



WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Baseline Statistics for Local Council levels III-V in Uganda

July, 2017





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Published 2017

Published by: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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Kampala

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ISBN: 9789970594108



Preface



Production and use of gender responsive statistics is necessary for measuring and attaining equity and equality in planning and decision making processes of government and other organisations. The adage of 'leaving no one behind' of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores inclusiveness of all humans in service delivery across all sectors. The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) are anchored on the National Development Plan (NDP II) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) as the agency coordinating the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) developed the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). The NPGEIs are intended to guide development and production of gender responsive indicators in the country.

The NDP II is gender responsive and the SDG 5 pronounces gender targets and indicators on eliminating gender inequality among others. This NPGEI framework presents indicators for the following sectors: Economic, Health, Education, Leadership and Governance, Human Rights, Information and Communication Technology, Energy, Water and Environment, Agriculture. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is committed to ensuring alignment and production of gender responsive statistics to help us track the progress of attainment of Goal 5 and other SDG targets.

I would like to appreciate the contribution of our Development Partners. Specifically, I acknowledge the UN Women, and the Department for International Development (DFID) that supported in setting the baseline data of women in local government by processing the unit level election data at the local government level. I wish to extend special appreciation to the key partner institutions and members of the gender statistics Technical Advisory Group and Sub-Committee; and UBOS for the strategic leadership. I, therefore, encourage and appeal to key stakeholders to make use of this valuable information.

I wish to thank all participating stakeholders under the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) and Civil Society Organization (CSOs) for their contribution and continued collaboration towards building a coherent, reliable, and demand driven National Statistical System.

Ben Paul Mungyereza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Acronyms

BPFA	Beijing Platform of Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination all forms of Discrimination against Women
DMS	Data Management System
EC	Electoral Commission
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GSU	Gender Statistics Unit
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MDAs	Ministry, Department and Agencies
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
NAPW	National Action Plan of Women
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NPGEI	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators
NSS	National Statistical System
SDD	Sex Disaggregated Data
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

The achievement of different development frameworks at both national and international level lies in effective governance characterized by equal political participation by women and men. The African Governance Outlook (2012) revealed that good governance plays a key role in achieving equitable and sustainable development in Africa. It confirmed the causal linkage between good governance and the decline in absolute poverty levels, infant mortality, literacy rates, gender equality, access to clean water and other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.1 Background

At the global level, the overarching development framework supporting the mainstreaming of gender in Uganda is the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). This is in addition to the UN Declaration on Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993), the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically Goal 5 which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. At the sub regional level, the African Agenda 2063 and the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHASA) places emphasis on women and girls' empowerment the East African Community (EAC) Treaty (2000) and the Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD) Gender Policy and Strategy (July 2004) in addition to the National Development Plan (NDP II) at national level. All these development frameworks require production of gender responsive statistics for effective reporting on progress of inclusive political participation.

In a bid to have a systematic way of mainstreaming gender in statistics production, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) developed the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) with an aim to guide development and production of gender responsive indicators in the country with some key indicators on women's political participation.

The 1995 constitution of Uganda provides for equal participation by women and men in politics. Participation of women in politics is greatly enhanced by affirmative action that provide for a slot for a woman member of parliament in each district and one third women presentation in local government councils in Uganda embedded in the following legal frameworks; the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, the Local Government Act 1997, Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) 2007, which underpin affirmative action with a requirement for representation of women at all levels of leadership

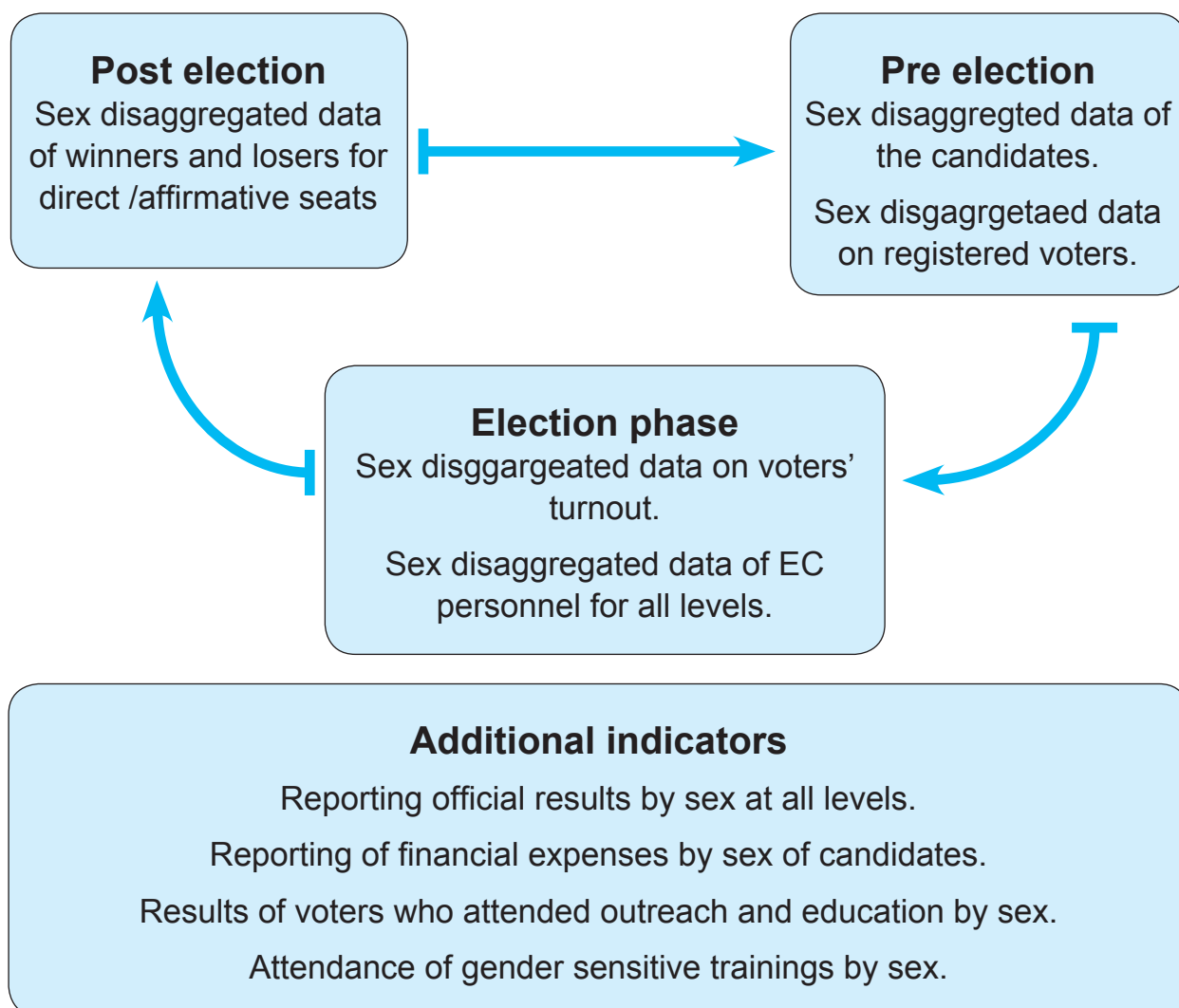
Good governance and the effective participation of citizens in politics increases ownership of government policies and programmes. Historical imbalances created discrepancies in the levels of effective participation of women and men in politics and development indicated in Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC Act, 2013). In an effort to address these socio-cultural challenges, the 1995 Constitution and EOC Act, 2013 underline the importance of increased participation of women in leadership. Women's political participation is critical to ensure inclusive democracy, women's direct engagement in public decision-making, as well as to safeguard accountability to women. The NPGEI

framework has indicators on political participation which includes component of political participation at local government levels.

1.1.1 Electoral Cycle and Indicators to monitor for the Local Government

Women's participation in the electoral process can be tracked at different phases of the electoral cycle namely; pre-election, election and post-election period (UNWomen, 2015). Each phase is tracked using a set of indicators to measure credibility of the election process. UNWomen posited that the effective participation of women in the electoral process is also an important variable for determining the credibility of an election. Notably, understanding the precise nature of women's political participation, based on sex-disaggregated data, is important, including the aftermath of conflict. Information on women's participation in the electoral process can be obtained from: voter register, voter turnout, candidates' register and electoral commission personnel, winners and losers of the elections as illustrated in figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Electoral Cycle

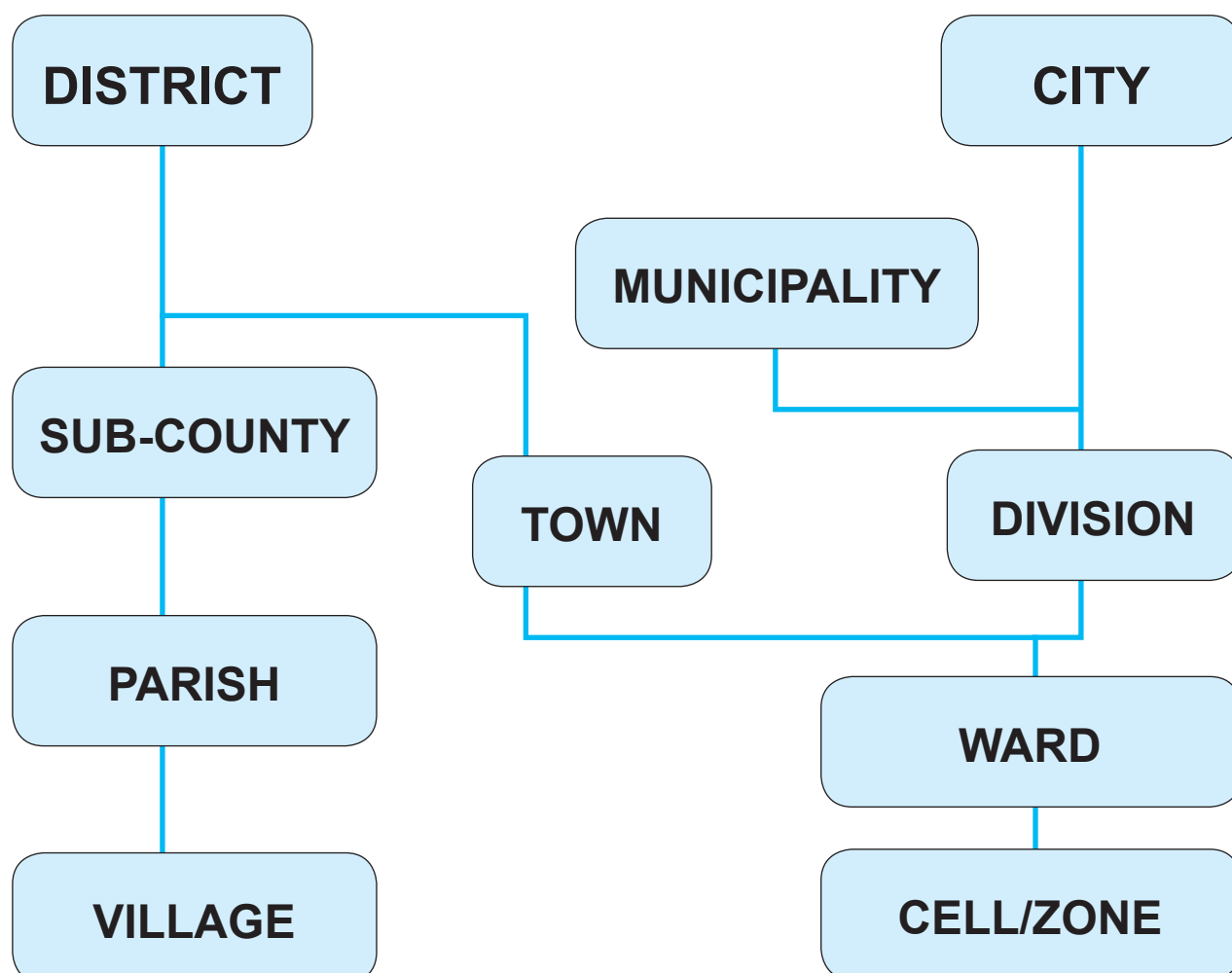


Source: UNWomen 2015

1.1.2 The Framework of The Local Government

The Local Government (LG) structure, composition of councils, representation of women, roles and responsibilities are guided by the LG Act, 1997. As per the Act, the structure of the LG is shown in figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2: Structure of Local Governments



1 Capital City;
22 Municipalities;
1,103 Sub-County Councils;
7,227 Parishes/Wards;
207 Town Boards

111 Districts.
5 City Divisions;
165 Town Councils.
and 57,364 Villages

63 Municipal Council Divisions.

Source: MoLG, 2017

The LG Act (1997) stipulates that the population quota of women representatives shall be determined by the requirement of women constituting a third of any Local Council (LC) being considered (part x, article 109(3)). Section 11 of the constitution, reserves seats for women in the composition of district councils, in paragraph (c) : two councillors, one of women shall be a female youth representing the youth in the district, in paragraph (d): two councillors with disabilities, one of women shall be a female, and in paragraph (e): women councillors forming one-third of the council such that the councillors elected under (b),(c),(d) shall form two-third of the councils.

The LCs are composed of village councils, parish councils, lower and higher LGs. The descriptions of the LCs at different levels are as follows:-

I. The Village

The lowest LG unit in Uganda is the village level which is known as LCI. A village usually consists of about 150 households or less. Each village will be run by a LCI and is governed by a chairman (LCI chairman) and nine other executive committee members.

II. The Parish

The parish is the next level up from the village. A parish is made up of a number of villages. Each parish has a LCII committee, made up of all the chairman from the village LCIs in the parish. Each LCII will elect, from among themselves, an executive committee. LCII are largely involved in settling land disputes and mobilizing the community for various activities. The parish is largely run by a parish chief – a government employee who provides technical leadership to the LCII.

III. The sub-county

After the parish comes the sub-county. A sub-county is made up of a number of parishes. The sub-county is run by the sub-county chief on the technical side and by an elected LCIII chairman and his/her executive committee. The sub-county also has an LCIII council, a kind of parliament at that level, complete with a speaker and deputy speaker. The council consists of elected councilors representing the parishes, other government officials involved in health, development and education, and NGO officials in the sub-county. In towns, a sub-county is called a division.

IV. The county

A county is made up of several sub-counties. Each county is represented in the national parliament in Kampala by an elected Member of Parliament (MP). In major towns, the equivalent of a county is a municipality (which is a set of divisions). LCIII executive committee members of all the sub-counties constitute the LCIV. They then elect an LCIV executive committee from among themselves. These committees have limited powers, except in municipalities, which they run.

V. The district

A district is made up of several counties and any municipalities in that area. A district is led by an elected LCV chairman and his executive. There is also an elected LCV Council, with representatives from the sub-counties and technical staff in the district. The Council debates budgets, decisions and bylaws. On the technical side, the district is led by a Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), appointed by Central Government. The district also has heads of various departments such as education, health, environment and planning, which are responsible for relevant matters in the whole of the district.

1.2 Women's participation in local government in Uganda

According to the Framework for Assessing Governance, political participation in electoral processes involves much more than just voting. Political participation includes the opportunity to vote as a registered voter, to register as a candidate, to campaign, to be elected and to hold office at all levels of government. Under international standards, men and women have an equal right to participate fully in all aspects of the political process. (Source: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>)

publication/Chapter3.htm). The 1997 LG Act provides for equal participation by women and men who are registered voters and meet all the requirements to contest for a given local Government political office. In addition section 117 (1) of the Act provides for gazetted positions for women in all local council elections.

Women's political participation is critical to ensure inclusive democracy and empowerment in the political space. It also enhances their participation in governance and their direct engagement in governance and decision-making, in the public space as well as safeguarding accountability to women (LG Act, 1997).

The government of Uganda committed itself to monitor and report progress on SDGs. A set of NPGEIs was adopted to monitor goal 5 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'. The NPGEIs inform policies, programming and decision making on women's empowerment and gender equality. Indicator 5.5.1 'Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments' is intended to measure participation of women in politics at national and local government levels. Specifically, Indicator 5.5.1b: 'Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments' measures women's engagement in electoral processes at the local government level.

1.3 The Problem

There is a lot of information that is collected during the electoral process that can be harnessed to inform different fora including women's participation in LG politics. Election results in Uganda provide the; names of the contestants, their political affiliations, the spoilt votes and the votes garnered by each contestant among others (Uganda Election Commission, 2016).

Monitoring women's participation at the LG level requires quality official statistics that are timely, accurate, relevant, methodologically sound and gender responsive. However, the information has not been adequately processed to reflect the level of women's empowerment and participation in LG politics. This study is intended to generate baseline information on women's participation in LG elective politics. The information will broaden knowledge about the gender gap in elective political leadership in LG.

Considering the situation, an initiative has been taken to bridge the gap of sex-disaggregated data of women in LG, which includes to set a baseline of women in LG by district and by LCs, and to create a central data repository which would be used for regular monitoring of the progress of proportion of women in LG.

1.4 Objectives

The overall objective of the study is to provide baseline information on women's participation in LG elective politics.

The specific objectives of the study include:-

- i. To identify the sources of information on women's participation in LG elective politics.
- ii. To establish the status of women's participation in LG elective politics.
- iii. To identify data gaps

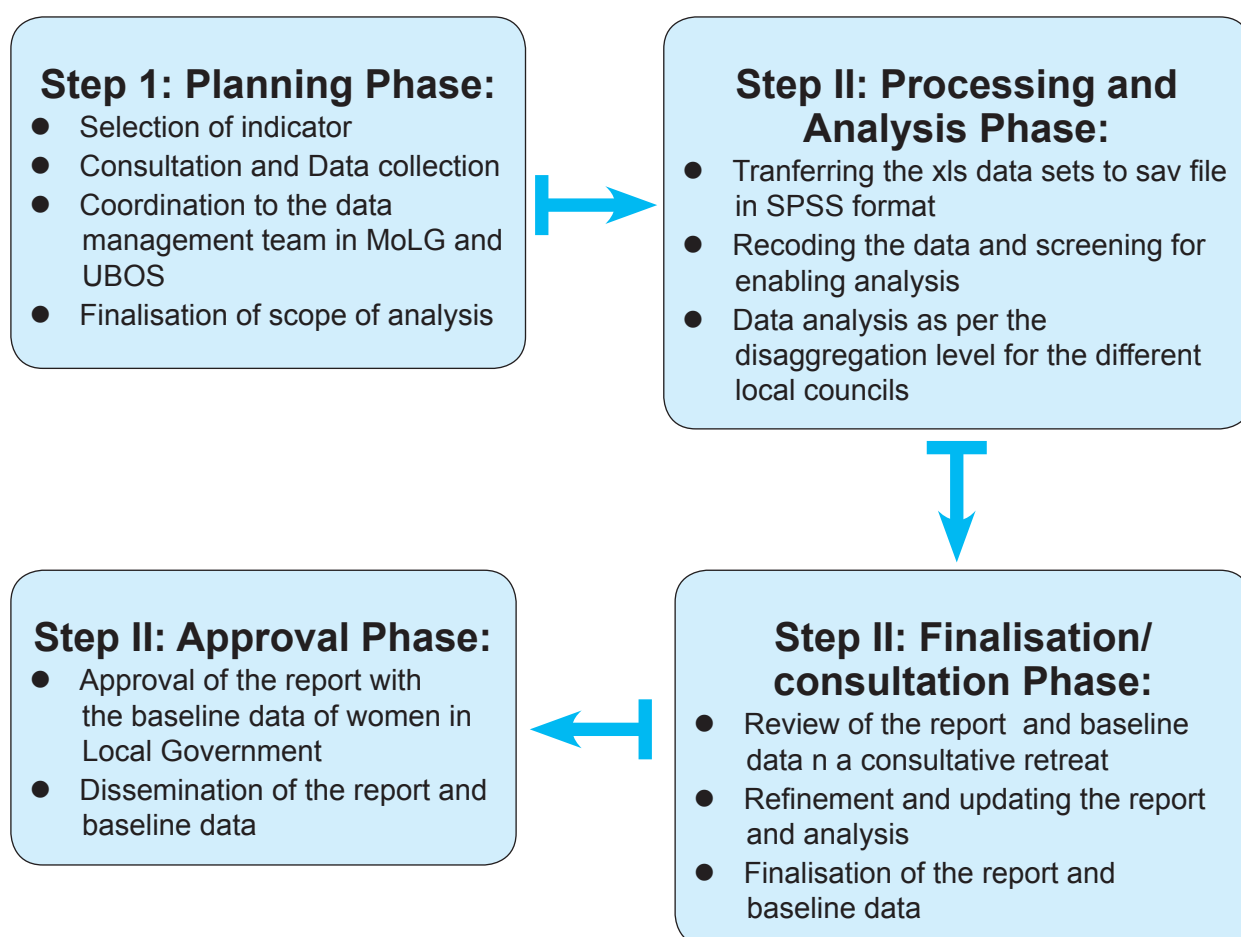
1.5 Geographical scope of the study

The study is limited to women's participation in LG elective politics at post election level focusing on winners of 2016 general elections. This covered Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), the 111 Higher LGs and the lower LGs there-in.

1.6 The Process

Primarily, the local government indicator (Indicator 4.1b: Proportion of seats held by women in LGs, 2016) from the NPGEIs has been targeted to set the baseline of women in LG by processing of the available unit level datasets in MoLG. The process of setting the baseline of women in LG followed a participatory and consultative process as illustrated in Fig.1.3. The actors involved in reprocessing and finalisation of the compendium included; a core team comprised from UBOS, MGLSD and SWGS, statisticians/gender experts from MDAs, senior government officials, academicians, and Civil Society.

Fig. 1.3 the process of setting the baseline of women in local government



1.7 Data and Method

The unit level data of women and men in local government has been collected from the Planning unit of the Ministry of Local Government. This election data of 2016 was maintained by the Electoral commission, Uganda. Three levels of data were received and analysed: district councils, municipality councils and sub-county councils. The updated data of parish and village councils was not available

as the election of these two levels has not yet taken place. So, the analysis of women representation at LC level considered the three levels (district, municipality and sub-county), which is a limitation of this report. All the data was used only for research purposes and confidentiality was been maintained.

Unit level data was processed by SPSS and bi-variate distribution of women and men, ranking of the district as per the representation of women in different tiers of LG was calculated and presented in tables. Baseline information on women in LG (number and percentage) is set in the annex tables by district (112 during the time of election in 2016) and level of LCs such as district council, municipality council and sub-county council. In addition to these methods, graphs and maps are shown in the relevant places.

1.8 Organization of the Report

The report consists of five sections, as follows: Chapter one which deals with the introduction, problem statement and rationale for setting baseline data of women in local government, process, objectives, data and methods and the organization of the study. Chapter two presents the framework of the local government of Uganda as per the local government act. Chapter three presents the bi-variate analysis of the women and men in the local governments, such as district councils, municipality councils and sub-county councils. Here the proportional distribution in percentage of women and men have been presented. The fourth chapter includes the qualitative aspect of the women in local governments, such as roles and responsibilities of a women in local government, challenges faced, suggestions to improve the visibility of women in local government etc. The fifth chapter converges the summary findings of the analysis, emerging issues, recommendations and conclusion.

Women in Local Government: An Analysis

This chapter presents findings from the analysis of the 2016 electoral information on women's participation in politics at higher and lower Local Governments. The information includes representation of; directly elected, youth, older persons and People with Disabilities (PWDs).

2.1 Elected Women and Men in Local Government

Overall proportion of women was 51 percent compared to 49 percent of men as proportions of the 34.6 million people in Uganda (census 2014). The age group that are legally allowed to participate in politics in Uganda are those aged 18 years and above.

2.1.1 Distribution of Women in Local Government

Distribution of total representatives of the local government in different levels is presented in the following Table 2.1 and also in Figure 2.1. The total number of representatives at local government level was 27,755. Women constituted 45.7 percent of the total which is above the affirmative level (33 % according to Constitution of the republic of Uganda). Similar patterns were found in all the local government councils.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Women and Men in Local Government Councils, 2016.

Local Government Councils	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
District Council	1,916	1,364	3,280	58.4	41.6	100.0
Municipality / Municipal Divisions Council	745	537	1,282	58.1	41.9	100.0
Sub-County / Town Councils	12,412	10,781	23,193	53.5	46.5	100.0
Total	15,073	12,682	27,755	54.3	45.7	100.0

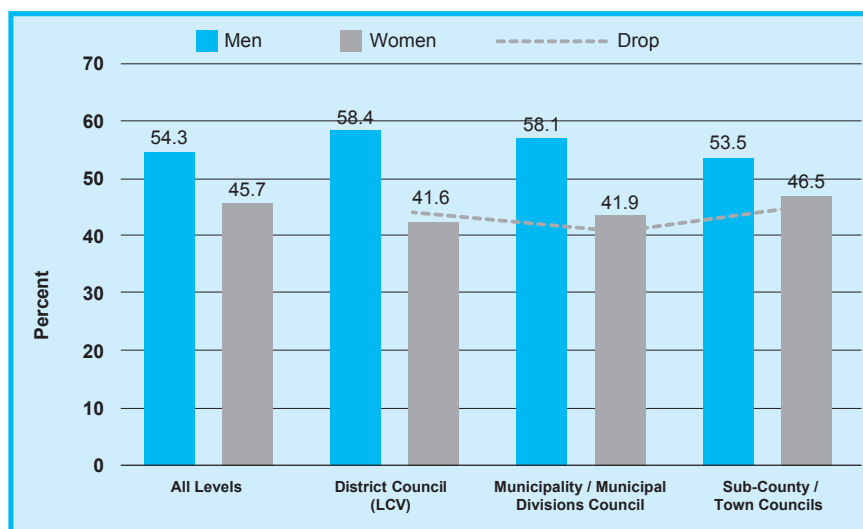
Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

* District Council includes Chairperson and Councilors

** Municipality / Municipal Divisions' Council includes Mayors / Chairpersons and Councilors

*** Sub-County / Town Council includes the Chairpersons and Councilors at that level.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of total Women in Local Government



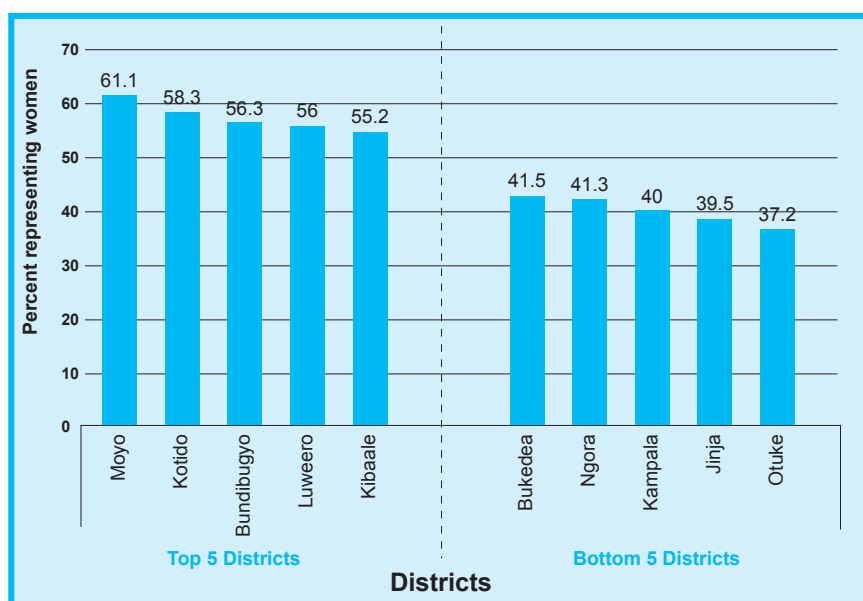
Note: Gap decreases from higher to lower level

Proportion of women was the highest (46.5%) in Sub-Country Council which was gradually decreased to District Council (41.6%).

2.1.2 Women representation in districts

The representation of women in LGs confirms the extent of participation in elective politics. All the districts have attained the mandatory 33 percent women representation in local government councils although some districts (13) have representation above 50 percent. While the box 3.1 displays top 13 districts with more than 50% representation respectively, figure 2.2 displays the top and bottom five districts.

Figure 2.2: Top and Bottom 5 districts representing women



Top 5 districts with women councilor representation above 50 percent: Moyo, Kotido, Bundibugyo, Luweero and Kibaale,

Bottom 5 districts with women councilors' representation below 50 percent: Ngora, Bukedea, Jinja, Kampala, and Otuke.

Top 13 districts with Women Representation above 50%: Moyo, Kotido, Bundibugyo, Luweero, Kibaale, Kiboga, Kapchorwa, Hoima, Moroto, Masindi, Kabale, Kalangala, Masaka.

2.1.3 Distribution of Chairpersons by sex

Chairpersons are political heads of their respective LGs with vested powers to appoint the executive, budgeting, policy formulation and council procedures. (LG Act, 1997 CAP 243 as amended). This position is open to both qualified women and men and subjected to universal adult suffrage. The total number of chairpersons for both higher and lower LGs was 1,568 out of whom 16 were women (1.0%). Out of the 111 elected district chairpersons, one (1) was a woman (Kumi district). The proportion of women chairpersons at municipality and sub-county levels was 6.0 % and 0.9% respectively in 2016, as shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Women and Men Chairperson in Local Government by LC level, 2016.

Local Councils	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
District Council	111	1	112	99.1	0.9	100.0
Municipality / Municipal Divisions Council	47	3	50	94.0	6.0	100.0
Sub-County / Town Councils	1,394	12	1,406	99.1	0.9	100.0
All Levels	1,552	16	1,568	99.0	1.0	100.0
Total	15,073	12,682	27,755	54.3	45.7	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

At the Municipality / municipal division council level three (3) women chairpersons were elected from Hoima, Mityana and Nansana Municipalities, located in Hoima, Mityana and Wakiso districts respectively. The highest number of women chairpersons (12) were elected at the sub-county levels as shown in table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Districts with Women Sub-county chairpersons in 2016 elections

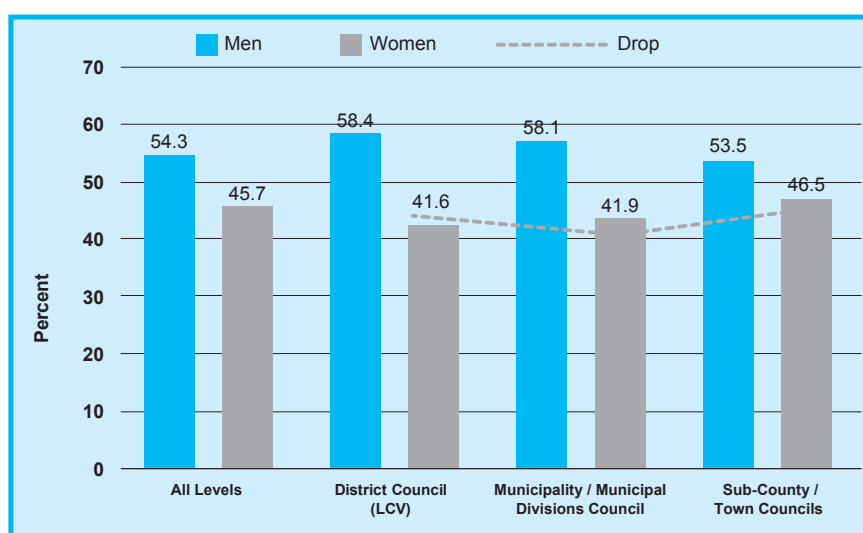
S/N	District	Number of Sub-Counties
1	Gulu	1
2	Kabale	1
3	Masindi	2
4	Pallisa	1
5	Kaberamado	1
6	Mityana	1
7	Nakaseke	1

8	Bukedea	1
9	Buikwe	1
10	Kiryandongo	1
11	Kween	1
Total		12

2.2 Proportion of Women and Men Councillors

Women are expected to participate as councillors at local government level. A council is the highest political authority within a LG and has legislative and executive powers in accordance with LG Act 1997. Overall 48.3% of the councillors were female, with the highest number at sub-county level as indicated in figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of total Women in Local Government



Note: Gap decreases from higher to lower level

2.2.1 Rank of the districts representing women councillors

The representation of women in LCs confirms the extent of participation in elective politics. All the districts have attained the mandatory 33 percent women councillors' representation. However remarkably, in 22 districts women council representation is 50 percent and above. The Top 5 districts with women councillors' representation above 50 percent and the Bottom 5 districts with women councillors' representation below 50 percent are shown in the box.

Table 2.4: Top and Bottom 5 districts representing women councillors, 2016

District	% Women Councillors	Rank (as % of women)
Top ranking 5 districts		
Moyo	67.0	1
Kotido	62.9	2
Bundibugyo	60.5	3

Luweero	60.3	4
Kibaale	59.5	5
Bottom 5 districts		
Ngora	42.9	108
Bukedea	42.6	109
Jinja	41.5	110
Kampala	40.9	111
Okute	38.9	112

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

2.3 Distribution of Directly Elected Women and Men Councillors

The LG Act provides for directly elected positions, affirmative and special interest groups. Qualified women are eligible to contest for all positions. Overall, the representation of women at directly elected position is low (1.0%). Out of 8,793 directly elected council positions, 87 were won by women. The least representation of women was at sub-county level while the highest was at municipality level.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Directly Elected Councillors by Sex and LC level, 2016

Local Councils	Number			Percent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
All Levels	8793	87	8880	99.0	1.0	100.0
District Council (LC V)	1401	23	1424	98.4	1.6	100.0
Municipality / Municipal Division Councils (LC-IV)	569	12	581	97.9	2.1	100.0
Sub-County / Town Councils (LC-III)	6823	52	6875	99.2	0.8	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

The detailed distribution of the directly elected positions by district is shown in annex table A1

2.3.1 Distribution of Women Councillors Representing Youth

The law provides for two youth representatives, one of whom must be a female at higher and local government (LGA CAP 243). The youth in Uganda are persons aged 18-30. According to the 2014 NPHC the youth constituted 22.5 percent of the population. With regard to politics, youth participation brings new possibilities that help the youth to prepare for, negotiate and explore the opportunities and demands of their passage to adulthood. Youth councillors are selected from the youth voters.

Distribution of councillors representing youth in the LG in different councils is presented in table 3.6. Total directly elected youth councillors of the LG at LC III-V were 3,244. Of these 1,576 were women, which is 48.6% and very close to the equality level. At district council, 46.9% or 124 women youth were elected out of total 269 youth councillors. Likewise, proportions of women councillors representing youth in municipality and sub-county levels were also at satisfactory levels, 51.1% and 48.7 % respectively in 2016 election.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Councillors representing Youth by Sex and LC level, 2016

Local Councils	Number			Percent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
All Levels	1,668	1,576	3,244	51.4	48.6	100.0
District Council (LC V)	145	124	269	53.1	46.9	100.0
Municipality / Municipal division Council (LC-IV)	46	48	94	48.9	51.1	100.0
Sub-County /Town Councils (LC-III)	1,477	1,404	2,881	51.3	48.7	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Proportion of women councillors representing youth were very close to the equality.

2.3.2 Distribution of Women Councillors Representing Older Persons

Councillors representing older persons are elected from their electoral colleges. Table 2.7 presents the total number of councillors representing older persons at the higher and lower local government. Out of 2,815 councillors representing older persons, 1,341 were women, which is 47.6% which is close to the equality level. At the district council, 45.8% or 116 women were elected out of a total of 253 councillors representing older persons. Likewise, proportions of women councillors representing older persons in municipality and sub-county levels were also at satisfactory levels, 50.7% and 47.7 % respectively in 2016 election.

Table 2.7: Distribution of Councillors representing Older Persons by Sex and LC level, 2016

Local Councils	Number			Percent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
All Levels	1,474	1,341	2815	52.4	47.6	100.0
District Council (LC V)	137	116	253	54.2	45.8	100.0
Municipality (LC-IV)	35	36	71	49.3	50.7	100.0
Sub-County (LC-III)	1,302	1,189	2,491	52.3	47.7	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Proportion of women councillors representing older persons were very close to the equality.

2.3.3 Distribution of Women Councillors Representing PWDs¹

Councillors representing PWDs are selected from the PWD voters. Distribution of councillors representing PWDs in the LG at different councils is presented in table 3.8. Total councillors representing PWDs of the LG at LC III-V were 3,117 were elected through direct voting by the PWD voters in 2016 election in Uganda. Of these, 1,531 were women, which is 49.1% and very close to the equality level.

At the district council, 49.2% or 118 women were elected out of the total of 240 councillors representing PWDs. Likewise, proportions of women councillors representing PWDs in municipality and sub-county levels were also at satisfactory levels, 47.8% and 49.2 % respectively in 2016 election.

¹ Persons with Disability

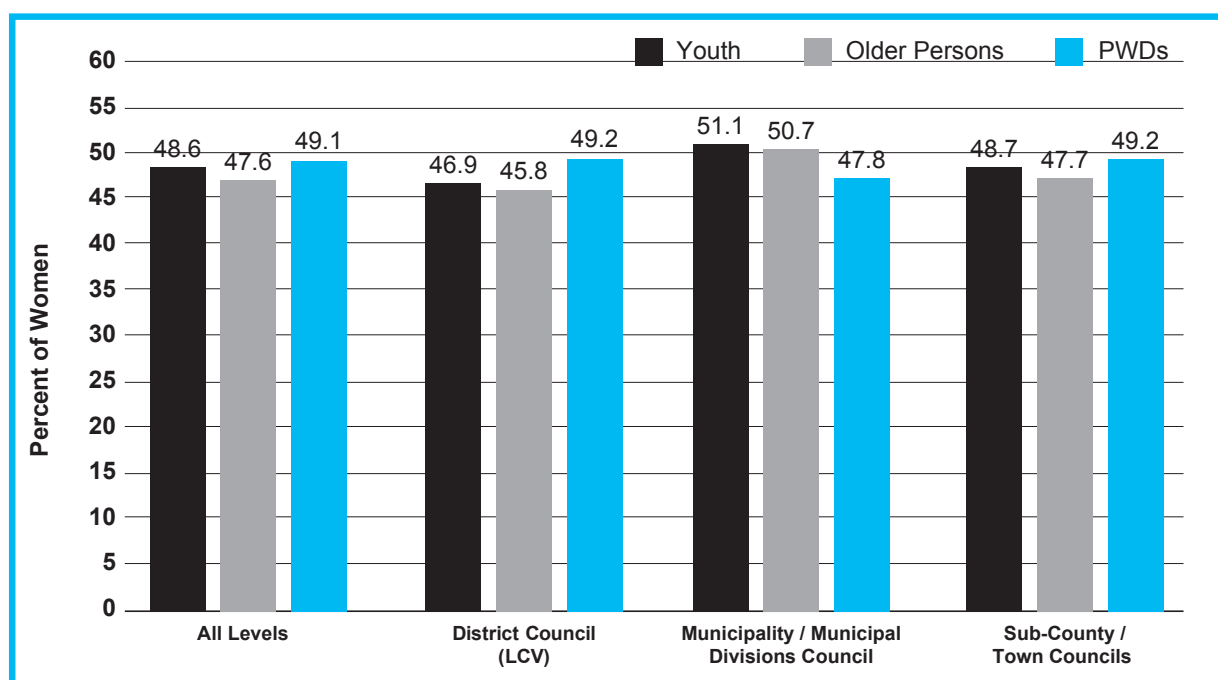
Table 2.8: Distribution of Councillors representing PWDs by Sex and LC level, 2016

Local Councils	Number			Percent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
All Levels	1,586	1,531	3,117	50.9	49.1	100.0
District Council (LC V)	122	118	240	50.8	49.2	100.0
Municipality / Municipal Division Councils (LC-IV)	48	44	92	52.2	47.8	100.0
Sub-County / Twon councils (LC-III)	1,416	1,369	2,785	50.8	49.2	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Percentage distributions of women councillors representing youth, older persons and PWDs in different level of local councils is presented in figure-3.4. The figure shows that women councillors in special groups were very close to the equality level of fifty percent.

Table 3.4: Representation of Women Councillors, Youth, Older Persons and PWDs (%)



Observation

Minimum gap from 50%,

Beyond the Numbers: Qualitative Findings

3.1 Introduction:



Women Councillors in FGD, Wakiso District

In addition to the quantitative analysis, qualitative data have also collected to unveil the bottlenecks for lower proportion of women LG representatives and for providing quality services by them. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in two districts (Kamuli and Wakiso) with women and men councilors of LG. Another FGD was held with the community people in Kamuli district to tap the gender issues and how these issues can be resolved by the councilors. Participants of the

FGD in the LG were women and men councillors from the district. The overall objective of the FGD was to obtain an in-depth understanding of roles and responsibilities of women members of the LG, and the issues and challenges they face. These will be used to articulate recommendations of the quality participation by women in different levels of LCs. The findings of the FGDs will substantiate the quantitative results of the women in LG focusing on roles and responsibilities of women representation at LG, issues and challenges and lastly the suggestions to make quality participation of women in LCs..

3.2 Key questions and Findings

3.2.1 FGD with Local Government Representatives

Six key questions were asked to the participants to answer and the key findings are summarized as follows:-

a) The following justifications were provided in response to the question “Do you think women should stand for local council election and Why?”

There was 100 percent agreement that women should compete for the local council election as women are now majority in the country. The justifications provided by the respondents are summarized below:-

- For a long time women have been left behind in political participation. Members felt that they have not been given an equal opportunity to participate in politics earlier as the men because of social and cultural barriers. It was believed that women should stay at home and support family for the domestic work such as cooking, caring for children and elderly persons, fetching water etc.
- They are the mothers of the nation and majority: Women understand more issues and the close attachment to the family and community, Women can build more relationship and they are naturally more caring about the issues that affect the community.

- Policy of gender balance: There is a need to have equal participation of politics by women as there is national gender policy to have gender equality in every sector. That is why they are interested to participate in local council election(s).
- Women can manage Govt benefits efficiently: They need to get government benefits (e.g. seeds, chicks, calf etc.) to women groups in the community. Women representatives are more trustworthy and less corrupt compared to men, so they can manage the benefits in a better way so that the intended beneficiary gets the services extended by the government.
- Women should take part in planning, budgeting and decision making at local level: Women representatives need to share the views and ideas (issues) of the fellow women to the higher authority or governing bodies to seek solutions intended to attain a better livelihood.
- Women representatives are better communicators to the fellow women: Women representatives are easily accepted and understood by the fellow women and they are comfortable to open up and express their issues to a woman. So, there is need of a woman representative to stand for local council election.

Furthermore, as a woman representative in local council, she can share her knowledge to the fellow women received from the trainings/workshops to enhance skills for the later.

- Women should participate in the election to establish women's rights and raise women's voices to end violence against women. Women representatives understand and care more about the challenges that their fellow women experience in their communities and this makes it easier for them to highlight and resolve these issues.
- To be able to change perceptions that women cannot be good leaders. Women representatives act as role models and evidence that women can be good leaders especially when they do good work in their communities like advocating for schools, reporting violence against women and girls to the relevant authorities, ending family disputes etc.

b) “What specifically motivated/encouraged you to participate in local government or to become a leader?”

In response to the above question, the key answers were:

- Wanted to fight for the rights of women at the grass root level, educate them and motivate them to participate in decision making.
- Wanted to be mouthpiece of the fellow women to express their ideas, views and opinions to the concerned authorities.
- To make lobby for better service delivery (e.g. extending water supply)
- Usually, women at the community level feel inferior. Women representatives wanted to get rid of inferiority complex and motivate other women and girls to participate in politics.
- Wanted to compete favourably with men for leadership positions

c) Did you receive any support in the process of standing in the leadership?

Every woman councillor got some kind of assistance either from the family/friends/party. Those are: Physical support and motivation by the people and friends to compete for election, Financial support from the political parties (e.g. NRM) and friends; Few got family support.

d) What capacity (roles and responsibility) do you perform as women councillors?

In response to the above question, the key answers were:

- To inform women about the existing and available opportunities (programmes and services) that involve women's participation and explain the processes involved
- To educate women and encourage them to participate in development/economic activities such as rearing animals (cows), poultry keeping, arts and crafts, small scale businesses etc
- To participate in solving family disputes. Women representatives act as decision makers in resolving family disputes eg land wrangles, misunderstandings between spouses etc
- To ensure budget scrutiny and allocation of finances for people with disability
- To organize meetings to discuss the women issues and views of the people that are later taken to the concerned authorities
- To act as communicators between the community and the authorities
- To plan and budget for the different sectors in their sub county
- To monitor and ensure that government programmes and services reach the targeted beneficiaries e.g government school, protecting wetlands (swamps) etc.
- To counsel the children on morals and fellow women on how to handle family issues.
- To be role models in their communities and encourage other women to participate.
- To change attitudes and prove that women can be good leaders.

e) Do you think that it is different from your male counterpart and important?

The respondents thought that there is no difference in roles and responsibility of women and men local representatives. But they mentioned that the importance depends on some ones performance, behavior, interaction and presentation (dress code) to the people in the community.

f) What challenges you/a woman councillors face in standing for leadership?

The key challenges (top 5) mentioned by Councillors were as follows

- Financial constraints mainly the money for campaigns in the election
- Child care during the election period is neglected
- Financial status of the home is affected in need to fund their political ambitions
- Spouse expectations for women leaders to support family needs such as payment of school fees, providing basic needs etc

- Spouses (men) discourage women to participate in politics since they feel women will become uncontrollable and unfaithful.

Other challenges are as follows:-

- Sexual harassment during campaigns from men in seeking their support especially when women lack enough money
- Wide geographical coverage (covering two parishes) for women its very challenging to walk these areas
- Low literacy levels which deter them from participating at higher levels of election (like district council, national election).
- Frustrations from spouses/husbands leading to violence against the women leaders.

g) In response to the question as “traditional roles and cultural norms act as barriers or opportunities for women to engage in leadership in local government”, there was divided opinion. A section of respondents agreed that traditional roles and cultural norms act as barriers for women’s engagement in political leadership and one third did not agree with the statement.

The justifications for agreement were as follows:

- Society belief that women should stay at home and care of family affairs. In most cases in-laws perceive it as neglect of family responsibilities for married women to engage in politics
- Community people are not likely to accept women from different cultural settings through marriage to compete for political seats in a region who weren’t born.
- Moslems have a perception that women don’t lead men.

The justifications for non-agreement with the statement were as follows:

- The cultural traditions and norms do not prohibit women participation in politics and there is evidence for women participation at higher levels of leadership like the speaker of parliament
- The participation in politics does not hinder Women from carrying on family roles. (e.g taking care of children and the elderly).

h) Are there any specific challenge when women stand in directly elected seat opposed to special interest group seat (youth, older, PWDs)?

Specific challenges for women to contest for the direct seat compared to the women’s seat for the special group were as follows:

- Men don’t want women to compete with women for the directly elected seats
- There is a perception that women cannot have quality leadership as women compared to men for the directly elected seats
- Men perceive they are interfered with if women compete for direct seats

- Women need creativity in terms of convincing people of their quality leadership (provision of services).
- Poverty among the women which makes it difficult for them to compete in the election.
- Men use abusive language to discourage women from participating and de-campaign them during the elections.

i) Why women Participation is proportionally low in District council than the sub-county council?

It was found in the quantitative analysis that women's representation was proportionally low at the district council than the sub-county council. The reasons for this trend were as follows:

- A large geographical coverage at district level requires more money for campaigns and transport to the various places seeking votes of which most women lack these finances
- There is limited quality education among women that hinders/ incapacitate them to compete for the district posts.

j) What suggestions do you think to improve participation of women in local government leadership in terms of number and quality?

At the end of the group discussion women councillors mentioned some of the suggestions to improve the participation women in the local government. The key suggestions with the priority were:-

Priority areas:-

- Capacity building training: There is need of capacity development trainings e.g trainings on building confidence, community mobilization, public speaking and communication, planning and budgeting, economic empowerment, report writing and financial monitoring reports for different programmes.
- Financial Support: The need of more programme related financial support (PMB) to reach out women as they are the majority in their locality. It is also required to increase allowances given to women leaders (sitting allowance should be increased from 15000 usually got).
- Reduce Coverage of service area (Geographical): The geographical scope of women councillors should be reduced from governing two parishes to governing one parish to create positions for posts to other women.

Other Suggestions:-

- Learning visits of women to share views and ideas with other sub county women leaders
- Visits to schools in a drive to motivate girls to participate in politics (leadership roles)
- Sensitizing men on poor cultural perspective on women leadership
- Use media to show women's participation is vital in leadership positions

- Sensitization at community level not to discriminate the leaders
- Set the equal target for women councillors for each category and action needed to fill the women's post at the local councils
- Nomination fees for contesting the election should be eliminated for women contestants or should be less than men.
- The need to strengthen endeavours to promote girl child education to create consciousness for their own life and to have more future women leader

3.2.2 FGD with Community People

A focus group discussion was held on 1st June 2017 with 12 community women of Wankole sub-county in Kamuli district. The overall objective of the focus group discussion was to perceive community feedback on the performance of the women in local councils and the expectation to resolve the gender issues at the community level.

The findings of the focus groups will be used to provide recommendations for the quality participation by women in different levels of local councils. Five key questions were asked to express their opinions individually.

Six key questions were asked to the participants to answer and the key findings are summarized as follows:-

- a. In response to the question of “1. What are the common gender issues (women/girls specially face), as per your experience, in your locality which needs to be addressed?, the following are the key issues prevail in the community level which are needed to addressed to improve the status of women and girls.**

Top five gender issues:-

- Lack of ownership of property: men take all the property and all the proceeds from the economic activities even when they did not contribute.
- Early pregnancies among the young girls
- Violence at home, especially men spends money that earned by women. So, no control over the money that women earned.
- Health issues: Women suffers more for the health care at the community level ,in particular, reproductive health services.
- Lack of employment: Women/girls have limited opportunity to get job at the community level. As compared to men, on an average, women have less education status. So, for an open competition women might not able to get job.

Other Gender Issues are:-

- Family neglect by spouses: Sometimes men/husbands do not provide subsistence for the children and spouses. Women are abandoned with children and they live their lives miserably.

- Polygamy by men which leads to low quality of lives by spouses and children
- Scarcity of food at home also contributes to violence
- Problems resulting from family planning methods used by women: Family planning methods used by women create side effects and there is no proper treatment.

b. All the respondents agreed with the question “2. In your view are there any factors limiting women’s participation in politics?”

The following causes limiting women’s participation in politics:-

- Women are stopped by their spouses from working and participating in politics due to suspicions of extra marital affairs
- Women lack confidence due to lack of sensitization to be a leader/politician
- There is no economic benefit in participating in politics
- Lack of exposure by women as they usually stays at home and engage in unpaid care works
- Monetization of politics and lack of funds: There is no monetary benefit in joining politics and the allowances are not sufficient.

c. The usual conflict resolution at the community level are as follows (Question 3: How the gender issues are resolved/taken care usually: by family members/ the elders/local councilors/others/ not resolved at all?):

- Family and elders provide guidance and counseling to resolve domestic violence
- Women councilors are also consulted to provide counseling to girls and spouses to reduce violence at home.
- There are probation officers in Kamuli district who also help with ending violence against women and girls.
- The police and Civil Society Organizations help to follow up on cases of early pregnancies (e.g. Paralegals from Uganda Legal Services)

d. In resolving gender issues community people usually request to intervene local councilors

(Question 4: Do you inform usually these gender issues to the local councilors for action?)

e. Question 5: What about the role of women councilors to resolve the gender issues, you mentioned or how women councilors are responsive to resolve the gender issues you mentioned)? Can illustrate with specific example.

Local councilors provide counseling and advice accordingly to resolve the gender issues as per the severity of the issue. They listen to the issues and advice to contact the responsible offices (e.g. police, health centres, and district offices) for necessary action.

For an example, a councilor from Luzinga parish in Kamuli district took action to open a primary school in a community. There was lack of schools in Luzinga parish in Wankole sub-county and

a woman councilor raise the issue, followed up with the responsible offices and as a result, presently there is construction of a primary school going on in the area.

f. Question 6: How a woman councilor can play a better role to resolve the gender issues you mentioned- provide suggestions? Any best practice.

Key points:-

- Need to conduct regular training program for the councilors on their role and to enhance their problem-solving skills
- Need to set-up a funding raising scheme to enable councilors move efficiently around the many different communities.
- It is also necessary to increase the sitting allowances given to the councilors.
- Need to make exchange of ideas/networking with other leaders, at the district level and at the national level, to learn new skills especially at a higher level.

g. Exis question: Any other point you would like to add to improve the women's status through the local women councilors

Ways to improve the status of women

- Their need to enact laws especially on the issue of early marriage and early pregnancies
- There is need for a secretary/official to deal with gender issues at the district level.
- Emphasize should be given to solve the gender issue in a transparent way in order to ensure the corruption free action.
- Sensitization program on the awareness of roles and responsibilities of the women councilors at the community level should be held regularly which would increase accountability and the quality services by the councilors.
- Councilors should not mix their work with politics to ensure fairness

3.3 Summary and Conclusion

On the whole, the report provided a baseline statistical snapshot of the situation of women leadership in local government, in particular at three levels of local councils viz. district councils, municipality and sub-county. Quantitative analysis of election data, 2016 includes the proportional distribution of women and men in district level with various disaggregations. Unit level data was received from the Ministry of Local Government which was originally collected from the Electoral Commission database. The updated data of parish and village councils were not available and not included in this report.

3.3.1 Summary

The following observations have been converged after reviewing the representation of women in local government:-

- i) **On an average, representation of women in local government was about forty six percent in Uganda. Representation of women was progressively increasing from the district councils to sub-county councils, although not in any instance was at equality level.**

It was observed that the representation of women in local government of Uganda was moderate level which was little below the equality level. The women representation was lowest in district level and highest in Sub-county level. The gap of representation of between men and women was decreasing from the district level to the Sub-county level, i.e. starting from 8.4% gap at district level to 3.5 % gap at the sub-county level. Meaning more women are interested to be represented in the sub-county council.

- ii) **Thirteen districts have achieved the equality level of women's representation.**

It is observed from the Table 2.3 that equal level of women's representation have been achieved in 13 districts (11%) in Uganda. In 44 districts (39%), the level of representation of women was "45%- less than 50 %" and the next level of women's representation was "40%- less than 45 %" with 53 districts. The lowest level of womens representation (less than 40% women) was in two districts.

Table 3.1: Classification of districts with level of women representation, 2016

Percentage of Women	Number of districts	Percent
50% or More	13	11.6
45% - less than 50%	44	39.3
40%- less than 45%	53	47.3
Less than 40 %	2	1.8
Total	112	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

- iii) **Representation of women in sub-county councils was the highest (about forty eight percent) compared to district and municipality councils in Uganda.**

It was observed that the representation of women in sub-county councils was the highest with the lower gap of equality level of 50%. It is observed from the Table 3.10 that equal level of women's representation at the sub-county level have been achieved in 17 districts (15.2%) in 2016. In 55 districts (49.1%), the level of representation of women was "45%- less than 50%" and the next level of women's representation was "40%- less than 45 %" with 40 districts. No district was found with womens representation less than 40%.

Table 3.2: Classification of districts with representation of women at sub-county council, 2016

Percentage of Women	Number of districts	Percent
50% or More	17	15.2
45% - less than 50%	55	49.1
40%- less than 45%	40	35.7
Less than 40 %	0	0.0
Total		100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

iv) Proportion of women chairperson in local government was very negligible either in any council

Unlike the councillors, proportion of women chairperson either in district level or in sub-county council was very insignificant in number as well in percentage (one percent or less). Slight improved proportion of chairperson was found in municipality council (six percent). So, gap between women and men's representation was very high for the chairpersons.

v) One in every five districts have achieved the gender equality in respect to the representation of women councillors in local government

It is observed that equal level of women's representation have been achieved in 22 districts (20%) in Uganda (Table 3.11). In 80 districts (72.5%), the level of representation of women was 45- less than 50 % and the next level of women's representation was 40- less than 45 % with 9 districts. The lowest level of women's representation (less than 40% women) was in one district.

Table 3.3: Classification of districts with representation of women councillors, 2016

Percentage of Women	Number of districts	Percent
50% or More	22	19.6
45% - less than 50%	80	71.5
40%- less than 45%	9	8.0
Less than 40 %	1	0.9
Total	112	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

vi) Over all women's representations in the special groups (representing youth, older persons and PWDs) were very close to equality level of 50%.

Women's representations in local government in special groups were very satisfactory level with Youth-48.6 %, older persons -47.6%, and PWDs -49.1%. It is observed from the Table 3.12 that women's representation of youth and PWDs had been achieved at the equality level of 50% or more by the most of the districts: for Youth-69 districts and for PWDs-77 districts. Very districts were found with less than 40% women's representations by special groups: 2 district for youth, 7 districts for older persons and 1 district for disability.

Table 3.4: Classification of districts with representation of women with special groups (Youth, Older persons, PWDs), 2016.

Percentage of Women	Youth		Older Persons		PWDs	
	Districts	%	Districts	%	Districts	%
50% or More	69	61.6	41	36.6	77	68.7
45% - less than 50%	31	27.7	46	41.1	28	25.0
40%- less than 45%	10	8.9	18	16.1	6	5.4
Less than 40 %	2	1.8	7	6.2	1	0.9
Total	112	100.0	112	100.0	112	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

vii) Multi-facet issues and challenges faced by women representatives in the local councils

The qualitative data from the focus group discussion with the women representatives in the local government revealed a set of challenges. The key challenges were

- Financial constraints mainly the money for campaigns in the election
- Child care during the election period is neglected
- Financial status of the home is affected in need to fund their political ambitions
- Spouse expectations for women leaders to support family needs such as payment of school fees, providing basic needs etc
- Spouses (men) discourage women to participate in politics since they feel women will become uncontrollable and unfaithful
- Sexual harassment during campaigns from men in seeking their support especially when women lack enough money
- Low literacy levels which deter them from participating at higher levels of election (like district council, national election).
- Frustrations from spouses/husbands leading to violence against the women leaders.

viii) Prioritized gender issues at the community level that can be resolved by the representatives in the local councils as per the expectation by the community people, are as follows

- Lack of ownership of property: men take all the property and all the proceeds from the economic activities even when they did not contribute.
- Early pregnancies among the young girls
- Violence at home, especially men spends money that earned by women. So, no control over the money that women earned.
- Health issues: Women suffers more for the health care at the community level ,in particular, reproductive health services.

- Lack of employment: Women/girls have limited opportunity to get job at the community level. As compared to men, on an average, women have less education status. So, for an open competition women might not be able to get job.

3.3.2 Conclusion

The findings of the analysis present a number of gender gaps in local government to attain the target of gender equality. At present, women comprised a percentage of 45.7 in local government as a whole. The real obstacles to women's functioning as decision makers at the local councils are also presented. In general, the data constitute a useful body of knowledge that could enlighten policy and decision makers in promoting Ugandan women's qualitative and quantitative representation in decision making at the local government level.

Will the government be able to meet equal representation of women in local government? This report states that it is possible, but the government will have to confront tough challenges along the way.

First, the government needs to exercise strong political will. It has to provide substantive leadership in organizing the efforts of Ministry of Local government to attain gender equality.

The report recommends the following strategic entry points:-

a) **Establish the numerical baseline target across the board.**

The government should determine the gender equality target of having fifty percent women in local government and that need to be filled over near future to meet the target.

b) **Systematize government-wide strategy to reach the target of gender equality**

Disparate individual efforts of the Ministry of Local Government need to be replaced with well thought-out planned and organized approach. The government should bring together strategic agencies (The Parliament, Electoral Commission etc.) to provide leadership and come up with clear directions containing practical steps to attain at least 50 percent representation of women in local government. On priority basis, district with lower proportion of women can be prioritized to fill the women's quota to increase the women's representation. If needed amendment of law would be imperative step to reach out this target.

c) **Set up an oversight body to ensure gender equality in Local Government**

A high powered oversight mechanism within government should be set up at the highest level to orchestrate the broad strategies of government, coordinate support, manage the attainment of broad targets of gender equality in local government. This should be composed of the oversight agencies mentioned above and should report directly to the Office of the President through its Administrative Affairs Office or any of its designated bodies/officials. This mechanism should have the authority to monitor, coordinate, issue guidelines, and call the attention of MoLG to ensure the attainment of the target at different levels of local councils.

d) **Affirmative action to empower women representative to resolve the gender related issues at the different council levels**

A gender related committee can be set up at different local councils to settle gender related

issues to be reported by the community people. Sensitization to the community people about the roles of councillor would also increase the quality services and accountability.

e) Affirmative action to empower women representatives to resolve the gender related issues.

Systematically train women in LG on gender issues and resolving gender issues .

f) Create an environment that fosters women's participation in local government

The report cited factors that make it difficult for women to productively perform their roles as decision makers in local government.

Below are some of the options that the government could consider in creating an environment that fosters women's interest and participation in decision making at local councils:

g) Raise the visibility of women who succeed as leaders and decision makers.

The government could collaborate in raising the visibility of women who succeed as leaders and decision makers at local councils. This will help break perceptual barriers to women's capacities and reduce the society's belief that men are more suitable to decision making posts at the local government.

h) Address the practical problems encountered by women as decision makers at local councils.

The following affirmative actions might be taken to minimize the issues for the women in local councils:-

- Capacity building training: There is need of capacity development trainings e.g trainings on building confidence, community mobilization, public speaking and communication, planning and budgeting, economic empowerment, report writing and financial monitoring reports for different programmes.
- Financial Support: The need of more programme related financial support (PMB) to reach out women as they are the majority in their locality. It is also required to increase allowances given to women leaders (sitting allowance should be increased, presently they usually get Ugx15,000).
- Sensitizing men and community people on poor cultural perspective on women leadership and use media to show women's participation is vital in leadership positions
- Nomination fees should be eliminated for women contestants or should be less than men contestants in the local council election.

To promote more women contestants in the local council election, fees for women can be reduced as most of women comparatively suffers in economic crisis, particularly in the rural areas.

- Sensitization program on the awareness of roles and responsibilities of the women councilors at the community level should be held regularly which would increase accountability and the quality services by the councilors.

- Gender briefing for all male decision makers should be made mandatory, using high-level, evidence-based sensitizing materials that highlight the importance of gender perspectives and women's direct participation in fostering sustainable national growth and democratic governance.
- The civil society and donor community should also make it gratifying for women who succeed as local council leader by recognizing the achievement, which would promote qualitative and quantitative representation of women in local government. The annual celebration of International Women's Day could be accessed for this purpose. Outstanding female decision makers from the local council should likewise be recognized and given visibility, as much as possible.

In epilogue, the report provided evidences about the status of women in local government and the actions that are needed to enable the government to attain the target of equal representation of women in local government by near future. Let the recommendations presented in this report serve as springboard for concerned government agencies/ministries and stakeholders to take concrete and more coordinated actions. Equal participation of women in decision making at local level is not only a political commitment. It is also an imperative of national peace and reconstruction. It is therefore a sacred responsibility of everyone, who cares for improved quality of life for all Ugandan, to take steps to empower women and make them equal partners in decision making in the local level councils.

Annexes

Baseline Data of Women and Men (by Districts and by Local Councils)

Table A1: Number of Representatives of Local Government (Local Council III to V) by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson				Councillors												TOTAL	
					Directly Elected	Youth		Old		PWDs		Women Coun- cillor	Total					
	M	F	Total	M		F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	Male	Female	
	Apac	18	0	18	85	0	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	68	121	103	139	103
Arua	37	0	37	125	2	37	29	22	27	10	6	16	16	170	219	253	256	253
Bundibugyo	15	0	15	38	0	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	77	79	121	94	121	
Bushenyi	14	0	14	71	0	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	90	113	119	127	119	
Gulu	17	1	18	118	3	17	18	17	20	17	17	17	88	172	146	189	147	
Hoima	16	1	17	62	1	18	17	16	16	17	17	17	94	112	140	128	141	
Iganga	18	0	18	102	0	18	18	17	18	17	17	17	78	156	146	174	146	
Jinja	14	0	14	106	0	27	13	16	16	13	19	15	94	168	119	182	119	
Kabale	26	1	27	111	2	23	26	24	24	20	26	27	146	184	221	210	222	
Kabarole	30	0	30	115	0	50	49	30	30	28	33	33	140	228	250	258	250	
Kalangala	8	0	8	22	0	8	8	6	8	6	8	7	34	46	55	54	55	
Kampala	6	0	6	133	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	83	153	106	159	106	
Kamuli	16	0	16	91	0	15	15	14	14	14	15	16	82	135	127	151	127	
Kapchorwa	16	0	16	71	2	16	17	14	14	13	16	16	99	117	147	133	147	
Kasese	31	0	31	192	0	31	29	28	29	28	30	31	167	282	255	313	255	
Kibaale	36	0	36	83	4	33	36	34	34	32	35	35	165	185	272	221	272	

Kiboga	9	0	9	25	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	43	52	70	61	70
Kisoro	21	0	21	73	3	27	23	16	15	20	18	87	136	146	157	146	157	146
Kitgum	22	0	22	69	0	26	20	12	9	21	17	79	128	125	150	125	150	125
Kotido	7	0	7	15	1	6	7	5	6	7	7	35	33	56	40	56	40	56
Kumi	9	1	10	76	1	10	10	8	10	10	10	70	104	101	113	101	113	102
Lira	14	0	14	164	2	18	19	11	11	17	17	116	210	165	224	165	224	165
Luweero	14	0	14	28	1	14	14	15	14	14	14	65	71	108	85	108	85	108
Masaka	11	0	11	55	6	16	11	10	11	11	12	64	92	104	103	104	103	104
Masindi	9	2	11	44	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	56	77	91	86	91	86	93
Mbale	25	0	25	137	0	25	26	25	23	27	24	135	214	208	239	208	239	208
Mbarara	19	0	19	101	3	19	19	18	18	19	19	116	157	175	176	175	176	175
Moroto	8	0	8	27	2	8	8	8	9	8	7	38	51	64	59	64	59	64
Moyo	10	0	10	8	1	9	10	7	7	10	10	41	34	69	44	69	44	69
Mpigi	8	0	8	62	1	8	8	8	7	8	8	51	86	75	94	75	94	75
Mubende	23	0	23	187	3	23	23	24	22	22	23	148	256	219	279	219	279	219
Mukono	17	0	17	123	1	17	17	17	18	17	17	99	174	152	191	152	191	152
Nebbi	16	0	16	99	0	16	16	18	15	17	16	77	150	124	166	124	166	124
Ntungamo	26	0	26	142	1	31	30	24	23	29	29	124	226	207	252	207	252	207
Pallisa	19	1	20	102	1	20	20	20	17	20	19	95	162	152	181	152	181	153
Rakai	23	0	23	126	2	23	23	22	21	23	23	118	194	187	217	187	217	187
Rukungiri	14	0	14	118	3	24	21	16	11	16	15	92	174	142	188	142	188	142
Soroti	12	0	12	72	1	12	12	13	8	11	12	62	108	95	120	95	120	95
Tororo	25	0	25	119	0	25	24	22	16	25	22	107	191	169	216	169	216	169
Adjumani	11	0	11	67	0	12	9	6	4	13	9	58	98	80	109	80	109	80
Bugiri	12	0	12	82	0	14	13	12	11	14	12	69	122	105	134	105	134	105
Busia	18	0	18	89	1	25	20	15	14	22	21	83	151	139	169	139	169	139

Katakwi	11	0	11	67	0	11	11	10	7	11	54	99	83	110	83
Nakasongola	12	0	12	70	0	12	11	11	8	11	60	104	91	116	91
Ssembabule	9	0	9	47	0	7	9	9	8	9	44	72	70	81	70
Kamwenge	16	0	16	95	0	17	16	16	16	16	80	144	128	160	128
Kayunga	10	0	10	71	0	10	9	10	9	10	57	101	85	111	85
Kyenjojo	18	0	18	117	0	17	18	19	17	18	98	171	151	189	151
Mayuge	14	0	14	86	0	14	14	14	13	14	74	128	115	142	115
Pader	13	0	13	66	0	25	18	14	11	21	61	126	107	139	107
Sironko	22	0	22	150	0	21	22	16	17	22	124	209	183	231	183
Wakiso	31	1	32	237	10	32	31	31	28	32	195	332	296	363	297
Yumbe	14	0	14	112	0	14	14	14	13	14	87	154	127	168	127
Kaberamaido	12	1	13	54	0	13	13	13	11	13	56	93	91	105	92
Kanungu	18	0	18	88	1	29	20	15	15	21	82	153	135	171	135
Nakapiripirit	9	0	9	45	0	9	7	9	8	9	44	72	68	81	68
Amolatar	12	0	12	66	3	12	12	11	11	12	61	101	98	113	98
Amuria	16	0	16	105	0	17	17	16	17	17	89	155	140	171	140
Bukwo	14	0	14	79	0	16	14	14	11	16	64	125	104	139	104
Butaleja	13	0	13	75	1	11	11	11	10	13	65	110	99	123	99
Ibanda	16	0	16	82	0	17	15	17	15	15	74	131	117	147	117
Isingiro	18	0	18	109	0	20	18	18	17	18	93	165	146	183	146
Kaabong	15	0	15	95	2	15	15	17	13	14	83	141	128	156	128
Kaliro	7	0	7	40	0	7	6	3	7	7	28	57	48	64	48
Kiruhura	18	0	18	108	1	18	19	19	19	18	92	163	149	181	149
Koboko	11	0	11	78	0	12	10	11	7	11	63	112	89	123	89
Manafwa	31	0	31	197	0	31	29	33	31	31	164	292	254	323	254
Mityana	13	2	15	117	2	15	15	15	14	15	93	162	139	175	141

Nakaseke	15	1	16	84	1	16	14	11	8	16	16	76	127	115	142	116
Abim	7	0	7	38	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	33	59	54	66	54
Amuru	6	0	6	37	0	6	6	6	5	6	6	30	55	47	61	47
Budaka	14	0	14	72	0	14	13	16	9	14	14	68	116	104	130	104
Buliisa	8	0	8	37	0	8	8	7	8	8	8	36	60	60	68	60
Dokolo	12	0	12	72	0	12	11	11	10	12	12	62	107	95	119	95
Namutumba	8	0	8	44	0	8	8	8	6	8	8	39	68	61	76	61
Oyam	13	0	13	79	0	13	13	11	12	12	13	69	115	107	128	107
Maracha	9	0	9	54	0	8	8	8	8	8	9	46	78	71	87	71
Bududa	17	0	17	111	0	18	17	18	16	17	17	91	164	141	181	141
Bukedea	6	1	7	77	0	7	7	6	7	7	7	51	97	72	103	73
Lyantonde	8	0	8	39	1	13	11	8	8	9	9	37	69	66	77	66
Amudat	5	0	5	19	0	9	5	4	5	6	6	20	38	36	43	36
Buikwe	13	1	14	108	2	14	14	15	15	14	14	86	151	131	164	132
Buyende	6	0	6	44	0	7	7	5	6	7	7	38	63	58	69	58
Kyegegwa	10	0	10	52	0	10	9	10	9	10	10	49	82	77	92	77
Lamwo	12	0	12	61	0	12	12	5	8	12	10	56	90	86	102	86
Otuke	6	0	6	52	0	9	7	8	5	8	8	29	77	49	83	49
Zombo	10	0	10	67	0	10	10	9	7	11	7	58	97	82	107	82
Alebtong	10	0	10	59	0	10	9	10	10	10	10	51	89	80	99	80
Bulambuli	20	0	20	129	0	19	19	18	13	18	15	111	184	158	204	158
Buvuma	10	0	10	46	1	9	9	7	4	10	9	43	72	66	82	66
Gomba	6	0	6	41	1	9	7	8	6	6	6	35	64	55	70	55
Kiryandongo	7	1	8	34	0	8	8	9	8	8	8	35	59	59	66	60
Kyankwanzi	12	0	12	95	0	11	12	11	12	12	12	74	129	110	141	110
Luuka	9	0	9	51	0	9	9	10	10	9	9	46	79	74	88	74

Namayingo	10	0	10	52	0	11	10	10	9	10	9	50	83	78	93	78
Ntoroko	11	0	11	58	1	11	11	10	11	10	10	53	89	87	100	87
Serere	11	0	11	60	0	11	11	11	9	11	10	54	93	84	104	84
Bukomansimbi	6	0	6	29	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	28	47	46	53	46
Butambala	7	0	7	31	0	7	7	4	4	7	7	31	49	49	56	49
Kalungu	7	0	7	42	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	35	63	56	70	56
Seema	13	0	13	71	1	14	14	14	13	13	13	64	112	105	125	105
Kibuku	11	0	11	50	0	11	11	13	11	11	11	48	85	81	96	81
Kole	7	0	7	51	1	7	7	8	6	7	7	38	73	59	80	59
Kween	12	1	13	82	0	12	13	14	9	14	13	68	122	103	134	104
Lwengo	9	0	9	49	0	9	9	9	8	9	9	44	76	70	85	70
Mitooma	13	0	13	74	1	13	14	12	13	13	13	65	112	106	125	106
Napak	9	0	9	42	0	10	9	9	9	9	9	33	70	60	79	60
Ngora	6	0	6	70	0	6	6	6	5	6	6	49	88	66	94	66
Buhweju	10	0	10	43	2	9	9	8	7	9	9	42	69	69	79	69
Nwoya	9	0	9	40	0	9	8	7	9	9	6	38	65	61	74	61
Agago	17	0	17	94	0	17	16	17	14	17	16	84	145	130	162	130
Rubirizi	12	0	12	62	1	12	10	12	11	12	12	59	98	93	110	93
Total	1552	16	1568	8793	87	1668	1576	1474	1341	1586	1531	8131	13521	12666	15073	12682

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table A2: Percentage distribution of Representatives of Local Government (Local Council III to V) by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson			Councillors												TOTAL		Rank (% of Female)
				Directly Elected	Youth		Old		PWDs		Wom-en Coun-cillor	Total						
	M	F	Total		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F					
	Apac	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	50.0	50.0	54.0	46.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	
Arua	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	56.1	43.9	55.1	44.9	50.0	50.0	46.4	53.6	50.3	49.7	100.0	15	
Bundibugyo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	62.5	37.5	50.0	50.0	39.5	60.5	43.7	56.3	100.0	3	
Bushenyi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.7	51.3	51.6	48.4	100.0	17	
Gulu	94.4	5.6	100.0	97.5	2.5	48.6	51.4	54.1	45.9	48.6	51.4	54.1	45.9	56.3	43.8	100.0	89	
Hoima	94.1	5.9	100.0	98.4	1.6	51.4	48.6	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	44.4	55.6	47.6	52.4	100.0	8	
Iganga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.7	48.3	54.4	45.6	100.0	42	
Jinja	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	67.5	32.5	55.2	44.8	55.9	44.1	58.5	41.5	60.5	39.5	100.0	111	
Kabale	96.3	3.7	100.0	98.2	1.8	46.9	53.1	54.5	45.5	49.1	50.9	45.4	54.6	48.6	51.4	100.0	11	
Kabarole	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.5	49.5	51.7	48.3	50.0	50.0	47.7	52.3	50.8	49.2	100.0	16	
Kalangala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	53.3	46.7	45.5	54.5	49.5	50.5	100.0	12	
Kampala	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2	59.1	40.9	60.0	40.0	100.0	110	
Kamuli	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.4	51.6	51.5	48.5	54.3	45.7	100.0	37	
Kapchorwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	2.7	48.5	51.5	51.9	48.1	50.0	50.0	44.3	55.7	47.5	52.5	100.0	7	
Kasese	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	50.9	49.1	49.2	50.8	52.5	47.5	55.1	44.9	100.0	59	
Kibaale	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	4.6	47.8	52.2	51.5	48.5	50.0	50.0	40.5	59.5	44.8	55.2	100.0	5	
Kiboga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	42.6	57.4	46.6	53.4	100.0	6	
Kisoro	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	3.9	54.0	46.0	51.6	48.4	52.6	47.4	48.2	51.8	51.8	48.2	100.0	18	
Kitgum	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	56.5	43.5	57.1	42.9	55.3	44.7	50.6	49.4	54.5	45.5	100.0	47	
Kotido	100.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	6.3	46.2	53.8	45.5	54.5	50.0	50.0	37.1	62.9	41.7	58.3	100.0	2	
Kumi	90.0	10.0	100.0	98.7	1.3	50.0	50.0	44.4	55.6	50.0	50.0	50.7	49.3	52.6	47.4	100.0	20	

Lira	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1.2	48.6	51.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.0	44.0	57.6	42.4	100.0	105
Luweero	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	3.4	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	39.7	60.3	44.0	56.0	100.0	4
Masaka	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	9.8	59.3	40.7	47.6	52.4	47.8	52.2	46.9	53.1	49.8	50.2	100.0	13	
Masindi	81.8	18.2	100.0	95.7	4.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	45.8	54.2	48.0	52.0	100.0	10	
Mbale	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	52.1	47.9	52.9	47.1	50.7	49.3	53.5	46.5	100.0	25	
Mbarara	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.3	52.7	50.1	49.9	100.0	14	
Moroto	100.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	6.9	50.0	50.0	47.1	52.9	53.3	46.7	44.3	55.7	48.0	52.0	100.0	9	
Moyo	100.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	11.1	47.4	52.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	33.0	67.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	1	
Mpigi	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	50.0	50.0	53.3	46.7	50.0	50.0	53.4	46.6	55.6	44.4	100.0	74	
Mubende	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	48.9	51.1	53.9	46.1	56.0	44.0	100.0	83	
Mukono	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	50.0	50.0	48.6	51.4	50.0	50.0	53.4	46.6	55.7	44.3	100.0	77	
Nebbi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	51.5	48.5	54.7	45.3	57.2	42.8	100.0	102	
Ntungamo	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.7	50.8	49.2	51.1	48.9	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	54.9	45.1	100.0	52	
Pallisa	95.0	5.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	50.0	50.0	54.1	45.9	51.3	48.7	51.6	48.4	54.2	45.8	100.0	34	
Rakai	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	50.0	50.0	51.2	48.8	50.0	50.0	50.9	49.1	53.7	46.3	100.0	30	
Rukungiri	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.5	53.3	46.7	59.3	40.7	51.6	48.4	55.1	44.9	57.0	43.0	100.0	98	
Soroti	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	50.0	50.0	61.9	38.1	47.8	52.2	53.2	46.8	55.8	44.2	100.0	79	
Tororo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	57.9	42.1	53.2	46.8	53.1	46.9	56.1	43.9	100.0	86	
Adjumani	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	60.0	40.0	59.1	40.9	55.1	44.9	57.7	42.3	100.0	106	
Bugiri	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.9	48.1	52.2	47.8	53.8	46.2	53.7	46.3	56.1	43.9	100.0	85	
Busia	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	55.6	44.4	51.7	48.3	51.2	48.8	52.1	47.9	54.9	45.1	100.0	51	
Katakwi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	58.8	41.2	50.0	50.0	54.4	45.6	57.0	43.0	100.0	99	
Nakasongola	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	57.9	42.1	47.8	52.2	53.3	46.7	56.0	44.0	100.0	84	
Ssembabule	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	43.8	56.3	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	50.7	49.3	53.6	46.4	100.0	29	
Kamwenge	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0	69	
Kayunga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.4	50.0	50.0	54.3	45.7	56.6	43.4	100.0	95	

Kyenjojo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	48.6	51.4	52.8	47.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	46.9	55.6	44.4	100.0	72
Mayuge	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.7	47.3	55.3	44.7	100.0	60
Pader	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	58.1	41.9	56.0	44.0	55.3	44.7	44.7	54.1	45.9	56.5	43.5	100.0	93
Sironko	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	48.8	51.2	48.5	51.5	52.4	47.6	47.6	53.3	46.7	55.8	44.2	100.0	78
Wakiso	96.9	3.1	100.0	96.0	4.0	50.8	49.2	52.5	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.0	45.0	100.0	55
Yumbe	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	48.1	54.8	45.2	56.9	43.1	100.0	97
Kaberamaido	92.3	7.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	45.8	54.2	45.8	45.8	50.5	49.5	53.3	46.7	100.0	22
Kanungu	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	59.2	40.8	50.0	50.0	55.3	44.7	44.7	53.1	46.9	55.9	44.1	100.0	80
Nakapiripirit	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	56.3	43.8	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	54.4	45.6	100.0	41
Amolatar	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	47.8	50.8	49.2	53.6	46.4	100.0	28
Amuria	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	48.5	51.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	47.5	55.0	45.0	100.0	54
Bukwo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	56.0	44.0	51.6	48.4	48.4	54.6	45.4	57.2	42.8	100.0	101
Butaleja	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	1.3	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	52.0	48.0	48.0	52.6	47.4	55.4	44.6	100.0	64
Ibanda	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	53.1	46.9	53.6	46.4	46.4	52.8	47.2	55.7	44.3	100.0	76
Isingiro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	51.4	48.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	46.9	55.6	44.4	100.0	75
Kaabong	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	50.0	50.0	56.7	43.3	48.3	51.7	51.7	52.4	47.6	54.9	45.1	100.0	53
Kaliro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	53.8	46.2	30.0	70.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.3	45.7	57.1	42.9	100.0	100
Kiruhura	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	48.6	51.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	54.8	45.2	100.0	50
Koboko	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	61.1	38.9	55.0	45.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	58.0	42.0	100.0	107
Manafwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	51.6	48.4	50.8	49.2	49.2	53.5	46.5	56.0	44.0	100.0	81
Mityana	86.7	13.3	100.0	98.3	1.7	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2	55.4	44.6	100.0	63
Nakaseke	93.8	6.3	100.0	98.8	1.2	53.3	46.7	57.9	42.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	47.5	55.0	45.0	100.0	57
Abim	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	55.0	45.0	100.0	55
Amuru	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.9	46.1	56.5	43.5	100.0	92
Budaka	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.9	48.1	64.0	36.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.7	47.3	55.6	44.4	100.0	69
Buliisa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	46.7	53.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	21

Dokolo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	52.4	47.6	50.0	50.0	53.0	47.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	73
Namutumba	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	50.0	50.0	52.7	47.3	55.5	44.5	100.0	67
Oyam	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	47.8	52.2	48.0	52.0	51.8	48.2	54.5	45.5	100.0	46
Maracha	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.1	52.9	52.3	47.7	55.1	44.9	100.0	58
Bududa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.4	48.6	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2	56.2	43.8	100.0	88
Bukedea	85.7	14.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	46.2	53.8	50.0	50.0	57.4	42.6	58.5	41.5	100.0	108
Lyantonde	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.5	54.2	45.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.1	48.9	53.8	46.2	100.0	31
Amudat	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	64.3	35.7	44.4	55.6	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	54.4	45.6	100.0	44
Buikwe	92.9	7.1	100.0	98.2	1.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.5	46.5	55.4	44.6	100.0	64
Buyende	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	45.5	54.5	50.0	50.0	52.1	47.9	54.3	45.7	100.0	39
Kyegegwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.4	50.0	50.0	51.6	48.4	54.4	45.6	100.0	45
Lamwo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	38.5	61.5	54.5	45.5	51.1	48.9	54.3	45.7	100.0	36
Otuke	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	56.3	43.8	61.5	38.5	50.0	50.0	61.1	38.9	62.9	37.1	100.0	112
Zombo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	43.8	61.1	38.9	54.2	45.8	56.6	43.4	100.0	94
Alebtong	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.7	47.3	55.3	44.7	100.0	61
Bulambuli	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	54.5	45.5	53.8	46.2	56.4	43.6	100.0	91
Buvuma	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	50.0	50.0	63.6	36.4	52.6	47.4	52.2	47.8	55.4	44.6	100.0	64
Gomba	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	2.4	56.3	43.8	57.1	42.9	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2	56.0	44.0	100.0	82
Kiryandongo	87.5	12.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	100.0	19
Kyankwanzi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	47.8	52.2	47.8	52.2	50.0	50.0	54.0	46.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	87
Luuka	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.6	48.4	54.3	45.7	100.0	38
Namayingo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.4	51.6	48.4	54.4	45.6	100.0	43
Ntoroko	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1.7	50.0	50.0	47.6	52.4	47.6	52.4	50.6	49.4	53.5	46.5	100.0	26
Serere	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	52.4	47.6	52.5	47.5	55.3	44.7	100.0	62
Bukomansimbi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.5	49.5	53.5	46.5	100.0	27
Butambala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	23

Kalungu	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0	69
Seema	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.6	48.4	54.3	45.7	100.0	40
Kibuku	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	45.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.2	48.8	54.2	45.8	100.0	35
Kole	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.9	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.3	44.7	57.6	42.4	100.0	104
Kween	92.3	7.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	48.0	52.0	60.9	39.1	51.9	48.1	54.2	45.8	50.0	50.0	54.2	45.8	56.3	43.7	100.0	90
Lwengo	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	52.1	47.9	54.8	45.2	100.0	49				
Mitooma	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	1.3	48.1	51.9	48.0	52.0	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	54.1	45.9	100.0	32				
Napak	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2	56.8	43.2	100.0	96				
Ngora	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	58.8	41.3	100.0	109				
Buhweju	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	50.0	50.0	53.3	46.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.4	46.6	100.0	24				
Nwoya	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	43.8	56.3	60.0	40.0	51.6	48.4	54.8	45.2	100.0	48				
Agago	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	54.8	45.2	51.5	48.5	52.7	47.3	55.5	44.5	100.0	68				
Rubirzi	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	54.5	45.5	52.2	47.8	50.0	50.0	51.3	48.7	54.2	45.8	100.0	33				
Total	99.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	51.4	48.6	52.4	47.6	50.9	49.1	51.6	48.4	54.3	45.7	100.0					

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table B1: Number of Representatives of Local Council V by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson			Councillors											TOTAL		
				Directly Elected	Youth		Old		PWDs		Women Coun- cillor	Total					
	M	F	Total		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
	Apac	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	15	16	16
Arua	1	0	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	30	20	31	20
Bundibugyo	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13
Bushenyi	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Gulu	1	0	1	15	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	10	20	15	21	15
Hoima	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13
Iganga	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	19	13	20	13
Jinja	1	0	1	18	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	25	12	26	12
Kabale	1	0	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	26	19	27	19
Kabarole	1	0	1	30	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	33	23	34	23
Kalangala	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9
Kampala	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	11	19	15	20	15
Kamuli	1	0	1	14	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	16	13	17	13
Kapchorwa	1	0	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	14	13	15	13
Kasese	1	0	1	28	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	31	22	32	22
Kibaale	1	0	1	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	35	26	36	26
Kiboga	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Kisoro	1	0	1	16	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	15	22	18	23	18
Kitgum	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	13	13	17	14	17
Kotido	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Kumi	0	1	1	7	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	6	9	10	9	11

Lira	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	4	3	0	0	2	3	9	19	15	19	15
Luweero	1	0	0	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	15	13	16	13
Masaka	1	0	0	1	1	2	9	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	7	14	11	15	11
Masindi	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	13	11	14	11
Mbale	1	0	0	1	1	1	22	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	15	25	19	26	19
Mbarara	1	0	0	1	1	1	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	16	16	17	16
Moroto	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	10	9	11	9
Moyo	1	0	0	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11	19	12	19
Mpigi	1	0	0	1	1	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9
Mubende	1	0	0	1	1	1	18	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	14	22	20	23	20
Mukono	1	0	0	1	1	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13
Nebbi	1	0	0	1	1	1	17	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	9	23	12	24	12
Ntungamo	1	0	0	1	1	1	21	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	24	16	25	16
Pallisa	1	0	0	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	22	16	23	16
Rakai	1	0	0	1	1	1	22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	25	16	26	16
Rukungiri	1	0	0	1	1	2	12	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Soroti	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	14	10	15	10
Tororo	2	0	0	2	2	1	21	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	13	25	18	27	18
Adjumani	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	7	14	9	15	9
Bugiri	1	0	0	1	1	2	10	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	8	16	12	17	12
Busia	1	0	0	1	1	4	16	0	4	2	0	0	2	1	10	22	13	23	13
Katakwi	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	15	8	16	8
Nakasongola	1	0	0	1	1	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Ssembabule	1	0	0	1	1	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Kamwenge	1	0	0	1	1	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13
Kayunga	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	10	13	10

Kyenjojo	1	0	1	17	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	21	14	22	14
Mayuge	1	0	1	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	16	12	17	12
Pader	1	0	1	12	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	2	8	18	13	19	13	13
Sironko	1	0	1	20	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	12	22	14	23	14	14
Wakiso	1	0	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	29	20	30	20	20
Yumbe	1	0	1	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	16	12	17	12	12
Kaberamaido	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11	11
Kanungu	1	0	1	17	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	23	14	24	14	14
Nakapiripirit	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9	9
Amolatar	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	15	12	16	12	12
Amuria	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	17	12	18	12	12
Bukwo	1	0	1	12	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	9	18	14	14	19	14	14
Butaleja	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	14	10	15	10	10	10
Ibanda	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	19	13	20	13	13	13
Isingiro	1	0	1	17	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	11	22	15	23	15	15	15
Kaabong	1	0	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	9	17	13	18	13	13	13
Kaliro	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	8	8	9	8	8	8
Kiruhura	1	0	1	18	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	21	13	22	13	13	13
Koboko	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	12	12	13	12	12	12
Manafwa	1	0	1	31	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	17	36	20	37	20	20	20
Mityana	1	0	1	12	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	15	14	16	14	14	14
Nakaseke	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	18	10	19	10	10	10
Abim	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	7	10	7	7	7
Amuru	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	7	8	8	8	8	8
Budaka	1	0	1	13	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	9	18	12	19	12	12	12
Buliisa	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9	9	9

Dokolo	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	8	12	10	13	10
Namutumba	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9
Oyam	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Maracha	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Bududa	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	20	13	21	13
Bukedea	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	9	8	10	8
Lyantonde	1	0	1	7	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	10	14	10
Amudat	1	0	1	4	0	5	2	0	1	1	2	2	4	4	11	9	12	9
Buikwe	1	0	1	11	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	15	13	16	13
Buyende	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	9	8
Kyegegwa	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	10	13	10
Lamwo	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	11	15	11
Otuke	1	0	1	23	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	26	7	27	7
Zombo	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	14	10	15	10
Alebtong	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7	13	11	14	11
Bulambuli	1	0	1	18	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	12	22	14	23	14
Buvuma	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	9	13	9
Gomba	1	0	1	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Kiryandongo	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	13	9	14	9
Kyankwanzi	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	11	15	11
Luuka	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	13	10	14	10
Namayingo	1	0	1	9	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	13	10	14	10
Ntoroko	1	0	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	11	13	11
Serere	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	14	10	15	10
Bukomansimbi	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	9	8
Butambala	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8

Kalungu	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Seema	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	16	11	17	11
Kibuku	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	7	16	10	17	10
Kole	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	10	8	11	8
Kween	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	16	11	17	11
Lwengo	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	10	8	11	8
Mitooma	1	0	1	12	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	12	16	12
Napak	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	11	12	12	12
Ngora	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	9	8
Buhweju	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Nwoya	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Agago	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	20	13	21	13
Rubirizi	1	0	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	11	12	12	12
Total	111	1	112	1401	23	145	124	137	116	122	118	982	1805	1363	1916	1364	

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table B2: Percentage distribution of representatives of Local Council V by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson			Councillors										TOTAL		
				Directly Elected		Youth		Old		PWDs		Total				
				M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Male	Female	TOTAL
Apac	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.4	51.6	50.0	100.0
Arua	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	60.8	100.0
Bundibugyo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	59.4	100.0
Bushenyi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	59.3	100.0
Gulu	100.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	6.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	58.3	100.0
Hoima	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	59.4	100.0
Iganga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.4	40.6	60.6	100.0
Jinja	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	67.6	32.4	68.4	100.0
Kabale	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	4.2	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.8	42.2	58.7	100.0
Kabarole	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.9	41.1	59.6	100.0
Kalangala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	47.4	55.0	100.0
Kampala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.9	44.1	57.1	100.0
Kamuli	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	55.2	44.8	56.7	100.0
Kapchorwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	53.6	100.0
Kasese	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.5	41.5	59.3	100.0
Kibaale	100.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	11.1	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.4	42.6	58.1	100.0
Kiboga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	100.0
Kisoro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	55.0	45.0	56.1	100.0
Kitgum	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	43.3	56.7	45.2	100.0
Kotido	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	100.0
Kumi	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	47.4	52.6	45.0	100.0

Lira	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	55.9	44.1	55.9	44.1	100.0
Luweero	100.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	7.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.6	46.4	55.2	44.8	100.0
Masaka	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.0	44.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Masindi	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	10.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	54.2	45.8	56.0	44.0	100.0
Mbale	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	56.8	43.2	57.8	42.2	100.0
Mbarara	100.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
Moroto	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	47.4	55.0	45.0	100.0
Moyo	100.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	11.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	36.7	63.3	38.7	61.3	100.0
Mpigi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	47.4	55.0	45.0	100.0
Mubende	100.0	0.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	53.5	46.5	100.0
Mukono	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	59.4	40.6	100.0
Nebbi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	65.7	34.3	66.7	33.3	100.0
Ntungamo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
Pallisa	100.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	5.3	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	57.9	42.1	59.0	41.0	100.0
Rakai	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	61.0	39.0	61.9	38.1	100.0
Rukungiri	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	59.3	40.7	100.0
Soroti	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	58.3	41.7	60.0	40.0	100.0
Tororo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	60.0	40.0	100.0
Adjumani	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	60.9	39.1	62.5	37.5	100.0
Bugiri	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	57.1	42.9	58.6	41.4	100.0
Busia	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	62.9	37.1	63.9	36.1	100.0
Katakwi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	65.2	34.8	66.7	33.3	100.0
Nakasongola	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	59.3	40.7	100.0
Ssembabule	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Kamwenge	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	59.4	40.6	100.0
Kayunga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	56.5	43.5	100.0

Kyenjojo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	61.1	38.9	100.0
Mayuge	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	58.6	41.4	100.0
Pader	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	58.1	41.9	59.4	40.6	100.0
Sironko	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	61.1	38.9	62.2	37.8	100.0
Wakiso	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.2	40.8	60.0	40.0	100.0
Yumbe	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	58.6	41.4	100.0
Kaberaido	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	59.3	40.7	100.0
Kanungu	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.2	37.8	63.2	36.8	100.0
Nakapiripirit	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Amolatar	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	57.1	42.9	100.0
Amuria	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	58.6	41.4	60.0	40.0	100.0
Bukwo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	56.3	43.8	57.6	42.4	100.0
Butaleja	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	58.3	41.7	60.0	40.0	100.0
Ibanda	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.4	40.6	60.6	39.4	100.0
Isingiro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	59.5	40.5	60.5	39.5	100.0
Kaabong	100.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	7.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	56.7	43.3	58.1	41.9	100.0
Kaliro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Kiruhura	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	61.8	38.2	62.9	37.1	100.0
Koboko	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
Manafwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	64.3	35.7	64.9	35.1	100.0
Mityana	100.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	7.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3	53.3	46.7	100.0
Nakaseke	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	64.3	35.7	65.5	34.5	100.0
Abim	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	43.8	58.8	41.2	100.0
Amuru	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	46.7	53.3	50.0	50.0	100.0
Budaka	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	61.3	38.7	100.0
Buliisa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	47.4	55.0	45.0	100.0

Dokolo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	56.5	43.5	100.0
Namutumba	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	47.4	55.0	45.0	100.0
Oyam	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	59.3	40.7	100.0
Maracha	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Bududa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.6	39.4	61.8	38.2	100.0
Bukedea	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0
Lyantonde	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.5	43.5	58.3	41.7	100.0
Amudat	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Buikwe	100.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	8.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.6	46.4	55.2	44.8	100.0
Buyende	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Kyegegw	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	56.5	43.5	100.0
Lamwo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.0	44.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Otuke	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	78.8	21.2	79.4	20.6	100.0
Zombo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.3	41.7	60.0	40.0	100.0
Alebong	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	45.8	56.0	44.0	100.0
Bulambuli	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	61.1	38.9	62.2	37.8	37.8	100.0
Buvuma	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	59.1	40.9	100.0
Gomba	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0
Kiryandongo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.1	40.9	60.9	39.1	100.0
Kyankwanzi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.0	44.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Luuka	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.5	43.5	58.3	41.7	100.0
Namayingo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.5	43.5	58.3	41.7	100.0
Ntoroko	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	10.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	54.2	45.8	100.0
Serere	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.3	41.7	60.0	40.0	100.0
Bukomansimbi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Butambala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0

Kalungu	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0
Seema	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.3	40.7	60.7	39.3	100.0
Kibuku	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	61.5	38.5	63.0	37.0	100.0
Kole	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	57.9	42.1	100.0
Kween	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.3	40.7	60.7	39.3	100.0
Lwengo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	57.9	42.1	100.0
Mitooma	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	57.1	42.9	100.0
Napak	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.8	52.2	50.0	50.0	100.0
Ngora	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Buhweju	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Nwoya	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Agago	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.6	39.4	61.8	38.2	100.0
Rubirzi	100.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	11.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.8	52.2	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.4	1.6	53.9	46.1	54.2	45.8	50.8	49.2	57.0	43.0	58.4	41.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table C1: Number of Representatives of Municipality (LC-IV) BY sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson				Councillors												TOTAL	
					Directly Elected	Youth		Old		PWDs		Women Coun- cillor	Total					
	M	F	Total	M		F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F			
	Arua	7	0	7	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	16	8
Bushenyi	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13	
Gulu	1	0	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	24	15	25	15	
Hoima	0	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	14	18	15	
Iganga	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	11	15	11	
Jinja	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	11	18	14	19	14	
Kabale	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11	
Kabarole	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	13	14	13	
Kampala	5	0	5	118	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	72	134	91	139	91	
Kamuli	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	13	10	14	10	
Kapchorwa	1	0	1	27	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	31	21	32	21	
Kasese	1	0	1	17	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	20	14	21	14	
Kisoro	1	0	1	8	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	10	12	10	
Kitgum	6	0	6	11	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	20	22	20	
Kumi	1	0	1	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	17	12	18	12	
Lira	1	0	1	26	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	15	29	19	30	19	
Masaka	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	10	12	14	13	14	
Masindi	1	0	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	13	13	14	13	
Mbale	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13	
Mbarara	1	0	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	29	20	30	20	
Moroto	1	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	7	8	7	

Mubende	1	0	1	18	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	21	14	22	14
Mukono	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	14	11	15	11
Ntungamo	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	8	12	12	12	13	12
Rukungiri	1	0	1	11	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	8	13	14	14	14	14
Soroti	1	0	1	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	11	11	17	11
Tororo	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9	9
Busia	1	0	1	8	0	4	2	1	1	1	4	4	6	17	13	18	13	13
Wakiso	3	1	4	49	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	35	61	47	64	48	48
Koboko	1	0	1	11	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11	11
Mityana	0	1	1	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	17	13	17	14	14
Buikwe	1	0	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	22	16	23	16	16
Total	47	3	50	569	12	46	48	35	36	48	44	394	698	534	745	537	537	537

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table C2: Percentage distribution of representatives of Municipality (LC- IV) by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson				Councillors												TOTAL	
					Directly Elected	Youth		Old		PWDs		Women Coun- cillor	Total					
	M	F	Total	M		F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	Male	Female	
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	
Arua	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	66.7	33.3	100.0
Bushenyi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	59.4	40.6	100.0
Gulu	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	61.5	38.5	62.5	37.5	100.0
Hoima	0.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	6.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	43.8	54.5	45.5	100.0
Iganga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.0	44.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Jinja	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	20.0	56.3	43.8	43.8	57.6	42.4	100.0
Kabale	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	42.3	59.3	40.7	100.0
Kabarole	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	100.0
Kampala	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	59.6	40.4	40.4	60.4	39.6	100.0
Kamuli	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.5	43.5	43.5	58.3	41.7	100.0
Kapchorwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.6	40.4	40.4	60.4	39.6	100.0
Kasese	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.8	41.2	41.2	60.0	40.0	100.0
Kisoro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	47.6	54.5	45.5	100.0
Kitgum	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	44.4	55.6	55.6	52.4	47.6	100.0
Kumi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.6	41.4	41.4	60.0	40.0	100.0
Lira	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	75.0				66.7	33.3	60.4	39.6	39.6	61.2	38.8	100.0
Masaka	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	46.2	53.8	48.1	53.8	48.1	51.9	100.0
Masindi	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	9.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	100.0
Mbale	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.1	41.9	41.9	59.4	40.6	100.0
Mbarara	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.2	40.8	40.8	60.0	40.0	100.0
Moroto	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.3	46.7	100.0

Mubende	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	61.1	38.9	100.0
Mukono	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.0	44.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Ntungamo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
Rukungiri	100.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	8.3	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.1	51.9	50.0	50.0	100.0
Soroti	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.3	40.7	60.7	39.3	100.0
Tororo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Busia	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.7	43.3	58.1	41.9	100.0
Wakiso	75.0	25.0	100.0	96.1	3.9	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.5	43.5	57.1	42.9	100.0
Koboko	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	59.3	40.7	100.0
Mityana	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.7	43.3	54.8	45.2	100.0
Buikwe	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	5.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.9	42.1	59.0	41.0	100.0
Total	94.0	6.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	48.9	51.1	49.3	50.7	52.2	47.8	56.7	43.3	58.1	41.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table D1: Number of representatives of Sub-County (LC-III) by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson				Councillors												TOTAL	
					Directly Elected	Youth		Old		PWDs		Women Coun- cillor	Total					
	M	F	Total	M		F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	Male		
	Apac	17	0	17	73	0	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	55	106	87	123	87
Arua	29	0	29	92	1	35	27	25	20	28	28	28	149	180	225	209	225	
Bundibugyo	14	0	14	23	0	14	13	9	5	15	15	15	75	61	108	75	108	
Bushenyi	12	0	12	44	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	59	80	95	92	95	
Gulu	15	1	16	82	1	15	16	16	14	15	15	16	69	128	116	143	117	
Hoima	15	0	15	32	0	16	15	14	15	14	15	15	68	76	113	91	113	
Iganga	16	0	16	75	0	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	76	123	122	139	122	
Jinja	12	0	12	76	0	22	11	13	11	14	13	13	58	125	93	137	93	
Kabale	24	1	25	76	1	21	24	22	18	24	25	25	123	143	191	167	192	
Kabarole	28	0	28	75	0	48	47	28	26	31	31	31	110	182	214	210	214	
Kalangala	7	0	7	15	0	7	7	7	5	7	6	6	28	36	46	43	46	
Kampala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kamuli	14	0	14	67	0	13	13	13	12	13	14	14	65	106	104	120	104	
Kapchorwa	14	0	14	33	1	13	13	12	11	14	14	14	74	72	113	86	113	
Kasese	29	0	29	147	0	29	27	27	26	28	29	29	137	231	219	260	219	
Kibaale	35	0	35	51	0	32	35	33	31	34	34	34	146	150	246	185	246	
Kiboga	8	0	8	17	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	37	41	61	49	61	
Kisoro	19	0	19	49	3	23	20	14	13	17	16	16	66	103	118	122	118	
Kitgum	15	0	15	47	0	22	16	11	8	19	14	14	50	99	88	114	88	
Kotido	6	0	6	9	1	5	6	4	5	6	6	6	30	24	48	30	48	
Kumi	8	0	8	55	1	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	55	78	79	86	79	

Lira	13	0	13	2	13	125	13	13	13	11	11	13	13	13	92	162	131	175	131
Luweero	13	0	13	0	13	16	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	56	56	95	69	95
Masaka	9	0	9	6	12	36	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	47	66	79	75	79
Masindi	7	2	9	0	9	25	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	40	51	67	58	69
Mbale	23	0	23	0	23	100	23	24	23	23	20	25	22	110	171	171	176	194	176
Mbarara	17	0	17	0	17	62	17	17	16	16	16	17	17	89	112	139	129	139	139
Moroto	6	0	6	2	6	17	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	29	34	48	40	48	48
Moyo	9	0	9	0	8	0	9	9	6	6	6	9	9	26	23	50	32	32	50
Mpigi	7	0	7	1	7	55	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	45	76	66	83	66	66
Mubende	21	0	21	0	21	151	21	21	21	21	20	20	21	123	213	185	234	185	185
Mukono	15	0	15	1	15	97	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	81	142	128	157	128	128
Nebbi	15	0	15	0	15	82	15	15	14	14	14	16	15	68	127	112	142	112	112
Ntungamo	24	0	24	1	29	112	24	28	23	23	21	26	26	103	190	179	214	179	179
Pallisa	18	1	19	0	19	84	19	19	18	18	16	19	18	83	140	136	158	137	137
Rakai	22	0	22	2	22	104	22	22	21	21	20	22	22	105	169	171	191	171	171
Rukungiri	12	0	12	2	22	95	12	16	15	15	10	14	13	76	146	117	158	117	117
Soroti	10	0	10	1	10	49	10	10	10	10	6	9	10	47	78	74	88	74	74
Tororo	22	0	22	0	23	90	22	22	19	19	12	23	20	88	155	142	177	142	142
Adjumani	10	0	10	0	10	57	10	8	6	6	4	11	8	51	84	71	94	71	71
Bugiri	11	0	11	0	11	72	11	11	11	11	10	12	11	61	106	93	117	93	93
Busia	16	0	16	1	17	65	16	16	14	14	13	16	16	67	112	113	128	113	113
Katakwi	10	0	10	0	10	57	10	10	7	7	6	10	10	49	84	75	94	75	75
Nakasongola	11	0	11	0	11	58	11	10	10	10	7	10	11	52	89	80	100	80	80
Ssembabule	8	0	8	0	6	39	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	38	61	61	69	61	61
Kamwenge	15	0	15	0	16	80	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	70	126	115	141	115	115
Kayunga	9	0	9	0	9	62	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	50	89	75	98	75	75

Kyenjojo	17	0	17	100	0	16	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	87	150	137	167	137
Mayuge	13	0	13	73	0	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	65	112	103	125	103
Pader	12	0	12	54	0	22	16	14	10	18	15	53	108	94	120	94	120	108	94	120	94
Sironko	21	0	21	130	0	20	21	16	17	21	19	112	187	169	208	169	208	187	169	208	169
Wakiso	27	0	27	162	7	27	26	26	25	27	27	144	242	229	269	229	269	242	229	269	229
Yumbe	13	0	13	99	0	13	13	13	12	13	12	78	138	115	151	115	151	138	115	151	115
Kaberaido	11	1	12	42	0	12	12	12	10	12	10	48	78	80	89	81	89	78	80	89	81
Kanungu	17	0	17	71	1	25	19	14	14	20	16	71	130	121	147	121	147	130	121	147	121
Nakapiripirit	8	0	8	37	0	8	6	8	7	8	8	38	61	59	69	59	69	61	59	69	59
Amolatar	11	0	11	55	3	11	11	9	9	11	10	53	86	86	97	86	97	86	86	97	86
Amuria	15	0	15	90	0	16	16	16	16	16	16	80	138	128	153	128	153	138	128	153	128
Bukwo	13	0	13	67	0	14	12	13	10	13	13	55	107	90	120	90	120	107	90	120	90
Butaleja	12	0	12	63	1	10	10	11	10	12	11	57	96	89	108	89	108	96	89	108	89
Ibanda	15	0	15	66	0	16	14	16	14	14	12	64	112	104	127	104	127	112	104	127	104
Isingiro	17	0	17	92	0	17	17	17	16	17	16	82	143	131	160	131	160	143	131	160	131
Kaabong	14	0	14	83	1	14	14	14	12	13	14	74	124	115	138	115	138	124	115	138	115
Kaliro	6	0	6	34	0	6	5	3	6	6	6	23	49	40	55	40	55	49	40	55	40
Kiruhura	17	0	17	90	1	17	18	18	18	17	17	82	142	136	159	136	159	142	136	159	136
Koboko	9	0	9	58	0	9	8	9	5	9	7	46	85	66	94	66	94	85	66	94	66
Manafwa	30	0	30	166	0	30	28	30	30	30	29	147	256	234	286	234	286	256	234	286	234
Mityana	12	1	13	91	1	13	13	13	11	13	13	74	130	112	142	113	142	130	112	142	113
Nakaseke	14	1	15	69	1	15	13	10	7	15	15	69	109	105	123	106	123	109	105	123	106
Abim	6	0	6	32	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	29	50	47	56	47	56	50	47	56	47
Amuru	5	0	5	34	0	5	5	4	4	5	5	25	48	39	53	39	53	48	39	53	39
Budaka	13	0	13	59	0	13	12	13	8	13	13	59	98	92	111	92	111	98	92	111	92
Buliisa	7	0	7	30	0	7	7	6	7	7	7	30	50	51	57	51	57	50	51	57	51

Dokolo	11	0	11	62	0	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	54	95	85	106	85
Namutumba	7	0	7	37	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	33	58	52	65	52
Oyam	12	0	12	67	0	12	12	10	11	11	12	12	61	100	96	112	96
Maracha	8	0	8	46	0	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	40	67	62	75	62
Bududa	16	0	16	95	0	17	16	16	15	16	16	16	81	144	128	160	128
Bukedea	5	1	6	71	0	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	47	88	64	93	65
Lyantonde	7	0	7	32	1	9	9	7	7	8	8	8	31	56	56	63	56
Amudat	4	0	4	15	0	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	16	27	27	31	27
Buikwe	11	1	12	78	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	66	114	102	125	103
Buyende	5	0	5	38	0	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	33	55	50	60	50
Kyegegwa	9	0	9	43	0	9	8	9	8	9	9	9	42	70	67	79	67
Lamwo	11	0	11	50	0	11	11	4	7	11	9	9	48	76	75	87	75
Otuke	5	0	5	29	0	8	6	7	4	7	7	7	25	51	42	56	42
Zombo	9	0	9	57	0	9	9	7	6	10	6	6	51	83	72	92	72
Alebtong	9	0	9	50	0	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	44	76	69	85	69
Bulambuli	19	0	19	111	0	18	18	16	12	17	15	15	99	162	144	181	144
Buvuma	9	0	9	37	1	8	8	6	3	9	8	8	37	60	57	69	57
Gomba	5	0	5	36	1	7	6	7	5	5	5	5	30	55	47	60	47
Kiryandongo	6	1	7	25	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	29	46	50	52	51
Kyankwanzi	11	0	11	84	0	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	66	115	99	126	99
Luuka	8	0	8	42	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	40	66	64	74	64
Namayingo	9	0	9	43	0	9	9	9	8	9	8	8	43	70	68	79	68
Ntoroko	10	0	10	49	0	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	46	77	76	87	76
Sererere	10	0	10	50	0	10	10	9	8	10	9	9	47	79	74	89	74
Bukomansimbi	5	0	5	24	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	23	39	38	44	38
Butambala	6	0	6	25	0	6	6	3	3	6	6	6	26	40	41	46	41

Kalungu	6	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30	54	48	60	48
Seema	12	0	12	0	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	56	96	94	108	94
Kibuku	10	0	10	0	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	41	69	71	79	71
Kole	6	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	33	63	51	69	51
Kween	11	1	12	0	11	12	12	12	8	13	12	12	12	12	60	106	92	117	93
Lwengo	8	0	8	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	38	66	62	74	62
Mitooma	12	0	12	0	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	57	97	94	109	94
Napak	8	0	8	0	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	24	59	48	67	48
Ngora	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	44	80	58	85	58
Buhweju	9	0	9	0	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	36	58	60	67	60
Nwoya	8	0	8	0	8	7	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	32	54	52	62	52
Agago	16	0	16	0	16	15	15	15	13	16	16	15	15	15	74	125	117	141	117
Rubirizi	11	0	11	0	11	9	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	51	87	81	98	81
Total	1394	12	1406	52	1477	1404	1302	1189	1416	1369	6755	11018	10769	12412	10781	10781	10781	10781	10781

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Table D2: Percentage distribution of representatives of Sub-County (LC-III) by sex and district, 2016

Name of District	Chairperson			Councillors												TOTAL			Rank (% of Female)
				Directly Elected		Youth		Old		PWDs		Total							
	M	F	Total											M	F	M	F	M	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Apac	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	50.0	50.0	54.9	45.1	58.6	41.4	100.0	101		
Arua	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	56.5	43.5	55.6	44.4	50.0	50.0	44.4	55.6	48.2	51.8	100.0	13		
Bundibugyo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.9	48.1	64.3	35.7	50.0	50.0	36.1	63.9	41.0	59.0	100.0	3		
Bushenyi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	45.7	54.3	49.2	50.8	100.0	16		
Gulu	93.8	6.3	100.0	98.8	1.2	48.4	51.6	53.3	46.7	48.4	51.6	52.5	47.5	55.0	45.0	100.0	74		
Hoima	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.6	48.4	48.3	51.7	48.3	51.7	40.2	59.8	44.6	55.4	100.0	8		
Iganga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	50.2	49.8	53.3	46.7	100.0	33		
Jinja	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	54.2	45.8	51.9	48.1	57.3	42.7	59.6	40.4	100.0	109		
Kabale	96.0	4.0	100.0	98.7	1.3	46.7	53.3	55.0	45.0	49.0	51.0	42.8	57.2	46.5	53.5	100.0	10		
Kabarole	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.5	49.5	51.9	48.1	50.0	50.0	46.0	54.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	17		
Kalangala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	58.3	41.7	53.8	46.2	43.9	56.1	48.3	51.7	100.0	12		
Kampala																			
Kamuli	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.0	48.0	48.1	51.9	50.5	49.5	53.6	46.4	100.0	36		
Kapchorwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8	50.0	50.0	38.9	61.1	43.2	56.8	100.0	6		
Kasese	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	50.9	49.1	49.1	50.9	51.3	48.7	54.3	45.7	100.0	51		
Kibaale	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	47.8	52.2	51.6	48.4	50.0	50.0	37.9	62.1	42.9	57.1	100.0	5		
Kiboga	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.2	59.8	44.5	55.5	100.0	7		
Kisoro	100.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	5.8	53.5	46.5	51.9	48.1	51.5	48.5	46.6	53.4	50.8	49.2	100.0	18		
Kitgum	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	57.9	42.1	57.9	42.1	57.6	42.4	52.9	47.1	56.4	43.6	100.0	82		
Kotido	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	10.0	45.5	54.5	44.4	55.6	50.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	38.5	61.5	100.0	2		

Kamwenge	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	51.6	48.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.3	47.7	55.1	44.9	100.0	71
Kayunga	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.3	45.7	56.6	43.4	100.0	97
Kyenjojo	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48.5	51.5	51.5	48.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.3	47.7	54.9	45.1	100.0	70
Mayuge	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.0	48.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	47.9	54.8	45.2	100.0	66
Pader	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	57.9	42.1	58.3	41.7	54.5	45.5	53.5	46.5	46.5	56.1	43.9	100.0	88
Sironko	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48.8	51.2	48.5	51.5	52.5	47.5	52.5	47.5	47.5	55.2	44.8	100.0	75
Wakiso	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	50.9	49.1	51.0	49.0	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	48.6	54.0	46.0	100.0	52
Yumbe	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	52.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	54.5	45.5	45.5	56.8	43.2	100.0	99
Kaberaimai-do	91.7	8.3	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	54.5	45.5	49.4	50.6	50.6	52.4	47.6	100.0	23
Kanungu	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	56.8	43.2	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	51.8	48.2	48.2	54.9	45.1	100.0	60
Nakapiripirit	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	53.3	46.7	50.0	50.0	50.8	49.2	49.2	53.9	46.1	100.0	43
Amolatar	100.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	29
Amuria	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	48.1	54.4	45.6	100.0	62
Bukwo	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	53.8	46.2	56.5	43.5	50.0	50.0	54.3	45.7	45.7	57.1	42.9	100.0	98
Butaleja	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	50.0	50.0	52.4	47.6	52.2	47.8	51.9	48.1	48.1	54.8	45.2	100.0	64
Ibanda	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7	53.8	46.2	51.9	48.1	48.1	55.0	45.0	100.0	61
Isingiro	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5	51.5	48.5	52.2	47.8	47.8	55.0	45.0	100.0	68
Kaabong	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2	48.1	51.9	51.9	48.1	48.1	54.5	45.5	100.0	63
Kaliro	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	55.1	44.9	44.9	57.9	42.1	100.0	102
Kiruhura	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	48.6	51.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.1	48.9	48.9	53.9	46.1	100.0	47
Koboko	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	64.3	35.7	56.3	43.8	56.3	43.7	43.7	58.8	41.3	100.0	108
Manafwa	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	50.0	50.0	50.8	49.2	52.2	47.8	47.8	55.0	45.0	100.0	69
Mityana	92.3	7.7	100.0	1.1	50.0	50.0	54.2	45.8	50.0	50.0	53.7	46.3	46.3	55.7	44.3	100.0	93
Nakaseke	93.3	6.7	100.0	1.4	53.6	46.4	58.8	41.2	50.0	50.0	50.9	49.1	49.1	53.7	46.3	100.0	44
Abim	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5	48.5	54.4	45.6	100.0	54

Ntoroko	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	49.7	50.3	49.7	53.4	46.6	100.0	34
Serere	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.9	47.1	52.6	47.4	48.4	51.6	48.4	54.6	45.4	100.0	57
Bukoman-simbi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.4	50.6	49.4	53.7	46.3	100.0	38
Butambala	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.6	49.4	50.6	52.9	47.1	100.0	24
Kalungu	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.1	52.9	47.1	55.6	44.4	100.0	82
Seema	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.5	50.5	49.5	53.5	46.5	100.0	37
Kibuku	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.4	52.6	50.0	50.0	50.7	49.3	50.7	52.7	47.3	100.0	22
Kole	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	45.5	50.0	50.0	44.7	55.3	44.7	57.5	42.5	100.0	105
Kween	91.7	8.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	47.8	52.2	60.0	60.0	40.0	52.0	48.0	46.5	53.5	46.5	55.7	44.3	100.0	91
Lwengo	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.4	51.6	48.4	54.4	45.6	100.0	55
Mitooma	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	47.8	52.2	50.0	50.0	49.2	50.8	49.2	53.7	46.3	100.0	42
Napak	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	44.9	55.1	44.9	58.3	41.7	100.0	103
Ngora	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	55.6	55.6	44.4	50.0	50.0	42.0	58.0	42.0	59.4	40.6	100.0	111
Buhweju	100.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	5.4	50.0	50.0	53.8	53.8	46.2	50.0	50.0	50.8	49.2	50.8	52.8	47.2	100.0	20
Nwoya	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	42.9	42.9	57.1	61.5	38.5	49.1	50.9	49.1	54.4	45.6	100.0	45
Agago	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	51.6	48.4	53.6	53.6	46.4	51.6	48.4	48.3	51.7	48.3	54.7	45.3	100.0	58
Rubirzi	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	52.4	52.4	47.6	50.0	50.0	48.2	51.8	48.2	54.7	45.3	100.0	59
Total	99.1	0.9	100.0	99.2	0.8	51.3	48.7	52.3	47.7	50.8	49.2	50.6	49.4	53.5	46.5	100.0			

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Acknowledgements

Special tribute goes to the entire Gender Statistics working groups for the significant role played throughout the analysis of the data of the Women in Local Government in Uganda. The following are specifically thanked for the commitment towards the successful completion of this baseline report.

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