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REDET/TEMCO Set to observe the 2020 General Elections



Accreditation of REDET

The Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania (REDET) applied for and was accredited by the National Election Commission (NEC) to observe the 2020 General Elections. It was among 96 applicants for a similar task that were accredited by NEC. This accreditation will enable REDET to observe nomination of candidates by the NEC, election campaigns, voting, vote counting and declaration of results and the post-election episodes. REDET will also assess provision of voter education by different stakeholders in various constituencies. In so doing it will seek to establish the providers of voter education, methods used in its dissemination and effectiveness, efficacy and their efficiency.

Election observation is a renowned practice worldwide and is usually conducted by groups or associations on behalf of the citizens. In Tanzania election observation is also an established practice where the Department of Political Science has been observing elections from the days of the single party regime. This tradition was taken over by the Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee which has been observing all the general elections and some by-elections in Tanzania from 1995 to date. In the 2020 General Election this exercise is carried out by REDET as a Lead Agency of TEMCO. On behalf of the Tanzanian citizens REDET will observe the 2020 General Elections in Tanzania to ascertain if they are peaceful, free and fair and represent the general will of the citizens. It will observe the extent to which all the electoral stakeholders adhered to the provisions of the constitution, laws, rules and regulations and whether the entire conduct was free from violence, intimidation and manipulations.

As part of its accreditation mandate and also for purposes of documentation for future reference, REDET will prepare a comprehensive report on the electoral process at the end of the exercise. The report will cover what was observed in the conduct of the elections. REDET will establish the general environment in which the elections were conducted, the constitutional and legal infrastructure of the elections, provision of voter education, registration of voters, nomination of candidates, the conduct of election campaigns, election day and post-election episodes. A final verdict on the entire election will be issued based on this comprehensive observation of the election.

It is worth mention that owing to changes in the law that imposed different requirements for citizen groups, REDET will observe the 2020 general elections without its usual and very important partners: Faith Based Organizations. As per the changes in the law only registered Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can be accredited to observe elections. Following this development REDET has missed the immense and critical contribution of Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), Baraza la Waislam Tanzania (BAKWATA), Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) and Christian Professionals of Tanzania (CPT).

Funding and facilitation of the REDET election observation exercise

The observation of the 2020 General Elections in Tanzania has been made possible through the generous financial support of USD 1.5 million from the American people through the USAID.* REDET also received another funding amounting to USD 300,000 from DANIDA that enabled an additional deployment of 50 Long Term Observers. We are very grateful to USAID and DANIDA for making it possible for REDET to undertake this noble exercise.

Highlights on training of Long Term Observers

A total of 200 Long Term Observers were recruited to be deployed in 200 constituencies, both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, out of 264 constituencies, which is equivalent to 76 percent. In Zanzibar, all the 50 constituencies will be observed.

In Tanzania Mainland, all regions will be covered. In each region a determined number of constituencies were selected based on pre-determined criteria. Training was conducted for two days from 25th to 26th September 2020 in the New Library Auditorium, University of Dar es Salaam.

Recruited LTOs were carefully selected to ensure that they were impartial and non-partisan. They were required to have a minimum of bachelor’s degree preferably in social sciences. Track record of previous successful engagement with REDET was also taken into consideration. Out of the 200 LTOs 90 (equivalent to 45 percent) were female.

All trained Long Term Observers were deployed in their respective constituencies from 1st October 2020 and will remain in the field for 30 days.

On the voting day LTOs will be joined by 3,260 Short-Term Observers (STOs).

REDET’s observation of the Permanent National Voters’ Register

Starting from 1st December 2019, REDET deployed its team of Long Term Observers to cover 89 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in 16 regions of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. NEC officially launched this exercise in Kilimanjaro region on 18 July 2019. This was pursuant to provision 40 (1) of Regulations for Updating of the PNVR (GN. 792 and 793 published on 28 December 2018) and provision 42 (1) of the Local Authorities Updating of the PNVR Regulations of 2018.



NDI Subgrants Manager, Ms. Tatiana Scheuer, conducting a Subgrants Compliance and Management Training. Looking on are the TEMCO Project Manager, Dr. Rasul Minja, Project Accountant, Mr. Dunia Nassoro, and NDI-TZ Senior Project Manager, Ms. Mercy Njoroge.

In-between the commencement of REDET observation of the voter registration process on 1st December 2019, and the conclusion of the exercise by NEC on 18th January 2020, REDET had deployed a total of 89 Long Term Observers (LTOs) covering 614 registration centres in 89 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) across 16 regions of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. REDET's deployment plan followed NEC's phased process which was divided into five main zones:

- (i) Central Zone: Dodoma (1 region);
- (ii) Coastal Zone: Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, and Tanga (4 regions);
- (iii) Southern Zone: Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma (3 regions);
- (iv) Southern Highlands Zone: Iringa, Mbeya, and Njombe (3 regions); and
- (v) Zanzibar Zone: Kaskazini Pemba, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Pemba, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi (5 regions).

While in the field each REDET observer was equipped with an observation checklist to observe the remaining two phases of the updating of the voter register for the 2020 elections. First, the observation of the pre-registration activities for a period of three days leading up to the registration period was done. The pre-registration activities checklist included questions on voter education activities, training of voter registration officials and the general environment in which voter registration will take place. The pre-registration checklist was reported on the third day of observation, on the eve of the actual voter registration exercise in an LGA.

Second, REDET undertook observation of the voter registration process during the official seven days set out by NEC. For this phase, REDET observers covered registration centres within their LGA of deployment, one centre every day from 8:00 a.m. until closing time. Observers were required to submit daily reports for each registration centre observed. The voter registration centres checklist included questions on the set-up process, voter registration procedures and closing of the voter registration centres.

Additionally, REDET observers transmitted critical incident reports in real time to the REDET database. REDET observers reported both on events that they observed directly/ witnessed and events that they observed indirectly/ heard of from a credible third party. Reports from secondary sources were verified using a four-step process.

All REDET observers were duly accredited by NEC and were taken through a rigorous two-day election observation training on the voter registration laws and regulations, nonpartisan observer code of conduct and understanding the observation checklists and reporting protocols.

For the most part, the voter registration exercise was carried out very successfully in the 89 LGAs observed. NEC had made all the necessary logistical arrangements, including the preparation of the schedule for staggered registration throughout the country. In most cases, registration materials and equipment were adequate and deployed in a timely manner. Recruitment, training and deployment of registration officers was done to the satisfaction of many stakeholders, including REDET.

Voter education was largely provided by NEC. Other stakeholders, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and political parties, did not feature significantly in providing voter education. This enormous task seemed to have placed a heavy burden on NEC whose budget for this task was not seen to be adequate. Use of social media proved popular and effective. The public address vans and posters were two of the most common strategies used to disseminate voter education. These had shortcomings and in some cases it was clear that the message had not been communicated effectively. REDET observed cases where prospective voters had to seek clarification from registration officials, and thus, adding pressure on their already limited time. In Kilindi, REDET observed a unique way of providing voter education as the registration officer designed brochures which were distributed to primary and secondary school students. This method seemed to have worked, enabling the intended message to reach many people.



REDET Chair & Head of Election Observation Mission delivering his opening remarks during LTOs Training session on 25th September 2020

NEC Director of Legal Services, Advocate Emmanuel Kawishe delivering his presentation

Assistant Registrar of Political Parties Sisty Nyahoza delivering his presentation

LTOs' Training Participants following a presentation

IT technicians played a crucial role in ensuring that all the BVR Kits operated optimally. They were also ready and available to sort out any technical problems with the registration equipment whenever they happened. However, due to frequent breakdowns at a few centres, sometimes they were not able to cover multiple centres simultaneously, causing delays or temporary suspensions. The most recurring issue noted by REDET observers was that of technical problems with the functioning of the BVR package, that is, the BVR kit, printer, computer and camera. Among all issues reported by observers as critical on daily basis, at least one of them had to do with technicalities in the operation and functioning of one of the BVR gadgets. Frequent breakdown of BVR machines, printers and cameras as well as malfunction of the computer, are incidences observed in a few registration centres, and this normally culminated into suspension of the registration exercise. In areas where the suspension was extended to more than one hour, some applicants for registration had to leave centres unregistered and there was no guarantee that they could turn up for registration the following day.

Incidences of shortage and/or late deployment of critical registration materials in observed LGAs and their respective registration centres were also not uncommon. Unavailability of enough registration application forms, absence of back up BVR kits, shortage of toner as well as cards for printing out voter IDs were also reported. In Zanzibar, REDET observed late delivery of registration materials ferried by boat from Tanzania Mainland. Clearance of logistics to allow for their passage at the Zanzibar port resulted in delays in the opening of the registration centre. Perhaps the most notable incidence in this regard was the late deployment of key registration materials from NEC to Njombe and Ruvuma regions, resulting into adjournment of the exercise by two days.

Absence of security personnel was conspicuous.

Although there were no reported incidences of violence to call for intervention from security organs, nevertheless, the importance of having such national exercises secured remains crucial.

Intra-party nominations concluded

The dissolution of the Parliament of Tanzania by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, on 16th June 2020 signalled the start of the election activities within political parties and by the Election Management Bodies. On 29th July 2020 the National Electoral Commission announced the schedule of picking nomination forms ahead of the elections. The schedule was as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: NEC's Timetable for Picking and Returning Nomination Forms

Position sought	Start Date	End Date
President and Vice President nomination forms	5 th August 2020	25 th August 2020
Parliamentary nomination forms	12 th August 2020	25 th August 2020
Councillorship nomination forms	12 th August 2020	25 th August 2020

Similarly, NEC announced the date of nomination of candidates to be on 25th August 2020 and thereafter commencement of election campaigns on 26th August 2020. This provided political parties and contestants 63 days of campaigning up to 27th October 2020. The election day has been set for Wednesday 28th October 2020, the first time ever that elections are held in mid-week. It has been noted that NEC will officially request the Government to announce this day as a public holiday to enable everybody to participate in the voting exercise. This was a welcome move by NEC as one of the perennial cries has been that setting aside Sunday as a voting day denied some people the right to vote as they would be attending prayers.

Presidential nominations

Many political parties set their own schedules for picking and returning forms in order to beat the NEC set deadline for returning the nomination form for president and vice president. Only a few political parties, however, demonstrated competitive and clear nomination process for the president and vice president seat. It was observed that only Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) had elements of competition in the sense that they allowed as many candidates as possible to pick up the nomination forms and then an elaborate process of candidate screening followed.



The CCM nominated presidential candidate, Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli

The CHADEMA nominated presidential candidate, Mr. Tundu Antipas Lissu



The ACT-Wazalendo nominated presidential candidate, Mr. Benard Membe

The CHAUMMA presidential candidate, Mr. Hashimu Rungwe



Chama cha Mapinduzi

CCM set the date for picking of nomination forms from 15th to 30th June 2020. Each candidate was required to seek 250 sponsors from 12 regions, at least two of which must be in Zanzibar. Those vying for Zanzibar president seat had to secure 250 sponsors in three regions, at least one from Unguja and one from Pemba.



The schedule of CCM meetings for the purpose of screening candidates was as shown in the Table below:

Table 2: Timetable of CCM meetings for screening of presidential candidate aspirants

Date	Meeting
6-7 July 2020	Secretariat of the National Executive Committee (NEC)
8 July 2020	Security and Ethics Committee
9 July 2020	Central Committee of NEC
10 July 2020	National Executive Committee
11-12 July 2020	National Congress

For Zanzibar presidential election the schedule of meetings was as follows:

Table 3: Timetable of CCM meetings for nomination of Zanzibar presidential candidate aspirants

Date	Meeting
1-2 July 2020	Special Committee of the NEC Secretariat in Zanzibar
3 July 2020	Security and Ethics Committee in Zanzibar
4 July 2020	National Executive Committee in Zanzibar

For the Union presidential seat there was no competition within CCM as none of the members picked the nomination form save only for the incumbent, President John Pombe Magufuli. Although this is not stipulated in the CCM constitution, it has been institutionalized that the sitting president passes unopposed within the party when seeking the second term in office.

The real contest therefore was for the post of Zanzibar president in which the incumbent, President Ali Mohamed Shein was ending his ten-year term. A total of 30 aspirants picked the presidential nominations forms. This was a bigger number than in 2010 when 11 CCM members picked the form to seek nominations. The Special National Executive Committee picked five names out of the contestants: Hussein Ali Mwinyi, Khalid Salum Mohamed, Shamsi Vuai Nahodha, Makame Mnyaa Mbarawa and Khamis Musa Omar. The CCM Central Committee recommended three names: Hussein Ali Mwinyi, Shamsi Vuai Nahodha and Khalid Salum Mohamed. On 11th July 2020 the National Executive Committee endorsed Hussein Ali Mwinyi as the Zanzibar presidential candidate and flag bearer for Chama cha Mapinduzi. Unlike in the past, this time around all the meetings of CCM were conducted in strict confidence and no information was released as to the number of votes that each candidate scored for each of the meetings of specific organs. CCM maintained that the final decision for who would be its flag bearer rested in the higher organs of the party, and therefore, the lower level meetings only indicated preferences to finally assist in decision making.

The incumbent President John Pombe Magufuli was endorsed by the CCM National Congress on 11th July 2020. Ms. Samia Suluhu Hassan was picked as the running mate.

Although President Magufuli was unopposed within the party all the votes of the delegates were counted openly in a transparent manner where the candidate witnessed counting of votes. It was agreed that this practice would be maintained during the process of preferential voting for parliament and councillorship contestants.

All the CCM meetings were broadcast live by several media outlets.



Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo

CHADEMA, which is the main opposition political party in Tanzania, also prepared a clear schedule for nomination of candidates which was communicated to the public. For presidential aspirants they were required to pick the nomination forms from 4th July 2020 fill and submit them not later than 19th July 2020. Thereafter, they were tasked to seek endorsement of not less than 100 members from each of the 10 zones of CHADEMA. The Central Committee and the Delegates' Conference were scheduled to convene on 22nd July 2020 and 29th July 2020, respectively (See Table 4 below).

Table 4: Timetable of picking CHADEMA presidential nomination forms

Date	Meeting
4 July 2020	Picking nomination forms
19 July 2020	Submission of nomination forms
22 July 2020	Central Committee meeting
29 July 2020	Delegates Conference

Seven CHADEMA members picked and eventually returned the nomination forms: Mr. Lazaro Nyalandu, Mr. Tundu Lissu, Dr. Mayrose Majinge, Mr. Isaya Mwita, Mr. Leonard Manyama, Mr. Gasper Mwanalyela, and Mr. Neo Simba. On 3rd August 2020 Mr. Tundu Lissu was nominated by CHADEMA General Council to be the CHADEMA flag bearer for the presidential seat. Mr. Salum Mwalimu was nominated to be the running mate. The top three candidates for CHADEMA were Tundu Lissu who scored 405 votes, Lazaro Nyalandu 36 votes and Dr. Mayrose Majinge one vote.

It was interesting that Tundu Lissu sent a representative to pick the nomination form for him as he was outside the country receiving treatment following an attack in Dodoma on 7th September 2017 which left him severely wounded with several gunshot wounds. He came back on 27th July 2020. His return changed the electoral political tide in Tanzania.

Nominations in other political parties



Nominations in other political parties were neither as elaborate nor as competitive as it was for CCM and CHADEMA. Thirteen other political parties nominated presidential candidates to vie for the 2020 General elections, joining CCM and CHADEMA. Table 5 shows the nominees.

Tanzania Labour Party (TLP) and Union for Multiparty Democracy (UMD) declared their support for the CCM nominated candidate, Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, and hence forfeiting nomination of their own presidential candidates.

ACT-Wazalendo nominated Mr. Bernard Membe as its presidential candidate. Mr. Bernard Membe was a staunch CCM cadre and served as Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation during the Fourth Phase Government but fell in disgrace with top party officials and was expelled from CCM together with a few others. ACT-Wazalendo gained additional prominence when a faction led by Maalim Seif Sharif Hamad defected from the Civic United Front (CUF) following a protracted conflict between the Chair, Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba and Maalim Seif Sharif Hamad, itself and aftermath of the 2015 election political re-alignment.

Table 5: Intra-party nomination of presidential candidates

S/ No.	Political Party	Presidential nominee
1.	Alliance for Democratic Change (ADC)	Ms. Queen Cuthbert Sendiga
2.	Action for Transparency and Change-Wazalendo (ACT-Wazalendo)	Mr. Bernard Camilius Membe
3.	Civic United Front	Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba
4.	Chama cha Maendeleo na Ustawi wa Umma	Mr. Hashim Rungwe Spunda
5.	Chama cha Demokrasia Makini	Ms. Cecilia Augustine Mwangi
6.	Chama cha Wakulima (AAFP)	Mr. Seif Maalim Seif
7.	ADA-TADEA	Mr. John Paul Shibuda
8.	National Convention for Construction and Reform-Mageuzi (NCCR-Mageuzi)	Mr. Yerima Kulwa Maganja
9.	Democratic Party (DP)	Mr. Philipo John Fumbo
10.	National Reconstruction Alliance (NRA)	Mr. Leopard Lucas Mahona



Parliamentary nominations

As it was for nominations for presidential candidates, only CCM and CHADEMA had elements of competition and intraparty democracy in the nomination for candidates vying for party tickets for parliamentary elections. Other political parties used less transparent methods of nomination mostly handpicking their candidates.

Nomination of parliamentary candidates in CCM

Those wishing to contest for parliament seat in CCM had to pick nominations forms between 14 and 17 July 2020. According to CCM sources a record 10,321 aspirants picked the nomination forms, including a surprising number of academicians and some celebrities, especially artists (musicians, comedians, film actors).. Most of presidential appointees such as regional and district commissioners, permanent secretaries and directors who were likely to pick the nomination forms changed their minds following the warning by the president that he was not happy with such moves since he has already entrusted them with the task of dealing with people's problems and therefore he did not understand why they were not satisfied with their current posts.

It was also interesting that in the course of the 2015-2020 period 12 opposition members of parliament resigned and joined CCM in what they claimed as "supporting the development efforts of President Magufuli". Afterwards all of them contested in the same constituencies and won the by-elections to become MPs but on the CCM ticket. It was agreed that no CCM member should pick the nomination forms to oppose them. Some among CCM members had wished that the process was competitive. Towards the end of the 11th Parliament more defections from opposition political parties to CCM were witnessed as two MPs crossed over and joined CCM. Interestingly, they were not forced to relinquish their posts as it is usually the case for anyone who defects from the party that sponsored him/her. During the CCM nomination process this group performed dismally as only three out of the 12 defectors were successful in the CCM nominations.

As it was for the presidential nomination process, vote counting in the constituencies was done openly where all the candidates were lined up in-front of the delegates and each received their votes. This significantly reduced complaints of fraud or vote rigging.

There were notable losers in the preferential vote, including some ministers. Most of the celebrities and academicians who sought CCM nomination also lost.



Most of them had banked on their academic credentials and fame, doing very little political groundwork before the nomination process.

However, CCM had earlier on declared that winning the preferential vote would not guarantee automatic nomination by the higher organs of the party. Indeed, some candidates who scored higher than others in the preferential vote were ditched in preference to the candidates scoring low and some of them even the third or fourth winner of the preferential vote. CCM cited consideration of ethics in eliminating some leading candidates.

Nomination of parliamentary candidates in CHADEMA

According to a schedule communicated to the public, parliamentary aspirants for CHADEMA ticket were required to pick the nomination forms from 4th July 2020, dully fill in them and return them not later than 10th July 2020 at 4.00 pm in their respective zonal offices. The aspirants were then to undergo the usual party screening at the constituency level including preferential voting. The Central Committee was scheduled to meet on 30th-31st July 2020 to release the final list of CHADEMA flag bearers in the constituencies. All said, in the final analysis the nomination of parliamentary candidates for CHADEMA used two main methods: the open and competitive method where many candidates picked the nomination forms and the appointment model where only one candidate picked the form. Where the former was used, members who had picked the nomination forms were scrutinized from the constituency to the national level. As CCM did, in some constituencies scoring majority of the preferential votes did not guarantee nomination by the party at the national level, instead those down the list were picked.

CHADEMA released its constituency candidates in two phases. In the first phase CHADEMA announced names of 163 candidates and in the second it announced 37 candidates. This made a total of 200 candidates nominated, meaning that CHADEMA did not field candidates in 64 constituencies. This phenomenon where political parties seemed to have experienced difficulties in attracting sufficient number of candidates in all the 264 constituencies in Tanzania was even worse in other political parties that contested the 2020 General Elections.

Unlike CCM, nomination meetings in CHADEMA were held quietly and the media was either not invited or shied away from covering them live as it did for CCM nomination meetings.

Parliamentary nominations in other political parties

Apart from CCM and CHADEMA, other political parties attracted very few contestants who aspired to vie through them. CUF had to extend its deadline for returning nomination forms owing to inadequate number of candidates who had picked them. Having waited long enough they decided to go ahead with the number they had. Eventually on 24th August 2020 CUF released a list of 136 candidates to vie for the Tanzania Mainland constituencies, meaning that it failed to field candidates in more than 120 constituencies. ACT-Wazalendo released a list of candidates on 15th August 2020 for 191 constituencies. This means they failed to nominate candidates in more than 70 constituencies. However, they nominated candidates for each of the 50 constituencies in Zanzibar.





News from the National Electoral Commission

News on electoral constituencies

NEC announced minor changes in the electoral constituencies on 23rd July 2020. This change did not involve increase of electoral constituencies but rather change of names of three constituencies: Chilonwa constituency in Chamwino, Dodoma DC was changed to Chamwino; Mtera constituency in Chamwino DC in Dodoma was changed to Mvumi and Kijitoupele constituency in West B, Urban West region in Zanzibar was changed to Pangawe.

Appointment of presidential candidates

The second stage on candidate nomination after obtaining endorsement of their political parties was nomination by election management bodies which was final. For presidential nomination the exercise was conducted smoothly. There were only a few objections that were raised by candidates against other candidates. The one objection that captured a brief media attention was that against the CCM presidential candidate, Dr. John Pombe Magufuli lodged by the CHADEMA presidential candidate,

Mr. Tundu Lissu, claiming that the CCM candidate erred in filling in the nomination forms. Mr. Lissu demanded for Dr. Magufuli to be present in person during the hearing of the proceedings and offer explanations as the law required. However, NEC convened its appellate bodies and decided on the objections in which they quashed all of them paving the way for Dr. Magufuli's nomination.

Appointment of parliamentary candidates: Objections and unopposed candidates

As opposed to nomination of presidential candidates, nominations of parliamentary candidates were characterized by an unprecedented level of objections raised against candidates. Many objections were of technical nature concerning accuracy of information for specific details of candidates. Surprisingly, quite a number of candidates actually had their nomination forms incorrectly filled in, and were therefore, disqualified by Returning Officers. Finally, 28 candidates (equivalent to 10 percent of all the constituencies), all from CCM, passed unopposed in the 2020 General Election in their constituencies.

Many of these candidates who were disqualified appealed to NEC headquarters against the decisions of Returning Officers to disqualify them. In his communication on 18th September 2020 the NEC Director of Elections noted that NEC had received 160 cases of appeals. Out of these NEC reinstated back 66 candidates. Following this decision parliamentary elections resumed in Namtumbo, Bukene and Kavuu constituencies which had unopposed candidates. At the same time NEC agreed with appeals for disqualifying three candidates. NEC also announced that parliamentary contestants in Chalinze and Madaba withdrew, paving the way for the CCM contestants to pass unopposed.

Table 5: List of unopposed candidates

S/ No.	Constituency	Region	Contestant	Political Party
1.	Kongwa	Dodoma	Mr. Job Yustino Ndugai	CCM
2.	Mafinga Mjini	Iringa	Mr. Cosatu David Chumi	CCM
3.	Mlele	Katavi	Mr. Isaack Kamwelwe	CCM
4.	Ruangwa	Lindi	Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa	CCM
5.	Mtama	Lindi	Mr. Nape Moses Nnauye	CCM
6.	Babati Mjini	Manyara	Ms. Paulina Philipo Gekul	CCM
7.	Babati Vijijini	Manyara	Mr. Daniel Baran Sillo	CCM
8.	Butiama	Mara	Mr. Jumanne Abdallah Sagini	CCM
9.	Kilosa	Morogoro	Prof. Palamagamba John Kabudi	CCM
10.	Gairo	Morogoro	Mr. Ahmed Mabkhut Shabiby	CCM
11.	Mvomero	Morogoro	Mr. Jonas Van Zeland	CCM
12.	Morogoro South	Morogoro	Mr. Innocent Edward Kalogeries	CCM
13.	Morogoro South East	Morogoro	Mr. Hamis Shabani Taletale	CCM
14.	Mlimba	Morogoro	Mr. Emmanuel Godwin Kunambi	CCM
15.	Misungwi	Mwanza	Mr. Alexander Pastory Mnyeti	CCM
16.	Ludewa	Njombe	Mr. Joseph Zacharius Kamonga	CCM
17.	Lupembe	Njombe	Mr. Edwin Enosy Swalle	CCM
18.	Chalinze	Pwani	Mr. Ridhiwani Jakaya Kikwete	CCM
19.	Kalambo	Rukwa	Mr. Sinkamba Kandege Josephat	CCM
20.	Madaba	Ruvuma	Mr. Kizigo Mhagama Joseph	CCM
21.	Msalala	Shinyanga	Mr. Kassim Iddi Iddi	CCM
22.	Ushetu	Shinyanga	Mr. Elias John Kwandikwa	CCM
23.	Ileje	Songwe	Eng. Godfrey Kasekenya Msongwe	CCM
24.	Songwe	Songwe	Mr. Philipo Augustin Mulugo	CCM
25.	Ulyankulu	Tabora	Ms. Rehema Juma Migilla	CCM
26.	Nzega Vijijini	Tabora	Dr. Hamisi Andrea Kigwangala	CCM
27.	Bumbuli	Tanga	Mr. January Yusuf Makamba	CCM
28.	Pangani	Tanga	Juma Hamidu Aweso	CCM

It is interesting to note how electoral contestants are disenfranchised in this fashion. Mostly, it is expected that serious contestants would make all efforts to acclimatise themselves with the nomination forms so that they understand them and prepare accurate information to avoid any possibility of disqualification based on error or inaccuracy of information. Again, there is a general feeling that the laws and procedures have left open so many possibilities where candidates raise objections, some of which trivial, in the eye of the common citizen. A wrong spelling of a political party may suffice to deny a candidate the opportunity to participate in the election.

There is also a feeling that passing unopposed should not grant a passport to automatic winning of the elections; these candidates can still be required to pass the test of attracting a minimum threshold voting so that the level of confidence of the electorate could be established.

NEC did not release the list of constituencies that had candidates passing unopposed, claiming that law required them to contact candidates directly. This has made it difficult to know exactly who among the candidates were returned and what was the ground for their objections.

NEC Suspends CHADEMA'S Presidential Campaigns for Seven Days

On 2nd October 2020 the Electoral Ethics Committee of the National Electoral Commission suspended for seven days the campaign activities of the CHADEMA presidential candidate Mr. Tundu Lissu citing violation of election regulations. This decision followed complaints lodged by NRA and CCM. It was alleged that Mr. Tundu Lissu had issued unverified claims that the CCM presidential candidate, Dr. Magufuli, held a meeting with all Returning Officers (District Executive Directors) to give them directives related to the 2020 elections. Mr. Lissu was required to appear before this committee but failed to do so as he claimed that he did not receive any written summons and formal complaints against him so that he could prepare his defence. However, the Committee noted that the summon letter was dispatched to CHADEMA headquarters and received by the Secretary General Mr. John Mnyika, as required by the regulations. It is alleged that Mr. Mnyika contended that the allegations were levelled against the candidate, Mr. Tundu Lissu and not CHADEMA.

Mr. Tundu Lissu will resume his election campaigns on 10th October 2020.



Launch of election campaigns



Perusal of election manifestos

An election manifesto is a communication of intents of political parties to the electorates on what to expect in the sense of delivery of goods, services and development if they entrust it with majority of their votes to take up the realms of state power. Political parties, therefore were keen to formulate election manifestos that were enticing enough to attract the electorates' votes. However, not all the 15 political parties that fielded presidential candidates had formally written and elaborate election manifestos. Only ACT-Wazalendo, CCM, CHADEMA and CUF prepared election manifestos. CHAUMMA and other political parties only had something akin to an election motto.

CCM Election manifesto

CCM launched its election manifesto alongside the launch of election campaigns on 29th August 2020 in Dodoma at the Jamhuri Stadium. It was a colourful event in which many of legendary and popular musicians such as Nassibu Abdul alias "Diamond Platnumz", Rajab Abdul Kahali aka "Harmonize", and Ally Kiba, aka "King Kiba", were invited to entertain the audience. This was contrary to what the CCM Secretary-General, Dr. Bashiru Ally had announced sometime earlier that CCM would no longer be

using musicians and artists in its election-related and other functions.

The motto of the CCM election manifesto is "Tumetekeleza kwa Kishindo; Tunasonga Mbele Pamoja". This motto is intended to captivate two things: first, CCM's manifesto banks on the achievements recorded during the past five years of the Fifth Phase Government led by Dr. John Pombe

Magufuli. Second CCM promises to build from the achievements to increase the speed of delivery of development to Tanzanians once given the mandate for another five-year term.

The manifesto has indicated six areas of priority once given another term: (i) promoting and protecting humanity, equality, justice and good leadership so as to strengthen peace, solidarity and unity; (ii) building the modern, comprehensive, competitive and inclusive economy; (iii) stimulating agricultural revolution so as to ensure food security; (iv) to strengthen provision of health, education, water, electricity and housing services in urban and rural areas; (v) to spearhead use of science, technology and innovation as tools for accelerated economic growth; and (vi) creation of not less than eight million youth employments in both formal and informal sectors.

CHADEMA Election manifesto

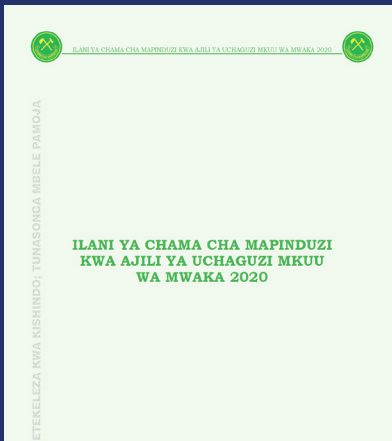
CHADEMA had planned their campaign and election launch event to take place in Mbagala at Zakhem grounds in Dar es Salaam on 28th August 2020 before the CCM launch event, thus being the curtain raiser of the election campaigns. The CHADEMA campaign and election manifesto event was shrouded in controversy as on the scheduled day CHADEMA declared that they were postponing the launch in protest against claimed unjust objections imposed on their candidates, several of whom were already disqualified by the Returning Officers.

CHADEMA announced that it would officially launch its campaigns and election manifesto later. This was eventually done on the Tabata Liwiti Primary School grounds on 3rd September 2020.

The motto for CHADEMA election manifesto is “Uhuru, Haki na Maendeleo ya Watu”. Deducting from this motto is the criticism that CHADEMA has constantly levelled against the fifth phase government that it has embarked on projects which emphasized “development of things” instead of “development of the people”. The election manifesto underlined CHADEMA’s desire to outseat CCM from state power so as to transform the country in all socio-political aspects. CHADEMA emphasized that they would adopt the federal system of government (serikali ya majimbo) where power would be decentralized to lower levels of governance. They also want to build a strong and inclusive economy; promotion and increasing workers’ salaries; attracting investors; initiating the process for adopting a new constitution; media freedom; free education up to university where students will receive loans of not less than three percent interest payable for 25 years; free healthcare for pregnant women, people with disabilities, children and the elderly and infrastructure development.

ACT-Wazalendo election manifesto

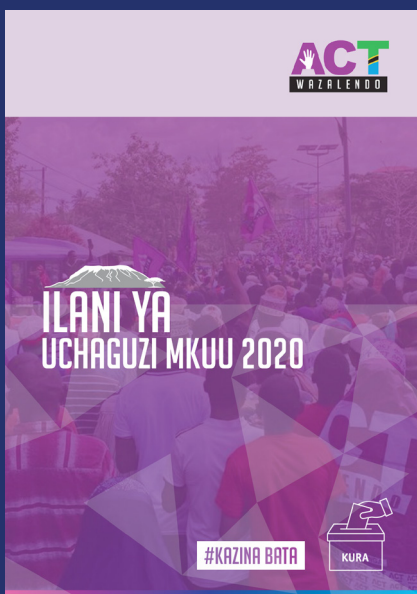
ACT-Wazalendo kicked off its election campaigns in Lindi, which is the home town of its presidential candidate, Mr. Bernard Membe, on 1st September 2020. The motto of ACT-Wazalendo’s election manifesto is “Kazi na Bata”. ACT-Wazalendo emphasized its intention of making Tanzanian people work hard but at the same time enjoy leisure time. It wanted to form a government that cares for the people, which has a better justice dispensation, having inclusive economy. It aspires to build the economy of the people and not the economy of things (uchumi wa watu na sio uchumi wa vitu). For ease of reference they also have an abridged version of the election manifesto alongside the full one.



Cover page of the CCM election manifesto



Cover page of the CHADEMA election manifesto



Cover page of the ACT-Wazalendo election manifesto

Media tracking



Media coverage of campaigns

Follow-up of the campaign trails from the media has produced mixed results. While the media has strived to balance their coverage, the scales seem to have weighed heavily on the CCM side. CHADEMA also received a fair share of coverage at least on the daily basis. Other political parties feature sparingly in the radio, television and newspapers. The private media is free to cover any election event it wishes and in its own style. Political parties which can afford can approach them to cover their events under terms that they agree, including the modality of payment. The public media, and in this case the national broadcaster, TBC, has an obligation to cover events of all political parties in an equitable way. It is not supposed to favour or subjugate or undermine any political party. Even the election campaigns are arranged such that TBC could afford to cover all of them. This means that presidential events are spaced in a fashion where no two events can take place at the same time.

A huge share of campaign coverage seems to be on CCM election activities. Several reasons could explain this. First CCM in some cases invite the media to cover (in many cases live broadcast) their events. Second the CCM election campaign arrangement is such that the media could not miss them. CCM has three teams conducting election campaigns concurrently in different parts of the country: the main team by the presidential candidate; the team of the Vice President and running mate, H.E Samia Suluhu Hassan, and the team led by the Prime Minister, Hon. Kassim Majaliwa. CCM has been careful to dissociate the premiership from the election campaign activities. Whenever he goes, he is referred simply as "Member of the CCM Central Committee". This has assuaged the contention mainly from the CHADEMA presidential candidate that he uses his government position to unduly campaign for the president. The third reason is that related to advantages of incumbency. Dr. Magufuli is still the president of Tanzania. Sometimes he has combined election campaign activities with presidential duties.

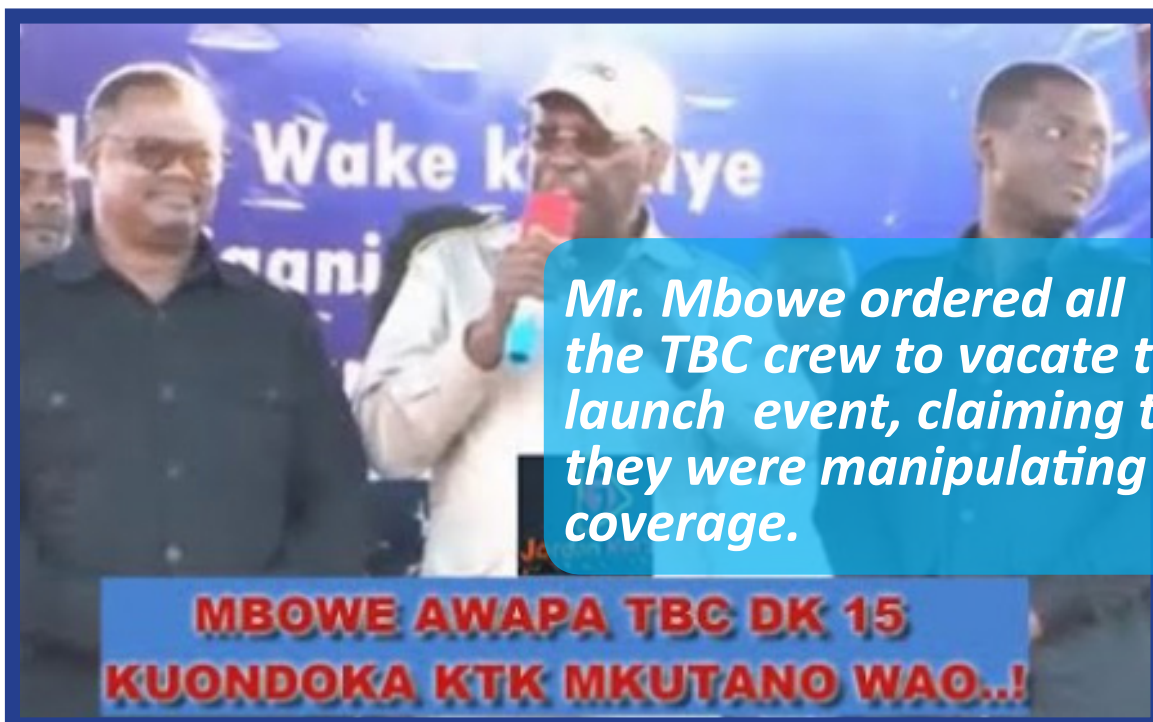
In several occasions he has been heard saying that he is still the president of Tanzania and when people raise concerns, he could call ministers there and then to seek clarifications or to issue orders. An example of this was when he was addressing a campaign rally in Uvinza on 20th September 2020 when he ordered prompt construction of Uvinza roads, directing the Minister for Regional Administration and Local Government on phone with loud speakers to release five billion shillings for construction. Fourth, CCM owns several media outlets which guarantees it of uninterrupted coverage of its election events. CCM owns the Uhuru Media which incorporates a television station (Channel Ten), a radio station (Magic FM), newspapers (Uhuru, Mzalendo) and it also has an online television. In relations to this, many CCM cadres and contestants across the country own local TV or radio stations or newspapers which also cover CCM campaign activities prominently. No other political party has such a size of media ownership.

CHADEMA also seems to have dominated the media and news headlines. On the first day of launch of election campaigns in Mbagala Zakhem Grounds the CHADEMA Chairperson Mr. Freeman Mbowe accused TBC of heavy bias in favour of the ruling party CCM.

Mr. Mbowe ordered all the TBC crew to vacate the launch event, claiming that they were manipulating the coverage. This was despite the fact that TBC was broadcasting live the launch event (which media experts claim that it provides limited room for manipulation of news). This decision of CHADEMA was criticised by the Registrar of Political Parties and other election stakeholders that it carried elements of political immaturity. Although differences between CHADEMA and TBC were subsequently dissolved, the damage has already been done and TBC does not seem to be interested in covering CHADEMA election campaigns.

CHADEMA also adopted the arrangement where they have two teams of election campaigns. The first team composes of the presidential candidate and the second one composes of the running mate Mr. Salum Mwalimu. This has helped in increasing the visibility of CHADEMA and hence its coverage by the media.

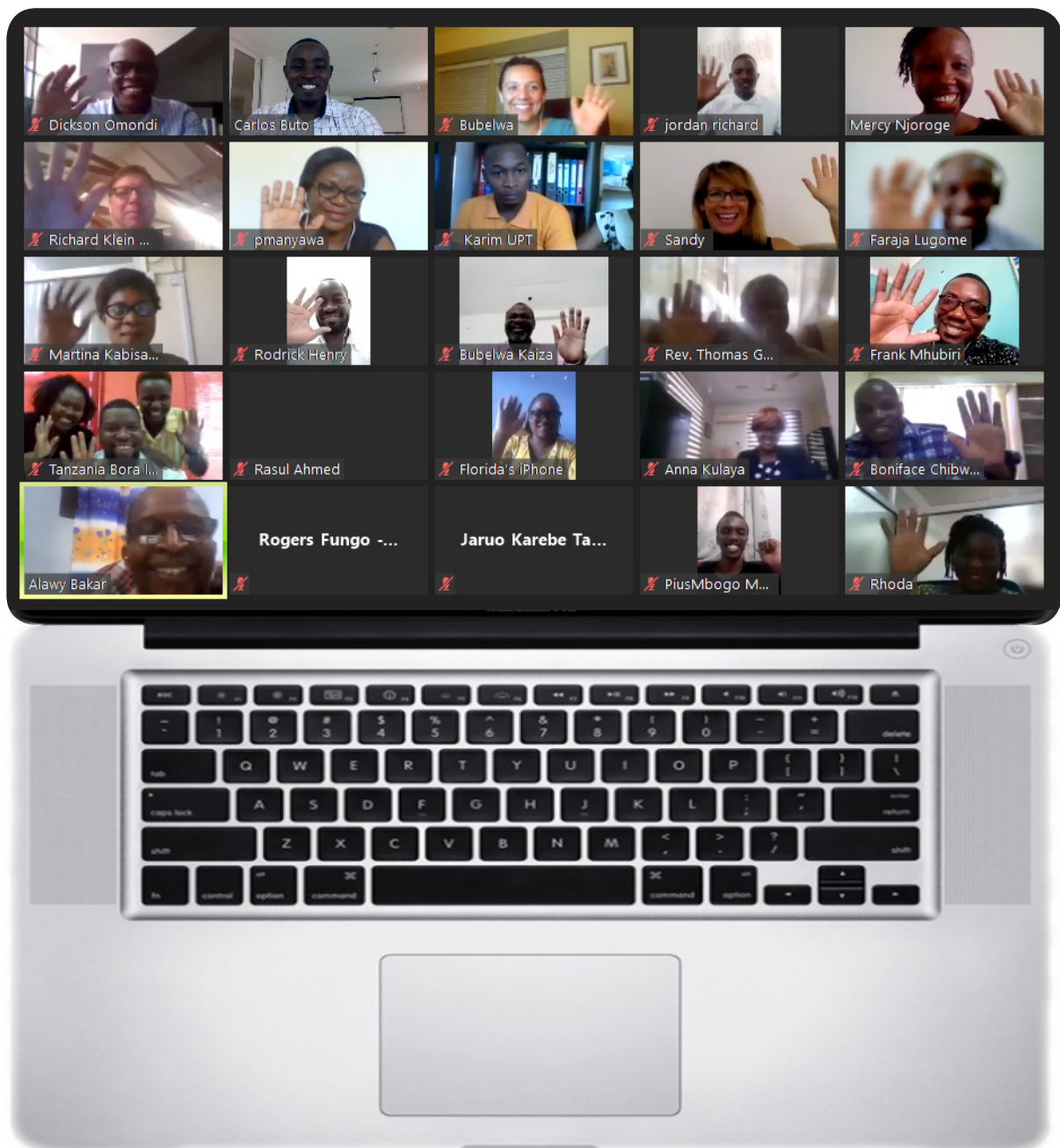
CHADEMA also seems to be more active in social media where it seems to have many followers who start news threads about their candidates. CHADEMA does not use artists or influential people such as religious leaders and therefore this might play a part in reducing their media coverage.



Networking

NDI Election Observation Academy

REDET/TEMCO participated in the week-long Election Observation Academy organized by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) from 3rd to 11 August 2020 using the online Zoom platform. Due to challenges posed by the COVID-19 this academy was held virtually including participants and facilitators from more than five African countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi and Tanzania. The theme of the Academy was "Role of Election Observers in Promoting peaceful and Credible Elections". Sessions were held daily for two hours in the morning between 10 am and 12 noon. At the end all participants were presented with certificates of attendance.



Training and Seminar Sessions in Pictures



Training Facilitators, Prof Bernadeta Killian and Prof Amon Chaligha taking questions from participants during the Q & A Session



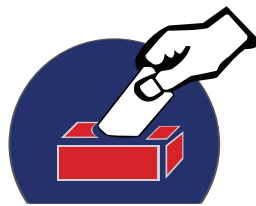
Former NEC Commissioner, Prof Amon Chaligha sharing his experience on election administration



LTOs Training Session in progress



NDI Security Director, Mr. Geoff Hughes, sharing his expertise and experience on information technology security with TEMCO staff. He was accompanied with NDI Resident Country Director, Ms. Sandy Quimbaya.



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