



REDET - LEAD AGENCY OF TEMCO

TEMCO



# TEMCO

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## Newsletter

On behalf of the citizens, TEMCO evaluates elections to determine if they are credible, free and fair



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## TEMCO's Values

- Impartiality
- Integrity
- Objectivity
- Transparency
- Credibility
- Professionalism
- Accountability
- Legality



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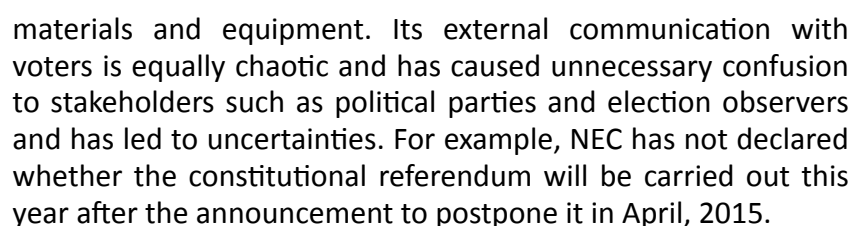
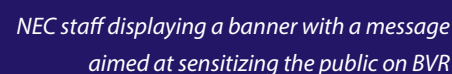




# Voter Education- A Missing Link

**V**oter registration for the second cluster started on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2015 covering Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Iringa regions. TEMCO took keen interest in the provision of voter education measuring its effectiveness and adequacy. TEMCO was interested in finding out the different methods used by various stakeholders to educate voters on matters related to the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) exercise.

TEMCO noted that across the four regions covered, apart from some few posters prepared by the National Electoral Commission (NEC) and scattered broadcasting through local FM radios such as Radio Jamhuri, Jogoo FM, Radio Faraja and Radio Newala, there were hardly any other signs of systematic voter education. This being the case, NEC needs to strengthen both its internal and external communication strategies. In Kilwa District, launching of registration was delayed for one day due to apparent breakdown of communication between NEC headquarters and the region and late dispatch of registration



Apparently, the government has also strived through various means to spread word and information about voter education. The government has crafted themes for important national events to mobilise and sensitive people to register as voters. The key message for the Workers' Day commemorated on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2015 was *Jiandikishe, kura yako ni muhimu kwa maendeleo* (Register yourself, your vote is important for development). H. E. President Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete who was the Guest of Honour talked at length about the importance of registering through the BVR. He also used the occasion to mobilise people to register massively.





An eligible voter being registered at a polling station in Mbinga District in Ruvuma region

Similarly, the motto of the Uhuru Torch race for the year 2015 is *Tumia haki yako ya kidemokrasia: Jiandikishe na kupiga kura katika uchaguzi wa mwaka 2015* (Use your democratic rights: Register yourself and vote in the 2015 elections). The Uhuru Torch race was inaugurated in Ruvuma Region by the Zanzibar President, H. E. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015.

NEC does not seem to have a systematic method of facilitating/imparting voter education. The prevalent method deployed by NEC is the use of posters. This has a limitation as posters are generic and do not take into account specific groups such as the youth, women and people with disabilities. NEC has not explained what documents voters need to present at the time of registration. In Tandahimba, some voters were asked to include their telephone numbers among the voter particulars. Those who had no phones had to adjourn the exercise to ask friends and relatives back home to provide them with phone numbers.

In all four regions covered in May 2015, our observers have reported complete absence of CSOs providing voter education. This is contrary to the set precedence where CSOs have played an active role in voter education. According to the Constitution

of Tanzania, NEC is the only mandated provider of voter education. The law requires all other voter education providers to have their teaching and learning resources vetted and approved by NEC. Unfortunately, Tanzania does not have a comprehensive and sustainable Voter Education (VE) programme. As a result VE is provided in a sporadic and inconsistent manner.

In Tandahimba Ward, a leader of one political party complained about the inadequacy of VE and information provided by NEC. Comparing voter registration and other important national events he noted:

*They (NEC) did not send us information...I know our presence is very important in this activity. As you can see the posters do not underlie the importance of presence of political party agents... Why do other issues such as vaccination of animals like dogs take weeks to announce, while voter registration only takes a single day?*

In Newala and Mufindi, TEMCO observers found some posters selectively placed in primary schools, health centres, and ward offices. Some stations did not display posters identifying them as registration stations. This led to confusion as people could not easily identify registration stations among other buildings. In Chigugu Ward, Masasi District and Songea Municipality, TEMCO observed that although registration turn-out was generally impressive, the primary reason for registration was not the knowledge and awareness on the importance of voting but the need to have an identification document. Since the citizenship registration process has not covered more than four regions, many Tanzanians lack credible identification documents. As a result, the voter ID has proved to have use value far exceeding access to vote.

Interestingly, primary and secondary school teachers also instructed students to encourage their parents to turn up for registration. For instance, in Langiro Secondary School, the Headmaster told the students that the BVR card would be used to re-register all sim cards. Students passed this information to their relatives who came in large numbers at Langiro Secondary School station. This kind of misinformation is very unhealthy to NEC and can lead to serious challenges in the future. People might lose trust in the Commission if they find some of the information provided is inaccurate and misleading.

We have highlighted a few cases to indicate incidents of ignorance that could be significantly averted if voter education was provided timely, efficiently and adequately. In Newala, following protracted problems with finger printing, some sceptical voters particularly the youth started to spread rumours that voters whose fingers had failed to read on the BVR kits were witches. This intimidated a lot of potential voters as they feared to be labelled as witches. In Songea District, some people hesitated to register as they thought finger print screening also diagnosed HIV/AIDS. In Songea and Liwale, BVR kits were associated with Freemasons. In Liwale, in Nabuya Primary School station, on the first day of registration, it took 10 minutes for the registration officials to calm down and assure voters that the BVR kits were not related in any way with the Freemason belief.

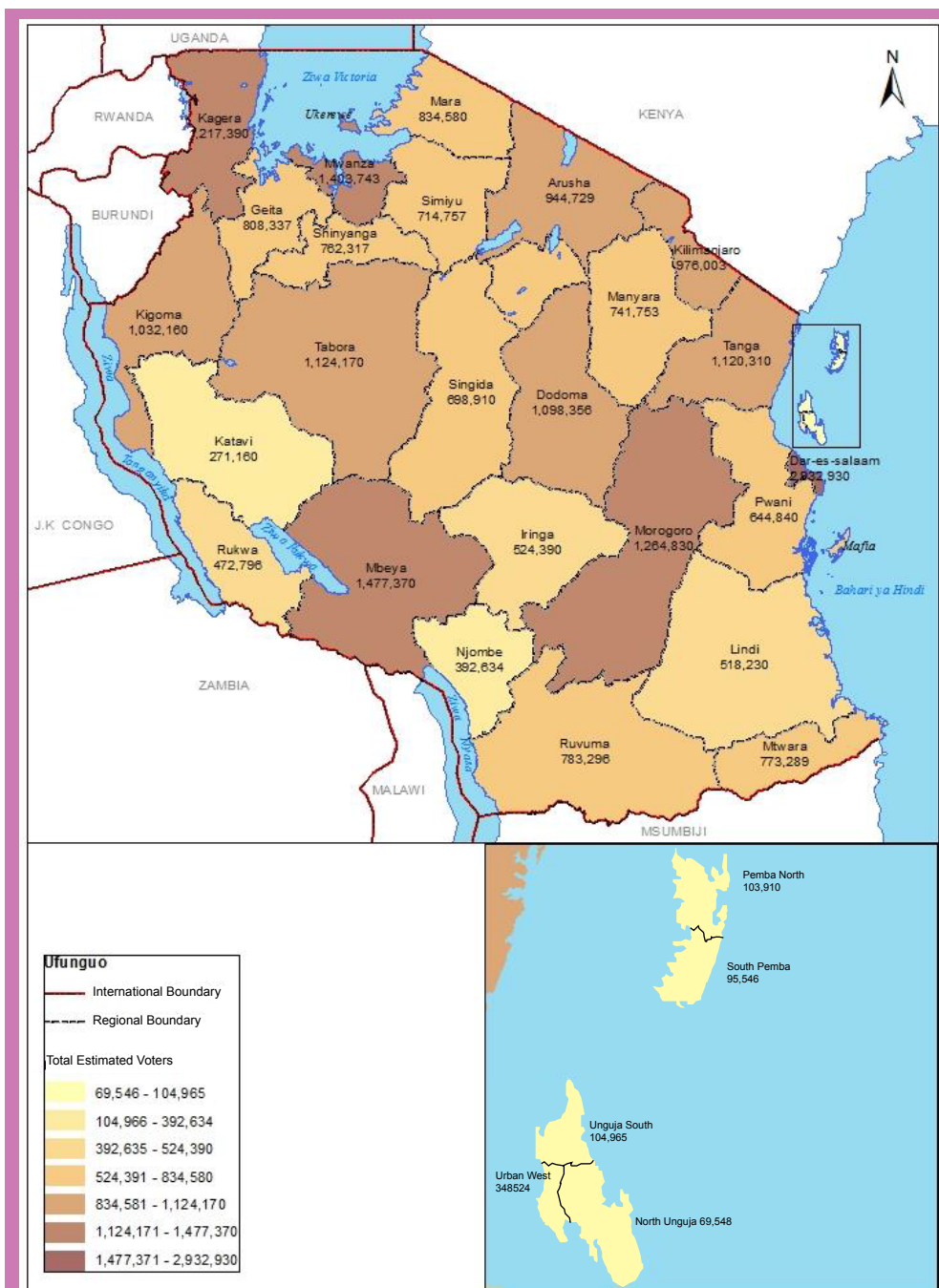
In Mbinga District, sensitisation started on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2015, the day voter registration commenced. NEC used a public address system to alert the citizens about the commencement of the exercise in their wards. Late release of voter registration information also affected registration in Mpeta Mrashi and Ngalinje School stations, in Masasi District. These stations did not register any voters on the first day until after people had got information from other villages.

# VOTER REGISTRATION

## Turnout

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) projected that 24,252,927 Tanzanians will be eligible to vote in the 2015 general elections. The estimates are based on the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The projections of eligible voters per region are shown in the figure below.

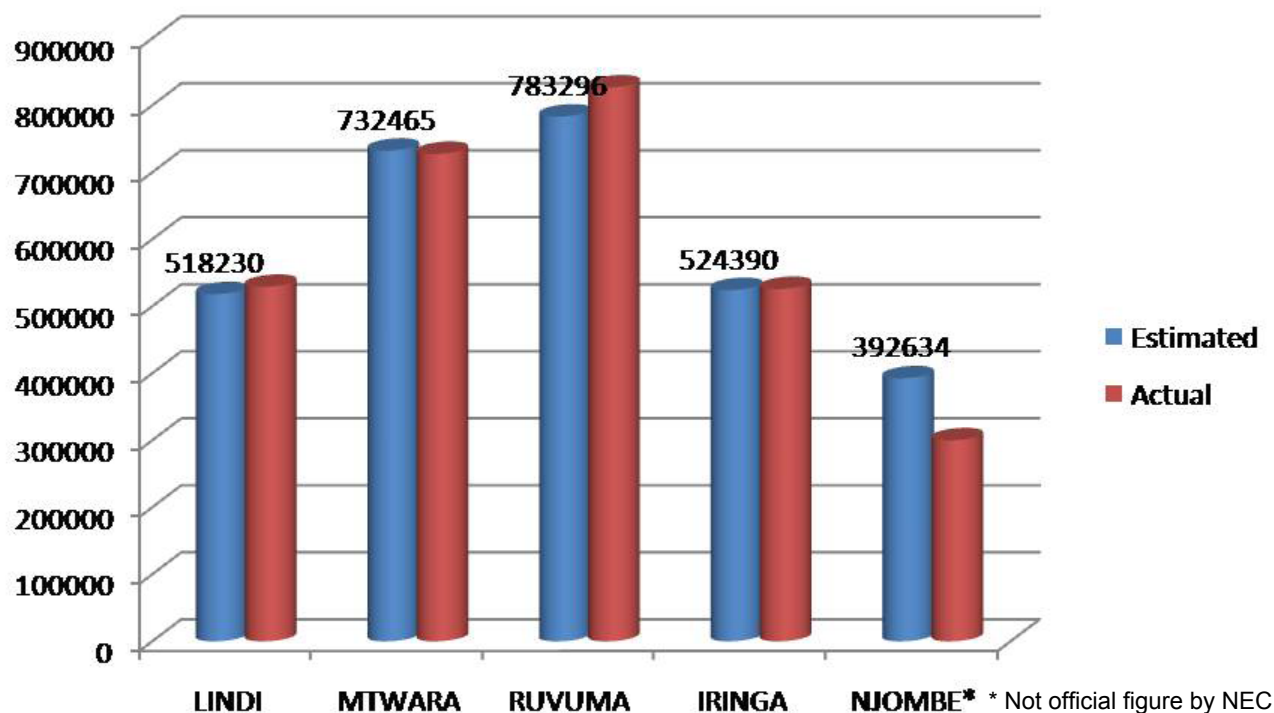
### *Estimated Eligible Voters for 2015*



**Source:** National Bureau of Statistics, available at: <http://www.nbs.go.tz/>

So far five regions have completed the voter registration process. Notwithstanding scant voter education in the regions, the turnout of eligible for the BVR has generally been impressive, surpassing the official estimates. According to NEC, Lindi region has registered 529,224 out of the estimated 518,230; Mtwara registered 727,565 out of 732,465; Ruvuma has 826,779 out of 783,296; Iringa registered 526,006 out of 524,390; and unconfirmed report reveals that Njombe managed to register 300,080 out of the estimated 392,634.

The Figure below shows registered voters in five regions where BVR has been completed.



*Experiences from LTOs: Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Iringa, and Njombe*

The general pattern of voter turnout has taken a belly-shaped normal curve. Registration in many stations started slowly in the first two days, picked up speed in the next three days and then slowed down on the last two days. TEMCO has seen ward-to-ward variations in registration figures, some surpassing others below estimates. The variation is not alarming as in most cases NEC registered over 90% of estimated voters. In two wards of Iringa Municipality, Mkwawa and Mwangata, registration was above initial estimates. Mkwawa Ward estimated to register 5,335 voters but the actual registered voters were 7,906, which is an increase of 2,571 voters (48.2%). Likewise, estimates for Mwangata Ward were 6,641 voters but the actual registration was 8,287 voters (+1,648 or 24.8%). The explanation for such estimates could be the large number of students in many universities and colleges that have been opened in Iringa in the past ten years. Registration of students caused serious concerns when it led to their disenfranchisement as voting took place while they were still in vacation. NEC has indicated that students will be allowed to transfer their information to vote wherever they will be during the elections.

It should also be noted that some political parties have been persistently complaining that the seven days set aside for registration are not enough. They claim that many eligible voters have not been registered in the areas where NEC has completed the exercise. Our observation in some regions has proved this to be the case. In Songea Municipality at Masigila Primary School registration station, every day during the registration exercise, about 50 people who turned out for registration went home without being registered. It is estimated that 150-200 people had not registered at the closure of the registration at 6.00 pm on Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2015 due to insufficient BVR kits. The ARO at the ward advised them to register their names with the street/village chairpersons. According to the ARO, NEC had directed a collection of

names of unregistered voters so that a possible alternative could be arranged. The ARO claimed that the municipality had no authority to extend the registration schedule. This is doubtful as we have reported cases in other regions where registration was extended at least for a day to accommodate any outstanding backlogs. It was also possible to mobilise additional BVR kits in order to increase the registration pace as it had been done elsewhere.





*TEMCO observer, Sitti Abbas, interviewing an eligible voter after she completed the BVR process in Masasi*

The reasons for a slow start in many regions include boycotting of the registration process, frequent breakdown of BVR kits, poor logistical arrangement by NEC, inexperienced registration officials, inadequate voter education and information, and migration (rural-rural and rural-urban). In Mahuta Ward, for instance, on the first day of registration on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2015, NEC decided to have a re-orientation session with registration officials which took up much of the day. As a result, actual registration started very late. Only 30 people were registered on the first day, as opposed to 773 voters on the third day, which was the peak.

There was boycott of voter registration in Newala District. On 27<sup>th</sup> April 2015, voters in Nambali A registration Station in Nambali Ward boycotted the registration process. The reason for the boycott was to do with confusion of administrative boundaries of the village. According to the registration coordinator, voters in Nambali 'A' Village had been registered in a registration Station called "Mahoha Village" located 10km away, in 2010. During the ongoing registration processes they are demanding to see Nambali A Village on the voter ID card instead of "Mahoha". As a result, on Monday 27<sup>th</sup> April 2015 only one voter was registered and the station had to be closed for the next day. Registration resumed on Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> April 2015 at 2:30 pm after district authorities, together with village leaders, had assured the voters that their demands would be considered.

It was also noted that many voters had migrated to other villages in search of farm work, a common practice during the farming season. In Newala, the big turn-up of women to register is associated with absence of men who tend to move away until the end of the farming season.

A number of irregularities involved registration of underage and non-citizens. Registration of under age is compounded in Tanzania since only a fraction of the population has birth certificates which would be used to ascertain age of voters. In Newala, two boys who were refused registration in doubt of their age had to produce a letter from the headmaster of their school verifying that they were actually eligible to vote. There were cases, including Mlingoti Primary School, Tunduru, where those who would have been 18 by October were refused registration. In Newala, it was alleged that CUF supporters were using some illegal means to get their supporters registered including those who had not attained 18 years. Several techniques were used to evade detection including pre-couching the children to lie on their age; dressing young females with "hijab", having them carry babies to appear as mothers; and children claiming that they were orphans so that there was nobody to verify their age. In most cases most of these cases were detected and officials refused them registration.



*TEMCO Long Term Observers at a refresher training session before deployment to Dodoma, Tabora, Singinda, Kigoma and Kagera regions*

Claims pertaining to the registration of non-citizens are prevalent especially in border regions. In Ghalani voter registration station in Newala, a Mozambican national had registered successfully before he was apprehended in the streets when he later bragged about NEC's failure to detect him. He was charged in Newala on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2015. In Mtopwa, another alleged Mozambican national was refused registration after failing to prove that he was a Tanzanian.

On 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015 at Kitangari Primary School station, Newala, a person who later seemed to be mentally unstable, was registered. Immediately after getting his voter ID he started an argument with the registration officials as to why they had issued him with the ID. He returned the card, ran away, and was later found roaming the streets.

Our observer in Lindi Municipality witnessed five young men being registered as voters even after filling in Form No. 3A (*Uamuzi wa kutokubali ombi la kuandikishwa kuwa mpiga kura*) and signed by political party agents of CCM and CUF for the reason that they were not residents of Mitandi Ward. After filling in Form No. 3A, the registration clerk registered them as voters after filling in Form No. 1 (*Ombi la kuandikishwa kuwa mpiga kura*). When asked, the registration clerk alleged that it did not matter for an individual to be registered and issued with a voter's card even after such individual had filled in Form No. 3A. However, later on, the Assistant Registration Officer (ARO) clarified that it was against procedure to register anyone who had filled in Form No. 3A as a voter.

## *Support To Special Groups*

TEMCO's observation on the support and treatment of the elderly and women reveals mixed results. In many cases, elderly voters were treated with respect and dignity and were accorded necessary assistance. They were allowed to proceed immediately to registration without waiting for a long time in a queue. However, there were also unfortunate incidents where elders and women were treated not so well.



On 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 our observer in Newala witnessed a group of youths, alleged to be CUF supporters, preventing aged voters from registering first, claiming that they were CCM supporters. The fracas ended after intervention from registration officials who had to make a clarification of the position of the law on registration. The youth in Tunduru were even more unruly despite several appeals by registration officials to give elders and women priority to register. As those in Newala, they claimed that elders and women were CCM supporters whereas the youth stood for change.



# BVR Kits

## Operational Issues

### *Security in the registration stations*

TEMCO's observation shows that in almost all registration stations visited, there seemed to be no security personnel. Although registration has generally been conducted peacefully, complete absence of security raises serious concerns. Registration is a sensitive exercise and involves many people some of whom are followers of rival political parties. Again, given the value of the registration equipment, it is important to have security personnel on sight to maintain order. On 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015, in Iringa Municipality, chaos forced the registration exercise to pause for about 10 minutes. It started when the Iringa Urban MP, Hon. Rev. Peter Msigwa, stormed into Bwawani registration station and started a heated argument with a CCM agent. This serves to demonstrate the vulnerability of registration stations when security is neglected.

Violent acts were actually observed in Songea Municipality, at Misufini Ward Office registration station on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> May 2015. One person was seriously injured, prompting early closure of the registration station. Violence erupted following rejection of registration of some people by the CCM party agent on grounds that they were non-residents. This was strongly opposed by the CHADEMA counterpart who claimed that they were eligible and therefore should be registered. After this incident CHADEMA responded by increasing the number of party agents claiming to represent other parties (CUF, NCCR-Mageuzi, TLP) so as to confront the CCM agent. Calmness was restored after a series of meetings between political leaders and district authorities. Presence of security would have prevented most of these incidents. Security is very important in ensuring smooth operation and orderly proceedings; for example such personnel were able to restore order in Masasi District where some young men who were apparently drunk had attempted to skip the queue. Voters on the queue were forced to do an extra job to apprehend these men.

### *Handling of equipment*

TEMCO noted the varied ways in which the BVR kits were being transported, handled and stored. In many regions, all the BVR kits were collected in the evening after closing of registration for the day and stored in secured government offices. In some cases, minor repairs and recharging were also done overnight ready for the next day. However, in Nachingwea, TEMCO noted that BVR kit operators or registration clerks were allowed to keep the BVR kits at their residences or in their offices. This compromised their security and safety.

There were also concerns about how the BVR kits were being transported to and from registration stations. In most urban centres it was possible for NEC to organise transport centrally to distribute the kits and collect them in the evening after registration. In Nyasa District, TEMCO witnessed BVR kits being carried physically by operators who had to cross rivers or streams on foot. Motorbikes (bodaboda) were also used as means of transporting the BVR kits. It is not certain whether the kits were manufactured to withstand such rough handling.

*How safe was it to handle the BVR kits like this? Photo from Nyasa District*



*BVR kits being moved from Mkulung'ulu Village to Milumba Village, Tandahimba*

In Mtwara Municipality, Tunduru and Newala districts, registration stations were located under the shade of trees or in dilapidated, near-collapsing buildings with leaking roofs. Such premises posed health and safety threats to the registration officials and could potentially expose the equipment to damage from rain or dust. Nambali B voter registration station which made up of weak wooden pillars and grass thatch was forced to close at 5.30 pm on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2015 because of rain. However, TEMCO noted that the problem of low quality registration premises was prevalent in rural wards. In urban wards many stations were located in buildings of acceptable quality.



*Nambali "B" voter registration station, Newala District. Such stations posed a health and safety hazard*



*Galani voter registration station, Chihangu Ward, Newala*

### *Finger print reading*

Finger print recognition has been widely reported to inflict smooth voter registration. In Newala District this problem in all the 12 registration stations, in two wards, was common. Quality of finger print contours can be affected by age, farming or any other manual work such as fishing and carpentry, and cosmetic use especially for women. Some of those working in cashewnut processing industries also experienced this problem. Trying to solve finger printing problems took up to 15 minutes, instead of the usual three minutes. In some cases voters were advised to return the following day when all means failed. It is doubtful if all returned as requested.

In Iringa, the finger printing problem was tackled by asking the people concerned to wash their hands and rub them gently. Our observer in Tunduru noticed a special spray applied on rough fingers to smoothen the contours. Both techniques helped to resolve the problem for some voters.

In Namihu registration station, Liwale District, our observer came across a strange case. The BVR kit operator there simply decided to record as “disabled” all those whose finger prints could not be recognised by the BVR. This is a misrepresentation of personal details and NEC will need to follow up and clarify on such cases in other places.

### *Breakdown and downtime*

BVR kit breakdown was prevalent in most of the regions. The problems emanated from overheating and jamming of voter cards. A serious problem that led to considerable downtime was BVR kit charging system, especially in rural areas. The BVR kits are usually backed up by a solar panel that is exposed to sunlight to help maintain power during registration. A fully electrically-charged BVR kit that is connected to a solar panel can last eight to nine hours depending on usage. The main function of the panel is to maintain the charging level so that the kit continues to operate efficiently. Thus, less energy is consumed when the kit is plugged into the solar panel. In cloudy conditions the efficiency of solar panels is reduced, resulting in faster depletion of the previously stored battery charge. As solar power is weather dependent, its effectiveness was affected in the rainy season. In Mitandi Ward, Lindi Municipality, registration personnel were forced to shift their BVR kits to nearby registration stations which had electricity. Eligible voters were informed of change of venues and there were no complaints.

In Nachingwea, BVR machines were collected at the district office for recharging overnight. The problems was that many stations were far, sometimes 50-60 km away in remote areas with poor transport infrastructure. As a result, registration stations opened between 10 am -12 noon, thus affecting the exercise. In Kilwa District, some stations closed early when it rained and BVR kits ran out of charge. This happened on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2015 at Kinjumbi Kihema Ward office registration station. Our observer in Kilwa came across several cases of the same challenge. To save time, registration officials filled in Form No. 1 for every voter on the queue. This helped because immediately after charging registration proceeded. At Miguruwe Secondary School, the school's solar power saved the day as it was used to boost the BVR kits.

*In Litomelo Primary School registration station, Nyasa District, a generator arriving from 25 km away on a motorcycle to rescue the solar charging problem*

In Chikowedi station, Masasi District on the first day of registration the machine broke down at 12.00 noon necessitating adjournment of registration to the following day. In Tunduru District Masonya Ward, BVR kits malfunctioned immediately after the launching ceremony that was officiated by the District Commissioner. BVR kits remained dysfunctional from 11.20 am to 2.30 pm when technicians were able to fix the problem. By then many of the few voters who showed up for the event had left. By the time of closing, only 21 voters had been registered.



On 1<sup>st</sup> May 2015 BVR ribbons ran out in all four stations in Langiro Ward, Mbinga District. This problem was later resolved by NEC technicians from Mbinga, 50 km away. Similarly, in Tunduru North it took three hours for technicians to arrive from the district headquarters when there was a breakdown at CDC station in Masonya Ward.

Overheating of the BVR kits led to production of faint photographs of registered voters. On 28<sup>th</sup> April 2015 at Rahaleo A registration station, Mingoyo Ward in Lindi, a BVR kit operator had to switch off the machine for an hour to allow it to cool. Clearer photographs could then be taken.

Another observed technical problem was signature pad misbehaviour. This happened on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015 in Namihu and Nabuya stations in Liwale District. A technician arrived from the district and had to work overnight to resolve the problem.

### *Operators' efficacy*

TEMCO noted some good practices among BVR operators that demonstrated professionalism and competence. Many registration stations opened and closed on time at 08:00 hrs and 18:00 hrs. Where stations opened late due to vehicle breakdown as it happened in Kisiwani and Ngelewala in Mwangata Ward, Iringa Municipality, BVR operators listed voters who were still in queue at closing time. These were registered first the following day and it worked effectively. In Mbinga, in Hagati Ward, NEC in consultation with registration officials decided to extend voter registration for one day to 4<sup>th</sup> May, instead of 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2015. A day was also added for registration in Mlingoti ward, Tunduru when NEC officials realised that many people had not registered by the end of seven days. Also in Mbinga, registration officials requested five BVR kits more, to be able to cope with a big turnout of voters. These kits were sent to Kambarage, Maguu and Mpapa while two were allocated to Langiro.

Experience of BVR kits operators contributed significantly to the slow pace of voter registration in the first two days of the exercise. In Mbinga, TEMCO observed that the same team of registration personnel moved from one ward to another. This helped since by the time they moved into the next cluster of wards, the registration officials had gained rich experience and they were relatively faster with the machines than before.

Although generally BVR kits operators demonstrated high levels of impartiality, professionalism and competence, TEMCO came across cases of unprofessional conduct and incompetence. Our observation from 3<sup>rd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> May 2015 found out that in Pacha Nne registration station in Newala District, the registration officer was on the phone on private matters, for a considerable time. In Nakahako, the registration officer was using the BVR kit to charge his smart phone, while apparently chatting to his friends. In Luhale voter registration station, the registration officer produced over twenty wrongly processed voter IDs per day. The Newala District Election Coordinator fired three of these registration officials. Similarly, in Mlingoti East, Tunduru, two BVR operators and one registration assistant were fired due to drunkenness, reporting late to work and using abusive language. In Tanga Ward, Songea Municipality, following complaints of slow pace of registration, the BVR kit operator was transferred to Mitawa Street and a more efficient operator replaced her.

In Kitangali Gulioni, Luwaita Ward, our observer came across a BVR operator who was behaving in a clear partisan manner. The table cloth on which the BVR kit was placed bore CCM symbols as seen in the photograph below. When our observer enquired about this, operator intimated that the cloth had been donated by the Street CCM leader, and that any cloth would do to keep the machines free from dust. Fortunately, the station was closed on the fourth day as it was isolated and no more people were coming.



*Partisanship? BVR kit placed on a piece of cloth with CCM inscriptions at Kitangali Gulioni, Mbinga District*

At Frank Weston Secondary School registration station in Nanjoka Ward in Tunduru, registration officials issued voter IDs without taking finger prints. Voters were told that finger prints were not necessary for those who did not know how to read and write. However, this anomaly was later corrected by NEC requesting all those who had been issued with such IDs to go back for finger printing. New IDs were issued and previous ones confiscated.



*A BVR kit operator, Mailosy Bukuku, in Kigamba Registration Station, Mbozi, District- Mbeya region explains to CHADEMA Secretary General, Dr. Wilbroad Slaa, how the BVR technology works*

# Political Party Agents in Registration Stations

According to the Elections Act 1985, political parties are required to send their agents to registration stations; this helps them to get first-hand information on registration at any particular station and to detect electoral fraud or malpractices. However, our observation was that only a few political parties consistently posted party agents in all registration stations. Some political parties selectively posted agents, who were seen more in urban wards than in remote rural wards. In Njombe, where registration started, many party leaders took part in the exercise, but in subsequent regions top political party leadership involvement in registration was declining.

Top leadership of CHADEMA, for instance, camped in Njombe for almost the entire three weeks of the registration period. Where political parties were involved, it was a one-off event. For example, CUF Chairman Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba held a big rally in Kitangari Ward, Newala, on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2015. Thereafter, there was no high-level CUF presence in the district.

Political parties with prominent presence in registration stations in the four regions under observation were CCM, CHADEMA, and CUF. Our observer in Tunduru North noted that in seven registration stations, CUF had party agents in all stations while CCM had an agent only in one station. In some wards in Tandahimba District, political party agents disappeared after a few days when they realised that NEC was not going to pay them.





The role of political party agents in registration stations also proved to be controversial in some cases. Some party agents were taking details of registered voters. On 5<sup>th</sup> May 2015 in Kitangari voter registration station, in Newala, the registration official stopped the CUF party agent writing names of registered voters as this was contravening the law. The party agent complied but was seen recording total number of registered voters at the end of every registration day. Similarly, in Maguu Dispensary registration station in Mbinga District, a CCM party agent was recording names and card numbers of all registered voters. When the ARO asked him to stop doing this, he moved 50 metres away and continued recording.

In Mitandi Ward, for two consecutive days - 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> May 2015 - a number of ward party leaders from CCM and CUF gathered a few meters from registration stations claiming to be verifying the residence status of whoever came to the station for registration. TEMCO witnessed at least four youths being prevented to register because, as it was claimed, they were not residents of the ward. TEMCO found out that there was suspicion and mistrust between the followers of CCM and CUF. Each side blamed and suspected the other of employing dirty games to get people who are not resident to register. The groups dispersed on the third day following an order from the Election Officer.

# Intraparty Nominations

## Kick-Off

Up to the end of May 2015, CUF, CHADEMA and CCM had embarked on the process and procedures for picking nomination forms. Political parties have different procedures and processes of picking candidates to run for different posts such as Union President, Zanzibar President, Member of Parliament, Member of House of Representatives, Councillors, as well as women special seats. Ideally, interparty nomination processes have to conform to NEC's schedule for nominations. Interestingly, NEC had not yet issued the nomination schedule, a delay for which NEC has always been criticised.

### *CUF internal nominations (Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam)*

On 17<sup>th</sup> May 2015, the Civic United Front (CUF) organised preferential voting in all the 50 constituencies in Zanzibar. In each constituency, aspirants were screened and interviewed before the voting by members of party committee. The intraparty nominations were highly competitive given the high number of aspirants and the equally big number of incumbent Members of Parliament and Members of the House of Representatives who lost the nomination race. According to the Daily News Online (18/05/2015), 12 incumbents lost the race, including some influential ones, holding cabinet portfolios in the Government of National Unity. Out of these, two MPs for Chakechake and Kojani were screened in the initial stages. These names will be forwarded to the National Central Committee which will make a final decision. It is known that the Central Committee may overturn the preferential voting and pick the run-up or even the second run-up. It is said that under UKAWA agreement, CUF will field candidates in all the 50 constituencies in Zanzibar.

*CUF followers apprehending a fellow member claimed to instigate violence in Kinondoni District on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2015 (Mwananchi, 22/05/2015)*



CUF also held a preferential voting exercise in all the eight constituencies in Dar es Salaam on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2015. As for the case of Zanzibar, three names per constituency will be forwarded to the Central Committee of the party for final decision. The intraparty nominations were marred by violent acts which were widely reported in various news media.

CUF will hold preferential voting in other regions in accordance to a schedule which has not been made available to TEMCO so far. This decision to start intraparty nominations was received with mixed feelings within the UKAWA coalition circles. On the one hand, some political parties in the coalition alleged that what CUF did was contrary to UKAWA's strategy. They argued that if each party member of the coalition publicly announces its candidate for each constituency, their members and supporters would be confused. On the other hand, others within UKAWA did not see anything wrong with that move. They maintained that it was only preliminary and that a final decision would be made by UKAWA.

In addition to CUF internal nominations, Hon. Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba, who is also the Chairman of the Party as well as the co-chair of UKAWA coalition has officially announced his intention to vie for the presidential race on UKAWA ticket.

The presidential match for Zanzibar presidential elections has kicked off following the unopposed nomination of CUF Secretary General and first Vice President, Hon. Seif Sharif Hamad to stand for the party.

*Hon. Prof. Lipumba announces his intention to run for union presidential seat at a public rally in Tabora*







*Hon. Maalim Seif Sharif Hamad CUF Secretary General and Zanzibar's First Vice President,*

# RACE FOR ZANZIBAR PRESIDENCY KICKS OFF

The CUF Presidential candidate is quoted in the Daily News (<http://dailynews.co.tz>) saying that "I will not allow any kind of discrimination; civil servants including members of the security should expect better salaries; government scholarships for all university applicants; and favourable environment for investors." CUF Chairman and Prof. Lipumba and elderly revolutionist Mr Hassan Nassor Moyo, recently expelled from CCM,



*CUF Chairman, Hon. Lipumba introducing the party nominee for Zanzibar Presidential elections*

drummed for Mr Hamad as the best leader. They said “Maalim Seif has been bold in making decisions, is tolerant, honest, close to people, and hardworking. He is a kind of man required by Zanzibaris.”

Ex-CUF stalwart and Wawi MP, Hamad Rashid Mohamed will run for the Zanzibar presidency in October general elections via Alliance for Democratic Change (ADC).

Mohamed, a former senior CUF party leader was stripped off his membership in January 2012, on allegations of fomenting conflicts and divisions the party. Others who lost their membership were Doyo Hassan Doyo, Shoka Hamis Juma and Juma Said Sanani.



*Mr. Hamad Rashid Mohamed*





# CCM Nomination processes and procedures issued

Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) held its high powered Central Committee (CC) and National Executive Committee (NEC) meetings in Dodoma from May 21-23, 2015. Among other things, the Central Committee announced conditions and procedures for its members seeking nominations for elected positions as shown below.

*NEC of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) a session which approved the party's nomination timetable for 2015 elections*

**Table 2: CCM Timetable for picking and returning nomination forms**

Post	Picking nomination forms	Nomination day	Fees (TShs)
Union President	3 June - 2 July 2015	12 July 2015	1,000,000/=
Zanzibar President	3 June - 2 July 2015	10 July 2015	n.a
Union Parliament	15 July – 19 July, 2015	12 August 2015	100,000/=
House of Reps	15 July – 19 July, 2015	12 August 2015	n.a
Special seats	15 July – 19 July, 2015	12 August 2015	100,000/=
Councillorship	15 July - 19 July 2015	7 August 2015	50,000/=
Councillorship-special seats	15 July - 19 July 2015	7 August 2015	50,000/=

The fees have not changed and are the same as those applied in 2010 elections.

According to a press release issued by the Publicity Secretary, Mr. Nape Nnauye, the Central Committee also lifted the 17-month ban on six members who had been punished for violating the regulations governing nominations in the party.



## Unprecedented Race in CCM for Presidential Nomination

The 2015 general election has seen the highest number of presidential aspirants in the ruling party, CCM. Those who have declared interest to succeed H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania are:

S/n	Name	Current position	Remarks
1	Mohammed Gharib Bilal	Vice President and CC member	Collected nomination forms
2	Edward Ngoyai Lowassa	Former Prime Minister, Member of Parliament and NEC	Collected nomination forms
3	Frederick Tluway Sumaye	Former Prime Ministers	Collected nomination forms
4	Stephen Massatu Wasira	Minister-Agriculture, CC member	Collected nomination forms
5	Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba	Deputy Minister-Finance and CC member	Collected nomination forms
6	John Pombe Magufuli	Minister-Infrastructure	Collected nomination forms
7	Samuel John Sitta	Former Speaker; Minister- Transport and NEC member	Collected nomination forms
8	Mark Mwandosya	Minister- President's Office	Collected nomination forms
9	Charles Makongoro Nyerere	EALA member	Collected nomination forms
10	Titus Kamani	Minister-Livestock	Collected nomination forms
11	Sospeter Muhongo	Former minister and Member of Parliament	Collected nomination forms
12	Amos Siyantemi	CCM Secretariat officer	Collected nomination forms
13	Ally Abeid Karume	Former ambassador	Collected nomination forms
14	Amina Salum Ali	AU Ambassador	Collected nomination forms
15	Godwin Mwapongo	High Court Advocate	Collected nomination forms
16	Peter Nyalali	Not available	Collected nomination forms
17	Leons Mulenga	Not available	Collected nomination forms
18	Lazaro Nyalandu	Minister- Natural Resource and Tourism	Officially announced intention
19	Bernard Membe	Minister-Foreign Affairs	Officially announced intention
20	January Makamba	Deputy Ministers-Communication	Officially announced intention
21	Hamis Kigwangalla	Member of Parliament	Collected nomination forms
22	Luhaga Mpina	Member of Parliament	Collected nomination forms
23	Augustine Mahiga	Former Tanzania Permanent Representative to the UN	Officially announced intention
24	Leons Mulenda	Not available	Collected nomination forms
25	Mwele Malecela	Director General-National Institute for Medical Research	Collected nomination forms
26	Peter Nyalali	Retired soldier	Collected nomination forms
27	Eldoforce Bihelo	Peasant	Collected nomination forms
28	Bonephace Ndenga	Businessman	Officially announced intention
29	Hans Kitine	Former Chief of Intelligence	Officially announced intention
30	Mizengo Pinda	Prime Minister	Collected nomination forms
31	Asha Rose Migiro	Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs	Officially announced intention
32	Mathias Chikawe	Minister-Home Affairs	Collected nomination forms



*CHADEMA's Secretary General, Dr. Willibroad Slaa addressing a public rally at Tunduma Primary School-Mbeya region as a part of his mission to emancipate the public on BVR*

## CHADEMA's timetable for picking nomination forms

CHADEMA's timetable for intraparty nomination processes was issued by its Deputy Secretary General (Zanzibar) on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2015. In a statement, CHADEMA elaborated the dates for picking and returning forms and important requirements. According to the statement, CHADEMA's presidential aspirant will be known on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2015. UKAWA will have a final decision on the presidential as well as parliamentary candidates. The timetable for picking and returning forms is summarised in Table 3. It is not clear why CHADEMA decided to have two separate dates for picking and returning forms for constituencies and wards currently under CHADEMA, and where it is not represented.

**Table 3: CHADEMA's timetable for issuing nomination forms**

Elections	Picking forms	Nomination	Fee	Nomination
Presidential	20 - 25 July 2015	2 August 2015	N/A	2 August 2015
Parliamentary	18 - 25 May 2015 (other constituencies)	1- 2 August 2015	250,000	1 August 2015
	6 -10 July (CHADEMA held constituencies)			
Councillorship	18 - 25 May 2015 (other constituencies)	15 - 20 July 2015	50,000	1 August 2015
	1 - 7 July (CHADEMA held wards)			

CHADEMA's statement did not specify the cost for the nomination forms for various posts. However, CHADEMA has posted all the nomination forms except for the presidential nomination for the 2015 elections on its website. It is indicated that a special seats parliamentary nomination form will cost TShs. 250,000 while the special seats councillorship form will cost TShs. 50,000.





# Political Parties' Public Outreach Strategies

# CCM

TEMCO Election observation mission has been assessing the strategies that political parties are using to mobilize their members, supporters and the general public. Anecdotal evidence reveal that CHADEMA has the most active and updated website compared to other well established parties, CCM and CUF, whose websites are not constantly updated with current news and events. CHADEMA and CCM have consistently running and updated blogs. CUF Secretary General and nominee for the 2015 Zanzibar Presidential elections have a dedicated blog (Maalim Seif Blog).



*Kagera regional CCM Secretary  
Iddi Ame welcomes Hon. Secretary  
General A. Kinana*

## Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)

CCM has of recently adopted the “Bus trail” strategy. The party’s Secretary General and Publicity Secretary are travelling by CCM’s special bus from Dar es salam to Kagera region Bukoba on tour of duty, stopping over a number of stations to address party members and supporters. The top CCM leaders are on their last phase of their tour of nationwide tour of duty in all constituencies which will also take them to Geita and Mwanza regions.





*CHADEMA's Deputy Secretary General, Salum Mwalimu Juma in one of the party rallies*

# Chadema

## Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA)

CHADEMA has devoted much of its energy on emancipating the public turn up en mass to BVR. The party's Secretary General has visited Kagera, Mbeya, Rukwa and Katavi regions to specifically mobilise people to register for 2015 elections. He is also inspecting the BVR processes.

Other top leaders of the party, including the Chairman and leader of official opposition in Parliament, Hon. Freeman Mbowe, and the Deputy Secretary General (Zanzibar), Salum Mwalimu Juma are all engaged in serious political work in different regions mobilizing eligible voters, party members and supporters for the BVR.





*CHADEMA supporters on BodaBoda motorcycles*

The party has also devised an online strategy for mobilizing financial support from its members, supporters and well-wishers for 2015 general elections.

**TUNASAFIRI KWA AMANI NA UPENDO  
MPAKA KIELEWEKE 2015**  
**Changia Vuguvugu la Mabadiliko**

<p><b>KUCHANGIA KWA</b> M-Pesa:</p> <p>*150*00/ Chagua Na - 4 - Lipo Bili Yako, Chagua Na. 1 - Ingiza 171333. Ingiza namba ya Siri 1, Kuthibitisha au % kubatilisisha</p> <p><b>KWA Airtel Money:</b> Piga: *150*00/ Chagua Tuma Pesa, Chagua Jina la Pamba, Andika M4C:</p>	<p><b>KUCHANGIA KWA</b> Account za Banki:</p> <p>Account Name (CHADEMA) Account No. 2266600140. NMB Bank Mbasani Branch.</p> <p>Account Name: CHADEMA (M4C) Account No. 0111080100600. CRDB Bank, Mbezi Beach Branch</p>
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**CHADEMA**





# CUF

## Civic United Front

The national Chairman of the party, Hon. Prof. Haruna Lipumba, has addressed several public rallies particularly in the Southern regions, Mtwara and Lindi where he was on tour of duty to inspect the BVR process. The party has also been busy with nominations of candidates for Zanzibar presidential elections, union parliamentary and House of Representatives' elections.

At the moment CUF does not have a visible and comprehensive public outreach strategy for the 2015 Tanzania general elections.



# News From The National Electoral Commission

*Dr. Sisti Chariah, NEC's Acting Director of Elections addressing the media*

## **NEC Detects Irregularities-Double Registration**

Isolated incidents of double registration have been detected by the National Electoral Commission. The *Daily News* of June 10, 2015 quotes NEC's Acting Director, Dr. Sisti Chariah pointing to detected 152 cases of double registration in Njombe region in which the BVR process was conducted from February 23<sup>rd</sup> to March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015. The Commission has invited the law enforcement organs to take appropriate measures to the suspects.

## **Zone Five BVR Process Deferred**

The updating of the Permanent National Voter Register (PNVR) in Mara, Manyara, Arusha and Kilimanjaro which was set to commence on June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015 has been postponed to June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015. According to an authoritative source from the NEC, the changes are due to the ongoing changes of administrative boundaries for divisions, wards, villages and hamlets. This decision has irked CHADEMA leaders. The Member of Parliament for Arusha Urban, Hon. Godbless Lema accused NEC of deliberately postponing the BVR process at the last minute.







*Hon. Godbless Lema a Member of Parliament for Arusha Urban addresses the Press to register his discontent over NEC's decision to postpone the BVR Process in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mara and Manyara regions.*



*NEC Chairman, Hon. Justice (rtd) Damian Lubuva, addressing the media on the BVR Time table for 2015 general election*

The legislator argued that the decision aimed at undermining and sabotaging CHADEMA in its strongholds. He pointed out that preparations for the BVR in Arusha had been successfully completed.

### **Registration timetable released**

On 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2015, the National Electoral Commission released the timetable for voter registration in all regions. Earlier on, many stakeholders expressed dissatisfaction with NEC's piecemeal approach and lack of a comprehensive plan.

According to the timetable, voter registration will be completed in Dar es Salaam on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2015. It is also noted that voter registration will take only 12 days in Dar es Salaam as opposed to 30 days set aside for the exercise in Tanga. However, speed of registration depends very much on the number of BVR kits.

**Table 4: BVR Timetable nationwide, February 2015 - July 2015**

S/N.	Region	Starting	Completing	S/N	Region	Starting	Completing
1.	Njombe	23/02/2015	23/03/2015	14	Geita	02/06/2015	04/07/2015
2.	Lindi	24/04/2015	24/05/2015	15	Mwanza	02/06/2015	04/07/2015
3.	Mtwara	24/04/2015	24/05/2015	16	Shinyanga	02/06/2015	04/07/2015
4.	Ruvuma	27/04/2015	28/05/2015	17	Simiyu	02/06/2015	04/07/2015
5.	Iringa	29/04/2015	29/05/2015	18	Kilimanjaro	12/06/2015	12/07/2015
6.	Katavi	18/05/2015	17/06/2015	19	Arusha	12/06/2015	12/07/2015
7.	Mbeya	19/05/2015	18/06/2015	20	Mara	12/06/2015	12/07/2015
8.	Dodoma	20/05/2015	19/06/2015	21	Manyara	12/06/2015	12/07/2015
9.	Rukwa	24/05/2015	23/06/2015	22	Morogoro	18/06/2015	18/07/2015
10.	Kigoma	21/05/2015	18/06/2015	23	Pwani (Coast)	18/06/2015	18/07/2015
11.	Kagera	21/05/2015	18/06/2015	24	Tanga	18/06/2015	18/07/2015
12.	Singida	21/05/2015	18/06/2015	25	Zanzibar	14/06/2015	16/06/2015
13.	Tabora	21/05/2015	18/06/2015	26	Dar es Salaam	04/07/2015	16/07/2015

### **NEC's 8,000 BVR kits delivered**

It seems NEC has received the last consignment of BVR kits. This has enabled the electoral commission to complete the logistical arrangements for BVR for the fifth zone out of six on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The Commission started to distribute over 1492 BVR kits from 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 in four regions: Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara. The latest news from NEC shows that registration in zone Five is now planned to begin on May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015 to June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015.



*Part  
of 1492  
BVR kits ready for  
distribution in NEC's zone five  
regions: Mara Arusha, Kilimanjaro and  
Manyara*

### **Delimitation of boundaries for the 2015 general election-New constituencies in the pipeline**

Speaking to journalists in Dar es Salaam on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2015, the Acting Director of Elections, Mr. Kailima Ramadhani announced NEC's proposal to establish new constituencies ahead of the 2015 elections. After all procedures have been fulfilled, the number of new constituencies may be released at the end of June 2015. According to NEC, delimitation of constituency

boundaries is informed by the population size/quota, geography, infrastructure, communication and economic condition of the area. It will also be recalled that in September 2011 the government established four new regions (Katavi, Simiyu, Njombe and Geita) and 19 districts.

NEC has to ensure that constituency boundaries conform to the administrative ones. Currently, there are 239 constituencies in the United Republic of Tanzania (189 on the mainland and 50 in Zanzibar).





Acting  
Director of  
Election Mr. Kailima  
Ramadhani addressing  
the media on the Delimitation  
of Electoral boundaries for 2015 General  
Election at NEC headquarter, 12 May 2015

## *Election timetable released*

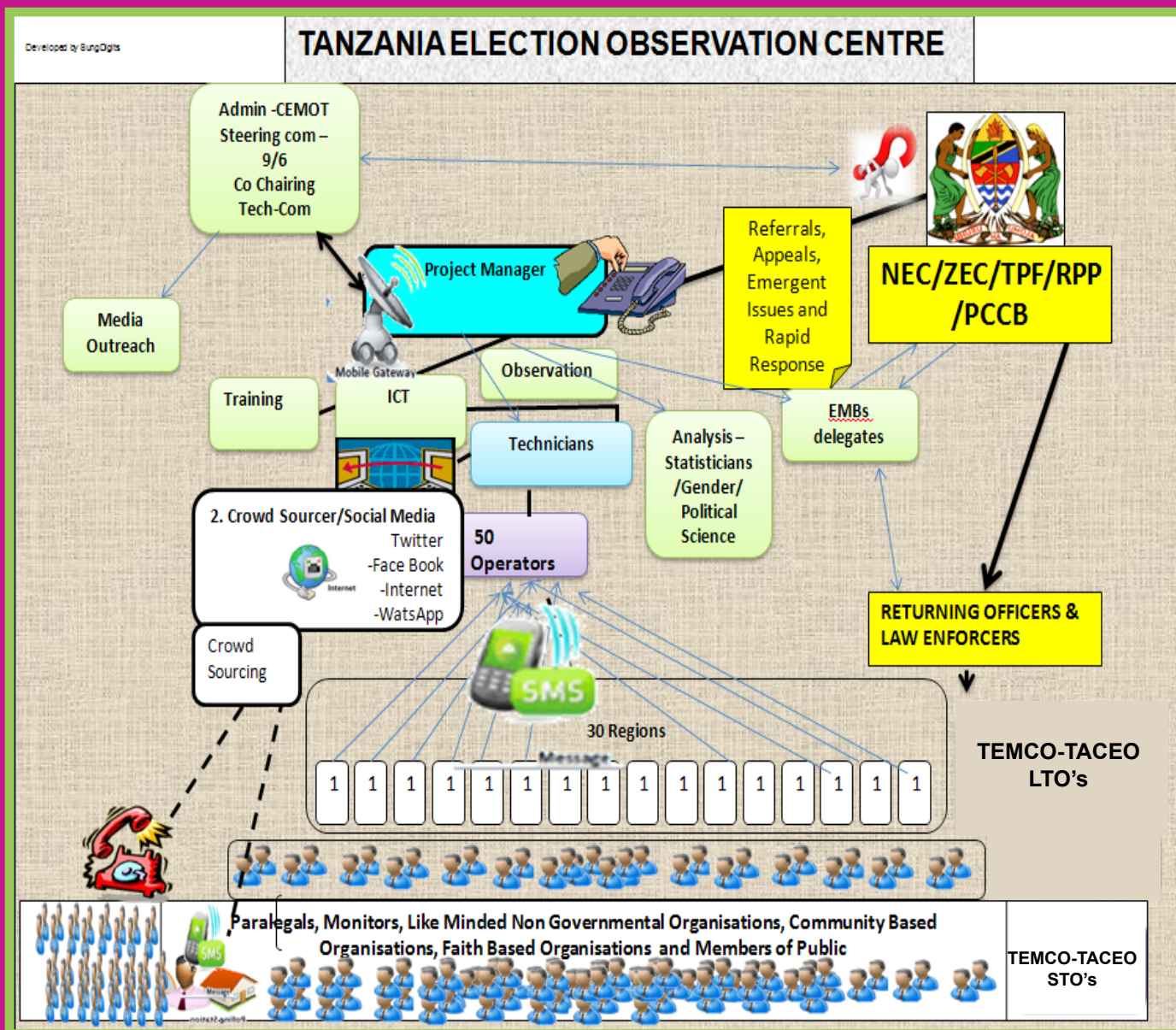
On 25<sup>th</sup> May 2015, NEC issued the election timetable showing important dates for nomination of candidates, campaigns and voting day as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Election timetable issued by NEC**

Event	Date
Nomination of all candidates for elected positions	21 <sup>st</sup> August 2015
Campaigns	22 <sup>nd</sup> August - 24 <sup>th</sup> October 2015
Voting	25 <sup>th</sup> August 2015

## **TEMCO's Internal and External Networking Initiatives**

The Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania (REDET) program which is a leading agency of Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee (TEMCO) and the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), for and on behalf Tanzania Civil Society Consortium on Election Observation (TACCEO) have jointly established the Coalition for Election Monitoring and Observation in Tanzania (CEMOT). The major thrust of the coalition is to enhance citizens' engagement in the observation and monitoring of the 2015 Tanzania electoral processes in order to determine the extent to which they are credible, free and fair.



CEMOT intends to create the Election Observation Centre (EOC)/Election Situation Room (ESR), which is a new model to be used by the major domestic election observation groups, TEMCO and TACCEO, for monitoring and observing electoral processes in Tanzania. Using the modern Information Communication Technology (ICT), the Centre will provide a platform for generating and sharing information as well as engaging the state and non-state actors in a constructive manner in order to ensure the credibility, freeness and fairness of elections. REDET and LHRC are grateful to Royal Danish Embassy, OSIEA, CIDA-Canada and DFID for supporting CEMOT initiative.

At international level, negotiation with National Democratic Institute are at an advanced stage to enable REDET, the lead agency of TEMCO, improve its election observation capacity by using the ICT innovations.





## Constitution Referendum in Limbo

*UKAWA leaders address the media about the constitutional referendum*



*CCM Ideology and Publicity Secretary Nape Nnauye addressing Press Conference on CCM's decision on the Referendum*

*The National Electoral Commission has postponed a referendum on a new constitution earlier planned for April 30th, 2015 after delays in registering voters using the BVR technology. The postponement heightened tensions over the proposed constitution, which the main opposition parties under UKAWA coalition have rejected. The delay also could complicate presidential and parliamentary elections due to be held in October.*

*"The previously announced referendum ... has been postponed until the National Electoral Commission announces a new date," NEC said in a statement. Moreover, the Commission pointed out that "since the registration of voters has not been completed, the electoral commission will not be able to proceed with the referendum on the new constitution." A new date is to be announced at a later date.*

*Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has finally conceded that it will not be easy to hold the referendum for the proposed constitution before the October General Election. The Central Committee of the party, which ended its two-day meeting in Dodoma on May 23rd, 2015, directed the government to shelve the referendum due to time constraints and legal requirements. Briefing reporters after the meeting, CCM Ideology and Publicity Secretary Nape Nnauye the Central Committee had realized that, given the limited time and mounting tasks, it is unrealistic to expect (NEC) to organize the constitutional referendum.*

*The constitution making process has so far passed through three main phases. Phase one involved the creation of the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), which collected and analyzed public views and then produced the first draft Constitution. In phase two, the CRC produced the second draft Constitution after critically analyzing views from the constitutional fora at different levels. The third phase was that of Constituent Assembly (CA) which, discussed and reviewed the final draft constitution and, consequently, produced the "Proposed Constitution". The fourth and last phase, which is still underway, is for all eligible voters to vote for or against the proposed Constitution through a referendum which is a form of direct democracy.*





*TEMCO staff had discussions on 2015 election observation with EU-EEM officers,  
Ms. Margarida Alves and Xavier Noc.*



*The Registrar of Political Parties, Hon. Justice Francis Mutungi shares a word with Mr. Poinso, UNDP Director during the meeting*

## **ORPP Paves the Way to Credible and Peaceful Elections**

The office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP) in collaboration with UNDP's Democratic Empowerment programme organized a electoral stakeholder meeting to discuss the state of multiparty politics in Tanzania as the country approaches the 2015 general elections.

During the discussion sessions, the participants underscored the importance of maintaining Tanzania's core values, including peace, unity and tranquility as the nation sets the stage for 2015 general elections. The discussions benefited from a number of presentations delivered by different resource persons, including scholars from the University of Dar es Salaam.



*The discussion panelists, from left, Prof. Bernadeta Killian, Prof. Severine Rugumamu, Prof. Ruth Meena and Dr. Benson Bana*

The participants included leaders of political parties, academicians, Officers from ORPP, Civil society organizations, the media, law enforcement officers and senior officials from the National Electoral Commission (NEC) and Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC).



*The participants on a light thought-provoking moment*



# MEDIA MONITORING:

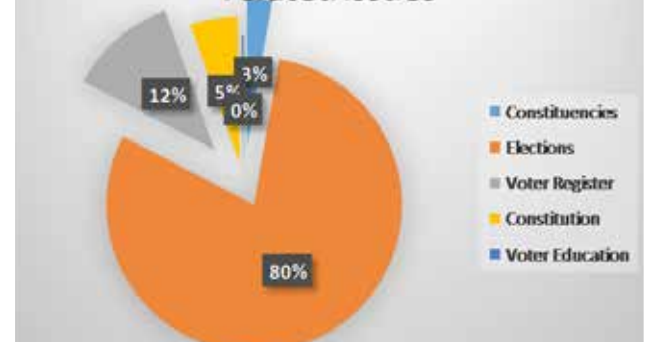
## Elections Trails Take Centre Stage



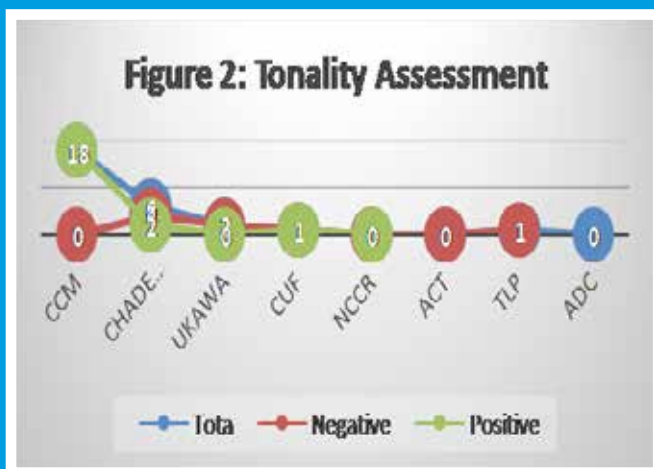
TEMCO has been monitoring print and electronic media in their coverage of election related news. We followed TV stations with national coverage namely: Star TV, ITV, TBC and Channel Ten. We also monitored TBC-Taifa, Radio One, and Radio Free Africa. In the case of the print media *Mwananchi*, *Nipashe*, *Jambo Leo*, *Habari Leo*, *Uhuru*, *Mtanzania*, *Tanzania Daima*, and *Raia Tanzania* were involved. We monitored Tweeter and Facebook posts and on *Jamii Forums* which holds a platform for public discussion on issues of public interest. The principal goal, as alluded to earlier, was to determine behaviour of the media and the amount of space and time dedicated to the issues related to the electoral process.

As political parties rolled out the critical phase of nominating candidates for various elected positions, the mass media also started dedicating more effort, time and space just for that. The figure indicates that as the nomination process for councillorship, parliamentary and presidential seats were starting with some parties (CUF particularly) the mass media downplayed coverage of other issues that are equally important in the electoral process. The upsurge in the coverage of electoral trails is due to, first of all, an increase in the number of bids announcements by prospective contestants for parliamentary and councillorship seats in various constituencies and, secondly, political parties themselves seemed to be more engrossed with election campaigns than with other issues. Only Chadema seems to be spreading its efforts to address all issues - BVR, proposed constitution and the elections calendar. Public rallies and intra-party discourses at the moment are mainly about intra-party campaigns and so are inter-party political discourses.

**Figure 1: Coverage of elections related issues**



**Figure 2: Tonality Assessment**



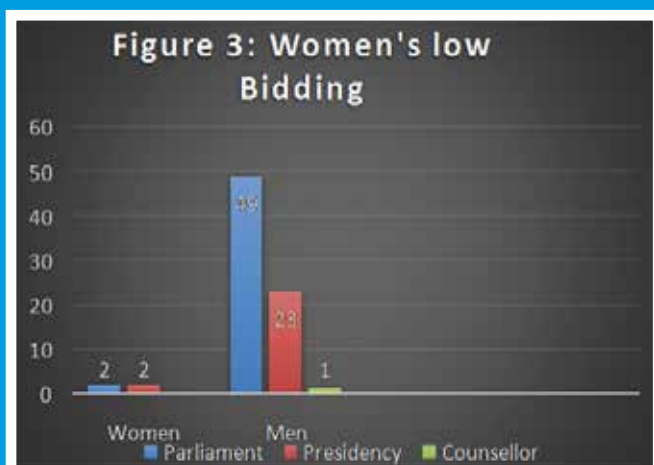
### **Broadcast media not yet in full gear**

Our analysis of broadcast media monitoring indicates a slow start up by the majority of prominent news outlets. Only *Channel Ten* features a weekly (Friday) dedicated programme - *Tufunge Safari*, and *Uhuru FM* which has a weekly programme on the proposed constitution. The two programmes are dedicated to educate and mobilise viewers on the importance of registering as voters and turning out to vote, and provision of public education on the constitution. *TBC 1* and *TBC Taifa* would wind up their news bulletins with a piece on the proposed constitution. Their coverage on electoral issues was based mainly on reports from the ruling party, the central government or regional and district authorities and the National Elections Commission. Activities or statements of opposition political parties were hardly covered by TBC during this period. Private media also depended on diverse official sourcing of information for their news. Their overall coverage is narrow compared with print media which have correspondents in most locations in the country.

### **Habari Leo biased in favour of CCM**

The coverage by the government-run *Habari Leo* newspaper is skewed in favour of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi which is against the norm that public mass media must treat all political players equally. A qualitative analysis of the coverage indicates bias against the opposition in terms of placement and tonality. Its failure to publish the speech by Hon. Freeman Mbowe (the Leader of the opposition in the Parliament) which was a response to the Prime Minister's budget speech was glaring evidence of bias. The newspaper's coverage of the opposition remained negative. A comparative tonality assessment of how *Habari Leo* covers various political parties further establishes that CCM gets far more positive reportage than do other political parties. An obvious case of violation of fairness and balance is the sustained non-publishing of the official responses (to Ministers' budget speeches) of the opposition speakers in the parliament.

**Figure 3: Women's low Bidding**



### **Women not vying for posts**

Media monitoring in this period did also help to understand women's preparedness to vie for various elected positions. Up to end of May 2015 only Amina Salim Ali had declared intention to seek nomination as presidential candidate on CCM's ticket. Another presidential hopeful, Prof. Anna Tibaijuka, was only mentioned by a political analyst as a potential

candidate for presidency. It is interesting to note that in the same period, newspaper articles about women being urged by fellow women politicians sprouted. Also women activists have been at the forefront in urging women to go out in big numbers to register. This is an indication of the continued socio-political and structural impediments for women participation in Tanzanian politics.

### **Social media as political campaign tools**

With the exception of the Jamii Forums blog, Tweeter and Facebook postings have been inconsistent and lacked critical comments in most instances. Facebook and Tweeter are not dedicated forums, thus it has been difficult to guide discussions in a more sober direction as with forums like Mabadiliko or Jamii Forums which happen to have moderators. Jamii Forums was particularly pre-occupied by the the Cyber Crimes Act, 2015 but the decisions by CCM to lift the ban on premature presidential bidders has resulted in having more posts on the same. As for the Cyber Crimes Act, the discussion, in the main, focused on how its provisions curtail freedom of expression and access to the internet-based media. The posts on the issue were critical and fearless, showing social media being spaces that one can use without fear of censorship. As regards other electoral-related issues in some cases, posts heavily towed ideological and party inclinations than doing sober political discussions on issues of national interest.

The social media - tweeter, Facebook, Instagram and blogs - have lately become handy tools for promoting political parties and politicians themselves. The social media monitoring seeks to establish whether political parties and politicians vying for elected posts in Tanzania use them as starting tools to promote themselves.

We found that all the major parties and politicians vying for elected posts maintain social media accounts, or that their fans and members have established accounts on their behalf particularly in Facebook, and there are a few blogs, too. Political parties and their respective politicians can also be seen in Tweeter, Facebook and blogs. Our brief analysis will only involve Tweeter and Facebook.

Chadema leads for having more Facebook pages established by either the party itself, branches of their fans (members). CCM is second closely followed by the UKAWA coalition. Zitto Kabwe of ACT-Wazalendo seems to be the most popular politician with a lot of Facebook pages established in his name by his

well-wishers. Other politicians with a dozen or more pages in their names are January Makamba, Edward Lowassa and Bernard Membe.

It is, however, very hard yet to prove that social media in Tanzania can be effective tools with which one can prop up a candidate, his/her ideas and political parties, and leading them to acquiring a larger following among members of the general public. A social media audience study may be need here, and it could be used to reach out to the social media frequenters and a section of the learned community. What one can also learn from this study is that parties and candidates having more youthful follow-ship enjoy much more social media publicity. Zitto Kabwe, Edward Lowassa, January Makamba, Mwigulu Nchemba and Bernard Member enjoy such type of free publicity.

It has further been established that the social media have been trending certain politicians more than others. Edward Lowassa, Zitto Kabwe, Mwigulu Nchemba and Bernard Membe enjoy more mentions. Membe, Mwingulu and Lowassa had their portraits being posted for comments by Facebook community members. Posts on Lowassa's candidacy seemed to be more dynamic and positive, showing him having larger following or addressing rallies or meeting well-wishers, while posts on other politicians have had only busts (portraits) posted.

Our focus on social media was mainly on Jamii Forum, Jamii Forum Halisi (Facebook), Wanabidii Forum, tweeter and various groups and walls on Facebook. The key themes have been the proposed constitution, voter registration (BVR particularly), corruptions and suitability of candidates vying for presidency). CCM, Chadema, ACT-Wazalendo had frequent mentions, not to forget the National Elections Commissions and its chairperson.

In the next edition we shall engage in a more serious qualitative analysis of the social media posts - visual and textual, to determine their tonal quality against the parties and politicians involved or implicated. It suffices here to indicate that as from mid-May, posts in Facebook are seriously engaged with the contestants for presidential candidates and elections related issues.



# TEMCO's Values



## CODE of Conduct for TEMCO Election Observers

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You shall present yourself in proper manner, dress formally and reflect the good standing of TEMCO at all times.

You shall be obliged to observe and comply with all laws, regulations and guidelines governing and guiding elections, as enacted or otherwise issued by the Election Management Bodies, NEC and ZEC.

It is important that you shall at all times during the currency of this agreement maintain strict **neutrality** and **impartiality** in the conduct of your duties and will at no time publicly express or exhibit any bias or preference in relation to national authorities, parties or candidates, or with reference to any issues in contention in the election process.

All information and documents arising from your work must be held in confidence and communicated only to TEMCO.

The Observer Code of Conduct prohibits observers from making personal comments about their observations to the media.

TEMCO observers are strictly forbidden from speaking to the media regarding the substance of their observations and findings. TEMCO Chairman and Head of Election Observation mission or his deputy may make substantive comments to the media.

Observers must not obstruct any element of the election process, including pre-election processes, voting, counting and tabulation of results and processes transpiring after election the attention of election officials on the spot, unless this is prohibited by law, and must do so in a non-obstructive manner.

Any absence without reasonable cause from the constituency shall constitute ground for dismissal.

Observers will undertake their duties in an unobtrusive manner and will not interfere in the electoral process. TEMCO observers may raise questions with election officials and bring irregularities to their attention, but they must not give instructions or countermand their decisions.

Observers will remain on duty throughout Election Day, including observation of the vote count, tallying/tabulation and declaration of the results.

Observers will base all conclusions on their personal observations or on clear and convincing facts or evidence.

Observers will not take any unnecessary or undue risks. Each observer's personal safety overrides all other considerations.

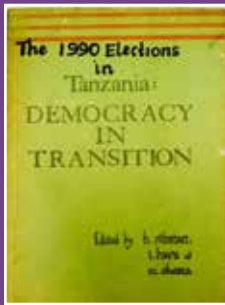
Observers will carry any prescribed identification issued by the Electoral Management Bodies, NEC or ZEC and will identify themselves to any authority upon request. They will also be required to dress in TEMCO observers' apparel/attire

Observers will exhibit the highest levels of personal discretion and professional behaviour at all times.

Observers will attend all required TEMCO meetings and debriefings and adhere to the deployment plan and all other instructions provided by the TEMCO.

Observers also must not conduct any activity that could be reasonably perceived as favoring or providing partisan gain for any political competitor.

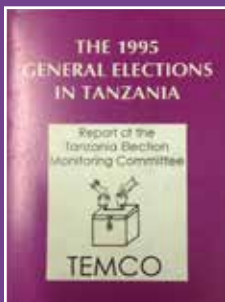
# TEMCO's Reports 1990- 2010



*The 1990 Elections in Tanzania:  
Democracy in Transition*



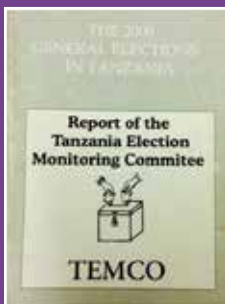
*The 2010 Tanzania General Elections,  
Report of the Tanzania Election  
Monitoring committee*



*The 1995 General Elections  
in Tanzania*



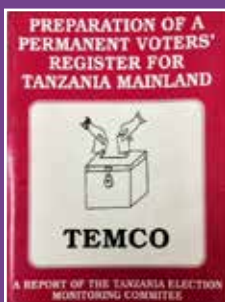
*The 2010 Zanzibar  
Referendum  
Report of the Election  
Monitoring Committee*



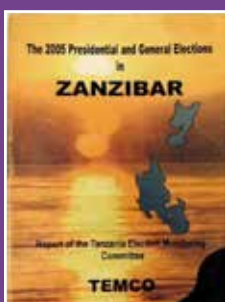
*The 2000 General  
Elections in Tanzania*



*Uchaguzi Mkuu wa  
Tanzania 2010,  
Ripoti ya Kamati ya  
Uchaguzi wa Uchaguzi*



*Preparation of a Permanent  
Voters  
Register for Tanzania  
Mainland*



*The 2005 Presidential  
and General Elections in  
Zanzibar*



*The Elections in Tanzania  
Report of the Tanzania  
Election Monitoring  
Committee*