



VOTER EDUCATION MESSAGE FOR THE OUTREACH PROGRAMME IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

1.0 Introduction

The Electoral Commission has embarked on a voter education outreach programme in primary schools, secondary schools and institutions of higher learning to sensitize the pupils and students on elections in order to enhance their participation. This is in accordance with Article 61, (g) of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as amended which mandates the Commission to formulate and implement voter educational programmes relating to elections. In conducting its work, the Commission is guided by its vision "To be a Model Institution and Centre of Excellence in Election Management" and mission "To efficiently organize, conduct and supervise regular free, fair and transparent Elections and Referenda to enhance Democracy and Good Governance".

2.0 Objectives of the outreach

The specific objectives of the voter education outreach programme in primary schools, secondary schools and institutions of higher learning include;

- i. To equip pupils and students with electoral information in order to enhance their participation in elections.
- ii. To sensitize pupils and students about their rights and responsibilities in the electoral process.
- iii. To enhance understanding of the electoral process and laws governing elections.

3.0 Stages in the electoral process

The electoral process is comprised of the following stages;-

- i. Demarcation of Electoral areas
- ii. Re-organization of polling stations
- iii. Voter registration and Update of the voters' register
- iv. Display of the Voters' Register
- v. Nomination of Candidates
- vi. Campaigns
- vii. Polling
- viii. Announcement and declaration of election results
- ix. Tallying, transmission and declaration of results
- x. Gazetting of election results

3.1 Demarcation of Electoral areas

3.1.1 Applicable laws

- i. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995(as amended) Article 61 (1)(c).
- ii. The Local Government Act, Cap 243; Sec 108, Sec 109 and Sec 110.

Demarcation is creation of electoral boundaries for representation of the people. It is done in case of creation of new constituencies, districts, sub-counties and parish or wards. When demarcating constituencies the Electoral Commission ensures that each county is represented by at least one Member of Parliament.

3.1.2 Importance of demarcation of electoral areas in the electoral process include;

- i. Electoral boundaries create a strong geographic link between people and representatives, allows them to hold their representatives accountable.
- ii. Provides the opportunity to evaluate the "equality of the vote" (equal suffrage) by comparing the proportion of voters to representatives across electoral areas.
- iii. With access to data about electoral boundaries, stakeholders can determine whether the process of demarcation of electoral areas is impartial and independent.

- iv. It helps in determination of the number of legislative seats per electoral area/Constituency.
- v. It helps create a data base composed of maps and population data per electoral area.

3.2 Re-organization and creation of polling stations

3.2.1 Applicable Law

The Electoral Commission's Act, Cap 140; Sec.12 (1) (d), Sec 33 (1), (2).

Re-organization of polling stations is the placing of voters in the right polling stations and placing polling stations in the right locations. This is aimed at allocating at least one polling station in each parish, to make it easy for the voters to participate in the electoral process.

3.2.2 Importance of re-organization of polling stations

- i. Reduces the distance voters' travel to reach polling stations.
- ii. Decongests polling centers hence creating enough space for each polling station.
- iii. Ensures that voters are rightfully placed in parishes, villages/cells and polling stations.
- iv. Ensures that each polling station is located in an open and accessible area
- v. Ensures that each parish/ward has at least one polling station.

3.3 Voter registration and Update of the National Voters' Register

3.3.1 Applicable laws

- i. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995(as amended) Article 61(1)(e).
- ii. The Electoral Commission's Act, Cap140 Sec.19, Sec.29 (1) (2).

3.3.2 Requirements for registration;

In order for one to qualify to register as a voter he/she should be a citizen of Uganda, 18 years of age and above; and Originate or reside in the parish.

3.3.3 Importance of registering as a voter

A registered voter is able to;

- i. Vote for a candidate of one's choice
- ii. Contest for an elective office
- iii. Propose the nomination of a candidate of his/her choice
- iv. Second or support the nomination of a candidate of his/her choice
- v. Raise petitions related to elections

The update of the voters register is conducted at parish level by the Electoral Commission update teams. The purpose is to allow the Commission to process voter information and produce a register for conducting elections.

3.3.4 The purpose for update of the Voters Register is to;

- i. Register eligible voters who are not yet on the voters roll.
- ii. Transfer particulars of voters who wish to move to new voting locations.
- iii. Enable voters to confirm that their particulars appear on the voters register at voting locations of their choice.
- iv. Enable voters identify and correct errors that may be in their particulars on the register

3.4 Display of the National Voters' Register

3.4.1 Applicable law

The Electoral Commission's Act, Cap140 Sec 25.

The Electoral Commission is empowered under the law to display the National Voters' Register at each polling station in preparation for any election. The Commission corrects information on errors that may be identified on the voters register through objections by the voters.

Display period is when the Voters' Register is availed to the public for inspection and scrutiny of its accuracy and completeness. An accurate and clean register is key to the delivery of a credible election.

The display of the National Voters' Register takes place for at least 21 days for general elections and 10 days for by-elections. The exercise is conducted at every polling station daily including weekends and public holidays. A Natural Justice period of 10 days and 6 days is provided to cater for Tribunal recommendations during General elections and by-elections respectively.

3.4.2 Importance of the display exercise is to;-

- i. Allow voters to confirm their particulars
- ii. Enable eligible voters who applied but are not on the register to be included

- iii. Inform voters of their voting location and their voter numbers
- iv. Enable voters confirm that their photographs appear against their correct particulars
- v. Enable voters remove the following categories of ineligible persons from the register
 - a) Those who have died
 - b) Non-citizens
 - c) Those who are under 18 years of age
 - d) Those who neither reside nor originate from the parish where they appear on the register
 - e) Those registered more than once

3.5 Nomination of candidates

3.5.1 Applicable Laws

- i. The Parliamentary Act, 17 of 2005; Sec. 4, Sec. 8 and Sec.9
- ii. The Local Government Act, Cap 243; Sec. 119.
- iii. The Electoral Commission's Act, Cap 140; Sec. 18A

Nomination is the process by which aspiring candidates for elective office, present their duly filled nomination papers to the Returning Officer for verification and those who satisfy the requirements for nomination are declared duly nominated to contest for elective office. Nomination requirements for each elective office and mode of elections are indicated in appendix 1 and appendix 3 respectively.

3.6 Campaigns

3.6.1 Applicable Laws

- i. The Parliamentary Act, 17 of 2005; Sec.4. Sec.8. Sec.9.Sesc.21 (1, 2, 3, 4),
- ii. The Local Government Act, Cap243; Sec18A, Sec.119, Sec.122, Sec.123, Sec.124

This is the period during which contestants present their manifestos to the public in order to solicit for votes. The Commission determines the manner and the period during which campaigns take place. The information regarding campaign programmes is published in the gazette.

3.6.2 The importance of attending campaign meetings is to:

- i. Give support to candidates/parties/organizations
- ii. Enable voters to compare campaign programmes in order to make informed choices.

3.7 Polling process

3.7.1 Applicable Laws

- i. The Presidential Election's Act, 16 of 2005; Sec.31 (1, 2), Sec30 (2), PEA 30(4) PEA 38 , Sec. 32(1,2); 31(1)(2)
- ii. The Parliamentary Election's Act 17 of 2005; from Sec 75 to Sec 83.
- iii. The Local Government Act, Cap 243; Sec. 129(1, 2,3), Sec.130(1,2,3).

The Commission gazettes polling dates to enable voters cast their votes. Polling day is the day on which elections take place. Voters are required to report to their polling stations to cast their vote for candidates of their choice from 7:00 a.m to 4:00 p.m.

Participating in the polling exercise is important because it;

- i. Enables voters exercise their right to choose their leaders
- ii. Promotes democracy and good governance
- iii. Approves or disapproves referenda questions

3.8 Announcement and declaration of election results

3.8.1 Applicable laws

- i. The Presidential Election's Act, 16 of 2005; Sec.51 (1) ,Sec.54(1,2,3,4,5);
- ii. The Parliamentary Elections' Act,17 of 2005;Sec. 42(1,2),Sec. 53 (1), Sec.58 (1),
- iii. Local Government Act, Cap.243; Sec. 135(1), Sec.136 (1)

The Presiding Officer announces the results cast for each candidate at the polling station after filling of forms. The candidates' agents are each issued with a copy of the dully filled declaration of results form on behalf of their candidates.

3.9 Tallying and Transmission and declaration of election results

3.9.1 Applicable Law

The Presidential Elections' Act 16 of 2005, Sec.56 (1, 2 and 3).

Transmission of results is a process of forwarding election results from the polling station to the tallying centre at the National level in case of Presidential elections and the district for other elections. Results are transmitted on forms both in hard and soft copy.

3.10 Gazetting of Election Results

3.10.1 Applicable laws

- i. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995(as amended) Article 61(1)(d).
- ii. The Presidential Elections Act 16 of 2005, Sec, 57 (1 and3).
- iii. The Parliamentary Elections Act 17of 2005, Sec.59 (1).
- iv. The local Government Act, Cap 243, 137(1).

After the declaration of the results, the results are published in the National Gazette where all official government communication that is legally binding is recorded.

3.11 Election offences

Elections are conducted within a legal framework as indicated above. The offences and penalties regarding elections are in appendix 2.

4.0 Preparation for the conduct of elections in primary schools, secondary schools and institutions of higher learning

The Electoral commission bodies of the various higher Institutions of learning, secondary schools and primary schools should appreciate that elections are conducted through a process as highlighted above. During preparations for the elections therefore the following should be done;

4.1 Establish the Electoral Commission Body

The school/institutions have got to put in place the Election Management Body whose mandate is to among other things;

- i. Draw the election programme
- ii. Publicize the election programme
- iii. Produce the register
- iv. Display the register
- v. Handle election complaints
- vi. Conduct nominations of candidates
- vii. Preside over the campaigns
- viii. Prepare and produce election materials

- ix. Conduct and supervise the polling
- x. Tally and declare the results.

4.2 Production of the register

The school register should be used for purposes of conducting elections of school leaders and representatives i.e. prefects, ministers, Guild president, students' guild representatives etc. It is extracted from the pupils/students enrollment book.

4.2.1 Requirements for participation as a voter

- i. Registered as a pupil/student of the school or institution.
- ii. May be a resident or non-resident in the case of higher institutions of learning and day scholar or boarders for primary and secondary schools.

4.3 Display of the register

The students/pupils voters register should be displayed at the school notice board, to enable the students/pupils to;-

- i. Crosscheck their particulars (names, sex, class, houses/dormitories of residence)
- ii. Remove the students/pupils who left the school and those appearing more than once.

The purpose of the display exercise is to have a clean voter's register which is a cornerstone for free and credible elections.

4.4 Nominations of candidates

The preparations for conducting nominations will involve;

- i. Publicizing the dates for the exercise
- ii. Preparing and issuing nomination forms
- iii. Presiding over the nomination exercise
- iv. Declaring the candidates

Production of ballot papers can start after completing the nomination of candidates for the various positions contested for.

4.5 Campaigns

The school election body should set the dates and supervise the campaigns to ensure harmony and compliance with agreed upon guidelines.

4.6 Training of polling officials

Organize for training of polling officials to manage the polling exercise.

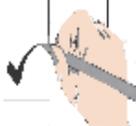
N.B: Head teachers of schools and institutions are advised to get in touch with the Commission at national, regional and district level for support regarding training and election materials.

4.6.1 Marking a ballot paper

A ballot paper should be marked with Either a **Tick** or a **thumbprint** which are the authorized mark of choice as provided by the law. The marking of a ballot paper is depicted in the illustrations below.

Marking ballot paper using a tick
thumbprint

Marking a ballot paper using a

Candidate's Name	Candidate's Photograph	Party Name and Symbol or Independent Candidate's Symbol	Voter's Tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or Thumbprint 
KIZITO SAM			
NALUBEGA SARAH			
MUGERWA TOM			
NAMBAFU SUZAN			

Candidate's Name	Candidate's Photograph	Party Name and Symbol or Independent Candidate's Symbol	Voter's Tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or Thumbprint 
KIZITO SAM			
NALUBEGA SARAH			
MUGERWA TOM			
NAMBAFU SUZAN			

4.7 Polling/Voting

There is need for the school election body to;

- i. Set up polling stations in accessible places within the schools/institutions.
- ii. Deploy polling officials to conduct the exercise.
- iii. Supervise the polling

4.8 Tallying and Announcement of Results

- i. Add up the results from the various polling stations
- ii. Declare the winners for the positions contested for
- iii. Organize for the handover ceremony.

5.0 Strategies to enhance pupils/students participation in elections

The Commission uses the following strategies to enhance pupils/students participation in elections.

- i. Train Electoral Management Bodies in schools and institutions of higher learning to handle elections.
- ii. Provide election materials on request to schools/Institutions to be used during elections
- iii. Conduct outreach programmes to sensitize the Youths on elections.
- iv. Provide an opportunity to the Youths who apply and qualify to work as temporary election officials during the election period.
- v. The Commission encourages institutions/schools to conduct educational tours at the Electoral Commission headquarters.

6.0 Officials involved in the outreach programme

The voter education outreach programme will be implemented by the under listed officials;

- i. The Commission
- ii. Electoral Commission headquarter staff
- iii. Regional Election Officers
- iv. District Registrars
- v. Assistant District Registrars

7.0 A Guide to the conduct of voter education outreach

Regional Election Officers, District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars should ensure successful implementation of the Voter Education Outreach programme. They will be expected to;

- i. Liaise with head teachers of schools/institutions and set the dates
- ii. Draw programmes
- iii. Conduct the outreach
- iv. Submit reports to the Commission

APPENDIX 1

CATEGORY AND MODE OF ELECTIONS

	Category	Mode of elections
1.	President	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
2.	Directly Elected Members of Parliament	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
3	District Woman Representative in Parliament	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
4.	Members of Parliament representing Youth	Electoral College, Secret ballot
5.	Members of Parliament representing PWDs	Electoral College, Secret ballot
6.	Members of Parliament representing Workers	Electoral College, Secret ballot
7.	Members of Parliament representing UPDF	Electoral College, Secret ballot
	District/City Local Government	
8.	District/City Chairpersons	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
9.	District /City Directly Elected Councilors	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
10.	District /City Women Councilors forming 1/3 of Councils	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
11.	District /City Women Councilors representing Special Interest Groups (Youth PWDs, Older Persons)	Electoral College, Secret ballot
12.	Councilors representing Professional Bodies at KCCA	Electoral College, Secret ballot
	Municipality/City Division Local Government	
13.	Municipality/City Division Chairperson	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
14.	Municipality/City Division Directly Elected Councilors	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
15.	Municipality/City Division Women Councilors forming 1/3 of Councils	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
16.	Municipality /City Councilors representing Special Interest Groups (Youth PWDs, Older Persons)	Electoral College, Secret ballot

	Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division Local Government	
17.	SubCounty/Town/Municipal Division Chairperson	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
18.	Sub County/Town/Municipal Division Directly Elected Councilors	Universal Adult Suffrage, Secret ballot
19.	SubCounty/Town/Municipal Division Women Councilors forming 1/3 of Councils	Universal Adult Suffrage
20.	SubCounty/Town/Municipal Division Councilors representing Special Interest Groups (Youth, Older Persons and Persons With Disabilities)	Electoral College, Secret ballot
	Women Councils/Committees	
21.	Village Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
22.	Parish Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
23.	Sub-county Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
24.	Municipality Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
25.	District Committees	Electoral College, Secret ballot
	Youth Councils/Committees	
26.	Village Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
27.	Parish Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
28.	Sub-county Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
29.	Municipality Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
30.	District Committees	Electoral College, Secret ballot
	Committees for Older Persons	
31.	Village Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
32.	Parish Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
33.	Sub-county Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
34.	Municipality Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
35.	District Committees	Electoral College, Secret ballot

	Committees for PWDs	
36.	Village Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
37.	Parish Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
38.	Sub-county Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
39.	Municipality Committees	Electoral College, Lining Up
40.	District Committees	Electoral College, Secret ballot
	Administrative Units	
41.	Village Chairpersons	Universal Adult Suffrage, Lining Up
42.	Parish Chairpersons	Electoral College, Lining Up

APPENDIX 2

ELECTORAL OFFENCES

Some of the electoral offences relating to elections include;

Bribery

A 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 provides 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 seventy two currency points or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

A person who receives any money, gift or other consideration also commits the offence of bribery and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding seventy two currency points or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

Procuring prohibited persons to vote

A person who votes or induces or procures a 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. Such a person is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding forty eight currency points or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

Publication of false statements as to illness, death or withdrawal of candidate.

A 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 the statement to be false or not knowing or believing it on reasonable grounds to be true, commits an illegal practice and is liable to a fine not exceeding forty eight currency points or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

Obstruction of voters

A person who, at an election, or on nomination days, willfully 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. When convicted such a person liable to a fine not exceeding forty eight currency points or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

False statements concerning character of candidates

A person who, before or during an election for the purposes of effecting or preventing the election of a candidate, make or publishes or causes to be made or published by words whether written or spoken, or by song in relation to be personal character of a candidate, a statement which is false commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twelve currency points or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

Misconduct at campaign meetings

A person who, at any campaign meeting relating to an election, acts in a disorderly manner for the purposes 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 twenty four currency points or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

A person who returns to a place of the meeting from which he has been removed while the meeting is in progress without the permission of the chairperson of the meeting, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twelve currency points or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

Offences relating to voting

A person who;

- a) forges or fraudulently defaces or destroys documents 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 this Act 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 or intentionally puts into a ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he or she is authorized to put in;

- 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 authorized so to do under this Act makes any mark on a ballot paper issued to a person, other than the person marking the mark, with intent that the 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 one hundred and twenty currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five year or both.

Unauthorized voting or voting more than once

A person who knowingly votes at an election at which that person is not entitled to vote or votes more than once at an election, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and twenty currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five year or both.

Personation

A person, who votes as some other person, commits an offence of personation whether that person is living or dead or is a fictitious person is liable, on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Obstruction of election officers

A person who willfully obstructs or interferes with an election officer in the execution of the Officers duty commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding seventy two currency points or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

Defacement of notice and posters

A person who without lawful excuse, destroys materials, defaces or removes any notice, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

A 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 twenty four currency points or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

Making wrong returns of an election

An election Officer or other person having any duty to perform in relation to an election who;

- i. makes in any record, return or other document which he or she is required to keep or make under this Act, any entry which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false;
- ii. permits any person whom he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe not to be a person with disability under subsection (1) of section 37 to vote in the manner provided for such persons under that sub section;
- iii. refuses to permit any person whom he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be a person with disability under subsection (1) of section 37 to vote in the manner provided for such a person under that sub section;
- iv. willfully prevents any person from voting at the polling station at which he or she knows has reasonable cause to believe is entitled to vote;
- v. willfully rejects or refuses to count any paper which he or she knows has reasonable cause to believe is validly cast in favour of a candidate;
- vi. willfully 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
- vii. 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 one hundred and twenty currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

APPENDIX 3

NOMINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES

No	Category	Requirements
1.	President	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. A citizen of Uganda by birthii. Is not less than thirty five (35) and not more than seventy five (75) years of ageiii. Is a registered voteriv. Has completed a minimum formal education of Advanced level standard or its equivalentv. For public officers, one should have resigned before nominationvi. Is of sound mindvii. Is not holding an office connected with electionsviii. Is not a traditional or cultural leaderix. Has not been adjudged or, otherwise declared bankrupt under any lawx. Is not under a sentence of death or, of imprisonment exceeding nine months imposed by a competent court without the option of a finexi. A list of one hundred supporters in each of at least two thirds of all districts in Ugandaxii. A nomination paper signed by the aspirant, proposer and seconder nominating him or her as a candidatexiii. A non refundable fee of 20,000,000 Uganda shillings in cash or, a bank draft payable to Uganda Administrationxiv. Three recent postcard-size straight face colour photographs of the aspirant in plain clothesxv. Proposer's and secondary's names, signature and voter registration number
2.	Member of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. A citizen of Ugandaii. Is a registered voter

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Has completed a minimum formal education of Advanced level standard or its equivalent iv. For public officers, one should have resigned before nomination v. Is of sound mind vi. Is not holding an office connected with elections vii. Is not a traditional or cultural leader viii. Has not been adjudged or, otherwise declared bankrupt under any law ix. Is not under a sentence of death or, of imprisonment exceeding nine months imposed by a competent court without the option of a fine x. Ten signatures of registered voters in support of the nomination from the constituency xi. A non refundable fee of 3,000,000 Uganda shillings in cash or a bank draft payable to Uganda Administration xii. Two recent postcard size front face color photograph
3.	District Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Citizen of Uganda ii. 30-75 years iii. Registered Voter iv. Have an A level or its equivalent v. Resign public office 30 days before nomination day in case of general elections vi. Nomination fee of 200,000 shillings vii. 50 supporters from each of at least 2/3 of their electoral areas viii. 3 colored post card size photographs <p>The nomination exercise gives an opportunity to all interested persons to aspire and contest for various elective offices.</p>
4.	Municipality/Town/Division/Sub county Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The aspirant should be at least thirty years (30) and not more than seventy five (75) years of age ii. There is no minimum level of education required iii. The aspirant has to submit to the Returning Officer of the district or a Public office

		<p>designated by him or her for that purpose on or before the nomination day, a nomination paper Form EC specified in the seventh schedule (LG Act 1997) signed by two persons nominating him or her as a candidate.</p> <p>iv. Attaches to his or her nomination paper a list of the names of twenty registered voters from each electoral area and each of the twenty registered voters shall have appended to that list his/her name, signature, physical address as voters registration number as specified in form EC 1 of the seventh schedule (LG Act 1997)</p> <p>v. A non refundable fee; in case of a Municipality, five currency points (100,000 Uganda shillings) and in case of a City Division, a Town or a Sub county two and half currency points (50,000 Uganda shillings) payable in cash or bank draft to the relevant Local Government Council, for which a receipt</p>
5.	Councilors	<p>i. 18 years of age or above,</p> <p>ii. A citizen of Uganda,</p> <p>iii. A registered voter,</p> <p>iv. Of sound mind,</p> <p>v. Not acting or holding any office in connection with Local Government Elections,</p> <p>vi. Not a traditional or cultural leader,</p> <p>vii. Not under a sentence of death or imprisonment exceeding six months without the option of a fine,</p> <p>viii. Not an employee of that Local Government Council or any other council.</p>
6.	Village and Parish/Ward Chairperson	<p>i. 18 years of age or above,</p> <p>ii. A citizen of Uganda,</p> <p>iii. A registered voter,</p> <p>iv. Resident in the village</p> <p>v. Of sound mind,</p> <p>vi. No requirement for nomination fee</p>