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UGANDA'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK POST THE 2021 ELECTIONS



A Review of the 2021 Electoral Process and Implications
for Democratic Governance

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This paper was prepared by the Public Policy Institute (PPI) led by Evangelistar Nyiramahoro and Emmanuel Kitamirike as part of PPI's analysis of the technical aspects of the 2021 general elections and implications for free, fair and credible electoral outcomes. The paper was developed with funding from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) under the Civil Society Election Engagement Platform. However, the views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the NED.

Citation

Nyiramahoro E., & Kitamirike E. (2021). Uganda's Political Outlook Post the 2021 Elections; A Review of the Electoral Process and Implications for Democratic Governance. Public Policy Institute, Kampala.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANT	Alliance for National Transformation
COSEVO	Congress Services Volunteer Organisation
DP	Democratic Party
EPU	Ecological Party of Uganda
FDC	Forum for Democratic Change
FIL	Forum for Integrity in Leadership
IND	Independent
JEEMA	Justice Forum
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NUP	National Unity Platform
PPP	People's Progressive Party
PWD	Persons Living with Disability
SDP	Society for Peace and Development
UEP	Uganda Ecological Party
UPC	Uganda People's Congress
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces

Executive Summary

This paper presents an independent computation of the poll outcomes, presenting the key statistics relating to the presidential, parliamentary and local government elections and highlights Uganda's political outlook post-2021. The following statistical information forms the benchmark of the analysis:

- The total number of registered voters for the 2021 general elections was 18,103,603.
- The total voter turnout in the 2021 general elections was 59.35 per cent.
- On 3 November 2020, the Electoral Commission concluded a two-day presidential nomination exercise with a total of 11 candidates (one female and 10 males) cleared and nominated to run in the 2021 general elections.
- The Electoral Commission appointed 14 January 2021 as the polling date for the 2021 presidential and parliamentary elections.
- The declaration of presidential results showed that Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhaburwa Museveni, the ruling NRM flag-bearer won the presidential elections, polling a total of 6,042,898 votes, which was 58.38 per cent of the total number of valid votes cast.
- The NRM candidate beat his main challenger, Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu of the National Unity Platform, who polled 3,631,437 votes, which was 35.08 per cent of the total valid votes cast.
- The results of 83 polling stations with a total number of 54,357 registered voters were not included in the final tally for a number of reasons, including allegations of fraud, falsification of results and lack of DR forms, among others.
- The 11th Parliament of Uganda has a total of 529 seats, including 353 directly elected seats (constituencies and municipalities) and 146 district women representatives. In addition, there are an additional 30 seats for special interest groups that are elected through electoral colleges.
- The 11th Parliament will have an additional 94 members of Parliament through demarcation of additional constituencies and a new special interest category representing the elderly.
- A total of 2,449 candidates were successfully nominated by the Electoral Commission to contest 449 parliamentary seats for the 11th Parliament.
- Out of the 26 registered political parties in Uganda, 14 parties (54 per cent) were able to sponsor candidates for the 2021 parliamentary elections.
- The overall number of candidates sponsored by political parties was 1,201, representing 49 per cent of all nominated candidates.
- The number of candidates nominated on the independent ticket was higher at 1,248 representing, 51 per cent of nominated candidates.
- A total of 2,449 candidates were nominated to run for 499 seats in the 11th Parliament.
- Seven political parties did not manage to secure a single seat despite fielding over 100 candidates.
- The ruling NRM registered a percentage win rate of 74.9, followed by the National Unity Platform at 24.7.

1. Introduction

Uganda returned to competitive multiparty politics in 2005 following a turbulent history, characterised by a one-party state, military coups and the movement system of governance. Since then, the country has successfully held four ¹ regular multiparty general elections, which, in itself, demonstrates a significant positive departure from the country's political past. Uganda went to the polls in January 2021 to elect new political leaders at all levels for the fourth time under the new multiparty political dispensation. Unlike previous electoral contests, the January 2021 general elections were not business as usual owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, which necessitated the enforcement of several measures by government to combat its spread. This paper presents an independent computation of the poll outcomes, presenting the key statistics relating to the presidential, parliamentary and local government elections and highlighting Uganda's political outlook post-2021.

1.1. Polling Dates

Following the conclusion of nomination of candidates, and the harmonisation of campaign programmes by the Electoral Commission together with the candidates, the Electoral Commission, in line with Section 18 (1)(a) of the Parliamentary Elections Act and Section 107 of the Local Government Act, appointed polling dates for the various elective positions as follows:

¹ *Multiparty elections have been held in 2006, 2011, 2016 and recently in 2021*

Table 1: Election dates for parliamentary and local government council elections, 2021

No	Elective Position	Polling Date
1	Election of Councillors for Older Persons to the Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division	11 January 2021
2	Elections of Councillors for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to the Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division	
3	Elections of Youth Representatives to the Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division	
4	Election of Councillors for Older Persons to the Municipality/City Division	11 January 2021
5	Elections of Councillors for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to the Municipality/City Division	
6	Elections of Councillors for Youth to the Municipality/City Division	
7	Elections of Member of Parliament (Directly Elected MP and District Woman Representative to Parliament)	14 January 2021
8	National Conference for Election of Older Persons' Representatives to Parliament	17-18 January 2021
9	National Conference for Election of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Representatives to Parliament	17-18 January 2021
10	National Conference for Election of Workers' Representatives to Parliament	
11	Elections of District Local Government Councils (District/City Chairpersons, Lord Mayor, Mayors and Councillors)	20 January 2021
12	National Conference for Election of National Female Youth Representatives to Parliament	21-22 January 2021
13	Elections of Municipality/City Division Chairpersons and Councillors	25 January 2021
14	Elections of Councillors for Older Persons to the District Local Government Councils	27 January 2021
15	Elections of Councillors for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to the District Local Government Councils	
16	Elections of Councillors for Youths to the District Local Government Councils	
17	Elections of Workers Representatives to the District Local Government Councils	
18	Elections of UPDF Representatives to Parliament	29 January 2021
19	Regional Conferences for Election of Regional Youth Representatives to Parliament	31 January - 1 February 2021
20	Elections of Sub-county/Town/Municipal Division Chairpersons and Councillors	3 February 2021

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission, 2020

2. Registered Voters

The total number of registered voters for the 2021 general elections was 18,103,603. The five districts with the highest number of voters were Kampala (1,280,409 voters), Wakiso (1,154,857 voters), Kasese (384,058 voters), Mukono (355,275 voters) and Ntungamo (268,541 voters). The total voter turnout in the 2021 general elections was 59.35 per cent. The table below highlights the distribution of votes by district.

Table 2: Distribution of registered voters by district for the 2021 general elections

District Name	Number of Voters
Abim	36,539
Adjumani	79,364
Agago	98,354
Alebtong	115,804
Amolatar	71,173
Amudat	43,647
Amuria	88,722
Amuru	87,122
Apac	88,834
Arua	65,738
Arua City	170,066
Budaka	100,900
Bududa	73,039
Bugiri	193,053
Bugweri	84,953
Buhweju	66,649
Buikwe	235,640
Bukedea	99,828
Bukomansimbi	76,557
Bukwo	44,126
Bulambuli	71,664
Buliisa	44,869
Bundibugyo	113,472
Bunyangabu	92,440
Bushenyi	140,415
Busia	163,571
Butaleja	110,737
Butambala	55,813
Butebo	51,443
Buvuma	42,415
Buyende	138,849
Dokolo	93,712
Fort Portal City	65,163
Gomba	81,314
Gulu	45,342
Gulu City	103,401
Hoima	90,617
Hoima City	62,018
Ibanda	140,486
Iganga	186,519
Isingiro	233,099
Jinja	120,278
Jinja City	154,750
Kaabong	41,211
Kabale	136,559
Kabarole	107,428
Kaberamaido	52,210
Kagadi	175,680
Kakumiro	140,691
Kalaki	53,973
Kalangala	35,465
Kaliro	109,466
Kalungu	88,687
Kampala	1,280,409
Kamuli	236,917
Kamwenge	117,466
Kanungu	146,064
Kapchorwa	56,051
Kapelebyong	39,629
Karenga	18,035
Kasese	384,058
Kassanda	134,798
Katakwi	83,162
Kayunga	190,977
Kazo	92,843
Kibaale	68,857
Kiboga	81,434

Kibuku	91,971
Kikuube	112,825
Kiruhura	81,891
Kiryandongo	125,685
Kisoro	158,552
Kitagwenda	76,037
Kitgum	99,234
Koboko	92,845
Kole	119,437
Kotido	61,086
Kumi	119,112
Kwania	87,587
Kween	47,080
Kyankwanzi	108,311
Kyegegwa	138,528
Kyenjojo	215,012
Kyotera	124,872
Lamwo	65,223
Lira	103,180
Lira City	111,772
Luuka	116,094
Luweero	257,115
Lwengo	139,772
Lyantonde	51,076
Madi-Okollo	63,404
Manafwa	79,924
Maracha	101,182
Masaka	55,626
Masaka City	122,339
Masindi	154,805
Mayuge	231,116
Mbale	108,400
Mbale City	147,774
Mbarara	84,209
Mbarara City	114,511
Mitooma	111,839
Mityana	176,029
Moroto	38,004
Moyo	45,367
Mpigi	135,726
Mubende	196,565
Mukono	355,275

Nabilatuk	21,367
Nakapiripirit	32,661
Nakaseke	107,133
Nakasongola	89,647
Namayingo	107,234
Namisindwa	97,191
Namutumba	121,149
Napak	56,678
Nebbi	130,508
Ngora	72,976
Ntoroko	38,098
Ntungamo	268,541
Nwoya	57,186
Obongi	19,321
Omoro	72,216
Otuke	48,541
Oyam	184,088
Pader	82,298
Pakwach	78,801
Pallisa	131,370
Rakai	135,169
Rubanda	111,615
Rubirizi	73,848
Rukiga	60,965
Rukungiri	185,118
Rwampara	70,346
Serere	130,290
Sheema	129,151
Sironko	132,465
Soroti	92,720
Soroti City	56,019
Ssembabule	132,240
Terego	95,118
Tororo	268,434
Wakiso	1,154,857
Yumbe	113,855
Zombo	123,432
Total Number of registered Voters	18,103,603

Source: Electoral Commission National Voters Register 2020/21 General Elections

3. The Presidential Elections



The Presidential Elections Act, 2005 (PEA) (as amended)


The Presidential Elections Act (2005) provides for the election of the president. In 2020, Section 56 (2) of the Act was amended to provide for the electronic transmission of electoral results (the return form, tally sheets and declarations of results forms) by returning officers to the Commission. The electronic transmission requires copies to be made available to political parties and candidates, though it does not do away with the delivery of hardcopies of the listed documents to the Commission.






On 3 November 2020, the Electoral Commission concluded a two-day presidential nomination exercise, with a total of 11 candidates (one female and 10 males) being cleared and nominated to run in the 2021 general elections. Following the 2017 constitutional amendment to expunge the lower and higher age caps from the Constitution, 24-year-old John Katumba was among the 11 duly nominated candidates, heralding a new era for youth to contest the highest political office in the land. Five candidates were nominated on political party tickets while six were independents. The Electoral Commission appointed 14 January 2021 as the polling date for 2021 presidential and parliamentary elections.

3.1. Presidential Candidates' Profiles

Table 3: Profiles of the 2021 presidential candidates

No	Presidential Candidate	Profile
1	<p>Ms Nancy Kalembe</p> 	<p>Ms Nancy Kalembe (40 years old) ran on an independent ticket and was the only female contestant. A graduate of Population Studies from Makerere University (2007), Ms Kalembe's political messaging was unity of the original 56 tribes as a rallying agenda to drive change, integrity, transparency, continuance and prosperity in Uganda.</p>
2	<p>Mr Joseph Kabuleta</p> 	<p>Mr Kabuleta (49 years) is a Makerere University trained journalist who contested the 2021 presidential elections on an independent ticket. He pledged financial liberation for the economic independence of Ugandans who have been financially squeezed owing to bad leadership.</p>

3	<p>Mr John Katumba</p> 	<p>Mr Katumba (25 years) was the youngest contestant, who ran on an independent ticket for the office of president in 2021. His political dream was to make Uganda a manufacturing workshop so that young people like him can have jobs.</p>
4	<p>Mr Willy Mayambala</p> 	<p>Mr Mayambala (36 years) is a Makerere University trained engineer who ran for the presidency on an independent ticket. His focus was on agriculture, pledging to maximise profits from the industry through incentivising farmers, easing access to cheap credit and the removal of all taxes on all agricultural inputs.</p>
5	<p>Hon. Robert Sentamu Kyagulanyi</p> 	<p>Hon. Kyagulanyi, aka Bobi Wine (41 years old), is a Makerere University trained performing artists who was sponsored for the Presidency by the National Unity Platform (NUP) under 'A New Uganda' slogan. NUP committed to working towards a more politically and economically united Africa with a people-led integration agenda.</p>
6	<p>Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhaburwa Museveni</p> 	<p>Gen. Museveni (77 years) is a University of Dar el Salam trained political scientist who contested for the 6th term under the National Resistance Movement Organisation (NRM/O). His political slogan for 2021 was 'Securing your Future' with several underlying themes, including creating wealth and jobs; protecting life and property; delivering education and health; ensuring justice and equity; and achieving economic and political integration.</p>

7	<p>Hon. Norbert Mao</p> 	<p>Hon. Mao (54 years) is a Makerere University trained lawyer who contested the presidency under the Democratic Party (DP). Mr Mao run for the presidency under the theme 'reclaiming our future', where the DP emphasised tackling poverty through local-led development; strengthening regional and global trade partnerships; and sustainable energy.</p>
8	<p>Hon. Patrick Oboi Amuriat</p> 	<p>Hon. Amuriat (58 years) is a Makerere University engineer who was sponsored by the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) as its flag-bearer for the presidency. The FDC manifesto focused on investment in agriculture, tourism and industrialisation; restructuring the education system; electoral and political reforms; and constitutionalism and the rule of law.</p>
9	<p>Lt. Gen. Henry Tumukunde</p> 	<p>Gen. Tumukunde (62 years) is a Makerere University trained lawyer who contested the presidency on an independent ticket. His campaign messaging focused on tackling unnecessary government spending and bridging leakages in the public sector. He focused on modernising agriculture through mechanisation.</p>
10	<p>Maj. Gen. Mugisha Muntu</p> 	<p>Maj. Gen. Mugisha (58 years) is a Makerere University trained political scientist who contested the presidency under the flagship of the Alliance for National Transformation (ANT). His campaign slogan was 'People first – a new future' through which he committed to focusing on constitutionalism and the rule of law; review of education curriculum and reorienting it to support skills development in primary schools; and agricultural transformation using technology and farmer-led cooperative systems.</p>
11	<p>Mr Fred Mwesigye</p> 	<p>Mr Fred Mwesigye (40 years old) contested the presidency on an independent ticket. His manifesto committed to increasing the agriculture budget from the current 3 per cent to 15 per cent as a means of fixing the negative attitude towards agriculture.</p>

3.2. 2021 Presidential Election Results

The declaration of results showed that Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhaburwa Museveni, the ruling NRM flag-bearer, won the presidential elections, polling a total of 6,042,898 votes, which was 58.38 per cent of the total number of valid votes cast. The NRM candidate beat his main challenger, Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu of NUP, who polled 3,631,437 votes, which was 35.08 per cent of the total valid votes cast. Mr Will Mayambala, running on the independent ticket, came last with 15,014 votes, representing 0.15 per cent of the total valid votes cast. The details of results are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Statistical outcome of the 2021 presidential elections

Registered voters	18,103,603		
Total no. of polling stations	34,684		
Total no. of polling stations received	34,601 (99.76 per cent of total polling stations)		
Summary of Results			
Candidates' Names	Political Party	Votes	% of Votes
Yoweri Museveni Tibuhaburwa Kaguta	National Resistance Movement (NRM)	6,042,898	58.38
Kyagulanyi Ssentamu Robert	National Unity Platform (NUP)	3,631,437	35.08
Amuriat Oboi Patrick	Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	337,589	3.26
Mugisha Muntu Gregg	Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)	67,574	0.65
Mao Norbert	Democratic Party (DP)	57,682	0.56
Tumukunde Henry Kakurugu	Independent	51,392	0.5
Kabuleta Kiiza Joseph	Independent	45,424	0.44
Kalembe Nancy Linda	Independent	38,772	0.37
Katumba John	Independent	37,554	0.36
Mwesigye Fred	Independent	25,483	0.25
Mayambala Willy	Independent	15,014	0.15
Descriptive Statistics			
Valid Votes	10,350,819		
Invalid Votes	393,500	3.66% of Total Votes Cast	
Total Votes (Voters Participated)	10,774,319	59.35% of Registered Voters	
Spoilt votes	29,913		
Voter Turnout (%)	59.35		

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission 2021

The Electoral Commission results indicated that the 2021 polls had a voter turnout of 59.35 per cent, which was less than that for the 2016 elections (67.61). The results of 83 polling stations, with a total number of 54,357 registered voters, were not included in the final tally for various reasons that included:

- Allegations of ballot stuffing;
- Grabbing of polling materials during the polling process;
- Grabbing of polling materials during the counting process;
- Declaration of results forms missing in the results envelopes and the metallic black box;
- Total votes cast exceeding the number of registered voters for the polling stations; and
- Acts of hooliganism and violence during the counting.

4. Parliamentary Elections

The Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005 (PEA) (as amended)

The Parliamentary Elections Act provides for parliamentary elections in accordance with Article 76 of the 1995 Constitution. It stipulates the requirements for qualifying for and the grounds for being disqualified from a parliamentary election; and it concerns itself with issues of nomination, campaigning, polling, counting of votes, tallying, declaration of election results, as well as procedures for petitioning against election results. In addition, it provides for parliamentary constituencies and tenure of office of members of Parliament.

Table 5: Distribution of parliamentary elective seats in the 11th Parliament

Parliament of Uganda	
Parliamentary Units	Number of Seats
Directly elected members of Parliament	353
District women members of Parliament	146
Special Interest Group	
Members of Parliament for Youth	5
Members of Parliament for PWDs	5
Members of Parliament for Workers	5
Members of Parliament for the Elderly	5
Members of Parliament for the UPDF	10
Total	529

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission, 2021 General Elections

The 11th Parliament of Uganda has a total of 529 seats, including 353 directly elected seats (constituencies and municipalities) and 146 district women representatives. In addition, there are an additional 30 seats for special interest groups that are elected through electoral colleges. The 11th Parliament will have an additional 94 members of Parliament through the demarcation of additional constituencies and a new special interest category representing the elderly.

Table 6: Distribution of nominated parliamentary candidates by political party affiliation for the 11th Parliament

Political Party or Independent	Number of the Candidates
Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)	101
Congress Service Volunteers Organisation (COSEVO)	1
Conservative Party (CP)	2
Democratic Party (DP)	114
Ecological Party of Uganda (EPU)	5
Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	254
Forum for Integrity in Leadership (FIL)	1
Independent	1248
Justice Forum (JEEMA)	19
National Resistance Movement (NRM)	431
National Unity Platform (NUP)	235
Peoples Progressive Party (PPP)	3
Society for Peace and Development (SDP)	1
Uganda Economic Party (UEP)	1
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	33
Grand Total	2449

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission, 2020

A total of 2,449 candidates were successfully nominated by the Electoral Commission to contest 449 parliamentary seats in the 11th Parliament. Out of the 26 registered political parties in Uganda, more than half (54 per cent) were able to sponsor candidates for the 2021 parliamentary elections. The overall number of candidates sponsored by political parties was 1,201, representing 49 per cent of all nominated candidates. The number of candidates nominated on the independent ticket was higher at 1,248, representing 51 per cent of nominated candidates. However, the majority of candidates nominated on the independent ticket were NRM-leaning, having lost in the party primaries. A total of 12 registered political parties did not field candidates for parliamentary elections. This scenario calls into question the legitimacy of these political parties and also brings to the fore the question of the capacity of the Electoral Commission to regulate political parties and organisations.

Table 7: Registered political parties that did not field candidates at parliamentary level for the 2021 elections

No	Political Party
1	Activist Party (AP)
2	People's United Movement (PUM)
3	Liberal Democratic Transparency (LDT)
4	Revolutionary People's Party (RPP)
5	National Convention for Democracy (NCD)
6	National Peasants' Party (NPP)
7	Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA)
8	People's Development Party (PDP)
9	Green Partisan Party (GPP)
10	Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM)
11	Republican Women and Youth Party (RWYP)
12	Society for Peace and Development (SPD)

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission

Table 8: Performance distribution of district woman member of Parliament by political party affiliation

Political Party Affiliation	Number of Candidates Elected
Democratic Party (DP)	1
Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	6
Independent (IND)	18
National Resistance Movement (NRM)	104
National Unity Platform (NUP)	15
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	2
Total	146

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission

Table 9: Performance distribution of directly elected MPs in 2021 general elections by gender and political party affiliation

Political Party Affiliation									
Gender	DP	FDC	IND	JEEMA	NRM	NUP	PPP	UPC	Total
F	0	0	4	0	7	3		1	15
M	8	25	46	1	212	40	1	5	338
Total	8	25	50	1	219	43	1	6	353

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission 2021 General Elections

There was a total of 353 seats for directly elected members for the 11th Parliament, including constituencies and municipalities. In 2015, ahead of the 2016 parliamentary elections, the number of seats was increased from 238 to 290. Interlocutors from the opposition political parties and civil society groups perceived this increase as partisan and favouring the NRM, especially in opposition strongholds. These seats are openly competed for by both males and females. As highlighted in Table 9 above, female candidates secured only 15 seats representing 04 per cent, while their male counterparts secured 338 seats, representing 96 per cent.

The ruling NRM won the lion's share, garnering a total of 219 seats (seven females and 212 males), representing 62 per cent, followed by the independents with 50 seats (4 females and 46 males) representing 14 per cent. The rest of the seats were shared as follows: NUP, 43 seats (three females and 40 males); DP, eight seats; PPP and JEEMA, one seat apiece; FDC, 25; and UPC, six seats.

Table 10: Comparative statistical performance of direct parliamentary candidates in 2016 general elections and 2021 general elections

Political Party Affiliation	No. of Candidates 2016 (Seats)	No. of Candidates 2021 (Seats)	+/-
Democratic Party (DP)	13	8	-5
Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	29	25	-4
Independent (IND)	45	50	+5
JEEMA	-	1	+1
National Resistance Movement (NRM)	199	219	+20
National Unity Platform (NUP)	-	42	
People's Progressive Party (PPP)	-	1	+1
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	4	7	-2
Total	290	353	

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission 2021 General Elections

Comparatively, the ruling NRM was the biggest beneficiary as it garnered an additional 20 seats, which was more than the eight secured by the independents and opposition combined. However, the biggest winner in the 2021 parliamentary elections was the National Unity, Reconciliation and Development Party, renamed the National Unity Platform (NUP) that garnered 42 direct seats in the 11th Parliament.

Table 11: Distribution of nominated candidates versus elected candidates by political party affiliation in 2021 parliamentary elections

Political Party or Independent	Nominated Candidates	Elected Candidates	% Win
Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)	101	0	0.0
Congress Service Volunteers Organisation (COSEVO)	1	0	0.0
Conservative Party (CP)	2	0	0.0
Democratic Party (DP)	114	9	7.9
Ecological Party of Uganda (EPU)	5	0	0.0
Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	254	31	12.2
Forum for Integrity in Leadership (FIL)	1	0	0.0
Independent	1,248	68	5.4
Justice Forum (JEEMA)	19	1	5.3
National Resistance Movement (NRM)	431	323	74.9
National Unity Platform (NUP)	235	58	24.7
People's Progressive Party (PPP)	3	1	33.3
Society for Peace and Development (SDP)	1	0	0.0
Uganda Economic Party (UEP)	1	0	0.0
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	33	8	24.2
Grand Total	2,449	499	

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission 2021 General Elections

A total of 2,449 candidates were nominated to run for 499 seats in the 11th Parliament. Seven political parties did not manage to secure a single seat despite fielding over 100 candidates. The ruling NRM registered a percentage win rate of 74.9, followed by NUP at 24.7 and UPC at 24.2 per cent.



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