTRICT: 23 LUWERO

23.106

NAKASONGOLA COUNTY

1.	BAGONZA	Christopher	704	2.7
2.	MUKASA	Muruli Wilson	15,573	60.1
3.	NYOMBI	Peter	9,635	37.2

23.107

KATIKAMU COUNTY NORTH

1.	ALIGAWESA	Jasper Muwonge	2,660	13.2
2.	BWANIKA	Bbaale Absalom	6,345	31.4
3.	KINOBE	James William	9,997	49.5
4.	SSEBYALA	Badru	1,190	5.9

23.108

KATIKAMU COUNTY SOUTH

1.	DOKA	Ahmed Mustapher	6,181	28.5
2.	MAKUBUYA	Khiddu Edward	9,394	43.4
3.	NSUBUGA	Zakayo kiviri	6,080	28.1

23.109

NAKASEKE COUNTY

1.	KABUGO	Mesusera Kesi Lugobe	5,103	18.1
2.	KIJJAMBU	George William	400	1.4
3.	MUKASA	Pascal	22,676	80.5

23.110

BAMUNANIKA COUNTY

1.	KISAMBA - MUGERWA	Wilberforce		
2.	SEMWANGU	Clotilda Nakayiza		

LUWEERO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	BIRABWA	Kiwanuka Mbidde Irene Robinah	1,683	15.5
2.	MWAKA	Nakiboneka Victoria Miriam	8,611	79.4
3.	SEMPA	W. Esther Victoria	547	5.0

DISTRICT: 24 MASAKA

24.111		BUKOMANSIMBI COUNTY		
1.	ELUE	Edward Ssembuzi	2,143	5.5
2.	KAGIMU	Maurice Peter	16,384	41.8
3.	LUZIGE	Ssekoba Robert	324	0.8
4.	SEMBAJJA	Sulaiman	20,373	51.9
24.112		BUKOTO COUNTY MID-WEST (Unopposed)		
1.	KEZIMBIRA - MIYINGO	Lawrence		
24.113		BUKOTO COUNTY WEST		
1.	BIRIMUMAASO	Mulindwa E.	11,571	73.6
2.	KATEREGGA	Abubakar	4,154	26.4
24.114		BUKOTO COUNTY EAST		
1.	BAMUTTA	Ssozi Volleny	860	4.8
2.	KIMERA	Basajjabalaba Vincent	12,793	71.3
3.	SEKAGGYA	John Eudes	4,299	23.9
24.115		BUKOTO COUNTY SOUTH		
1.	LWANGA	Herbert Wilson	8,726	43.3
2.	MITANDA	Henry	256	1.3
3.	MULINDWA	Richard Ssemukasa	476	2.4
4.	SSENDAULA	Gerald	10,693	53.1
24.116		BUKOTO COUNTY CENTRAL (Unopposed)		
1.	SSEKANDI	Edward K.		
24.117		KALUNGU COUNTY EAST (Unopposed)		
1.	KINTU	Musoke		
24.118		KALUNGU COUNTY WEST		
1.	MAYANJA - NKANGI	Joshua	14,268	81.0
2.	SSENGENDO	Hussein	3,350	19.0
24.119		LWEMİYAGA COUNTY		
1.	HIGIRO	Semajege Festo	3,114	43.2
2.	RWAKOOJO	Asiimwe Sam	4,094	56.8
24.120		MAWOGOLA COUNTY		
1.	BASHABE	Turyatamba Fred	2,637	7.9
2.	KUTESA	Sam K.	30,758	92.1
24.121		MASAKA MUNICIPALITY		
1.	BABUMBA	Sali James	6,585	45.4
2.	KAKUNGULU	Shannon Kitaimbwa Mugenyi	7,935	54.6
MASAKA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS				
1.	BYEKVASO	Lubega N. Gertrude	10,629	52.6
2.	KAWOOYA	Anifa	9,570	47.4

DISTRICT: 25 MASINDI

25.122

BUJENJE COUNTY

1.	AMOOTI	Nkurukenda Rwamirimo	952	6.7
2.	KABUBI	Kasaija Peter	1,347	9.5
3.	KAHEEBWA	Fox Johnson	4,120	29.0
4.	KIIZA	Kabwimura Yabezi	6,466	45.5
5.	WANDERA	Ngongaha Philemon	1,318	9.3

25.123

BULIISA COUNTY

1.	LUKUMU	Fred	7,567	54.6
2.	NYENDWOHA	Mutiti Jonathan Godfrey	6,290	45.4

25.124

BURULI COUNTY

1.	BAZAALE	Byaruhanga Philip	10,125	40.1
2.	BIRIJA	Steven	5,289	20.9
3.	KASANGAKI	Pantaleo Kahwa	2,422	9.6
4.	MAJARA	Nyakoojo M. John	7,430	29.4

25.125

KIBANDA COUNTY

1.	BAITERA	Maiteki George	7,737	34.6
2.	KAIJA	Muswankuli John Wycliff	6,631	29.7
3.	MORU	Ben Constantine	6,391	28.6
4.	OBINA	Okumu John Dick	934	4.2
5.	TAKANIAZIRE	Peter Hughell	670	3.0

MASINDI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ABWOLI	Kabakumba Labwoni Masiko	2,885	44.4
2.	BINTU	N. Juliet	2,729	42.0
3.	KIRAAHWA	Miriam Monica	885	13.6

DISTRICT: 26 MBALE

26.126

BUBULO COUNTY WEST

1.	KAMANA	Edward Wesonga	5,255	21.0
2.	MUKHOLI	Natiph John	84	0.3
3.	NAMBAFU	Walyaula Robert	451	1.8
4.	NATIFU	Abuneri Watsombe	239	1.0
5.	WANJUSI	Wasieba Sylvester	18,990	75.9

26.127

BUBULO COUNTY EAST

1.	KITUMBES	Wayero	3,073	11.0
2.	MAKIKA	K. Ivan	1,376	4.9
3.	MAREMBWE	Martin Twale	848	3.0
4.	MULONGO	Simon	3,469	12.4
5.	MULOSI Musoba	Edward	3,183	11.4
6.	MUSAMALI	Stephen	3,295	11.8
7.	NABUTALA	Patrick Nabisi	8,287	29.7
8.	NALYANYA	Henry Faustine	736	2.6
9.	NAMONYWE	Christine Oonyu	655	2.3
10.	WALYEMWA	James	2,970	10.6

26.128		BUDADIRI COUNTY EAST		
1.	KIBAALE	Wambi George David	9,798	50.2
2.	MAGIRIGI	Emmanuel	187	1.0
3.	MAGONU	Magwanzu Henry	2,438	12.5
4.	NAMUNANE	Masaba John	400	2.1
5.	WANENDEYA	G. William	2,557	13.1
6.	WANZIRA	Sasaga Godfrey	4,132	21.2
26.129		BUDADIRI COUNTY WEST		
1.	GIRULI	David Livingstone	8,856	40.8
2.	MAGONA	Samuel Waniale	8,831	40.7
3.	MASHATE	Wyakoli John	1,254	5.8
4.	WAKANYASI	Mugamba Naphtali	2,745	12.7
26.130		BULAMBULI COUNTY		
1.	MADIBO	Charles Wagidoso	12,815	51.9
2.	NAGIMESI	Francis W.	11,892	48.1
26.131		BUNGOKHO COUNTY NORTH		
1.	BULOBE	Yeus	2,505	12.2
2.	BWAYO	Patrick	136	0.7
3.	GALIWANGO	Zubairi	4,894	23.8
4.	GIMUI	Kiboma	1,681	8.2
5.	MASAABA	Kibumba Abdul	689	3.4
6.	MWENYI	Harshim Abeid	421	2.1
7.	TINGU	Makuma Emmy	3,141	15.3
8.	WAMBEDE	Seth Massa	7,064	34.4
26.132		BUNGOKHO COUNTY SOUTH		
1.	KAFABUSA	Werikhe Michael	(UNOPPOSED)	
2.	MAUBE	Mukwana Jack		
26.133		MANJIA COUNTY		
1	MASWERE	Mukhobeh Anthony	1,059	4.3
2	MULOLI	Mutanje A.	5,669	22.9
3	MUWOYA	Wekhoola David	1,628	6.6
4	MUYONGA	Wamatsembe Samuel	5,999	24.2
5	NABENDE	Wakyaya S.J.	4,987	20.2
6.	WANZAMA	Piro Sebastian	5,404	21.8
26.134		MBALE MUNICIPALITY (unopposed)		
1.	WAPAKHABULO	James Francis Wambogo		
MBALE: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS				
1.	KAYIWA	Nabafu Jennifer	498	2.9
2.	MASABA - WAFANA	Catherine Margaret	1,301	7.5
3.	MULONI	Nafuna Irene	7,232	41.7
4.	WABUDEYA	Beatrice Mukaye	8,312	47.9

DISTRCT: 27 MBARARA

27.135		BUKANGA COUNTY		
1.	BYAKATONDA	Tom	3,891	17.9
2.	BYANYIMA	Nathan	9,816	45.1
3.	BYARUGABA	Peter Tom	1,894	8.7
4.	KIBIKIRE	Nathan	1,164	5.3
5.	MAYANJA	Robert	516	2.4
6.	MILENGE	Rugwizangoga Frank	4,494	20.6
27.136		IBANDA COUNTY NORTH		
1.	GUMA	Gumisiriza David	17,481	65.5
2.	NGARUYE	Boniface Ruhindi	9,215	34.5
27.137		IBANDA COUNTY SOUTH		
1.	BYABAGAMBI	John	14,137	46.9
2.	KIGAMBO	Magara Roy	431	1.4
3.	RWABITA	Kajunzire Deo	15,576	51.7
27.138		ISINGIRO COUNTY NORTH		
1.	ASIIMWE	Jacob K.	13,714	57.5
2.	MUGYENYI	Posiano R.	10,156	42.5
27.139		ISINGIRO COUNTY SOUTH		
1	ARIMPA	Kigyagi John Baptist	13,020	43.1
2	NKUUHE	Johnson	17,218	56.9
27.140		KASHARI COUNTY		
1.	BAKASHABA RUHANGA	Paul	9,698	20.5
2.	BASHAIJA	Kazoora John	21,724	45.8
3.	TIBAMANYA	Urban K.	15,976	33.7
27.141		KAZO COUNTY (Unopposed)		
1.	NASASIRA	John Mwoono		
27.142		NYABUSHOZI COUNTY		
1.	KAMUKAMA	Marko David	3,392	11.2
2.	KARUHANGA	Elly Waijahi	16,054	53.2
3.	MUGYENYI	Mary Rutamwebwa	10,738	35.6
27.143		RWAMPARA COUNTY		
1.	KABAREEBE	Amon Muzoora	12,252	26.5
2.	KATEGAYA	Eriya	34,022	73.5
27.144		MBARARA MUNICIPALITY		
1.	BYANYIMA	Winnie Karagwa	9,963	68.2
2.	LUKWAGO	Asuman	4,656	31.8
MBARARA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS				
1.	KIBOIJANA	Margaret	13,465	46.3
2.	KYOMUGISHA	Sebunya Merian	1,079	3.7
3.	MATEMBE	Niria R.K	14,517	50.0

DISTRICT: 28 MOROTO

28.145		BOKORA COUNTY			
1.	ANYAKUN	Charles Lotella	935	10.0	
2.	APUUN	Longoli Peter	2,611	27.8	
3.	LOGIRO	Ngorok Peter	5,841	62.2	
28.146		KADAM COUNTY (CHEKWII)			
1.	AINIAT	Lokeris Peter	6,775	77.7	
2.	NABURRI	Lorika William	1,950	22.3	
28.147		MATHENIKO COUNTY			
1.	ABURA	Pirir Samuel	2,351	34.0	
2.	PULKOL	David Bwangamoe	4,571	66.0	
28.148		PIAN COUNTY			
1.	APARITE	Lokeris Paul	2,180	33.1	
2.	LOROT	John	4,403	66.9	
28.149		UPE COUNTY			
1.	KIYONGA	Francis Adamson	1,911	69.4	
2.	LODUK	Peter	464	16.9	
3.	LOKENO	Faustino	378	13.7	
28.150		MOROTO MUNICIPALITY			
1.	APOLLO	Nangiro Simon Peter	314	14.8	
2.	LOKAWUA	Michael Wilson Lote	930	43.8	
3.	MARUK	Joshua	526	24.8	
4.	OGWEL	Loote Sammy	352	16.6	

MOROTO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	AMODOI	Lomongin Mary	569	17.7	
2.	INOKO	Nachuge Nancy	850	26.4	
3.	LOCHIAM	Miligan Rose	585	18.2	
4.	NACHA	Lorika Rose	1,217	37.8	

DISTRICT: 29 MOYO

29.151		EAST MOYO COUNTY			
1.	ALI	Moses	10,405	50.6	
2.	PIRO	Eruaga Santos	10,138	49.4	
29.152		OBONGI COUNTY			
1.	AJIGA	Abdul			
2.	CHAIGA	Andrew Borodi	2,490	41.5	
3.	PATAKI	Amasi	3,514	58.5	
29.153		WEST MOYO COUNTY			
1.	AGARD	Didi Cyril	6,207	37.4	
2.	ASOBASI	Olok Frank	2,128	12.8	
3.	BAKU	Raphael Obudra	8,256	49.8	

MOYO:RESULTS FOR WOMEN
ELECTIONS

1.	ABU	W. Dominica	2,008	69.1
2.	TIZA	Sabina	898	30.9

DISTRICT: 30 MPIGI

30.154	BUSIRO COUNTY EAST			
1.	MALE	Henry Ssettumba Gwayambade	2,849	11.6
2.	MUTESASIRA	Timothy	13,043	53.0
3.	SEBALU	Mike Kennedy	8,696	35.4

30.155	BUSIRO COUNTY NORTH			
1.	BUKENYA	Gilbert Balibaseka	13,679	79.2
2.	KASOMA	Ssemakula Mulumba	308	1.8
3.	SEGUYA	Kaluma Ibrahim	3,284	19.0

30.156	BUSIRO COUNTY SOUTH			
1.	BAKOJJA	Beatrice	10,961	39.7
2.	KATENDE	Charles Michael	541	2.0
3.	MUBANDA	Alfred	16,100	58.3

30.157	BUTAMBALA COUNTY			
1.	LUBEGA	Wagwa Swaibu	10,971	52.1
2.	MUKIIBI	Moses	9,144	43.4
3.	NSEREKO	Joseph	957	4.5

30.158	GOMBA COUNTY			
1.	ARAALI	Muhirwa	319	1.0
2.	KALULE - SSENKO	Emmanuel	8,296	25.6
3.	KAYONDE	Israel	17,209	53.2
4.	SABIITI	Kizito Olive	6,546	20.2

30.159	KYADONDO COUNTY EAST			
1.	BAMUJJE	Kasoma Benedict	236	0.9
2.	BLICK	Freda Namuli Lule	3,328	12.4
3.	BUNJO - MUSISI	Stephen		
4.	KAFUMISI - MUGOMBE	Simon Peter	5,399	20.0
5.	KASOZI	Peter Cephas		
6.	LULE	Basajja Kambwe Ernest	256	1.0
7.	NJUBA	Samuel Kalega	14,181	52.6
8.	SITENDA	Sebalu William	3,537	13.1

30.160	KYADONDO COUNTY NORTH			
1.	KADDU	Mwesigwa	1,082	4.5
2.	KAJUBI	William Senteza	5,652	23.5
3.	KIBIRIGE	Sebunya Israel	10,443	43.4
4.	LUMALA	Lamech Sejobyo		
5.	SAWOSEKYANA	Ddungu Isaac	180	0.7
6.	SEMPEBWA	Elnathan N. K.	3,013	12.5
7.	SSEBIRUMBI	Kisinziggo Benjamin Tonny	3,696	15.4

30.161	KYADONDO COUNTY SOUTH			
1.	KABANDWA	Augustine wamala	2,596	15.8
2.	KAVUMA	Steven B. K.	8,724	53.1
3.	LUMU	Stephen	3,982	24.3
4.	MULINDWA	Lawrence	1,116	6.8

30.162	MAWOKOTA COUNTY NORTH			
1.	KAGGWA	Mpanga C. H.	8,695	37.0
2.	KIYEMBA	Musanyusa Edward	409	1.7
3.	ZIMULA	Mugwanya John P.	14,367	61.2

30.163	MAWOKOTA COUNTY SOUTH			
1.	KHINGI	Harriet Nakazana	6,580	36.1
2.	KITYO	Mutebi Henry	11,638	63.9

30.164	ENTEBBE MUNICIPALITY			
1.	BIRIWO MASANGA	Hamza	707	6.6
2.	MATOVU	Byatike David	5,505	51.4
3.	SEWABUGA	Bernard Kaggwa	228	2.1
4.	SSEKANDI	Frederick	4,277	39.9

MPIGI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	BITAMAZIRE	Namirembe Geraldine	9,011	60.3
2.	KISUBIKA	Ruth Nassuuna	3,579	24.0
3.	NAJJUMA	Saidah Katende Mbooge	609	4.1
4.	NAMATOVU	Betty Mukasa Nabibugga S.	1,737	11.6

DISTRICT: 31 MUBENDE

31.165	BUSUJJU COUNTY			
1.	MAYANJA	Abubakar Kakyama	7,071	35.8
2.	NYANZI	Vincent	12,707	64.2

31.166	BUWEKULA COUNTY			
1.	BWERERE	Kasole Lwanga Edward	25,808	76.4
2.	KATENDE	Musafiri	1,229	3.6
3.	WALUSIMBI	Musoke Celestine	6,760	20.0

31.167	KASSANDA COUNTY NORTH			
1.	DDAMULIRA	David	7,161	27.4
2.	KAGGWA	Martin	720	2.8
3.	KAJUBI	Sepirian	4,334	16.6
4.	KAYIZZI	Asanasio	13,917	53.3

31.168	KASSANDA COUNTY SOUTH			
1.	KABAYO	John Patrick	7,466	43.0
2.	KASAGAZI	William	409	2.4
3.	KAYONGO	Deo	8,321	47.9
4.	KIBUUKA	Mukalazi Gordon	1,159	6.7

31.169

MITYANA COUNTY NORTH

1.	KASANSULA	Semugabi K. Augustine	664	3.9
2.	KATENDE	Sematiko Gordon	3,456	20.2
3.	KAWEESA	Kiwanuka Christopher	3,993	23.3
4.	KIRENGA	Emmanuel	7,934	46.3
5.	NAKAANA - KAWEESI	Joseph Wilberforce	454	2.6
6.	SENKOOLE	Michael	646	3.8

31.170

MITYANA COUNTY SOUTH

1.	BAGUNYWA	Arthur	12,340	47.5
2.	NSHIMYE	Sebutulo Augustine	11,514	44.3
3.	SSUUNA	Joseph Kigongo	1,674	6.4
4.	ZZIWA	Sulaiman	450	1.7

MUBENDE: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	KAWOOYA	Margaret	3,649	28.4
2.	MPANGA	Joyce Rovincer	4,690	36.5
3.	SSINABULYA	Namubidde Sylvia	4,497	35.0

DISTRICT: 32 MUKONO

32.171

BBALE COUNTY

1.	KITIIBWA	S. Henry	4,795	20.6
2.	KYEBAKOZE	Suleiman	4,357	18.7
3.	MAKUMBI	James	14,088	60.6

32.172

BUIKWE COUNTY NORTH

1.	AMADRUWA	Paul	3,274	13.2
2.	KAKOBA ONYANGO		6,619	26.7
3.	KISITU NAZZIWA	Robinah	1,514	6.1
4.	MPIIMA	Dorothy	2,193	8.8
5.	MUKOOZA LUGONA	Henry	4,957	20.0
6.	SEMPA LUMU	Stanley	1,918	7.7
7.	SSEKINDI	David	4,317	17.4

32.173

BUIKWE COUNTY WEST

1.	KANYIKE	Anthony William H.	11,933	55.0
2.	NANTUME	Eron Janet	9,771	45.0

32.174

BUIKWE COUNTY SOUTH

1.	KIBIRANGO KASEERA	David	12,119	56.2
2.	SAMANYA SSALONGO M.	Edward	9,462	43.8

32.175

BUVUMA COUNTY ISLANDS

1.	KATAMBA	Philly	1,149	24.6
2.	LIIGA	Aloysius C. M.	1,556	33.3
3.	WASSWA	John Richard	1,970	42.1

32.176

MUKONO COUNTY NORTH

1.	BANAISA KAITIRO	Godfrey	5,985	20.3
2.	FAGIL	Mandy	5,832	19.8
3.	KATONO WASSWA	Isaac	2,746	9.3
4.	MAMBULE KIGUNDU	Eriya	7,492	25.4
5.	SEKIZIYIVU	Sammy Jones	7,404	25.1

32.177

MUKONO COUNTY SOUTH

1.	BEMBA	Sam Fred	385	1.6
2.	KANAKULYA WASSWA	Joseph	10,552	44.5
3.	MUKWAYA BALUNZI	Janat	12,764	53.9

32.178

NAKIFUMA COUNTY

1	KATEREGGA	Livingstone	13,998	43.3
2	KIZITO MUWANGA	Isaac	1,462	4.5
3	WANDYAKA NSUBUGA	Moses	16,855	52.2

32.179

NTENJERU COUNTY NORTH

1.	KIMERA	Mutebi Bogere	2,051	8.6
2.	MATOVU NAMUTALE	Joseph	6,674	28.1
3.	NABANJA MAKUMBI	Elizabeth	2,921	12.3
4.	NSUBUGA MAYANJA	Sazir	12,116	51.0

32.180

NTENJERU COUNTY SOUTH

1.	KAKOOKO SEBAGEREKA	Victoria	1,372	6.9
2.	KAZIBWE MUSISI	Tom	8,126	41.0
3.	MUTONYI	Rose	3,268	16.5
4.	MUWANGA	Mulondo M.	2,066	10.4
5.	SEMPANGI	Kefa	4,974	25.1

MUKONO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	BALEMEZI	Lydia	8,672	58.5
2.	NAYIGA	Kayongo Miriam	6,155	41.5

DISTRICT : 33 NEBBI

33.181

JONAM COUNTY

1.	ABEDI	Fredrick Opar	6,433	26.0
2.	AKIDA	Alli Gabe	8,099	32.7
3.	ALENYO	Esrom William	1,326	5.4
4.	OBEL	Onegi	3,635	14.7
5.	PALIEL	Ufoyuru George	1,943	7.8
6.	TINGO	Boniface	3,321	13.4

33.182

OKORO COUNTY

1.	DHUGIRA	Esther Opoti	10,987	34.3
2.	KERMU	Alphonse Benedict	2,028	6.3
3.	OFORY RUGETTE	Antony Arthur	15,173	47.3
4.	UKWEDHA	Rukkubah	3,871	12.1

33.183

PADYERE COUNTY

1.	BACHOU	Salim Ahamed	13,696	36.4
2.	OKUMU - RINGA	Patrick Aloysius	23,882	63.6

NEBBI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	AKUMU	Mavenjina Catherine (Unopposed)		
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DISTRICT : 34
NTUNGAMO

34.184		KAJARA COUNTY			
1.	KWERONDA	Ruhemba	17,258	51.2	
2.	MUGARURA KYOHAIRWE	Esther Joyi	1,185	3.5	
3.	MUHUMUZA	Rweiromba George	214	0.6	
4.	NUWAGABA	Herbert Muntuyera	15,034	44.6	
34.185		RUHAMA COUNTY			
1.	KARAKWENDE	Isa	17,763	32.7	
2.	NDEBESA	Mwambutsya Patrick	3,263	6.0	
3.	RUZINDANA	Augustine	33,330	61.3	
34.186		RUSHENYI COUNTY			
1.	KAZZORA	John Wycliffe Rutagyemwa	16,212	54.0	
2.	MWESIGWA	Rukutana Mugasha	13,514	45.0	
3.	RUTAGONYA	Vicent	281	0.9	

NTUNGAMO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	BAGARUKAYO	Jane M.	1,789	15.6	
2.	KABASHARIRA	A. Asimwe Naome	9,653	84.4	

DISTRICT : 35 PALLISA

35.187		BUDAKA COUNTY			
1.	CHOMYA	David Nanju	306	1.0	
2.	KIGAYE - BILLYAWO	Kivunike Eriya Paul	282	0.9	
3.	KIRYA	Nnini Laban	9,045	29.5	
4.	KIRYAPAWO	Tomasi sisye	16,100	52.4	
5.	MBULAMBAGO	Mutono Robert	2,734	8.9	
6.	MUKAMBA	George	1,695	5.5	
7.	NIMA	Kubonaku Mukono G. K.	543	1.8	
35.188		BUTEBO COUNTY			
1.	AGERE	Olai Thaddaeus	115	0.5	
2.	MAGOOOLA	Isaac Wanzige	1,660	6.9	
3.	MALLINGA	Stephen Oscar	16,480	68.2	
4.	MULOCHO	Magino Matia	246	1.0	
5.	OGWANG	Valentine	549	2.3	
6.	OKANYA	James	3,593	14.9	
7.	SHAINA	Wolla Jimmy Okae	1,168	4.8	
8.	TALISUNA	Eliab	360	1.5	
35.189		KIBUKU COUNTY			
1.	BWOKINO	Wasugirya Bob Fred	8,895	31.8	
2.	GASYODO	Mujwi Abner	1,254	4.5	
3.	KAFIRE	Juliet Rainer	9,062	32.4	
4.	KISIRA	Mulebeke Meshullam	318	1.1	
5.	MUKIDI	Tamwenya Willy	253	0.9	
6.	WAGIRA	Moses P'ado	4,081	14.6	
7.	ZINDULA	Francis Gonahasa	4,091	14.6	

35.190

PALLISA COUNTY

1.	ADOME	Anthony	10,203	30.5
2.	ARIONG	Tom Opio	407	1.2
3.	MAYANJA	Mohammed Bin Sadik	19,759	59.0
4.	OGING	Joseph Ongon	422	1.3
5.	OPANGE	Louis	2,441	7.3
6.	TALIGOLA	Issa Bantalib	237	0.7

PALLISA: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ACOM	Stella C. Karande	97	1.1
2.	ADEMERE-NINA	Joyce Bernice Soigi	414	4.7
3.	IKOTE	Alleluya Rosette	3,869	44.1
4.	KIRYAPAWO	Kageni Loi	697	7.9
5.	MWANAMOIZA	Kikomeko Margaret V.	1,154	13.2
6.	NAMUYANGU	Kacha Jenipher	2,543	29.0

DISTRICT : 36 RAKAI

36.191

KABULA COUNTY

1.	KAKOOZA	M. James	1,579	8.6
2.	RUKIKAIRE	Mathew	16,693	91.4

36.192

KAKUUTO COUNTY (Unopposed)

1.	PINTO	Manuel Xaverio		
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36.193

KOOKI COUNTY

1.	BYAMUGISHA	Kabazeyo Mbigumira Isaac	8,171	25.3
2.	KAGGWA	Sekamwa Samuel	10,367	32.1
3.	KASULE	Daniel	397	1.2
4.	LUKWAGO	Gabriel	11,504	35.6
5.	MAGULUMAALI	Erasmus Mugumya	1,858	5.8

36.194

KYOTERA COUNTY

1.	KIGGUNDU	Patrick	14,333	52.5
2.	KIGONGO	Mbazira Paul	3,314	12.1
3.	MULINDWA	Joseph Mukasa	9,655	35.4

RAKAI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	NAKALANZI	Ssebugwawo Gertrude	2,877	28.7
2.	MUSISI	Mary Winifred Kyamummi	1,014	10.1
3.	NAMUSOKE	Kiyingi Sarah	6,145	61.2

DISTRICT : 37 RUKUNGIRI

37.195

KINKIZI COUNTY EAST

1.	BAKAMWANGA	Kinyata George Stanley	16,235	50.8
2.	BAKUNDA	Darlingtones	15,703	49.2

37.196

KINKIZI COUNTY WEST (Unopposed)

1.	AMAMA	Mbabazi		
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37.197

RUBABO COUNTY

1.	BIHUNYIRA	Ngabirano Goddie	12,515	30.4
2.	KAGONYERA	George Mondo	20,160	49.0
3.	OWAKUKIRORU	Tumwesigye George	8,456	20.6

37.198

RUJUMBURA COUNTY

1.	KATUGUGU	Muhwezi Jim	60,761	93.7
2.	RWOMUSHANA	Charles	4,061	6.3

RUKUNGIRI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	BABIHUGA	Winnie J.	2,505	50.4
2.	KYAMUREKU	Kalekyezi Peace T.	889	17.9
3.	MASIKO	Winifred	1,577	31.7

DISTRICT: 38 SOROTI

38.199

AMURIA COUNTY

1.	ETONU	Benedict		
2.	ODONGO	Jeje	(Unopposed)	

38.200

KABERAMAIDO COUNTY

1.	EKEMU	Joseph Kalias	6,526	52.3
2.	ELAYU	Stephen Eryeny	181	1.5
3.	ERESU	Elyanu John	5,762	46.2

38.201

KALAKI COUNTY

1.	EDOKU	Esedu Vicent	3,522	26.7
2.	EGOU	Charles	5,659	42.8
3.	EUKU	Simon Ross	4,034	30.5

38.202

KAPELEBYONG COUNTY

1.	ATUTO	Asdelafi Silvestry	3,208	48.5
2.	ORYOKOT	John Dewitt	3,405	51.5

38.203

KASILO COUTY

1.	AGWARU	Silvester	514	6.3
2.	EDWONGU	Lekos	465	5.7
3.	ESWAU	Charles Aperu	1,539	19.0
4.	ETADU	Eliphas	795	9.8
5.	OJANGOR	Oretta Henry	875	10.8
6.	OKIROR	Augustine	2,572	31.7
7.	OTIM	Oule Jerome	1,351	16.7

38.204

SERERE COUNTY

1.	ACAM - OKUSSA	Eridadi Henry	937	6.0
2.	ADOLU OTOJOKA	Zadok	207	1.3
3.	AMIKIROT OKALEBO	Joseph	1,821	11.6
4.	ETELLU	Dominic Michael	267	1.7
5.	EWONGU	John Christopher	117	0.7
6.	ODEKE	George William	2,964	18.9
7.	ODETTA	Henry John	3,488	22.2
8.	OGARIMA	Michael Peter	2,030	12.9
9.	OKEBE	Joshua Onya	267	1.7
10	OMEDA	O'max	3,584	22.9

38.205

SOROTI COUNTY

1.	EJALU	Atcker	7,473	36.7
2.	OKELLO	Elepu N.Y.	1,139	5.6
3.	OKURUT OKELLO	J. Pius	211	1.0
4.	OMARIA	William Lo Arapai	11,517	56.6

38.206

USUK COUNTY

1.	EDUAN	Wilson	609	2.6
2.	EILOR	Joseph	1,002	4.3
3.	EKONGOT	John Robert	970	4.2
4.	ILEMUKORIT	Okure Stephen	8,467	36.8
5.	MALINGA	Lo Ojula Ignatius	1,854	8.0
6.	ONYAIT	Jean Simon	1,530	6.6
7.	OTAGE	Wilson	8,604	37.4

38.207

SOROTI MUNICIPALITY

1.	AMURIAT	Oboi Patrick	686	8.5
2.	MUKULA	George Michael	5,691	70.1
3.	OMOLO	Peter	1,738	21.4

SOROTI: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	ADIO	Winifred	425	3.2
2.	AKELLO	Grace	9,681	73.7
3.	ALIU	Ruth Christine	2,577	19.6
4.	ANGIMA	Christne Joyce	456	3.5

DISTRICT: 39 TORORO

39.208

BUNYORE COUNTY

1.	DOMBO	Emmanuel Lumala	13,878	36.8
2	KHATUMBA	Mutumba Abubaker	3,654	9.7
3	NABALA	Eric Geoffrey Mudanye	11,171	29.6
4	WALINGI - NEGULE	Anatolius B. K.	9,059	24.0

39.209

KISOKO/BUDAMA COUNTY NORTH

1.	ASOKA ODOY	Alfred	1,415	5.3
2.	JAMIWA	Tezira	8,555	31.9
3.	OBBO	Henry Joseph	3,489	13.0
4.	OWINO	Ogolla Stephens	1,954	7.3
5.	OWOR	Mary Frances	4,130	15.4
6.	OWUOR	Charles G. Mageno	7,307	27.2

39.210

KISOKO/BUDAMA COUNTY SOUTH

1.	ADIPA	Vicent Owor	391	1.7
2.	AKIKA	Othieno Emmanuel	7,517	32.6
3.	OBBO	Ojwang W. G.	1,611	7.0
4.	OGOLA	Akisoferi Michael	7,337	31.8
5.	OITA	Geoffrey Okoth	3,828	16.6
6.	OMONDO	Richard P'Okumu	2,369	10.3

39.211

SAMIA BUGWE COUNTY NORTH

1.	AGGREY	Awori Siryoyi	9,672	45.3
2.	AGONG	David E.	5,705	26.7
3.	BWIRE	Abasai	1,005	4.7
4.	OMWERO	Wafula Roc Zabulon	4,405	20.6
5.	WAFULA	Wejuli John	586	2.7

39.212

SAMIA BUGWE COUNTY SOUTH

1.	AKONGO	Egondi Lamech	2,797	10.0
2.	MACHYO	Chango	9,042	32.3
3.	ODANGA	David John	3,004	10.7
4.	OPIO	Gabriel	13,134	46.9

39.213

TORORO COUNTY (Unopposed)

1.	ETIANG	Paul Orono	(Unopposed)	
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39.214

TORORO MUNICIPALITY

1.	ACHIENG	Opendi Sarah	746	11.9
2.	ETYANG	John	773	12.3
3.	HYEROBA	Stephen	791	12.6
4.	LUANDE	George Sande	152	2.4
5.	OKOTH - NYALULU	Thomas	1,513	24.0
6.	ONGARIA	Steven	2,320	36.9

TORORO: RESULTS FOR WOMEN ELECTIONS

1.	AMALAI	Kirya Teopista	3,775	31.4
2.	HYUHA	Dorothy	4,354	36.2
3.	MUSANA	Sophy	3,888	32.4

Appendix 9c: Parliamentary Candidates who withdrew their Candidature

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATES NAME
Iganga	Bukooli North	1. Suubi Julius Fortunate
	Bukooli North	2. Buyinza Ayazika
	Bukooli North	3. Ndimwido Paddy
	Bukooli North	4. Naluswa James Tucker
	Bukooli North	5. Obara Pamba
	Kigulu South	1. Tenywa Angus David Wankandya
	Kigulu South	2. Mulwanyi Harry Fred
Jinja	Jinja Muni. West	1. Mwidu Kalireku Jonathan
Soroti	Amuria	1. Etonu Ben
Tororo	Bunyole	1. Hirya Isaac mweru
Arua	Madi-Okollo	1. Andrua Paul
Kampala	Rubaga South	1. Lagemwa Joseph Ssalongo
	Makindye Div. West	1. Apuuli-Luwemba Kasirye William
Mpigi	Entebbe Muni.	1. Semakula Augustine

APPENDIX G

MINUTES OF JOINT MEETING OF INTERIM ELECTORAL
COMMISSION AND UGANDA WOMEN'S NETWORK
(UWONET), HELD ON 23RD MAY, 1996 AT 10.00 A.M.

PRESENT

1	Mrs Flora Nkurukena	-	Deputy Chairperson/IEC Chairperson
2	Arthur Bainomugisha	-	ACFODE
3	Gorette K. Mayiga	-	FIDA
4	Laurie Cooper	-	International Observer
5	Esther Mayambala	-	FIDA (Vice Chairperson)
6	Evelyn Nyakoojo		
7	Rachel Nantege	-	Minute Secretary

MIN 1/5/96 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

ACTION

The Chairperson pointed out that women today have come up in the political world especially during the time of the NRM. The government has encouraged the women.

She thanked the Uganda Women's Network for the good work they are doing.

She further noted that many people have not been able to stand for election because their husbands have objected to it. Women who have insisted on standing have had an unstable married life.

In other instances women are not willing to help fellow women.

MIN 2/5/96 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DURING
AND AFTER THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

The Chairperson noted that women have the problem of illiteracy and this is a grave handicap. Many of them are not exposed to civic education because they stay in their homes doing housework.

She added that in other instances, even when the women have been attacked, they cannot reveal evidence knowing that their husbands will be arrested and leave the homes to them. This has made investigation into these cases very hard.

MIN 3/5/96 PLAN OF ACTION

Uganda Women's Network suggested that the Interim Electoral Commission:-

- a) Should issue guidelines and directives on how the women should be protected during and after elections.
- b) Should set up a unit at the Commission secretariat, and at the lower levels to deal with the issues affecting women in the electoral process.
- c) Could adopt a multi-lingual programme which addresses women's problems and assuring them of their rights. (Violence - physical and mental violence should be emphasised.
- d) Should sensitise the candidates and their agent as well as polling officials about the need to protect women's rights during the electoral process.

UWONET is willing to research and investigate into these cases.

The Chairperson pointed out that candidates will help out on this issue because they need the votes. The IEC would intensify announcements towards polling day coming to the aid of women.

In these announcements, IEC will appeal to the women to note that their vote is by secret ballot and they do not have to tell anyone who they voted for.

Furthermore, the Chairperson said that the IEC would look into UWONET's recommendations, and urged UWONET to also liaise with the candidates.

UWONET will carry a letter introducing them to the Returning Officers, to identify areas which need action and work together with UWONET to address them.

Returning Officers would specifically have to note cases of women intimidation.

Local Councils would also be asked to safeguard the security of women.

All the recommendations would be tabled in the meeting of the Commission, and NOWET asked to be informed about the action to be taken, from the decision of the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Confirmed by:

Flora Nkurukenda (Mrs)
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON/IEC


Rachel Nantege
SECRETARY

APPENDIX H

Functional Group Recommendations - Mbarara Post-Election Evaluation Seminar

Electoral Law

- ▶ Enforcement of the regulations enshrined in the Electoral Law is the principal means for avoiding future problems such as were recorded in the observation and implementation of the 1996 elections.
- ▶ The Electoral Commission should develop an organ which deals with the investigation and prosecution of election-related offenses.
- ▶ The Electoral Commission should have the authority to disqualify candidates who are found to have committed serious election offenses. However, this authority should only be exercised under specific and special circumstances.
- ▶ The laws governing the election of women representatives to Parliament should be revised to permit universal adult suffrage.
- ▶ Provisions for military voting should be reviewed to enable more members of the military to vote, whatever their location.
- ▶ Proxy, or absentee, voting laws should be amended to enable more persons to vote. However, for the present, this particular franchise should be limited to those who because of election work are unable to vote where they are registered.
- ▶ Presidential and parliamentary elections should be held on the same day.
- ▶ Following this workshop, the Electoral Law should be reviewed by Parliament, amended as appropriate, and copies of the amendments promulgated as soon as possible.
- ▶ The Electoral Law should set guidelines for campaign advertisements which discourage strategies designed to divide the public.
- ▶ Should a revision of the Electoral Law become necessary before the next general elections, the law must be provided to the Electoral Commission earlier than it was in 1996.

Voter Registration

- ▶ Rules governing the display of the Voters' Register should be made more explicit, to permit voters, candidates and agents to view the register without interference by the displaying officer. The Electoral Commission should ensure that each facility has the appropriate display materials.
- ▶ A national identification card, which would include voter registration as well as civil information, should be developed and used for future elections.

- ▶ The birth and death registry, which is not current, should be revived to facilitate voter identification and register maintenance.
- ▶ Revisions to the Voter Register should continue during the preparations for Local Government elections. If appropriate, new cards should be produced specifically for those elections.
- ▶ Local Council chairpersons (LCs) should no longer be allowed to serve as registration officials. If necessary, they may be requested to assist in voter identification at the polling station.
- ▶ The Voter Register should be maintained on a continuous basis.

Civic and Voter Education

- ▶ Voter education programs are defined in this seminar as "specific, which gives the voter information to enable him/her to vote, i.e., prepare the voter, within a specified period (show them the mechanisms of the voting process), in accordance with the Electoral Law.
- ▶ Civic education is defined as "a continuous process, geared towards sensitizing the citizens on their role in civil society, their rights and obligations."
- ▶ The Electoral Commission should be responsible for voter education activities. It should arrange for the recruitment and training of voter educators.
- ▶ The minimum academic qualification for educators should be an "ordinary" level certificate.
- ▶ Educators should be recruited and deployed in the parishes in which they are resident.
- ▶ Voter education programs should begin at least two months prior to the nomination of candidates. However, they should conclude at the nomination dates to minimize interference in the program by elected officials, local government representatives or candidate activists on behalf of a particular candidate.
- ▶ The Electoral Commission should include, in its implementation of voter education programs, a procedure or structure for regular supervision and evaluation of those programs.
- ▶ Returning Officers and/or Chief Accounting Officers should be sensitized to their role in implementing or mobilizing voter education programs.
- ▶ The Human Rights Commission, which is accorded the responsibility of civic education in Uganda, has not yet been appointed. The Interim Electoral Commission functioned as the catalyst for the 1996 civic education programs. In addition to the IEC, the Ministry of

Education (National Curriculum Development Center), NGOs such as the National Organization for Civic Education and Monitoring (NOCEM), Action for Development (ACFODE) and other community-based organizations, as well as parents, all have some vested interest in the development of civic education programs. It is therefore recommended that the Electoral Commission continue in its coordinating role on civic education, and galvanize the groups listed above in the development of a comprehensive and permanent structure to deliver civic education to the people of Uganda.

- ▶ Materials developed by this consortium should be "user-friendly" and relevant.

Media

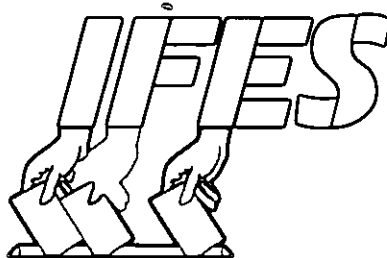
- ▶ Bodies such as NIJU, UNEPA and the Media Council should work with the Electoral Commission to ensure that all candidates are covered fairly.
- ▶ The governing laws of the above bodies should specify the standards and nature of objective reporting, to which all journalists may be held.
- ▶ If a member of the media makes a mistake in reporting, the mistake should be corrected and accompanied by an apology.
- ▶ Journalists are encouraged to tape-record statements and interviews with candidates.
- ▶ Members of the Boards of Directors of government-owned media should be representative of the various political interests of the country. These boards are responsible for ensuring that their media organs balance their reporting.
- ▶ Journalists are encouraged to familiarize themselves with election laws. Their reports should be objective and mindful of their consequences. Questions regarding the electoral law or election regulations should be referred to the Electoral Commission.
- ▶ Laws which protect freedom of speech and expression should be supplemented by laws which define and distinguish libel, slander and sedition.
- ▶ Print and electronic media should be privatized.
- ▶ The Electoral Commission's use of press releases, television and radio announcements should be coordinated to ensure that Returning Officers and other officials differentiate between instructions and information.
- ▶ Government media should include supplements during election periods, including materials supplied by the candidates.
- ▶ The amount of time during which candidates have access to the media should be extended.

- ▶ Government and private media facilities should encourage campaign teams to consult with them to develop professional messages.
- ▶ Uganda's government and private electronic media organs should encourage open public response and criticism on their programs. They should set aside time for letters from viewers and listeners.
- ▶ The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should improve the infrastructure used to transmit news to and from upcountry stations.
- ▶ The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should work with the voter education materials developers to create instructional videos to be shown in grassroots areas where print and electronic media may not reach.

Campaigns

- ▶ The Electoral Commission should revise the number of days allocated for the presidential campaign, with at least two days per district. Special group representatives should be allowed at least 30 days to campaign.
- ▶ Candidates who submit programs for campaign meetings to the Returning Officer must adhere to their programs.
- ▶ The Returning Officer should be the only person to introduce and invite candidates to speak at candidates' meetings.
- ▶ Candidates should speak from their manifestos when addressing meetings.
- ▶ No candidate shall be allowed to speak if he or she arrives at a candidates' meeting more than 30 minutes after the scheduled starting time.
- ▶ The speaking order of candidates should be determined by casting lots.
- ▶ Campaign regulations should be revised to provide for candidates to arrange their own meetings in addition to joint candidates' meetings. Programs of these meetings should be submitted to the Returning Officer.
- ▶ Consultative committees for candidates at the national, district and constituency level should be retained.
- ▶ Candidates and their supporters are encouraged to develop their own newspapers and take full advantage of their access to the media.
- ▶ To discourage candidates from providing inappropriate "gifts" to voters, sales and consumption of alcohol should be prohibited on election day.

- ▶ Candidate agents should not be permitted to travel to voters' homes to record their names. This practice has an intimidating effect.
- ▶ Laws regarding bribery should carry stiffer penalties, and should include a provision for the disqualification of convicted candidates.



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