

# CIVIL SOCIETIES ELECTION MANIFESTO

-----000-----



**“THE TANZANIA WE WANT”**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ELECTIONS (2019)  
&  
GENERAL ELECTION (2020)**

**CSOs ELECTION MANIFESTO**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION AND GENERAL ELECTIONS 2019/2020**

THE VIEWS OF VARIOUS CSOs UNDER THE COORDINATION OF:

TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION  
P.O.BOX 105926,  
DAR ES SALAAM,  
TANZANIA

EMAIL: [info@thrdc.or.tz](mailto:info@thrdc.or.tz)

© CSOs, 2019

## **CONTENTS**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>A LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>IX</b>
<b>CSOS MAIN PRIORITIES</b>	<b>XI</b>
<b>FIRST CHAPTER: OVERVIEW</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1.1 Origin and logic behind CSOs Manifesto	1
1.1.2 The objective of the CSOs Election Manifesto	1
<b>1.2 RATIONALE FOR THE CSOs TO ISSUE ELECTION MANIFESTO</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE MANIFESTO’S IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE MANIFESTO</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.5 QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER ACCORDING TO THE MANIFESTO</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.6 NATIONAL VALUES</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SECOND CHAPTER: SECURITY, MANAGING AND IMPLEMENTING PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.2 A SHORT ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO ABOUT SECURITY AND SAFETY</b>	<b>6</b>
2.2.1 Achievements	6
2.2.2 Challenges	6
<b>2.3 THE MANIFESTO’S STATEMENT ON SECURITY AND SAFETY</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.4 FURTHER ELABORATION OF THE MANIFESTO ON SECURITY AND SAFETY</b>	<b>7</b>
2.4.1 Freedom of expression	7
2.4.2 Freedom of Assembly and expressiona	8

2.4.3	People’s involvement in government plans and decisions	9
2.4.4	The rights of special groups	10
2.4.5	Political rights	10
2.4.6	Institutional Framework	11
<b>THIRD CHAPTER: CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO ABOUT CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW</b>	<b>13</b>
3.2.1	Achievement	13
3.2.2	Problems	13
<b>3.3</b>	<b>UPHOLDING AND DEFENDING THE CURRENT CONSTITUTION</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.4</b>	<b>THE MANIFESTO’S DECLARATION ON UPHOLDING THE CONSTITUTION</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.5</b>	<b>FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE MANIFESTO ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION</b>	<b>14</b>
3.5.1	The rule of Law	14
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</b>		<b>17</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>BASIC EVALUATION OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO ON INCLUSIVE ECONOMY</b>	<b>17</b>
4.3.1	Achievements	18
4.3.2	Limitations	18
<b>4.4</b>	<b>THE MANIFESTOS DECLARATION ON INCLUSIVE ECONOMY</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4.5</b>	<b>FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THE MANIFESTO ON THE ECONOMY</b>	<b>19</b>
4.5.1	Sustainable development – Current status	19
<b>4.5.2.3</b>	<b>CSOs' claims on Tanzania's National Development and Economic Vision</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES</b>		<b>24</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>24</b>
5.4.3	Corporate Social Responsibility	27
5.4.3.1	Efforts Made	27
<b>CHAPTER SIX: GENDER EQUALITY AND SPECIAL GROUPS</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>30</b>

<b>6.3 MANIFESTO’S STATEMENT ON GENDER EQUALITY</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6.4 RIGHTS OF SPECIAL GROUPS</b>	<b>31</b>
6.4.1 Description – Real situation of special groups	31
6.4.2 People with Disabilities	31
6.4.3 Women’s Empowerment Wanawake	33
6.4.4 Youth Development	34
6.4.5 Protection and Welfare of the elderly	35
6.4.6 Child Protection and Welfare	36
6.4.7 Development of Farmers, Pastoralists and Fruits gatherers	36
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7.2 SHORT ASSESSMENT ON THE ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7.3 THE MANIFESTO’S EXPLANATION ON ACCESSIBILITY AND AND AFFORDABILITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>40</b>
7.3.1 Accessibility of education	40
7.3.2 Accessibility and Affordability of health services	42
7.3.3 Accessibility and affordability of clean and safe water services	44
<b>CHAPTER EIGHT: PEACE, DEFENCE, UNITY AND NATIONAL SOLIDALITY</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>8.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>8.2 PEACE, DEFENCE, AND NATIONAL SOLIDALITY TRENDS</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>8.3 FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF PEACE,DEFENCE AND UNITY</b>	<b>48</b>
8.3.1 The National Peace	48
8.3.2 Security of the Nation	48
8.3.3 Manifestos statement on Peace, security, unity and solidarity	49
<b>CHAPTER NINE: TANZANIA AND REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>9.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>9.2 NEW TANZANIA FOREIGN POLICY</b>	<b>51</b>
	51
<b>9.3 THE BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY</b>	<b>52</b>

<b>9.4 COUNTRY’S REPRESENTATION IN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>9.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>9.6 MANIFESTOS DECLARATION ON DIPLOMACY</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>CHAPTER TEN: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>10.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>10.2 FREEDOM TO ADVOCATE, DEMAND AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<b>55</b>
10.2.2 MANIFESTOS STATEMENT ON THE FREEDOM TO DEFEND, ADVOCATE AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS	56
10.3 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ADVISE	56
10.3.1 Status of Freedom of Expression and advise	56
10.3.3 Manifesto’s statement on freedom of expression	57
10.4.3 Manifesto statement on freedom of association	59
<b>10.5 THE FREEDOM TO RESEARCH AND GIVING ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>10.5.1 The status of freedom to research and giving alternative Information</b>	<b>59</b>
10.5.2 Efforts taken to deal with this challenge	60
<b>CHAPTER ELEVEN: INVESTMENT AND SECURITY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY(ICT)</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>11.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>11.3 MANIFESTO’S STATEMENT ABOUT ICT IN GENERAL</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>11.5 ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF ICT USE</b>	<b>63</b>
11.5.1 The current status on affordability	63
<b>CHAPTER TWELVE: CALL TO GENERAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>12.1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>12.2 A CALL TO VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>64</b>
12.2.1 To the people	64
12.2.2 To the political Parties	64
12.2.3 To the candidates	65
12.2.4 Election Management Bodies (National electoral commission (NEC), Zanzibar Electoral commission( ZEC) and LGA	65
12.2.5 Security and Armed forces	66
12.2.6 International Partners	66
12.2.7 Public servants	66

12.2.8	The media	66
12.2.9	Religions leaders	67
12.2.10	Civil Society Organisations(CSOs)	67
12.2.11	The Government of the URT and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar	67
12.2.12	The Registrar of Political Parties:	68
<b>CHAPTER THIRTEEN: CONCLUSION</b>		<b>69</b>

## A LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CORDS	Community Research and Development Services
Dr.	Doctor
EAC	East African Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GePG	Government electronic Payment Gateway
IRCPT	Inter-Religious Council for Peace Tanzania
JMT	United Republic of Tanzania
LEAT	Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MTAKUWA	National Plan on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
OJADACT	The Organisation of Journalists against Drug Abuse and Crime in Tanzania
PLAJC	Tanzania Peace, Legal Aid and Justice Center
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRiNGON	Southern Africa Human Rights NGO-Network
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHIVYAWATA	Tanzania Federation of Disabled People's Organizations
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
TACCEO	Tanzania Civil Society Consortium on Election
TAMISEMI	Presidents' Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
ICT	Information Communications Technology
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TIB	Tanzania Investment Bank
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
UCSAF	Universal Communication Service Access Fund
WAHAMAZA	Zanzibar Association of Development Journalists
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
YPC	Youth Partnership Program
ZAFAYCO	Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to convey our special thanks to the Human Rights Defenders Coalition of Tanzania (THRDC) for cordially accepting to coordinate and preside over all activities related to the preparation and availability of this Manifesto in all its stages. We sincerely thank the representatives from over 90 CSOs across the country who had turned up in the first meeting held on July 4<sup>th</sup> 2019 in Dar es Salaam with the aim to go through the 2015 Election Manifesto of the CSOs and recommend members from 15 CSOs who drafted this manifesto. Also our special thanks go to all members of a special team of the CSOs members from the following organisations: ANGOZA, TCIB, TACCEO, SHIVYAWATA, TGNP, THRDC, HAKIRASILIMALI, LEAT, SAHRINGON, MWANAMKE NA UONGOZI, RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT, PLAJC, DOOR OF HOPE TANZANIA, YPC and WAHAMAZA, all of which participated in drafting this manifesto.

Moreover, we wish to convey our sincere thanks to everyone who volunteered to go through and edit this work. We would particularly wish to thank Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba (Retired Executive Director of the LHRC); Prof. Prosper Ngowi (Lecturer, Mzumbe University); Advocate Clarence Kipobota (Adviser, Ledeco Consultants); and, Mr. Nazar Nicolas from Internet Society who edited this manifesto.

We would also like to acknowledge the following organisations; ZLSC, TANLAP, HAKIMADINI, WILDAF, CORDS, HAKIELIMU, IRCPT, ZAFAYCO and OJADACT for their invaluable support to improve this work.

We would also like to acknowledge partners who provided financial assistance to facilitate the CSOs meeting right from the beginning until completion of this manifesto. Among them we would like to thank SIDA and OXFAM TANZANIA who footed initial costs which enabled successful completion of this work.

We would also like to thank FREEDOM HOUSE and PACT TANZANIA for bearing the rest of the costs to ensure that the objectives of this manifesto reach the targeted stakeholders in a timely manner.



## PREFACE

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were established in the country many years ago. During the country's struggle for independence, for instance, history shows the CSOs were to a greater extent get involved in many social activities. Even after independence, The CSOs had continued to operate and in the 1990s they played a pivotal role to address various matters of national importance.

In the context of this manifesto, the CSOs entail all non governmental organizations (NGOs); community-based organizations; faith-based organizations; various non political associations; which include labour unions, academic institutions and the media.

Since its inception in the 1990s— more than 30 years, the CSOs have been playing a pivotal role in advocating and defending civic rights; providing social services such as education health; and generally promoting national development. The success attained is as a result of the sustained improvement of the CSOs and various decision- making organs such as the Central Government, Local Government Authorities and the National Assembly.

All the CSOs in one way or another involved in the preparation of this Manifesto, are registered under the laws of Tanzania and operate in accordance with various laws of the land.

Moreover, the CSOs concerned, have the right to prepare their objectives in accordance with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977.

The CSOs have been an important pillar for fostering Community development, through various development projects to economically empower the youths and women and to provide cost effective community development services and sometimes through volunteers. Moreover the CSOs are committed to deliver free health education, fight against infectious and contagious diseases, harmful tradition and customs for children and youths. There are also CSO working to empower the youths to set up small water production projects.

One of the main objectives of the CSOs is to facilitate implementation of constitutional rights; the rule of law;defending human rights and other issues related to development, to ensure that the lives of Tanzanians are better off in every aspect and ultimately to ensure Tanzania prosper as a nation for the benefit of the people.

Because our country is about to conduct the local government elections( LG) this year, and subsequently hold the general elections in 2020,the CSOs have unanimously agreed to participate in the electoral process both in this and next year's elections to raise awareness on civic, democratic and voting rights; and also to outline crucial issues that are important to be emphasized and prioritised in the electoral processes and also shed some light on the leaders who will be elected in different capacities.

The move to outline important priorities to consider has already been decided according various criteria including: (i) experience of the CSOs in handling society's needs countrywide (ii) assessment for the implementation of the 2015 manifesto; and (iii) the prevailing social, economic, political, cultural situation etc.

The government, through its policy, laws and public statements made by various leaders, has acknowledged and appreciated the efforts and important contribution of the CSOs in many aspects of the country's development.

This is a good development. The CSOs are deeply committed to cooperate with the government and other stakeholders, to provide relevant ideas about the issues to consider during elections and for future engagements.

This CSO manifesto is sold and made available to various stakeholders and development partners, including the government, political parties, candidates vying for several political positions, voters and the citizens as a whole with the view to plan, supervise, implement and assess plans and national priorities. We therefore kindly advise our stakeholders to make use of this manifesto.

**Tanzania's CSOs, September 2019**

## **CSOs MAIN PRIORITIES**

### **(i) Security, Human Rights management and Good Governance**

The government, through its various organs is responsible for providing security and safety of its citizens. Moreover, defending human rights and good governance is the responsibility of the government. CSOs usually implement this responsibility just to help government. Therefore, on behalf of our nation, we need responsible government leaders who will adequately prioritize this important responsibility especially now where the safety of people and their properties has deteriorated. There has also been gross violation of human rights in the country. We need leaders who will stick to the principles of human rights, as ratified in various regional and international conventions.

### **(ii) Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law**

The constitution is the mother law of the country. All other laws stem from the constitution. We want a leader who are deeply committed to protect, defend and respect the country's constitution.

The elected leaders must be ready to observe the rule of law as it is, and under no circumstances to be above the law.

We want a leader who will firmly and solemnly believe that the laws of the land in their basic features are blind, therefore whoever break them must be punished in accordance with the law.

### **(iii) Collective and Sustainable Economy**

The concept of collective and sustainable economy can be implemented when economic activities target the welfare of every citizen irrespective of their social status. We would like a leader who will build a strong economy which would in one way or another, benefit every Tanzanian.

### **(iv) Security and management of public resources**

Tanzania is among countries endowed with many natural resources; such as land, minerals, natural gas, oil, ocean, lakes, rivers, wildlife and natural forests.

In recent years, there has been a heightened security to protect national resources from plunder as compared to ten years ago where the situation worsened. The government has expressed commitment to protect public resources by sealing off loopholes for theft of public resources.

However, we still see some leaders who sign bogus investment agreements which allow unscrupulous investors to exploit our natural resources as they please. We call upon all leaders seeking various political positions to conspicuously state their strategies on how they would guard and protect natural resources from plunder so that they benefit the nation and its people.

### **(v) Gender equality and special groups**

Our constitution recognize that all human beings are equal. Any decisions targeting at or likely to affect the citizen, must thoroughly involve him/her irrespective of his/ her gender, social status etc. Special groups have a unique role in the development of our Nation. Therefore the elected leaders must always bear in mind that any political decision reached about the citizens' welfare must directly involve them. We also need leaders who will strike gender balance in key leadership and decision- making positions. They must strive to propel women in leadership position so as to reach the set goal of 50/50

**(vi) Availability and easy access of social services.**

The biggest challenge we face as a nation is availability and access of social services such as electricity, water, medical/health services, education, infrastructures etc.

. We need leaders who will work hard to resolve these challenges without discrimination. This is possible if corruption and officials refrain from abusing public office. Better use of national resources, soberness of leaders appointed to head public institutions, respect for humanity, fighting tribalism by actions not through empty talk.

**(vii) Peace, safety and national solidarity**

Development will never be attained in a country reeling in civil unrest. Peace and solidarity must reign to prevent the country from plunging into civil unrest. We need leaders are capable of sustaining peace and tranquility and who can work hard to build a positive public image of our country Internationally.

**(viii) Tanzania and regional and international diplomacy**

Let it be remembered good diplomatic relations among countries fuel development, security, respect and mutual trust. A country that doesn't embrace good relationship with her neighbours is often times bound to suffer from isolation and even economic stagnation. We need a leader who believe in clean diplomacy, neighborhood, and is ready to implement of various regional and international conventions.

**(ix) Freedom of Expression and association**

The rights to express oneself, associate and to assemble are enshrined in the constitution

As CSOs we believe that freedom of expression is the first and the very basic right of all. If someone cannot adequately express himself he's not likely to access other rights. Four years ago, our country was engulfed by gross violation of freedom of expression rights. Newspapers were banned, television stations shut down, worse still the government enacted new restrictive laws, political rallies banned, while imposing strict conditions for CSO, and many other challenges. We need a leader who will see the importance of freedom of expression, repeal restrictive laws and those that are un democratic, foster justice and the rule of law.

**(x) Investment and cyber security**

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century where technology grows so fast, the nation needs to massively invest in Information and Communications Technology (ICT). The growth of new technology has also brought new security challenges, which have the potential to affect our way of life. We need a

leader who will embrace modern technology and invest heavily on ICT infrastructures and who will respect freedom of information and people's communications and the right to privacy by protecting private data of the internet users.

## FIRST CHAPTER: OVERVIEW

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1.1 Origin and logic behind CSOs Manifesto

This is the second Election Manifesto to be issued by the Civil Society Organisations(CSOs) which is preceded by another manifesto which was issued by the CSOs in 2015. The objective of the 2015 CSOs Election Manifesto was to make known the requirements of the CSOs on the “**Tanzania We Want**” through the due electoral process. The genesis of these requirements was the meeting of human rights defenders held for the first time on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2015. The objective of that meeting was to assess the role of CSOs in the democratic process which include the general election. The meeting recommended, among other things, the establishment of a special task force to prepare a draft manifesto of 2015 on behalf of the CSOs. The Manifesto was enacted and was made available for use during 2015 and even after the General elections.

As it was the case in the initial Manifesto, the real objective of this manifesto of the CSO is to provide a guideline on how the political parties, election candidates, National Electoral Commissions( Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar), Security forces, the government, all the citizens as a whole are required to participate in the Local Governments Elections(LGE) of 2019 and the subsequently the General Election of 2020.

Moreover, this second election Manifesto of the CSOs get its legitimacy from the recommendations made by the representatives of the CSOs across the country during the meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> of July 2019. The objective of that meeting of July 2019 was to review the 2015 CSO Manifesto.

During the review, various issues arised and were documented for the successful implementation of the 2015 CSO election manifesto.

Those issues have been spelled out in this manifesto. Moreover, there were some challenges the CSOs members observed during the implementation of the previous manifesto. It was declared that, any pending issues that prove to be challenging should be combined with others which happened during the implementation of the 2015 manifesto and sloted in this manifesto.

Because the leaders of the Tanzania’s CSOs have resolutely decided to build a society that respect principles of freedom, justice, fraternity and peace: they’ve resolved to prepare this manifesto on behalf of the people, with the aim to ensure that the local government elections and the general elections are conducted in accordance with the law and the people’s needs, and also to ensure that Tanzania is led by the government that follows principles of democracy and good governance.

#### 1.1.2 The objective of the CSOs Election Manifesto

This manifesto was sanctioned by the CSOs ahead of and after the Local Governments Elections of 2019 and the general election of the 2020 about the **Tanzania we Want**.



This Manifesto is intended to provide a guideline for the government, political parties, candidates vying for various leadership positions during the election, voters and leaders who will emerge the winners so as to identify legal, social and democratic priorities while executing their duties for the benefit of the nation and all its people.

Although the Tanzania society has a lot of issues it consider priority, this manifesto exude some light on important and strategic matters not only for the welfare of the people of the United Republic of Tanzania(URT), but also ,the nation as a whole.

Moreover, all stakeholders who participate in the elections are advised to make use of this manifesto as a guideline for the purpose of making sure that the elections are conducted freely and fairly and in accordance with the law and the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

## **1.2 RATIONALE FOR THE CSOs TO ISSUE ELECTION MANIFESTO**

All the CSOs which fully participated in the preparation of this manifesto are registered and operate legally in accordance with the law and other arrangements of the URT. Moreover, as independent entities which operate legally, CSOs have the responsibility to participate in various public activities and key decision making in line with the Constitution of the URP of 1977. Doing all that is the democratic right of the CSOs and all the people.

Democracy is a government system which considers all the citizen equal before the law and can participate in national decision making process on public issues.. Sometimes the people directly particiapate. This means that , they are entitled to directly vote in the elections and also they can be represented by the leaders they had elected. It is the rule of the people and the rulers rule on behalf of the people.

Section 8 of the Constitution of the URT of 1977 is putting emphasis on democracy. This section clearly states that(Quote

The United Republic of Tanzania is a state which adheres to the principles of democracy and social Justice and accordingly, sovereignty resided in the people and it is from the people that the government through this constitution shall derive all its power and authority; The primary objective of the government shall be the welfare of the people. The government shall be accountable to the people; and people shall participate in the affairs of the Government in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Therefore it is quite relevant for members of the CSO to participate in the electoral process in this way or any other way as we find appropriate since it is within the range of our collective rights and responsibilities.

## **1.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE MANIFESTO'S IMPLEMENTATION**

According to the assessment of the CSOs, it is quite apparent that in the past for years the government of the URT in collaboration with various stakeholders which include political parties and CSO, has been implementing its responsibilities successfully. The success entail the following( this list include few key successes):-

- (i) The prevalence of the atmosphere of peace and tranquility in the country.
- (ii) Improvement of Education by focusing on the need of low income earners. For instance the implementation of the free education policy(instructions) for public primary and secondary schools.
- (iii) Improvement of the health services, which include construction and expansion of health centres in various parts of the country.
- (iv) Better management and security of public resources.
- (v) An increase in internal tax based revenues from various sources.
- (vi) Plugging loopholes for theft of public monies and other public revenues.
- (vii) Establishing and developing large scale economic investment projects successfully ( as compared other years). These strategic projects include the construction of Standard Gauge Railway line, expansion of the Julius Nyerere International Airport in Dar es Salaam and purchase of modern aircraft and the revival of the international trips by the Air Tanzania Corporation.
- (viii) Implementation of key administrative and legal decisions which include shifting the government headquarters from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, ensuring that land titles including Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy(CCROs) are easily obtained, establishment of a special department of the high court responsible for grand corruption and economic crimes, to improve the performance of legal organs etc.
- (ix) Holistic approach to the implementation of the industrial revolution in Tanzania.

However, in the course of implementing those responsibilities several shortfalls have been observed. Such shortfalls include, enactment of restrictive laws which contrive fundamental human rights; and, certain irrational administrative decisions such as preventing pregnant girls from returning to school after giving birth.

The government's abrupt decision to indefinitely halt the process of enacting an new constitution of the URT.

Some of the challenges, as clearly elaborated in this manifesto include, a huge increase of incidents of human and democratic rights violation in the country. Shrinking democratic space, waning freedom of expression; diminishing political rights and curbing freedom of association and shrinking liberty for people working as activists in the country.

#### **1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE MANIFESTO**

Structurally, this manifesto arranges its chapters according to the CSOs stated priorities. The CSOs have declared that, the following are the priorities of key issued to bear in mind during the entire period of Local Governments Elections of 2019 and the general election of 2020.

Key priorities including the following issues :-

- (i) Security, safety and observing human rights and good governance.
- (ii) Constitutionalism and the rule of law.
- (iii) Collective and sustainable economy.
- (iv) Protecting and managing public resources.
- (v) Gender equality and special groups.
- (vi) Availability and accessibility of social services.

- (vii) Peace, Security and national solidarity.
- (viii) Tanzania and regional and international diplomacy.
- (ix) Freedom of expression, association and assembly.
- (x) Investment in ICT use and cyber security

These priorities have been elaborated in details in the following sections of this manifesto. Each priority is thoroughly explained in a chapter of this Manifesto. Together with the introduction chapter this manifesto has a total of thirteen chapters. The selection of these chapters, has considered several issues as stated above. Moreover, every aspect of human and basic rights and principles of good governance have been considered.

## **1.5 QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER ACCORDING TO THE MANIFESTO**

In order for the voters to elect an authentic leader who's capable of overseeing the country's development activities and to ensure peace and tranquility prevail; there must be criteria to consider to get such a good leader. Those criteria act as a compass for guiding all CSO and the people in general to vote for those who seek political mandate to lead the [Tanzania We Want](#) is:-

- (i) Defender, protector and guardian of the Constitution and human rights. This is the main quality of any aspiring political leader at any level from lower to highest leadership level.
- (ii) Should have the conscience and leadership wisdom and who is not quick to pass bad laws which include those which suppress human rights.
- (iii) Is open minded and transparent when executing public duties and the one who respects people's involvement in the public dealings for the benefit of the nation.
- (iv) Is hard-working and ready to make decision in the best interest of the nation as well as taking to task other public leaders whenever they fail to execute their duties without necessarily breaking the law.  
Is a leader with integrity, who doesn't receive or give bribes, a true patriot to his country and who is ready to destroy systems of corruption and theft.
- (v) Is skilled in managing and protecting country's resources, such as opposing any investment agreement that do not benefit the nation.
- (vi) A leader who sincerely believe in the principles of gender equality in its broadest sense.
- (vii) Is creative, bold, result-oriented and who does not always wait to be told what to do and is not ready to make irrational decisions contrary to the law, guidelines put according to with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania just to impress someone on the top.

## **1.6 NATIONAL VALUES**

In the election of the URT, we need leaders who will embrace the legacy of our four national values, which are:-

- i Kiswahili Language.

- ii Union .
- iii Fraternity and concord
- iv Peace and tranquility.

## **SECOND CHAPTER: SECURITY, MANAGING AND IMPLEMENTING PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The government, through its security organs and its administrative systems has the duty to ensure security and safety of the citizens and their properties. The primary responsibility is to ensure that human rights are protected and implemented according to the law of the land (non restrictive laws) and in line with regional and international conventions.

Moreover, managing, implementing and fostering human rights and good governance is the responsibility of the government. The CSOs usually take this responsibility just to assist the government.

### **2.2 A SHORT ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO ABOUT SECURITY AND SAFETY**

#### **2.2.1 Achievements**

The government of the URT and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar(SMZ) jointly recognise the importance of protecting, and safeguarding justice and to improve the good governance and national unity. In the intervening period, both parts of the URT have largely managed to supervise development activities in various aspects of the economy, financially and administratively with the aim to create conducive environment of fostering economic growth and improvement of the social services. Some of the remarkable progress that have been witnessed including the changes in the public service management sector with the view to increase efficiency, Local government, strict management of public funds and improvement in the systems of managing implementation of various laws. Moreover the URT has not experienced any disaster that threatened the welfare of its people in recent years.

#### **2.2.2 Challenges**

Despite various efforts taken to protect and manage good governance and human rights there are, however, still some areas which attract public woes due to poor performance.

Some of the areas include prevalence of corruption and economic sabotage; and, poor decision making arrangement which affects human rights. For example, the government's move to demolish people homes along the Ubungo-Kimara highway without giving them compensation, on the grounds that they have encroached an area reserved for road expansion is disappointing.

Either, security forces notably the police, is accused of not been executing its duties professionally, especially on the manner in which it allows certain political rallies held by the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi while completely ban political meetings held by opposition.

Lack of income and hardship has triggered the rising wave of theft incidences among young people and those hailing from poor families. For example young girls have been engaging in prostitution and other subjected to illegal human trafficking.

Also the situation shows that there is poor supervision and respect to the principles of good governance. For instance some Regional and District Commissioners, especially on the mainland have repeatedly abused their legal powers. The right to receive news and to expression have also been greatly curtailed. For example, a state of fear has engulfed the media fraternity following incidents of mysterious disappearance of journalists and banning of newspapers, radioe and online TV. Worse still, the banning of the Live broadcast of Parliamentary session is a sign that freedom of the media has declined.

The incidents in which people are kidnapped and some of them murdered by unknown assailants have increased and the problem has not been fully resolved. The freedom of association and to work of the CSO has been curtailed during this time following the enactment of new tougher legislation and other regulations.

### **2.3 THE MANIFESTO'S STATEMENT ON SECURITY AND SAFETY**

Because matters related to security and safety, human rights and good governance are an important pillar of community development, therefore:-

- (i) The CSO on behalf of the nation would like to see leaders who will seriously prioritize this issue especially this time where safety of people and their properties is a growing problem.
- (ii) The CSO would like to see the leaders who will be elected stick to the principles of human rights and good governance in line with various regional and international conventions which have been ratified by our country.
- (iii) Moreover, the CSOs would like to ensure that the elected leaders ensure that the issued of security and protection of human rights, democracy and good governance are implemented in line with the principles laid out in the constitution, the laws of both the URT and RGZ na sheria katika serikali zote mbili ya JMT na SMZ to foster responsibility, efficiency and productivity for the benefit of our country.
- (iv) Also the newly elected leader must prioritize the issue of the stalled process for the enactment of the new constitution.

### **2.4 FURTHER ELABORATION OF THE MANIFESTO ON SECURITY AND SAFETY**

#### **2.4.1 Freedom of expression**

##### ***2.4.1.1 The Prevailing Situation***

In the previous election Manifesto of 2015 it was expected that after the election, Tanzania as a country would honour freedom of expression, freedom of the press and the right to be informed. The situation on the ground, however, is proving otherwise. Freedom of the press has been curtailed and some media houses are subjected to hefty fines and other baned for publishing news of feature stories authorities say are likely to threaten national security. Some people who were simply exercise their right to express themselves have been imprisoned . For example, recent years reports about the situation for human rights defenders issued by the Human Rights Defenders Coalition(HRDC) and the Legal and Human Rights Centre(LHRC) jointly suggest

many people were arrested and repeatedly detained for simply expressing their opinion without necessarily violating principles laid out in the constitution.

#### ***2.4.1.2 The steps taken to address the situation***

The CSOs have taken various steps to request for amendments of various sections of the law which blatantly violate freedom of expression but such claims have not yet received the attention they deserve. However, efforts are on going. The CSOs strive to build capacity of various institutions including the media so that they understand their rights and responsibilities. This initiative has been conducted by involving relevant government bodies to ensure that the right to express oneself is upheld and sustained.

#### ***2.4.1.3 Declaration of the Manifesto on freedom of expression***

Under this manifesto, we would like to see after the elections the URT including Zanzibar uphold freedom of opinion, expression and press freedom. The people too should access news without any restrictions. In order to succeed in this endeavor all laws that are proving restrictive should be amended, a good example is the Media Services Act of Tanzania 2016 and that of Zanzibar.

### **2.4.2 Freedom of Assembly and expression**

#### ***2.4.2.1 The existing situation***

Freedom of assembly with other citizens is among the very basic rights for the citizens of any nation. In recent years there has been a new emerging trend where peaceful demonstrations and public rallies especially those organised by the opposition parties are banned on the grounds that they threaten peace although public meetings organised by the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi are allowed. This situation suggests that the security forces are not working professionally by leaning on the side of the government contrary to the provisions of the constitution and other laws.

#### ***2.4.2.2 Efforts that were taken to rectify the situation***

The CSOs, political parties, the people and other stakeholders have endeavored to fight for the freedom of assembly and expression but their cries have not yet been heard. Blatant violation of citizen rights have continued to take place because the laws have been amended and no longer suit the demands presented by various pressure groups. For example the CSOs have done a great job to meet with government leaders, members of parliament (MPs), public officials and various stakeholders in public institutions in order to lobby for the amendment of policies and laws that restrict the right to assemble.

#### ***2.4.2.3 The manifesto's declaration on freedom of assembly and expression***

Through this Manifesto we call upon candidates who are seeking mandate for leadership through the 2020 general election to ensure that the right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully is protected and respected as it is spelled out in the constitution and in the laws.

### **2.4.3 People's involvement in government plans and decisions**

#### ***2.4.3.1 The existing situation***

The programme to involve the people on the affairs of the government through devolution of responsibilities from the central government to the people was successfully implemented both in the URT and in RGZ

In 2014 the House of Representative enacted a Local Governments Law in Zanzibar and its implemented started in 2016. By 2017, the RGZ, SMZ tried to on a pilot basis to devolve the responsibilities of the central government to the local government where most citizens are. The devoluton was implemented in three key sectors which are basic health sector, education sector mainly primary education and extention services in the agricultural sector.

Important processes, such as preparation of the national budget every year, are still encountering many challenges. Despite active participation of various stakeholders including MPs in passing the budgets, the citizens are still not actively participating in the preparation of the budget even at the local governments level.

#### ***2.4.3.2 Some steps taken***

The adaptation to devolution in the side of zanzibar started on a pilot basis in 2017 and it had shown a good direction. However, there has been many challenges engulfing the performace of the local government authorities even the central government in both sides of the union. Until now people's authorities in the established entities including ward authorities, and ward advisory committees, has not been felt in Zanzibar. It is not known how the people participate in the decision making processes and development activities including the country's economic growth and provision of social services.

#### ***2.4.3.3 Manifesto's declaration on people's participation in the development plans and decision making.***

The elected leaders, including members of parliaments and members of the house of representatives (and the government):-

- (i) Are supposed to adopt coherent strategies on the emforcement and implementation of the laws governing LGAs in order to have plans and established systems in the local government which are geared to bring authority to the people.
- (ii) Must improve the laws governing LGAs to take to task the village/local leaders, who are unable to get the people involved in the exercise to create, plan and execute development projects in their own localities.
- (iii) Should create an arrangement which will closely monitor LGAs and the central government to respect numerous decisions made during LGAs/village legitimate meetings which spelled out the people's priorities and they deserve to be allocated with funds to facilitate implementation.
- (iv) The various taxes and fees collected at the district council authorities level under the current arrangement including car park fees, advertisement billboards and the money collected from petty traders, should be retained with the aim to empower respective councils financially.



- (v) To ensure that the people from village/ward level through their respective government authorities are adequately participating in enacting and improving various policies of the country instead of just being implementers of such policies.
- (vi) Should educate and enlighten the people about the importance of paying taxes and make sure that it collects and use respective taxes for the benefits of the people.

#### **2.4.4 The rights of special groups**

##### ***2.4.4.1 The existing situation***

The rights of people in these special groups are not different from the human rights in different groups of people who deserve special attention because owing to their physical conditions and the environment in which they live, they deserve special attention. Such groups including children, youths, people with disabilities(PWD), refugees, elderly, women and any other vulnerable groups such as the Hadza indigenous people( who still depend on hunting and gathering fruits).

Because the rights of people in these groups are stipulated as human rights as a whole, respective authorities and the people as a whole often times forget, these groups need special attention, because of their vulnerability to the environment in which they live. For example, gruesome killing of people with albinism in the country, repressive laws affecting women and children and also lack of social protection for elderly people and other marginalized groups.

##### ***2.4.4.2 Efforts taken***

Deliberate efforts have been taken to deal with the demands of these groups such as enacting and assenting the law for child protection as well as the establishment of the Universal pension scheme for all elderly people who have attained the age of 70 effectively 2017(Zanzibar). There's also special employment opportunities for people with disabilities, and the establishment of special funds for the youths in the district councils whereby approximately 2 percent of the budget of the respective district council is channelled to this fund - although only a handful of people have so far been reached through various entrepreneurship groups. Moreover, all Local Government Authorities( Tanzania mainland) are supposed to set aside 10 percent of their collections to cater for women needs(4%) youths(4%) and PWD(2%).

##### ***2.4.4.3 Manifesto's declaration on special groups***

This election Manifesto is calling upon all political leaders who will be elected to bear in mind and prioritize the rights of people in special groups to bring fairness to all human beings. The government of the URT must establish Universal Pension for all elderly people who have attained the age of 70 to help them cope with the challenges of life.

#### **2.4.5 Political rights**

##### ***2.4.5.1 The existing situation***

Political rights are basic rights that provide opportunities for the people to participate in the public affairs and governance of the country. Every citizen has the right to fully participate in the

governance of his/her own country either directly or through representatives. As it was stated earlier, sections 8 and 21 of the constitution of the URT maintain that sovereignty of the country comes from the people who have the right to elect or be elected.

The people have the right to participate in the plans and decisions related to the governance of their own country. During the 2015 general election and in the local government elections a few people participated to elect the current leaders to the position they are now holding. On the side of Zanzibar the re-run election attracted few people as compared to the previous election which had been declared by the Zanzibar electoral commission null and void.

Regarding the Permanent Voters' Register(PVR), it is supposed to be reviewed at least twice after every five years. The current situation shows that the PVR is reviewed only once and not thoroughly. This state of affairs has badly affected the concept of people's participation which is considered as an important pillar in good governance.

#### ***2.4.5.2 Efforts taken***

The CSOs, the leaders and administrators of political parties have long been demanding for the amendments of the law which seem to trample on political freedom in the country. However such sections of the law have not been amended as yet and public leaders have instead used security forces to suppress political space.

#### ***2.4.5.3 The manifestos declaration on political rights***

The CSOs need:-

- (i) A free and conducive environment for the people to participate in the governance of their country so as to respect the principles of democracy and good governance
- (ii) A political system granting equal opportunities for all the citizens and all political groups without discrimination or favour and the presence of free and fair election and enabling environment to let the people participate in the governance of their country.
- (iii)
- (iv) For example to ensure that individuals are allowed to vie as private candidates.

### **2.4.6 Institutional Framework**

#### ***2.4.6.1 The existing situation***

The principles of democracy and good governance stressed on the importance of making decisions through joint legitimate meetings of respective institutions instead of just one person to decide on behalf of the others.

Tanzania is governed by the constitution of URT and separation of powers which involves the Judiciary, the Parliament, and the Executive. On the side of Zanzibar there is the House of Representatives, the Judiciary and the Government.

Some challenges have emerged where some leaders have wittingly or unwittingly meddle on the affairs of other pillars of the state especially when they make decisions without involving leaders in the respective pillar of the state or respective department. For example the parliament has made certain decisions without involving respective parliamentary committees. Also revoking appointments without involving public service ethics secretariat. Moreover, some leaders have made public statements which had been taken as “instruction” for the court to implement.

#### ***2.4.6.2 The efforts taken***

Various efforts have been taken to demand a New constitution, which would among other things, limit presidential authority by reducing them and move them to other pillars of the state so as to improve the manner in which public leaders are appointed. For instance, the appointment of High court Judges and Minister should have been done in conjunction with the Parliament and the House of Representative instead of being the prerogative of an individual or just one institution. However the process to enact a new constitution was halted and already the top leadership has declared firmly that it will not go ahead with that process which stalled since 2015.

#### ***2.4.6.3 The manifestos declaration about institutional framework***

The CSOs call upon the candidates who will be elected into public office to stick to the principles of good governance by appropriate organs to make decisions related to the administration in line with democratic principles, human rights and good governance.

## **THIRD CHAPTER: CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

In the 2015 election Manifesto, issues such as the new constitution the rule of law and separation of powers were the main priorities of the CSOs and the Tanzanians as a whole. Tanzania resolved to elect leaders who will protect the constitution, are guided by the principles of good governance, to respect the principles of separation of powers and the enactment of a new constitution. The CSOs believe that peace, tranquility, social welfare and sustainable development of the nation very much depend on constitutionalism, separation of powers and the rule of law.

### **3.2 BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO ABOUT CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW**

#### **3.2.1 Achievement**

According to the CSOs assessment, this requirement was generally not implemented to a greater extent under the leadership of the fifth phase government.

For quite some time now Tanzania has been facing a myriad of challenges regarding leadership that observe the principles of law and separation of powers. Many government leaders have been ignoring the constitution while executing their administrative duties, they have also not followed the law and grossly violated human rights. This situation not only affect the leaders but also the citizens themselves. For examples, public funds are allegedly been spent without following the budge approved by the parliament.

#### **3.2.2 Problems**

The challenges enveloping the concept of separation of powers, is taking roots. Moreover the rule of law has also been engulfed by various challenged and up to the point where we were preparing this CSO election Manifesto for the 2019/2020 elections, there was no any glimmer of hope that a new constitution will be enacted. The ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs has never shown any willingness to complete the halted process of enacting a new constitution which started with with the fourth phase government.

On the other hand the government has been enacting new laws which, in our views are highly restrictive and further weakened the rule of law. Generally, observ ciples of the rule of law, constitutionalism and separation of powers are still is still challenging in this country. These matters need political will of visionary leaders-especially those capable of upholding and protecting the constitution, to enact new constitution and introduce administrative systems that protect separaton of powers and the rule of law.

### **3.3 UPHOLDING AND DEFENDING THE CURRENT CONSTITUTION**

The basic tenets for upholding and protecting the current constitution are deeply embedded in the constitution itself. For instance Section 26 of the Constitution of the URT of 1977 stipulates that,

every body has the duty to observe and respect this constitution and other laws of the land. The Zanzibar Constitution of 1984 Katiba ya Zanzibar ya Mwaka 1984 contains such conditions as well.

Apart from the stalled process to enact a new constitution, the situation on the ground suggest that, even the current constituons in URT are not being respected and protected by the leaders at the helm. Political leaders have repeated maded decisions that clearly violated the principles of the constitution.

For example the constitution of Zanzibar clearly explains the structure of the government of national unity. But there is currently no government of national unity in Zanzibar. Te ammendments made in 2010, among other things removed the position of the chief minister to become first and second vice presidents. At the moment there is only one vice president contrary to the requirement of the constitution of Zanzibar.

On the side of Tanzania mainland, there has been many incidents which glossly violated the constitution. For example the government order to ban public rallies and peaceful demonstrations by political parties issued by the President of the URT. This order is contrary to the requirements of in the constitution. Moreover, as stated earlier, the decision to ban Live Televised Broadcastin of Parliamentary sessions is to deny the people the opportunity to know various issues presented by their representatives. Also a bunch of other restrictive laws that blatantly violate the principles of the constitution have been enacted. Such laws including the Statistics Act, the Cyber Crimes Act, the ammendments to the law governing political parties , the Media Services Act etc,( have been thoroughly discussed in this Manifesto).

Similar situation happens in Zanzibar where the police force has officially banned opposition's public rallies and any political gatherings. For example, the Uganda's centre for constituton, was banned to launch the findings of their research jointly done about the Government of National Unity in Zanzibar in August 2019.

### **3.4 THE MANIFESTO'S DECLARATION ON UPHOLDING THE CONSTITUTION**

Currently, there are no deliberate efforts taken by both the government of URT and the Revolutionary government of Zanzibar to ensure that the constitution is protected and respected aspecially by the leaders who swore to protect the constitution. There's a need to get new leaders who are ready to uphold those principles. The CSOs acknowledge and insist that ,the security and upholding the country's constitution is an important pillar of good governance and tranquility in any nation. Therefore:-

- (i) We need to get leaders who will respect, uphold and protect both constitutions.
- (ii) Tanzanians should elect leaders who will respect the principles laid out in the constitutions and who are ready to lead the country according to the constitution.

### **3.5 FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE MANIFESTO ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

#### **3.5.1 The rule of Law**

### **3.5.1.1 Meaning of the rule of Law**

The rule of law means availability of citizens and leaders who observe, respect and obey the laws of the land. All the laws must be enacted, passed and enforced in a transparent manner and through involvement of the people who will in one way or another be affected by such laws and also to make sure that the laws are rightly used by the organs mandated to enforce those laws . Moreover, the rule of law entails respect and protection of the human rights principles and fairness; and also all the enacted laws respects human rights principles and the country's constitution.

### **3.5.1.2 The Current Status and Efforts Taken**

The CSO's demands for the rule of law did not widely considered during this period. For example, leaders at various levels have been making decisions that do not comply with the rule of law and even after doing so, they were not subjected to any legal or disciplinary actions.

### **3.5.1.3 Manifestos declaration on the Rule of Law**

In order for Tanzania to respect the rule of law, a person seeking leadership position should assure Tanzanians that: -

- (i) There shall be a law-abiding nation. We need a nation in which the government and its executives as well as individuals and institutions are responsible and make decisions according to the law.
- (ii) The existence of good laws, known to all, with due regard to the rights, equality and security of people and their property.
- (iii) The laws must be clear enough because people cannot obey the laws if they do not understand them.
- (iv) A nation in which the process of enacting and passing various laws and policies will be transparent and must involve the community and various groups of the citizens in the country.
- (v) A justice system that is free, strong and based on professionalism, time and equality before the law.

## **3.5.2 Separation of powers**

### **3.5.2.1 Current Status on Separation of powers**

The rule of law dictates that the main pillars of the state, namely, the Executive, Parliament and the Judiciary are separated and work independently. Such separation also aims to prevent executors from one pillar to assume roles in another pillar.

The current situation shows that Tanzania does not have the right separation of power as discussed earlier. The main pillars of the State (Parliament, the Judiciary and the Executive) have been overlapping in executing their daily operations and sometimes one pillar refrain from executing its duties adequately on the pretext of avoiding conflict with the other.

Other systemic challenges include legislators becoming ministers. Administratively it has been difficult to separate the ruling party from the government or separate the decisions of the legislature and those of the government. Parliament has on several occasions failed to fulfill its oversight obligations to oversee the performance of the government due to the current system in which the President and ministers are part of the parliament.

### **3.5.2.2 The Manifesto's declaration on Separation of Powers**

To ensure the nation attains sustainable development at all levels and for all Tanzanians, we need:

- (i) Leaders who will ensure the Separation of powers is achieved and respected. For example, the Government not ruling, meddling or executing the duties of another pila such as the Parliament and the Judiciary.
- (ii) Tanzania, where ministers are not part of the parliament, in order to better develop a concept of Separation of Powers and accountability.
- (iii) The existence of independent instruments for dispensing justice especially the Court; Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG); and, Electoral Commissions. The district level returning officers should not be aligned with any political party or local governments but rather the Electoral Commission should have its own permanent employees.
- (iv) Tanzania with a leadership structure that does not allow the public servants to hold political positions or government positions as directors.
- (v) Tanzania with governance system that separates private business and public service leadership to avoid conflicts of interest.
- (vi) The incumbent government should reduce the accumulation of powers among its officials. If someone becomes a legislator, he/she should not in anyway assume roles as a Regional/District Commissioner or member of the board in Public parastatals.
- (vi) The central government should effectively manage the concept of devolution by transferring power to the region and stop interfering with the revenues and fuctions of the local governments.

### **3.5.2.3 The Need for a New Constitution**

The process to enact a new constitution was participatory and many Tanzanians participated in and gave their opinion between 2013 and 2015. The Constitution, which resulted from the special session of the parliament and that resulting from the (Warioba Commission), both embodied the views of Tanzanians by a large percentage. Tanzanians believe that when the country receives a new constitution many challenges relating to political governance system, separation of powers, rule of law, human rights, national resources, corruption and good governance will to a large extent be resolved.

## CHAPTER FOUR: INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is a country led by the National Development Vision 2025 and the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) both of which striving to achieve economic development and social welfare. Official reports indicate that the Tanzania economy has been growing by an average of 7 percent in recent years. According to Government statistics, the growth is projected to increase to 7.3 percent by 2019/2020. However, the World Bank's 2019 report has shown that growth will be far below this level.

Despite the rise in the numbers which suggest the growth of macro economy, the growth has not been reflected to the lives of many people, especially the low-income earners. It has not created many jobs increase income and has not significantly reduced poverty in the community.

In order bring productivity at all levels of the society, the theory of inclusive economy; decent and productive jobs; social welfare; and, the safety of their property, are issues that should be emphasized by every candidate or party seeking positions of power.

### 4.2 MEANING AND LOGIC BEHIND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY

An inclusive economy is an economy that benefits every citizen in all aspects including political and social. Similarly, such an economy can benefit one nation as a whole or many nations that have agreed to unite.

In the context of free market economy it is obvious that the government is not the sole driver of the economy but it requires that various stakeholders (including the poor and marginalized) should contribute to building their nation's economy where buyers and sellers of goods and services operate independently under limited supervision of the government. The government has the responsibility to create to maintain friendly and attractive environment, through better policies legal and regulatory framework so that the private sector can become the engine and driver of economic growth.

It should be noted that, in this economic sense, the goal should not only be economic growth but economic growth and benefit of the population. You need to have a growth that brings decent jobs, produces sustainable income, reduces poverty, is inclusive, sustainable, caring for the environment, caring for human rights and good governance.

The CSOs believe and advise that, measuring the level of economic growth requires that all the key areas are taken into account because if one is missing, it may cause economic stagnation or economic instability. With the growth of the National economy it is worth measuring and convince ourselves that the economy of individual citizens is also growing.



## **4.3 BASIC EVALUATION OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO ON INCLUSIVE ECONOMY**

### **4.3.1 Achievements**

The five-phase government has done a great job in promoting the national economy. These efforts include: -

- (i) Improving infrastructure including energy infrastructure such as construction of the Stiegler's Gorge hydropower plant , roads, railways, airports and ports. The objective is to facilitate business and other economic activities to be carried out easily and quickly.
- (ii) Strengthening and creating an enabling environment for petty traders (Machingas) through tax relief whereof they pay only 20,000 shillings annually. This situation has also let to the formalisation of these businesses and increasing their security compared to the previous situation where Machingas were not legally recognised thus subjected to humiliation and harrassment.
- (iii) To revive the National Carrier (ATCL) by purchasing new aircraft using cash money. This is an important mileston that will widen the scope for Tanzanians to engage in business locally and internationally as well as to bolster the country's the tourism potential.
- (iv) In the2019/2020 National budget the government has strived to implement a plan to improve the regulatory environment for establishing and operating a business. The Blue Print program was officially launched during the 2019/2020 financial year.
- (v) Plugging multiple loopholes of theft and smuggling of national resources such as minerals. This led to an increase in internal revenue collections during the first five months of 2018/2019 (July - November), domestic revenue (including Council revenues) amounted to TZS 7.37 trillion about 88.9% of the projectedTZS 8.30 trillion during that period.
- (vi) Increasing non-tax revenue - as a result of enhanced monitoring in public institutions, parastatals which enabled the government to get attractive dividends from its investments.
- (vii) Improvement in the use of technology in the collection of revenue from the ministries and independent departments through the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) whereas, between July 2017 and November 2018, a total of 325 Government Institutions were registered in this system to collect revenue.

### **4.3.2 Limitations**

Despite the positive efforts made by the government, there has been some complaints that the country's economy is growing well but it does not have a trickle down effect on the lives of the people, especially the poor. Also, another challenging situation is that the public servants have not had any salary increments lately whereas the government has been spending a huge amount of its domestic revenues to directly invest in infrastructure development which does not conform to the principle of equal distribution to other areas contributing to the country's economic growth, consequently undermining the concept of inclusive economy.

## **4.4 THE MANIFESTOS DECLARATION ON INCLUSIVE ECONOMY**

Regarding inclusive economy, the CSOs needs to have candidates vying for leadership positions who, among other things, are leaders who can:-

- (i) Who will facilitate and simplify the participation of every citizen in economic growth and ultimately benefit from it.
- (ii) Who will be able to encourage and motivate local investors and attract and retain foreign investors who will cooperate with the nationals.
- (iii) To create a government that will create a conducive environment for the citizens to fully participate in promoting economic growth and to benefit from its fruits so as to increase national income and enhance the welfare of individual persons.
- (iv) Will create a government that will boldly consider equality in all sectors of the economy, geographically, gender and age wise to achieve inclusive economy.

## **4.5 FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THE MANIFESTO ON THE ECONOMY**

### **4.5.1 Sustainable development – Current status**

A sustainable economy is one that grows exponentially but does not go back or increase at the same pace over several years. A sustainable economy must take into account environmental conservation. In highlighting the issues of sustainable economy, the CSOs had in 2015 expressed demands to revive and develop modern and sustainable agriculture using irrigation and technological tools of modern agriculture, strategies to improve both large and small scale industries of adding value on agricultural products and to revive industry used to produce clothes, meat, fish fillets and so on.

#### **4.5.1.1 Achievements**

In the implementation of the CSOs' demands, we have seen various efforts by the government to manage agricultural activities and even lead to the expulsion of some ministers who did not attain the level of efficiency required to bolster the agricultural sector. In the food and cash crop production the government has tried to defend the rights of farmers by ensuring that it regulates the prices of their produce such as cashew nuts, cotton, tobacco etc. Other positive achievements include: -

- (i) The government has reduced and regulated various taxes levied on farmers, especially when transporting their produce.
- (ii) The government has made great strides in the promotion of large and small enterprises including the replacement of several Ministers to bring about better performance.
- (iii) The government has set the plans for each region to have at least 100 industries a year, working with a large percentage of local people in the respective areas, use domestic raw materials, sell them in the local market and export the surplus.
- (iv) The government has assisted small processors in various ways such as facilitating access to credit, tools and various skills.
- (v) The government has facilitated the issue of reviving dormant industries especially the cotton and meat industries, but has also been able to encourage investors to set up new industries in many areas across the country led by the the Coastal Region.

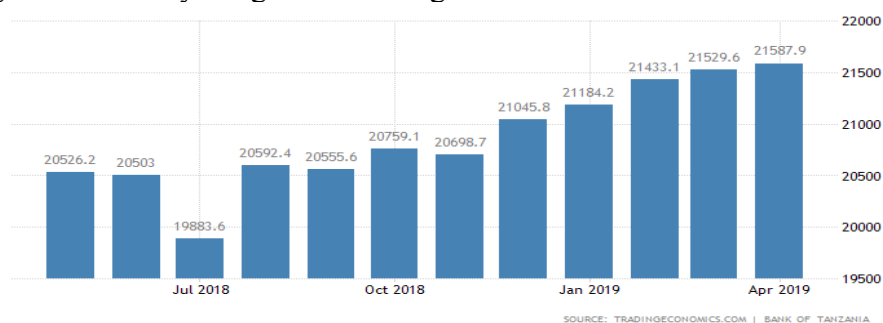
#### **4.5.1.2 Challenges**

Despite these government efforts, there are still challenges surrounding the markets for

agricultural produce such as cashew nuts and peas. Also the cost of establishing and running small scale industries is overwhelmingly huge as compared to the real lives of many citizens which leads to the lack of continuity of small industries and some of them even reached to the point of complete closure.

In addition, although the government has continued to take various efforts to boost our nation's economy; and, in fact there have already been various successes in such efforts including having an economy that grows at the rate of 6.8 to 7 percent annually. However, this economic growth has not assisted in reducing poverty and created employment as expected by Tanzanians.

According to figures from Trading Economics, up until April 2019 the total national debt was \$ 21587.90 million, equivalent to TZS 50,062,572 million. This foreign debt has been growing at a rapid rate where, in July 2018 it was \$ 19883.6 million, October 2018 was \$ 20759.1 million, January 2019 was \$ 21184.2 million and until April 2019 it reached \$ 21587.9 million. Along with the debt's rapid growth, its interest rate has also been increasing year by year and it is clear that it endangers the country's urge for attaining and maintain a sustainable economy.



**Takwimu za Ukuaji wa Deni la Nje la Taifa 2018 – 2019.**

#### National External Debt Growth Statistics 2018 - 2019.

On the national debt, the Government has on several occasions stated that despite this debt growth, debt is still tolerable in line with several criteria. One important element of the debate about national debt is the velocity of its growth. If a nation borrows and wisely spends money on development activities it is not bad. However it is important to be extra vigilant to monitor the general trends of the debt growth, the terms of the borrowing, the short-term, medium and long-term effects on current and future generations.

#### **4.5.1.3 The Manifestos statement on Sustainable Economy**

CSOs We need: -

- (i) Leaders who will oversee economic growth, rising from one digit (7%) to two digits ie more than 10%.
- (ii) Sustainable growth for the benefit of the people. This includes ensuring that he widens the domestic tax base and reduces dependency on foreign aid.

(iii) The Government will be able to regulate the growth of newly established industries by simplifying their operating costs and expanding the scope for new investors to invest in competitive and more attractive contracts for the benefit of Tanzanians.

(iii) The Government will put an emphasis on agriculture and industrial development by allocating adequate and productive budgets to these sectors.

## **4.5.2 Vision and National Development and Economic Plan for Tanzania**

### **4.5.2.1 About the National Development Vision 2025**

The National Development Vision 2025 is the guideline or direction of Tanzania as a nation and how it wants to be by 2025. The main objective is to direct Tanzania to attain the status of middle-income countries and eliminate extreme poverty by 2025. The three main goals of the National Development Vision 2025 is to bring good and better lives for the citizens; maintain good governance and the rule of law; and, to build a strong economy capable of facing competition.

### **4.5.2.2 About the National Development Plan 2018-2021**

The National Development Plan 2018/19 is the third in the implementation of the Second Five-Year National Development Plan, 2016/2017 - 2020/2021. The specific objectives of the Program are: -

- (i) To accelerate economic growth by increasing the use of the country's opportunities and special endowments for productivity.
- (ii) Strengthen the implementation of the Five Year Plan, especially by identifying the challenges of access to finance and capital, land and investment areas, and strengthening urban planning and housing development.
- (iii) Increase production of industrial products.
- (iv) To expand opportunities to enable more citizens to participate in investment and trade in order to increase the people and country's capacity to fight poverty.
- (v) Enhance the well-being and development of the community by increasing access to quality health care, education, water and protection of poor communities and households.
- (vi) Increasing the number of human resources with the skills and expertise required for the operation of the industrial economy and enhancing access to technology and innovations thereby enhancing the country's business competitiveness.
- (vii) Increasing production in the primary production sector to meet the demand and food security and availability of raw produce for industrial production at a competitive price internationally.

#### 4.5.2.3 CSOs' claims on Tanzania's National Development and Economic Vision

##### **CSOs need: -**

- (i) Leaders and the government that will oversee and fully implement our policies leading to economic growth (FYDP II and III) effectively to become a middle-income nation.
- (ii) Leaders and government will be able to update our economic policies on a regular basis to keep pace with the steps required to grow the economy of Tanzania.
- (iii) Leaders and government that will control inflation and access to affordable social services and commodities to reduce poverty.
- (iv) Leaders and government will oversee the increase of production in all sectors of the economy such as manufacturing, mining, tourism, agriculture and so on to increase the sale of goods and services locally and abroad and lead to inclusive economy in a sustainable way.

#### 4.5.3.1 Logic behind Emphasis on Employment and Social Welfare issues

A growing nation is measured in a variety of ways - including looking at the number of unemployed or unemployable. As many people have jobs or income-generating activities it is obvious that they are increasing the number of contribution to the national income which also contributes to the growth of the individual incomes and the national income as a whole.

A keen government that wants its economy to grow will always be creating a friendly, enabling and attractive for every citizen to engage in productive activities and earn a sustainable income. This includes job creation or recruitment, facilitation of trade and agricultural activities, formalizing and value adding income generating activities in the informal sector, protecting investors and businesses people by building friendly and enabling environments to promote their business, reduce a chain of taxes. to enable multiple businesses at the same time etc.

#### 4.5.3.2 Brief Review of Previous Manifesto on Employment and Social Welfare

The fifth-phase government has made great strides in improving the conditions of business people and investors in the country. This includes regular joint meetings with His Excellency the President and businesses and investors in various sectors to listen to and resolve their concerns. Other achievements include, the government: -

- (i) Has been able to solve various challenges aimed at the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) as well as reduce some of the taxes that were burdensome to businesses and investors in the country.
- (ii) It provides an average of 50,000 jobs per year in its various sectors domestically and internationally.

(iii) Through its financial institutions (such as the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), Tanzania Bank of Agriculture, etc.) it provides enabling loans to help promote various initiatives to increase national income.

However, in the past and in the present period there are some shortcomings that have contributed to the sluggish growth of our nation's economy that can be corrected by the leaders who will be in power in 2019/20. These shortcomings include: -

- (i) Continued increase in unemployment rate to 13.4% for the youths aged (15-35). This stems from the fact that the government does not design alternative ways to create new jobs especially for young people through its sectors, the government not fully managing the eligibility of workers in the private and informal sectors to get contracts or better job contracts, linked to social security schemes, have access to health insurance etc.
- (ii) The government directing a huge amount of money on infrastructure development compared to other areas especially those concerned with economic growth of individual persons.

#### **4.5.3.3 Statement of the Manifesto about Employment and Social Welfare**

CSOs need: -

- (i) The government that will create new and decent jobs through various sectors and also strengthen and manage the salaries of public servants and the private sector.
- (ii) The government will reduce the burden of taxes and other deductions from salaries and other social services provided by the citizens.
- iii) The government that will help graduates especially young ones to get employed or employ themselves by using domestic revenue by designing and creating new project( through loans and subsidies) emanating from various opportunities in the agriculture sector, industries, tourism, Information Technology etc
- (iv) The government will create new jobs through the various sectors and also promote and manage the salaries of the public servants and the private sector respectively.
- (v) Government that will reduce taxes and other deductions on salaries and other social services.

#### **4.5.4 Property Security**

##### **4.5.4.1 Current Status of Property Security**

There are complaints regarding some citizens being evicted and had their houses demolished without being compensated. In addition, civil servants can stay long time without being paid salaries or get job promotions. Similarly, the deductions on the salaries especially for recent graduates owed by higher education loans have risen significantly.

##### **4.5.4.2 CSO statement on Property Security**

CSOs need: -

- (i) A leader who will oversee and protect the assets of individual citizens and all investors in the country in accordance with the constitution and human rights.
- (ii) A government that issues compensation for every citizen and their property whenever the law directs to do so when the government or investors need to use, transfer or demolish their property.
- (iii) A government that's predictable policy wise, legally and business regulatory environment.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Tanzania is endowed with a rich geological environment and rich natural resources. These resources include forests, land, wildlife, oceans, lakes, rivers, minerals and natural gas.

Despite having vast resources, its contribution to national income and social development is still low and does not meet the expectations of the citizens. Poor policy and institutional arrangements, poor revenue collection, lack of appropriate expertise and technology, investor tax evasion and excessive deprivation of resources especially in markets in neighboring countries are some of the reasons why the country does not benefit from such resources. .

Tanzania has various laws that recognize and regulate natural and mineral resources, oil and natural gas. The laws generally state that the country's natural resources shall be owned and used for the benefits of Tanzanian public, with the President of URT being the chief custodian of these resources on behalf of Tanzanians. The protection of resources and natural resources is the responsibility of every citizen in accordance with Article 27 (1) of the 1977 Constitution of the URT.

### **5.2 BRIEF REVIEW OF THE STATUS QUO AND AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS MANIFESTO**

Recognizing the importance of these resources, the URT government has taken various measures to ensure that these resources are protected and that the Tanzanian public continues to be the primary owners of these resources. These measures include: -

- i) The President establishing special Committees, including special committee to investigate exportation of mineral concentrates better known as Makinikia in May 2017 which was led by its Chairman Prof. Ossoro; As well as a special committee to examine legal and economic framework governing such mineral concentrate which was led by Prof. Mruma

- (ii) Existence of other efforts made through a Parliamentary committee formed by the Honorable Speaker of the United Republic of Tanzania.
- (iii) Policy and legislative changes as well as the prevention and control exportation of raw minerals under the Mining (Mineral Beneficiations) Regulations of 2019; declaring permanent authority on the natural resources - the Natural Wealth and Resource (Permanent Sovereignty) Act of 2017; the law on reviewing contracts and terms pertaining to the resource – the Natural Wealth and Resource(Permanent Sovereignty) Act of 2017 and; constructing a wall around the Tanzanite Mirerani extraction site; and, subjecting the Mining (Mirerani Controlled Area) under legal authority through Regulations 2019 G.N. 135.

### **5.3 CSOs DEMANDS**

Despite such government efforts, there are still challenges in the ownership and protection of natural resources. We therefore recommend to the governments and its future leaders to consider the following: -

- (i) To continue to ensure that the natural resources in our country are a public property and that the President is not the owner but a custodian.
- (ii) Ensure the citizen actively participates in all strategic decisions regarding these resources.
- (iii) The planning and use of resources should be productive and take into account the interests and welfare of all the citizens.
- (iv) Ensure that the public and stakeholders are fully involved in all steps and processes relating to the management, development, protection and ownership of resources, including enactment of law and policy.
- (v) Future governments and leaders to develop an efficient and independent framework for conflict resolution and arbitration of investment related disputes and commercial courts. This will raise investors' confidence to get unbiased and equitable decisions which are not influenced by politicians to avoid filing complaints with the international investment dispute settlement mechanism.
- (vi) Leaders and governments to ensure that the illegal harvesting of the country's natural resources is controlled and abolished.

### **5.4 FURTHER EXPLANATION ON INFORMATION ON PUBLIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

#### **5.4.1 Resource Management**

The management of the country's natural resources should be productive for the nation. Government must therefore increase and enhance transparency and accountability in the management of these resources.

##### **5.4.1.1 A Brief Assessment of the status quo**

In 2015 the government enacted a law of transparency and accountability in the mining, oil and gas sector with a view to promote and improve it. Transparency and accountability in the exploitation of mineral, oil and natural gas resources. For many years now civil society



organizations in the country have been fostering transparency and accountability in the management of the country's resources.

The objective was to allow the citizens to access information on contracts and revenue accrued from resources. In recent years, CSOs recognize various efforts made by the government to promote and increase transparency and accountability in the extractive industry. Such efforts include the presence and availability of annual revenue reporting in the extractive industry (TEITI Annual Reconciliation Report); government readiness to disclose mining contracts; and transparency of revenue related with mineral extractions.

#### **5.4.1.2 Manifesto's statement on Resource Management**

Despite these good government efforts there are still challenges that we think future leaders will have to work on more closely. CSOs want: -

- (i) The next government must ensure transparency and accountability and widening the scope in the management of all natural and national resources.
- (ii) The government (through the Ministry of Minerals, Ministry of Energy) to disclose contracts on mining, gas and other resources taking into account that transparency and accountability in the extraction of minerals, oil and natural gas resources is crucial.
- (iii) Governments and political leaders should ensure that the mining, oil and natural gas laws give direct and unfettered authority to the Controller and Auditor-General to get appropriate information that will help protecting the broad interests of the country.
- (iv) Strengthen and provide adequate resources for the Committee tasked to monitor Income accrued from these sectors (TEITI).
- (v) Parliament shall be given the opportunity to debate and review all contracts and agreements pertaining to these sectors in the broad interest of the nation.

#### **5.4.2 Citizen Participation**

The Tanzanian public is the sole owner of all natural resources of the country, and has a constitutional duty to preserve and protect all natural resources in the country in accordance with Article 27 (1) and (2) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania bearing in mind its subsequent amendments.

##### **5.4.2.1 Local Content**

In accordance with the Mining Act of 2010 and the Petroleum Act of 2015 together with its regulations, the mining and natural gas and natural gas companies in Tanzania must prepare and submit a plan for empowering nationals to the National Empowerment Commission/Committee. The plan shall, among other things, shall reveal how local (indigenous) companies will gain priorities in the tender bids and goods available, avail employment opportunities for Tanzanians and offering capacity building training for the local workers. At the moment the national issue is being coordinated by the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) and the relevant ministries.

##### **5.4.2.2 The Manifestos Statement on Empowerment of local people**

CSOs we want to: -

- (i) The government and future leaders will review the national strategic plan as well as national policy on how indigenous people will participate in the entire extractive industry value chain and other natural resources sectors.
- (ii) Governments and future leaders should ensure that there are systems and strategies to prepare the people such as the allocation of effective budgetary and administrative strategies for empowering them to fully participate in the extractive industry value chain.
- (iii) To have an annual review report on steps taken to implement these policy objectives and plans.
- (iv) To support the development of the private sector strategically by indigenization through legislation and the elimination of trade barriers through effective credit, technology and tax relief system.
- (v) Involve stakeholders in reviewing development strategies with a focus on artisanal mining activities.
- (vi) To align the mining and / or gas sector strategies with industrialisation policy, agriculture and the promotion of education, science and research systems.
- (vii) To protect and defend workers' rights in order to obtain eligible wages, health insurance, better on-job training and dignified retirement benefits.

### **5.4.3 Corporate Social Responsibility**

#### **5.4.3.1 Efforts Made**

Under the Mining Act 2010, the Law Reform Act of 2017 as well as the Petroleum Act of 2015, companies are responsible for engaging in corporate social responsibility in the areas where extractive activities are taking place.

The law also stipulates that each year these companies shall prepare the Annual Corporate Social Responsibility Plan. The Local Government Authorities shall participate in the negotiations and approvals to ascertain local priorities.

Despite these efforts, this issue is still surrounded by a myriad of challenges such as, CSR being regarded by companies as unnecessary and a mere goodwill gesture by the companies to the communities concerned.

#### **5.4.3.2 Manifesto's statement on Corporate Social Responsibility**

CSOs want: -

- (i) The government and future leaders must ensure close monitoring of the companies and find out how accountable they are to the community.

- (ii) The relevant places to organize stakeholder meetings annually to discuss and evaluate social responsibility programmes and such programmes should be executed for at least three years.
- (iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Plans shall be published and disseminated to the public through the relevant ministries (mining or energy) for public consultation.
- (iv) Recognizing the role of non-governmental organizations in educating and advising citizens and even the government on the success and effects of the implementation of policies and programs within this sector.
- (v) Evaluation of human rights and land tenure rights in all areas affected by investment, including education provided to those who will be affected before and during the implementation of major investment projects.
- (vi) Allowing the Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance , trade unions and non-governmental organizations to work freely in evaluating and reviewing mining and oil investments.

#### **5.4.4 Natural Resources and State Resources Revenue Management**

##### **5.4.4.1 Effort and the Current Situation**

Despite the availability of many resources in our country, it is crucial to make sure that the investments made fully involve those resources, and that the revenues accrued are collected and managed for the benefit of the present and future generations. This is due to the fact that such resources as minerals, oil and natural gas are finite resources and are bound to be finished as soon as its exploitation begins. In 2015, the Oil and Gas Revenue Management Act of 2015 was enacted to create a sovereign fund.

##### **5.4.4.2 Manifesto's statement on Natural Resources and State Resources Revenues**

CSOs we want to: -

- (i) The government and future leaders should ensure that the mining sector too shall be governed by the law which will establish( Sovereign Wealth Fund) as it is the case in the Oil and Gas sector.
- (ii) The Government should ensure a transparency system that will regulate the management and participation of state institutions in investments in the mining and oil.
- (iii) The government should strengthen laws and systems to enhance access to information on the production and exploitation of resources, revenues from such extraction as well as the names of actual owners of such businesses in order to avoid money laundering.
- (iv) The administration of the Sovereign Wealth Fund should be vested with experts and not political appointees, who will be responsible to report to the Parliament as representatives of the people.

#### **5.4.5 Environment and Climate Change**

##### **5.4.5.1 Environment as Human Rights**

Environment is a very important issue in human life and well-being. We therefore have a great responsibility to maintain the environment around us in a broader sense. According to section 4 of the National Environmental Management Act, 2004, everyone has the right to a clean and safe environment.

#### 5.4.5.2 Environmental Impact Assessment and Climate Change

In line with environmental protection and conservation, climate change is increasingly becoming a threat to the surrounding environment due to the changing weather patterns as major disasters, such as an increase in global temperature, recurring droughts, hurricanes, the rising sea level and depletion of water in lakes and rivers, disappearance of islands like the disappearance of Masime Island in (Pangani) and the decrease of glacier on Mount Kilimanjaro are just some of the impacts of climate change our country has experienced.

Bearing in mind environmental protection is a crucial and cross-cutting issue in each sector, there have been various efforts taken by government to ensure that environmental conservation and climate change are considered; For Example the existence of specific legislation on environmental management and to ensure that in every sector of the economy there is a special department on environment. To ban the use of thin polyethelene bags that were to a large extent polluting the environment.

However there have been various human activities taking place and affecting our environment such as building or carrying out human activities on water sources, rampant deforestation, and implementing large-scale economic projects without carrying out comprehensive environmental impact assessment.

#### 5.4.5.3 Manifesto's Statement on Environment and Climate Change

It is the CSO's call to future leaders to ensure that the following factors are taken into account in preserving and enhancing the environment while coping with the worsening impact of climate change: -

- (i) Ensure that there is a specific climate change policy.
- (ii) Ensure that prior to the implementation of all major projects, a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted.
- (iii) States to respect and enforce international conventions relating to environmental conservation and climate change.
- (iv) To have effective strategies to continue to protect the environment and adapting to climate change.
- (v) The government and future leaders respect statutory authorities such as the Environmental Management Council (NEMC) to manage the environment without compromising and undermining the institutions' efforts in conservation and environmental management.
- (vi) Improve data collection centres, analysis of information related to Climate Change and access to such information.
- (vii) Conducting research and obtaining specific information on the indicators of climate change, its impact on the economy and people's livelihoods and put in place strategies to address it.
- (viii) To build public awareness about Climate Change, indicators and its impact and to engage citizens in developing strategies to address the impact of climate change.
- (ix) The Government shall put in place legal and policy frameworks that will enable it to seriously consider investment agreements that take into account environmental conservation and natural resource.

## CHAPTER SIX: GENDER EQUALITY AND SPECIAL GROUPS

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The concept of gender equality refers to the socially constructed relationships between men and women as well as other groups. Other important features that distinguish this concept are issues pertaining to distribution of authority, resources, responsibilities and decision-making positions. In addition, these disparities are most pronounced at the household and community level and are officiated in policy and budgetary and even political systems, for example in political parties, during election processes and in various spheres of leadership.

### 6.2 EFFORTS TAKEN TO DEAL WITH GENDER ISSUES

There are several efforts being made to reduce some of the challenges surrounding gender issues. For example, there is an increase in women's participation in the highest levels of decision-making, parliamentary and councillorship by increasing the number of special seats for women from 15% to 30 (in Parliament) and 25 percent to 30% (Councillorship). Likewise, the presence of PWD and young people at different levels of decision-making.

In addition, the government has made significant strides in the empowerment of women as a result of policies aimed at facilitating economic empowerment for women, youth and PPD; the existence of a free education policy; The National Plan for the Elimination of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (MTAKUWWA), has significantly contributed to the protection of all groups, the children's health and the provision of medical IDs for the elderly.

The African Union Declaration through the additional Maputo Charter instructed member states to amend the Constitution to achieve 50/50 Gender Equality in the Presidency by 2015, whereas Agenda 2063 - "Africa We Want." Goals 17 and 5 of The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, have focused on promoting gender equality in all areas to ensure women, men, people with disabilities, youth and all marginalized groups are fully involved in the sphere

### 6.3 MANIFESTO'S STATEMENT ON GENDER EQUALITY

CSOs we propose that, when the government assumes power: -

- (i) Amend the Constitution and electoral laws and political parties to establish a mechanism that will ensure equal participation of women and men at decision making levels to achieve a fifty percent by fifty percent (50% by 50%) level.
- (ii) Curb a system that allows the wealthy to tighten grip on political power thus undermining principles of inclusive democracy and the participation of women, men and PWD and low-income youths to take leadership and decision making roles at all levels.
- (iii) To establish a legal and constitutional framework that will provide guidance to enable all social groups such as women, PWD and other marginalised groups to actively participate in elections as voters and as candidates vying for various leadership positions.

- (iv) To ensure the protection of women before the law against all forms of harassment, cruelty and sexual abuse as well as to amend all other laws such as the Marriage Act of 1971, the Customs and Inheritance Act, 1963, Government Declaration GN 436. Also enacting the Domestic Violence Act and establishing a Special Family Court to achieve the 2016/17-2021 / 22 Ministerial Objectives.
- (v) To enact specific legislation to prevent sexual violence at home, during elections, and in society as a whole and to establish Special Family Courts to achieve the 2016/17-2021 / 22 MTAKUWA Objectives.
- (vi) To continue defending women's rights and to fight against customs and practices that discriminate or humiliate women and to facilitate the implementation of all international law and treaties relating to women's well-being.
- (vii) To ban the use of profanity, abusive language, humiliation and any other form of sexual violence in all elections so that all groups can participate without any obstructions.
- (viii) To review the Policy on Gender and Women Development of 2000, to establish a policy framework for improving the economic, social, cultural and political life of women. Continue to empower women economically and improve the services provided by women especially in energy, natural resource management, agriculture, seaweed, and water sectors, as well as commodity production in order to reach the middle income and industrial country status.
- (ix) To ensure that all councils across the country continue to allocate funds for the Women's Development Fund in accordance with the law to facilitate access to soft loans.
- (x) Since more women are residing in rural areas, and are dealing with the agricultural and pastoral activities, the government has to boost investment in the agricultural sector and enable women to get specific infrastructure to engage in modern agriculture to cope with the changing weather patterns.

## **6.4 RIGHTS OF SPECIAL GROUPS**

### **6.4.1 Description – Real situation of special groups**

The rights of special groups include all human rights as enshrined in the International Declaration of Human Rights (10 December 1948) for different groups of people who deserve special attention because of the difficult conditions they encounter in society. These groups include children, youth, PWD, refugees, the elderly, women, farmers and pastoralists and other small groups in the community.

Due to the fragile nature of these special groups, it has been easy for them to be abused in various ways. For example, the killing of people with albinism and old people in the country. Legal protection has not been particularly effective due to the weakness of the rule of law and, in turn, the existence of some of the most restrictive laws against women and children. Other major challenges include lack of social security for older people and other marginalized groups.

Because of the circumstances surrounding this groups, they are increasingly vulnerable to humiliation in numerous ways. For Example, brutal killings of people with albinism and elderly in the country. Weak legal protection especially due to weaknesed in law enforcement and also the presence of draconian laws against women and children. Other challenges include lack of social protection for the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

## **6.4.2 People with Disabilities**

### **6.4.2.1 Brief Review on the rights of PWD**

The International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the additional Convention (2006) call upon member states, among other things, to ensure they continue to promote full access to all human rights and fundamental freedoms for the PWD without any discrimination on the basis of disability. The treaty also urges member states to guarantee the PWD political rights and the opportunity to benefit from those rights on the basis of equality with others and will take the actions of the member states.

In addition, governments and various stakeholders have been supporting PWD's access to services such as allocating resources to the PWD, ending brutal killing of people with albinism and involving them in nominating PWD for decision-making positions (councilor, parliament and ministerial) and other executive positions. , we still need to increase their numbers in different positions so that their voices can be heard in all aspects, especially when planning and allocating national resources from regional, village / local to national level.

Mainland Tanzania enacted the PWD Act in 2010. Zanzibar enacted it in 2006 as part of the implementation of the terms of the Convention. Also, URT has taken several steps to improve PWD welfare. For example, the LG Authorities of Mainland Tanzania should allocate 10% of their revenue

### **16.4.2.2 Manifesto's statement on Access to PWD Rights**

CSOs recommend the following: -

- (i) PWD be prepared for an enabling and inclusive environment to participate in the whole electoral process without any hurdles.
- (ii) Political parties and other candidates, avoid using abusive and discriminatory languages against PWD that may hinder their burning desire to fully participate in the leadership process.
- (iii) Economic opportunities to be increased to PWD such as enabling them to find suitable employment.
- (iv) To set policies and guidelines that will address PWD issues.
- (v) Improving infrastructure and networking services to PWD especially in access to basic social services such as health and education. For example there should be formal units of sign language interpretation in health departments, police and courts
- (vi) Health workers should be given specialized training in sign language to help them better care for people with hearing disabilities.

### **6.4.3 Women's Empowerment Wanawake**

#### ***6.4.3.1 Short Evaluation on availability of women's rights.***

The grounds for seeking women's rights to foster their participation in leadership positions, are guided by various national and international instruments. The Constitution of Zanzibar promotes the principles of equality, the URT Constitution as well promotes fairness and equality for all as well as respect for everyone and non-discrimination against anyone. The policy directives include the National Development Vision 2025, the National Gender and Women Development Policy of 2000 and the National Gender Development Strategy of 2005. The Government of Zanzibar's vision also directs on reducing gender gaps, and enhances participation opportunities of all persons without discrimination.

The concept of women empowerment is a process that enables women and girls to identify oppressive environment and the poor status they have in society. The important thing in this concept is the protection of a woman's dignity and freedom so that she can fully participate in decision-making, resource ownership, access better social services and the elimination of violence and sexual assault.

#### ***6.4.3.2 Manifesto's statement on women's empowerment***

CSOs recommend:

- (i) Building their knowledge and skills to identify and ascertain the root cause causes of why women and girls' have low social status.
- (ii) To change women mindsets towards themselves and society as a whole and develop self-esteem and self confidence.
- (iii) The existence of special opportunities offered to women or social groups left in the peripheral and such opportunities shouldn't be perceived as preferential treatment. For example,



women participate in decision-making by being elected to a leadership position through the special seats of women in parliament and on the council.

(iv) Increasing support for women's efforts in seaweed farming, clove cultivation, handicrafts, handbags and their participation in the tourism industry in Zanzibar by establishing a special fund to give them access to sustainable and interest-free loans from the government through the ministry of empowerment, gender, women and children.

(v) To promote the participation of Zanzibar women in the 2020 election process as a result of the challenges experienced in the 2015 election and the 2016 re-run election.

#### **6.4.4 Youth Development**

##### ***6.4.4.1 Brief Assessment about youth development***

Youth group is an important group at all stages of development and in the national building. According to the Statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2012, the number of young people between the ages of 15 and 35 is estimated to be 35% and this number contributes to the nation's workforce by over 60%. This is an indication that the nation has enough working capital that needs to be developed through creation of an enabling environment.

The URT has made a remarkable progress in a number of areas, including propelling young people to positions of power such as regional, district commissioners and even ministers etc. The government has also been supporting youth economic empowerment by allocating 4% of the money collected from the councils; the establishment of the National Youth Council (Zanzibar); and, giving employment opportunities in various sectors.

##### **6.4.4.2 Manifesto's Statement on Youth Development**

In demanding youth involvement in all developmental activities and representations at decision-making levels, CSOs offer the following recommendations that are seemingly cross-cutting: -

i) The newly elected government shall ensure that the National Youths Council start operations and should make its decisions independently without aligning itself with ideologies of political parties so that it works for the best interests and needs of the youths of all genders.

(ii) The newly elected government shall ensure that education system is in place to ensure that the youth are prepared to be self-reliant, equipped with self-employment and life skills to cope with the rising wave of unemployment on the streets.

(iii) The Government should complete the process of adopting new youth policy resulting from amendments to the National Youth Development Policy 2007 (in Mainland Tanzania) and Zanzibar, subject to the policy reforms adopted in 2005.

(iv) Create an enabling and inclusive environment that will widen the scope of all youth to fully participate in the election process.

(v) Increasing economic opportunities to empower the youths to be self-reliant. Setting up a special system of generating income which will directly be spent on youths development as it was recommended in Tanzania Mainland that 4 per cent of council revenue should fund youth

activities or that youth development fund should be more transparent and accountable to the ministry responsible for the youths.

## **6.4.5 Protection and Welfare of the elderly**

### ***6.4.5.1 Brief Assessment on Protection and Welfare of the Elderly***

In the 2015 CSOs Manifesto the issue of the elderly was recommended by instructing authorities to establish formal mechanisms that will contribute to the advancement of the issues related to the elderly, such as respecting their dignity, recognition and protection against the existing discrimination in the society. The Manifestos of almost all political parties focused on how the government would help older people get free medical care and receive old age pensions. The Older Persons Policy, 2003, outlines impressive things about the rights of the elderly and provides better explanations to the government and stakeholders.

Chronic chronic illnesses are a common feature in many elderly people. This situation requires professional care and attention. Despite that fact, health care services are not easily accessible to many old people and are often expensive. The process of providing free care to the elderly is still cumbersome and has its limitations.

Brutal murder of the elderly people have decreased dramatically; the availability of a guidelines for providing free medical care; also some older people, especially in the rural areas have benefited from the Social Safety Net programme by ( TASAF) where they received cash handouts. There is also the elderly policy of 2003.

Despite the government's move to enact the Elderly Persons Policy in 2003 to date, the Elderly Persons Bill has not been tabled in the Parliament, debated and passed. This issue is causing some senior citizens to live a miserable live for lack of proper care

### ***6.4.5.2 Manifestos statement about protection and welfare of the elderly people***

CSOs recommend: -

- (i) The newly formed government shall to ensure that it obtains accurate statistics on the elderly and link them to social security funds.
- (ii) The government should establish a mechanism to educate and raise community's awareness, on nurturing and protecting the rights of the elderly at the family level in order to reduce the speed with which shelters for old people are constructed.
- (iii) The new government shall ensure that the cost-sharing policy is reviewed for the purpose of changing the identifying criteria for 60 years of age.
- (iv) Health workers should be given special training on how to care for the elderly and especially the importance of prioritizing health care for the elderly who show up at health centres.

## **6.4.6 Child Protection and Welfare**

#### ***6.4.6.1 Brief Assessment on Child Protection and Welfare***

A study on violence against children conducted in 2011 shows that approximately one in seven boys has experienced sexual violence before the age of 18, of which 71 percent have experienced physical violence. However, the study shows that in the case of girl children, the number is higher than one out of three, and 72 percent have experienced physical violence. Despite the physical and psychological effects of children or women suffer due to violent acts, such practices also have a significant impact on the economy. Statistics show, violent actions cost the world economy between 3 to 8 percent of its income and in Tanzania, more than 6.5 billion US dollars, equivalent to 7 percent of GDP, is getting lost.

The incidences involving violence against children are also rapidly growing. For example, in 2018 alone over 6,000 cases of violence or violence against children including sexual assault were reported (LHRC 2018).

The Government in collaboration with other women and children stakeholders had taken some steps to fight violence against women and children, such steps including the development and implementation of various policies and laws aimed at improving policy, legal and institutional frameworks.

#### ***6.4.6.2 Manifesto's Statement on Children Protection and Welfare***

CSOs we recommend (for leadership and government which will assume power): -

- (i) Amendment of the Marriage Act of 1971 to provide better protection of the girl child and raise the marriage status for girls from 14 years to 18 years.
- (ii) Improve access to education (building of dormitories, social services, etc.) in order to eliminate rape, marriage and early pregnancy in female students.
- (iii) The Government should supervise the implementation of the MTAKUWA in each neighborhood, village and ward.
- (iv) The government should ensure that girls who get pregnant due to environmental challenges and other challenges are given the opportunity and the right to re-join school after giving birth.
- (v) The government should regulate maternal and child health (MCH) to reduce or eliminate maternal and child mortality.
- (vi) The Government should ensure that it provides health insurance to all children from the age of 0 to 18 years for free.
- (vii) The government should establish one stop centre from the existing four instead to be in each region - to provide health care, counseling and legal assistance to the victims of violence.

#### ***6.4.7 Development of Farmers, Pastoralists and Fruits gatherers***

##### ***6.4.7.1 Brief Assessment on Farmers, Pastoralists and Fruits gatherers***

Tanzania ranks the second in Africa for having a largest livestock with 25 million cows, 16.7 million goats, 8 million sheep, 2.4 million pigs, and 36 million chickens. Thus, out of 25 million

cows, 98% are indigenous breed only 2% of all cattle in Tanzania are bred by the modern breeding system (URT, 2015).

Studies show that natural pastoralism contributes 7.4% of the GDP and an annual growth rate of 2.2%. Natural farming has been proven to be very effective economically and in land use and environmental conservation. Natural farming is depended by majority of Tanzanians for their livelihood; be it for food, clothing, and development in its broadest sense.

#### ***6.4.7.2 Manifesto's statement on farmers, indigenous herders and Fruits gatherers***

##### ***CSOs propose (to the government that comes to power): -***

(i) Government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall have a common strategy, from the local to national level, to educate the public on the importance of peace among all groups in the society and to protect the rights of each and every groups.

(ii) The government shall have a sound policy which provides conducive environment for an equitable distribution of resources that allows each sector to grow without being interrupted or hindered by the sectors.

(iii) The Government should preside over the amendments to the Land Act of 1999 and Wildlife Act, to identify and recognise indigenous herders and their livestock as potential Tanzanians with the right to own land.

(iv) Livestock should be formally recognised as any other resources that need to be granted with the rights to ownership and land use.

(v) The Government should develop a specific policy to cater for indigenous herders that will regulate the rights and development of the sector since the existing livestock policy does not meet the needs of this group.

(vi) The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall review the policies and laws that affect the interests of pastoralists and farmers in order to identify areas that need improvement in implementation for the growth of the whole system of production, to bring about peace and harmony among all social groups.

(vii) Its implementation shall be followed by the formation of a team that will include experts, politicians and government leaders, civil society, farmers, pastoralists, the media, government institutions and investors that will identify the sources of conflict and propose measures to be taken to resolve recurring land disputes

(viii) The government should protect the rights of women pastoralists and farmers to benefit from the relevant resources by improving access to land, ownership and benefit of land resources.

## CHAPTER SEVEN: ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Accessibility and affordability of basic social services is one of the main catalysts for peoples development especially individual persons. Social services such as water, healthcare and education can, to a greater extent help the economic growth and foster sustainable welfare of the citizens.

According to the constitution, the government has the responsibility to create enabling environment to ensure that social services are easily accessible and at an affordable price to all the people and at the right time. More than fifty years after the country's independence, there has been remarkable improvement in the provision of basic social services and the government has accordingly set budgetary allocations to cater for the facilitation and implementation of water projects, education and healthcare services in many parts of our country.

However, owing to the surging population increase, increasing economic activities and the changing weather patterns, the existing situation shows that peoples access to basic social services has not been improved. This challenge has become more pronounced when we witness the disparity of basic social services provision in urban and rural areas, as well as well off households and poor household etc. The CSOs believe in the creation of an enabling and fair environment on the availability of these services across the country, all the people are supposed to be fully involved in any plans related allocation of resources, financial management of the public funds which are being allocated for the improvement of water, health and education services from lower to high level.

### 7.2 SHORT ASSESSMENT ON THE ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Through direct participation of the CSOs in the improvement of social services in the country, or through advocacy on behalf of the people, we have discovered the reasons that have led to poor accessibility of social services. Those reasons are as follows:-

- (i) Inadequate Government's budgetary allocation for the social services.
- (ii) Poor management of the meagre financial resources that is being set aside for the purpose, which has led to misappropriation of public funds.
- (iii) Low participation of the citizens in the creation of social services projects.
- (iv) Poor awareness of the people on the importance of such services and how they can speed up development.
- (v) Lack of monitoring systems and poor assessment of the real needs of the people in line with the changing situation and times.

The government has hitherto not succeeded in providing one of the basic social services satisfactorily in accordance with the real needs of the people. At all the time and throughout the country, the people have been expressing their disappointment on the shortage of clean and safe

water; challenges surrounding provision of education and infrastructure; as well as poor provision of health services.

### **7.3 THE MANIFESTO'S EXPLANATION ON ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES**

#### **7.3.1 Accessibility of education**

##### **7.3.1.1 Achievements**

Among three enemies of the states declared by the Founding Father of the Nation, and the first President of the URT Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, ignorance is one of them. Other enemies are poverty and diseases. Researchers and community development experts as well as education stakeholders have clearly stated that education is the only weapon to eradicate the two enemies, poverty and diseases. Education has the potential to liberate humans and better many aspects of their lives. Moreover the right to education is a basic human right and a basic right for development. The right to education motivates individual citizens to work hard and bring their own developments.

In 2015, the CSOs through their election manifesto stated the real situation and challenges surrounding the education sector in the country and made a statement the best way the government can strengthen accessibility and affordability of educational training to all the citizens. Some of the issues stated include lack of enough educational infrastructures in primary secondary schools and tertiary education, lack of text and reference books , teaching materials , poor working environments for teachers and poor management of the education sector.

At all the time since the fifth phase government took power, the CSOs have realized various efforts made by the government to improve quality of education in the country and to create better environment for accessing education for all especially to enable children from poor families to enroll in public primary and secondary schools through its free education policy and to join higher education under the sponsorship of the Higher Education Student's Loan Board(HESLB).

Moreover, the government has expressed its commitment to improve educational infrastructure by carrying out major renovation of 88 old schools' buildings across the country. This enabling environment in the education sector has led to an increase of the primary school enrolment by 46.1 percent from 1,069,823 in 2015 to 1,562,770 in 2016.

##### **7.3.1.2 Challenges**

Despite various government's efforts to improve quality education, the education sector is still engulfed in many challenges including :-

- (i) Inadequate educational infrastructures such as class rooms, laboratory, library, toilets and teachers' houses.
- (ii) Poor budgetary allocation and failure to disburse the approved funds.
- (iii) Lack of qualified teachers.
- (iv) Lack of text and reference books and teaching materials.

- (v) Poor supervision of the education sector, a controversial policy governing medium of instruction and communication in schools and the availability of rigid syllabuses that do not accommodate the social, economical and technological changes thus causing a large group of graduates who are not skilled enough to employ themselves, or cope with the intricacies and challenges of the job market thus affecting national productivity.

### ***7.3.1.3 Manifestos declaration on Education***

CSOs recommend (For the government which will take power):-

- (i) The government shall commission a research to assess the quality of education in the country, focusing on social, economic and technological aspects as compared to elsewhere in the world, and to come up with a new policy and new curricula as well as adopting sustainable strategies to improve the quality of education for the benefit of all Tanzanians.
- (ii) The government should improve provision of education in public school and lower the existing disparities in the quality of education between public and private schools as well as between urban and rural schools.
- (iii) To increase education budgetary allocation to reach 20 percent of the National Budget so as to cope with the needs of the day and the allocated funds should be disbursed by 100 percent.
- (iv) The government shall expand and improve existing educational infrastructures to cope with a large quantity of students who are enrolled in large numbers through the free education policy.
- (v) The government should seriously consider outstanding teachers dues, which are not salary-related and the outstanding salary arrears, as well as creating better environment whereof teachers can get their payments at the right time.
- (vi) On the basis of the current education policy, the government shall put emphasis on education for all and get rid of all barriers that prevent students from getting to school and complete their studies. The government must also put into consideration the need for gender equality in education.
- (vii) The government shall have a mechanism to identify children with disabilities to ensure that they get access to better education that suit their needs.
- (viii) To ensure that all children with school-going age are enrolled and by any means fight child labour.
- (ix) The government should have an integrated system for measuring students proficiency in every level of education in line with the existing syllabuses in order to examine the quality, and the students' learning abilities.
- (x) The government shall improve provision of basic education by enrolling qualified teachers, improve learning infrastructures and materials.
- (xi) To make school as a safe and friendly place to encourage children to love school and learn sufficiently.
- (xii) To improve teachers salaries and other benefits and to completely eliminate the problem of teachers' shortage in secondary schools.
- (xiii) The government shall review and remove discrepancies in various laws which undermine the potential of girl child to get education. Such laws include the Marriage Act



of 1971, which allow girl child as young as 14 years to get married with parental or courts consent.

- (xiv) There should be a strong and user-friendly system for the students enrolled in Higher Learning Institutions to access students loans without strict conditions. To have a user-friendly system for the students, which lessen the criteria for accessing the loan depending on the performance of the student at national level, or to completely remove restrictive criteria preventing people with relevant qualifications from accessing the loans.
- (xv) The Higher Learning Institution admission system supervised by the Tanzania Commission for Universities(TCU) shall have a mechanism for changing entry requirements for certain courses to provide more opportunities for the students to join higher education.

### **7.3.2 Accessibility and Affordability of health services**

#### ***7.3.2.1 Efforts for improving Health Services***

Since the country's independence, the government of Tanzania has been making various efforts to improve health services using its own financial resources and with assistance from donors. Under this initiative, the government has been able to build dispensaries and health centres, along with procuring medical supplies and drugs and generally made various steps to improve and sustain health services in the country.

The government has also ratified numerous regional and international health conventions which provide guidelines for member states to ensure accessibility of better health service by allocating internal budgets. For instance, Tanzania is among the signatories of the Abuja declaration whereof member states set a target of allocating at least 15% of their respective National Budgets to improve the health sector; and has been implementing policy and several strategies such as the so-called Big Results Now, and the Health Sector Strategic Plan(HSSP 1V). These are some of the efforts the government has made to ensure that better health services for the people are accessible and are affordable by increasing the number of health centres, health workers and improving health infrastructure at district council, regional and national levels.

#### ***7.3.2.2 The current situation on accessibility of health service***

In the 2015 CSOs Manifesto various issues related to the health sector were recommended such as increasing the health budget to reflect the current needs of the people. This was due to the fact that the government has repeatedly been allocating the health sector with a low budget which does not suit growing needs of the ministry, thus the health budget has been depending on donor funds whose disbursement, however, depend on the government's ability to fulfil the conditions attached, consequently affecting the provision of health services.

For three consecutive years, the allocation of the health budget has intemintently increase and fall. For instance 2017/18(1.1 trillion):2018/2019(866.4 billion) 2019/20(990.68 billion) Worse still the allocated funds do not always reach the ministry as planned consequently affecting implementation of various development projects of the health sector.

Under these circumstances, the accessibility and affordability of health services in the country is a growing challenge. Local Health centres and dispensaries do not have adequate medical

supplies and equipment, shortage of healthworkers of different levels, dilapidated health infrastructures and lack of motivation among health workers. This situation has generally affected provision of essential health services which is a fundamental human right and the main casualties are usually children, pregnant women and elderly people who are officially exempted from paying for health services but they don't always get prescribed medications in their respective health centres.

However, the government has to a greater extent tried to improve health services in the country. For example, in the past four years since the fifth-phase government took power, we have witnessed impressive development in the health sector. Until July 17,2018, the government through the Prime Minister stated that it had already constructed 108 health centres and 68 others were near completion by the 2018/2019 financial year.

The government has also done a remarkable job to improve accessibility of drugs, health equipment and healthworkers in many hospitals across the country.

### ***7.3.2.3 Manifestos statement on Health Services***

The CSOs recommend ( For the government which will take power):-

- (i) The government shall allocate enough funds for the health service budget in order to simplify accessibility and affordability of the health services; the budget should be in line with the Abuja declaration to allocate at least 15% of the National Budget.
- (ii) The government shall establish improved and mandatory Universal Health Insurance for all the people, which will help bridging the yawning financial gap and to simplify treatment for the people.<sup>1</sup>
- (iii) The government shall efficiently implement its free healthcare policy, in all prioritized groups, i.e children under the age of 5, elderly, pregnant women and People Living with HIV/AIDS, unlike the current situation where such exempted groups hardly access treatment and medication in most Referral Hospitals, health centres and at dispensaries.
- (iv) The government shall have the discretion to provide employment to healthworkers at various levels in accordance with the real needs and especially in rural areas, and specialists in all regional hospitals as stated in the guideline for healthworkers( For instance: 15 healthworkers at the dispensary level etc,)
- (v) The government shall seriously apportion adequate funds for the Health Ministry budget that meets the need of Tanzanians especially poor Tanzanians, and the allocated funds shall be disbursed to the ministry to help officials execute various plans and project successfully.
- (vi) The government must show its willingness to deal with a problem of poor infrastructures in the public hospitals especially those located in rural areas.<sup>2</sup>
- (vii) Leaders who shall ensure that people with albinism get unlimited access to appropriate protective gears and medical supplies to shield themselves from ultraviolet light and keep skin diseases at bay, such gears include special skin gelly and sun goggles.

---

<sup>1</sup> This should go together with making follow-up on the provision of health services to those with health insurance covers following the fact that there has been long-standing complaints from health insurance users being classified as second class after those who make direct payments in cash.

<sup>2</sup>For example lack of houses for staff, electricity, sufficient water, and toilets.

- (viii) The government shall adequately monitor health budget expenses especially at the council level, the funds must be spent on intended needs; build capacities of special health care facilitating committees through transparency and accountability in the health services.
- (ix) The government prioritise provision of friendly services for the youths by increasing the number of such centres and working equipment.<sup>3</sup>

### **7.3.3 Accessibility and affordability of clean and safe water services**

#### **7.3.3.1 Description of clean and safe water**

Accessibility and affordability of clean and safe water is part of important human needs on earth in which we are living. There's enough clean water in the world to meet growing human needs. However, because of poor economy and bad infrastructures, millions of people including children die every year from diseases related to shortage of water.

Poor environment without adequate water supply usually affect food safety, lifestyles and hamper education opportunities for children from poor families in Tanzania.

According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), it is estimated that one out of four people will live in a country with acute shortage of clean water by 2050. The SDG number 6 estimate that by 2030, every country is supposed to increase water use efficiency in all sectors of the economy and to ensure that all challenges are eliminated by setting up sustainable clean water distribution systems so as to curb shorting of water and reduce the number of people affected by shortage of water.

#### **7.3.3.2 Efforts made to increase accessibility of water services**

Since independence, the government of Tanzania has been tirelessly working to improve social services such as provision of clean water to the people. However, because of budget shortfalls, corruption and theft of public funds from the Central Government and in the LG, access to water services is still a distant dream.

The government in power, through its campaign and strategy known in Swahili as “ Mtue Mama ndoo Kichwani” loosely translate in English as Lift a water bucket from a woman's Head”, has expressed great caution on the increasing water crisis in the country. This campaign mainly depicts the worsening plight of women, and the challenge they face, such as walking a long distance to find water. This situation has greatly affected the role of women in the national development and their own economic empowerment.

As part of that strategy, the CSOs are convinced that the fifth-phase government has in three consecutive years shown willingness to improve the situation in the water sector by substantially increasing the budget allocation: For example in 2017/18 financial year the government allocated 648.01 billion to the water sector and in 2018/19 a total of 727.35 billion was allocated in the sector, an increase of about 79 billion.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> This will help to build a nation with healthy young people for a fast growing economy taking into consideration the need for the industrial economy.

<sup>4</sup> The Government has continued to make policy, legal and other practical improvements in the Ministry responsible with water, and it has already enacted Act No.5 of 2019 on Water services and Environment. We have also observed

### ***7.3.3 The current status on accessibility of water services***

The importance of water services to the people of Tanzania cannot be emphasized. It is an established fact that, people living in areas with clean water infrastructures enjoy a better quality of life and have the ability combat environmental degradation and prevent themselves from epidemic diseases.

With that in mind, the CSOs in their 2015 election Manifesto crafted on behalf of the people, stated best approaches for the government to resolve water problems which affect people in urban and rural areas.

Despite various efforts by the Ministry of Water as well as the President's Office( Local Governments and Regional Administration) to supervise water projects, revive all water projects that had been abandoned for many years, an increase in budget allocation for the water sector and improvement of the ministry's structure and administration system, accessibility and affordability of water services is still a big challenge.

People are still walking long distances looking for water, some of them wake up around mid-night to fetch water and consequently spend a lot of time searching for the essential commodity. Moreover, even in area with water infrastructures, theres still poor supervision of this services. The water infrastructures are not being maintained from time to time thus causing leakages.

Moreover, the government has failed to capitalize on rainwater potential by collecting the water from the roofs of social service centres such as schools, hospitals in rural areas and store it in dams and tanks to be used to replenish areas with acute shortage. Because of the importance of water in economic growth and improvement of people's lives, as CSOs we say Water is economy, and Health welfare. *Therefore, the government*, has the responsibility to put in place strong systemic and budgetary strategies to spare the people of Tanzania from frequent water woes.

### ***7.3.3.4 Manifesto's declaration on Water services***

Because we know the importance of water to the lives of our people, we, need:

- (i) The government allocate enough budget using funds from its internal sources. To build water infrastructures in rural areas which have, for a long time been forgotten and any other area deserving better health and education services.
- (ii) The government shall create better environment for to make water services available and affordable as compared to the current situation. Water should not be regarded as a commodity but essential service for all the people at all places.
- (iii) The governme shall continue to prioritize the issue of environmental protection and sustainability as well as protecting the natural water sources.
- (iv) We need to see the government seriously plug loopholes for theft of public funds being channeled to the ministry of water, from the central government and to the local government authorities. No matter how big the budget is, if there are no checks and balances, to monitor officials who are implementing those projects, it can hardly bear the intended fruits.

---

that deliberate efforts have been taken to closely manage and revive water projects in villages and towns in order to prevent the loss of water.

- (v) To see the government works closely with the private sector to improve water services in the country.
- (vi) The government through Local government authorities, should sensitize the people on the importance of running and protecting water infrastructures which are being implemented through public or donor funds as well as protecting available water sources.

## CHAPTER EIGHT: PEACE, DEFENCE, UNITY AND NATIONAL SOLIDALITY

### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

Since the inception of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, United Republic of Tanzania is recognized across the African Continent as an island of peace and tranquility. The country has continued to take the highest ranking on maintaining peace, and according to the Global Peace Index, Tanzania took the first position on peace in East Africa in 2017 and 2018. The government has managed to curb tragic incidents of armed banditry in various places across the country. Because of the prevailing peaceful atmosphere, URT has continued to attract tourists and many foreign nationals including asylum seekers such as refugees from the neighboring countries.

However, in order for our country to maintain the status as an island of peace, we need collective skills and strategies to uphold national unity and solve any challenges likely to disrupt peace, defence, unity and national solidarity. Therefore in order to build a strong nation with a strong economy we call upon the leaders to put more efforts to strengthen and protect peace, defence, unity and national solidarity so as to build a nation that respects principles of love and human dignity.

### 8.2 PEACE, DEFENCE, AND NATIONAL SOLIDALITY TRENDS

Tanzania is among few countries in the world that uphold principles of peace, defence, unity and national solidarity. It is a country, highly regarded by the United Nations as a beacon of hope in the protection of Peace in various war-torn countries. We are proud for the government efforts to eliminate incidents of armed robbery and theft; car jacking, bank and store robbery, which have largely been shattered by the security forces in collaboration with the people.

Apart from that, the government in collaboration with CSOs, has largely resolved frequent clashes between farmers and pastoralists in many regions across the country. Solving our own problems peacefully or through dialogue is something to be proud of.

However, there has been many incidents recently, which almost certainly threaten to violate peace, defence and national solidarity. These incidents include kidnapping, assaulting and attempted murders of MPs, ordinary people, journalists, human rights defenders, politicians, and musical artists. These incidents, however brutal, have greatly affected peace and harmony in the country as explained below.

Raging disputes between farmers and pastoralists are still widely reported across the country. Moreover, political disputes, discrimination, hate and disagreement among religious leaders, as well as resurgence of criminal elements such as cold-blooded murders in the Kibiti area in the coast regions, which had left dozens of innocent people, local leaders and police officers dead, social strifes, such as unemployment crisis among youths are some of the problems.

In addition, there has been a rising wave, of police officers who use excessive force to fight supporters of opposition political parties. The shrinking democratic space in the 2018 by-elections, banning of political activities and opposition rallies where as officials from the ruling party is allowed to carry on their political activities, are some of the issues raising eye brows.

In order to protect and uphold peace, safety, unity and national solidarity, we need patriotic leaders who love their country dearly. Such leaders should be visionary and deeply committed to build and defend principles of good governance, and also they should also uphold the rule of law and human rights. They should also be God-fearing, leaders who respect and are a living testimony to human dignity, respect and unity who are willing to protect and uphold peace of the nation at any cost and leaders who will not discriminate the people and are adept at building harmony as an important pillar of protecting peace.

### **8.3 FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF PEACE, DEFENCE AND UNITY**

#### **8.3.1 The National Peace**

Peace is an important aspect of human life and important need of any nation in the world. Human beings cannot bring their own development in absence of peace. However, peace cannot manifest itself without justice. The peaceful atmosphere we enjoy in Tanzania attests to the fact that we are an island of peace. This situation is due to the fact that Tanzanians, embrace principles of love, human dignity and respect among themselves.

It is therefore crucial to protect the existing peace for the sake of the country's development. Tanzanians must reject fear and any ideas preventing them from enjoying the freedom of expressing themselves.

We need leaders who respect and fully embrace social harmony through dialogue, to bring common understanding for the sake of broad interests of the country. For example:-

The former Zanzibar President, Amani Abeid Karume from the ruling CCM party and his main political opponent in the isles, Seif Shariff Hamad who was then a member of the Civic United Front (CUF), did an exemplary work when they unanimously decided to put aside their political differences and animosity lasting for a decade.<sup>5</sup>

- (i) Likewise the former President, Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, helped to bring consensus among political parties during the process to enact a new constitution, by ensuring that the national unity prevail through the principles of justice and fairness.

We need a leader who is decisive and bold enough to defend justice for all Tanzanians irrespective of their colour, religion, ethnicity or their political ideology. This leader should be bold enough to deal with the Union matters and address any grievances from both sides of the union. Such move will rekindle hope and love and solidarity among Tanzanians on the Mainland and in Zanzibar, since the basis of the union is solidarity and unity between the people from both sides.

#### **8.3.2 Security of the Nation**

Tanzania is known across Africa and certainly all over the world for its record as a peaceful nation. Despite this honour, a few bad incidents which have happened in recent years, including kidnapping, torture and even murder of human rights activists, music artists, politicians,

---

<sup>5</sup> Maridhiano yao kuundwa kwa Serikali ya Umoja wa Kitaifa Zanzibar ambayo ilimaliza hasama kati ya vyama viwili vikuu na wafuasi wao.

businessmen, journalists, have tarnished the country's image locally and internationally. Worse still, there has been little or no efforts at all to prevent such incidents.

The media has often times reported kidnappings and mysterious disappearance of people. Such incidents have threatened security situation and inflict fear among the people. According to the statement issued by the Minister for Home Affairs, Kangi Lugola on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2018, a total of 75 incidents related to abduction had been reported since 2016.

However according to those statements from the ministry and others, including various media reports collected from 2016 until July 2019 a total of 86 kidnapping incidents had been documented. Among those kidnapped 23 were children and 63 adults. Out of those 86 some of them were found alive others dead and the whereabouts of others is still unknown to date including the investigative journalist Azory Gwanda.

However, most tragic incidents involve invasion and torching of police stations and alleged killings of police officers in Kibiti area, in the Coast Region and in other areas. These incidents suggest that security situation in the country is shaken.

According to the section 5(1) of the Police Force Ordinance and auxiliary services, the police force has the mandate to protect peace. This mandate, however, can only be fulfilled if the police force work closely with other security forces and the citizens.

Therefore, the police force has the duty to exercise the highest degree of professionalism when conducting its duties and in no ways lean toward any political ideology.

### **8.3.3 Manifestos statement on Peace, security, unity and solidarity**

In order to ensure that Tanzania remains an island of peace, the CSOs call upon all political leaders to seriously consider and implement the following:-

- (i) They shall ensure security forces work to protect all the citizens and their properties as it is required by the law without any favour.
- (ii) Shall establish a new organ tasked to deal with all issues pertaining to national consensus, and which will be recognized by the constitution. Such organ is found in South Africa. The government shall create an arrangement for holding regular meetings with intent to discuss issues related to peace, security, unity and national solidarity whenever there is a disagreement among leaders in the society.
- (iii) Establishment of a special organ to supervise professional conduct of the police force, so that police officers stick to the law and other regulations when executing their duties to ensure that peace is upheld and the people and their properties are protected.
- (iv) To remove discrepancies in policies and laws in the best interests of peace, security, unity and national solidarity.
- (v) The constitution should include a section which clearly stipulating peace, security, defence, unity and national solidarity
- (vi) National leaders should take deliberate measures to protect the rights of CSOs, human rights defenders, journalists, healthworkers, political activists, and all the people in accordance with the constitution of Tanzania.
- (vii) Security forces shall ensure that every citizen lives peacefully and his/her safety is guaranteed anywhere within the URT.



(viii) Internal conflict resolution methods must be reviewed with the aim to strengthen and improve them by identifying and rectifying any mistakes so that all the disputes are peacefully resolved through dialogue.

## CHAPTER NINE: TANZANIA AND REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania foreign policy is existing for many years now and it has been subjected to frequent reviews. Across the world, such policies are usually implemented through diplomacy. The strength or weakness of the foreign policy or diplomacy has the potential to affect the country's relations with its international partners (international community and international financial institutions). Experts say that the country's diplomacy works like a human brain. It is not possible to ignore any cognitive functions of the brain. Therefore diplomacy is an embodiment of global policies.

### 9.2 NEW TANZANIA FOREIGN POLICY

The new Foreign Policy of Tanzania was for the first time printed in 2001 and formally adopted in 2015. This new policy recognises Tanzania's international relations for all the preceding years when the country was embracing political diplomacy. According to the policy, there has been some progress in this area. The new policy, however states that the old policy focused very much on politics and almost certainly overlooked economic objectives. With that in mind the new foreign policy is focusing on economic diplomacy.

Strategically the new policy is aimed to be implemented in two ways. First, through development cooperation whereof Tanzania is bound to sustain its relationship with development partners and international finance corporation so as to turn the wheel of development. Secondly, through South South Cooperation Tanzania is prepared to use its good image internationally and vast experience in politics to strengthen economic relations with middle income countries and poor countries as well across the world. In addition, Tanzania will continue to strengthen its relationship with China, which has attained a biggest step in development.

The new Foreign Policy states important principles such as:-

- (i) To protect Tanzania's territorial integrity at any cost.
- (ii) To protect citizens rights, human rights and democratic fairness.
- (iii) To honour good neighbourliness.
- (iv) To develop and protect the Africa union.
- (v) To develop and strengthen diplomatic relations with foreign donors.
- (vi) To support the continuation of the non alliance policy worldwide.
- (vii) To support the United Nations efforts to enhance economic development, peace and security across the world.

Regionally, Tanzania is a founding member state of the East African Community(EAC); The Southern Africa Development Community(SADC); Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa(COMESA); and the community for the Great Lakes countries, among others. Because of its immense diplomatic contribution in the past years, the international community is highly regarding Tanzania as a beacon of hope and count on it to provide its contribution in the development and various discussions on a range of issues happening in our vicinity. Although without notable progress, the former Tanzania President His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa has,

has for instance done a good job to assist in the peace dialogue on the future of Burundi and the Great Lakes region. Also the former President His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi has also been a beacon of hope to reflect on the future of Sudan through the process known as the National Dialogue.

Moreover, most recently, the erstwhile president of Tanzania His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete has also been an inspiration and great hope to revive the South Sudan peace dialogue between two rival politicians, President Salva Kiir and his rebel deputy Riek Machar. Even out of South Sudan political conflict, President Kikwete has spearheaded various processes in the African Continent such as being the Head of African Union election monitors delegations in various African countries. These achievement stems from the fact that Tanzania has for many years contributed in handling various affairs in Africa and elsewhere.

### **9.3 THE BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY**

According to the National Development Vision, Tanzania will attain the middle income countries status through its industrial policy by 2025. Although this is a good projection which deserves accolades, there has been lack of common understanding on how this big goal, will be achieved. Some people argue that we probably need a system in place, to harmonise three concepts i.e industrial economy on one side and economic diplomacy on the other side( which deals with production and marketing of products) and political diplomacy( which Includes transportation of commodities and other decision making cooperation about goods and services produced in the country). Unless these issues are harmonised the dream to reach middle income countries status by 2025 is likely to vanish.

The CSOs are calling for a national dialogue on the country's direction on diplomacy and regional and international cooperation. This dialogue will involve pertinent issues and reach national consensus on the issues to bear in mind when pursuing industrial economy dream and the country relations regionally and internationally.

Without a common stand, there is a danger of encouraging high production without knowing the markets, given that producers of traditional crops have for a long time incurred losses, which have greatly weakened the position of Tanzania's commodity market globally. We were about to plunge to this situation in the Cashewnuts, Tanzanite and Gold markets. For instance, the move by the government to review its mineral exploration and production contracts with multinational companies investing in Tanzania, revealed great weaknesses among technocrats who signed those contracts in the first place and a setback to Tanzania's economic diplomacy.

### **9.4 COUNTRY'S REPRESENTATION IN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES**

Along with political diplomacy, there is a huge vacuum in the country's representation in various meetings and processes regionally and globally. For example the Universal Peer Review (UPR), a unique mechanism of human rights council (HRC) aimed at improving the human rights situation on the grounds of each of the 193 United Nations Member states, suggest that Tanzania has in recent years performed poorly for failure to provide appropriate human rights information.

Moreover, Tanzania has repeatedly sent low ranking officials as representatives in international gatherings involving world leaders such as the General Assembly of the United Nations, regional

meetings such as the SADC etc. These officials include, ministers and diplomats. Although sending representative to lead government delegation in such important gatherings, is not always a bad idea, it adds more weight if top leaders such as the President, Prime Minister or the Vice President attend.

The CSO would like to see, whoever elected as the President in the forthcoming general election in 2020, prioritize diplomacy and international cooperation. Moreover, the Parliament of Tanzania should separate issues related to diplomacy and International Cooperation from the Foreign Affairs Defence and security committee so that all Tanzanians can freely contribute their ideas and opinions.

## **9.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

Although under the International law which grants Territorial Sovereignty, any country including Tanzania has sole and unfettered discretion to make any decisions within its territory, better international cooperation dictate that such decision are made in line with the law and various international declarations.

Violation of international law especially in the implementation of investment agreements has and is continuing to cost Tanzania billions of dollars with no solutions in sight. For example, the country was in recent years being sued at the International for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), the equivalent of international court, for blatant violation of international investment agreements. Although the country won the case with the help from friends of the court (amicus) from Tanzania and elsewhere, the government incurred a huge amount of money to defend itself.

Moreover, if the investors from City Water Services won the case, Tanzania would have incurred huge cost in terms of millions of dollars as compensation. Most recently, the impounding of Air Tanzania planes in Canada raised eye brows thus the government had to embark on dialogue with its creditors the Stabag company. A similar incident happened most recently in South Africa whereof an AA 220 Boeing plane belonging to Air Tanzania was impounded at Oliver R. Tambo International Airport on the order of the country's high court.

This trend is not good for the country's diplomacy.

In general, diplomacy can be an important tool to let Tanzania actively participate in the global economy.

## **9.6 MANIFESTOS DECLARATION ON DIPLOMACY**

The CSOs call upon:-

- (i) Leaders who will be elected in 2020 to honor various international conventions, declaration and agreements which we have ratified.
- (ii) The new cabinet of ministers effectively 2020, starting from Foreign Affairs and East Africa Cooperation Ministry, to search for various opportunities in Africa and across the world, and where necessary to look for qualified Tanzanians to take advantage of those

opportunities for the benefit of the country.<sup>6</sup> This move will bolster the country's representation in international Institutions and other organisations.

- (iii) Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on the Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihood, of the Africa Union, which requires member states to set aside a budget of at least 20 percent, which has so far not been attained by Tanzania.
- (iv) Implementation of the Abuja Declaration which requires Africa Union Member States to set aside health sector budget of at least 15 percent of the total national budget.
- (v) The government grants due respect to the diplomacy and International relations sector instead of ignoring and look down upon it.
- (vi) The government of Tanzania make deliberate efforts to cooperate with the CSOs to restore the status and respect of Tanzania internationally.
- (vii) The government of Tanzania signs and implement important international conventions which will help build strong democratic systems, bring about transparency and accountability such as the Maputo Declaration.

---

<sup>6</sup> Countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda have decided to encourage citizens to identify and grab opportunities such as employment, investment and even internships.

## CHAPTER TEN: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

### 10.1 INTRODUCTION

In a democratic and human rights-based society it is important to focus on the fundamental rights of expression, assembly and association. It is in these rights that various stakeholders including those from CSOs, the media, human rights defenders, political parties and the general public can have the freedom to associate themselves. Freedom of Association allows people to have an opportunity to consult and give their thoughts about national development. For any nation to be able to uphold the principles of human rights and good governance, these rights must prevail.

The CSOs '2015 Manifesto spelled out citizens' wishes for the right to freedom of expression, assembly and association that were specifically aimed at improving the capacity of CSOs to function freely. Not to mention, CSOs have made a significant contribution to the development of the nation. In addition, CSOs have been at the frontline defending the rights and interests of all Tanzanians.

However, the contribution of CSOs has not been widely recognized and also, the presence of CSOs has not been prioritized as key development partners in this nation. The independence of CSOs in their work has also been subject to a variety of obstacles including the existence of repressive laws; barriers to undertaking various development projects; challenges for human rights protection, good governance and general accountability.

### 10.2 FREEDOM TO ADVOCATE, DEMAND AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to advocate, demand and defend human rights was briefly mentioned in the CSO Election Manifesto of 2015. The manifesto called upon the elected leaders to uphold principles that would allow Human Rights Defenders/CSOs to defend and protect the rights without any obstructions.

The basis for the freedom to advocate, demand and defend human rights comes from the URT Constitution of 1977 as well as the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders of 1998. The important sections in the Constitution are Article 26 (2). The Article states that everyone has the duty to protect the Constitution of the country in accordance with the prescribed rules. However, to date no legislation has been enacted to protect human rights defenders in Tanzania.

#### 10.2.1 The current situation regarding CSOs freedom

Over the past four years there have been efforts to pass various laws and regulations regarding the management and operations of CSOs and even political parties. The objective, the government claims is to improve their performance as well as to coordinate their presence. But those rules and guidelines have come with provisions that severely limit freedom of expression, inclusion and association.

The enactment of these laws and guidelines (cited in other chapters of this Manifesto) has significantly undermined the efforts of CSOs in contributing to the development of the country and especially being free to conduct their own research activities for fear of reprisals from the harsh Statistics law.

The CSOs efforts to get rid of the current state of working under highly restrictive laws that undermine their activities have not yet bore fruits and even after using the Court's approach to demand the repeal of certain provisions in such laws.

### **10.2.2 MANIFESTOS STATEMENT ON THE FREEDOM TO DEFEND, ADVOCATE AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS**

In order for our country to attain development in all aspects of human life, fundamental rights must be respected since they are constitutional obligations and are not dictated by any individual person or institution. Thus CSOs and human rights defenders must generally be accorded with the freedom to demand, advocate and defend human rights. In order for these rights to be achieved the following must be considered in the process of getting such leaders (who will be elected): -

- (i) Leaders should consider the importance of recognizing and protecting the right to demand, advocate and defend human rights.
- (ii) Leaders should be at the forefront and have the courage to demand justice, advocate and defend human rights in action.
- (iii) Be prepared to amend or completely remove various laws that infringe on the right to demand, advocate and defend human rights.
- (iv) Have the courage to rebuke some leaders who use their positions to suppress and prevent the CSOs and human rights activists from carrying out their duties in their areas without being influenced by certain ideologies.
- (v) Leaders who will engage CSOs and human rights defenders in various development plans and value their contribution for the sake of the community and the nation's wellbeing.

### **10.3 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ADVISE**

#### **10.3.1 Status of Freedom of Expression and advise**

The URT and Zanzibar constitutions collectively provide everyone with the freedom to advise and to give their opinion on any issues that are of interest to themselves and to the nation.

The current situation shows that the freedom to criticize, give advice and comment on issues of interest to the media has dropped dramatically. People who are at the forefront of criticizing and advising the government have been facing many challenges. Among them are those who are detained, incarcerated for a long time without bail and subjected to unbailable charges, such as economic fraud and money laundering.

In addition, there have been many obstacles to implementing the right to information and opinion. The media is currently working under difficult circumstances due to restricted freedom.

For example, some media houses have been severely penalised including being suspended, or completely shut down, fined and sometimes charged with criminal offences.

Other dangers the journalists face include threats, being assaulted, abductions and get arrested for no apparent reasons. In 2018 alone 19 incidents of threats, kidnapping, beatings and sometimes open charges were documented.

### **10.3.2 Efforts Taken to Eliminate This Problem**

Although journalists, CSOs and various stakeholders have taken the lead role in advocating for amendments to the various provisions of the law that affect these important rights, officials have not yet shown the willingness to make necessary amendments to the laws.

Also, some leaders have been lagging behind on the issue of amending media related laws. Also some decision-makers are often of the opinion that the issue of law amendment (whether media related or others) is the prerogative of the government and thus CSOs have less opportunity; and, they are restricted in expressing their views. Of course, greater efforts are needed to improve existing legislation especially when there is no political will to do so quickly.

In addition, as mentioned earlier, there are some laws that in one way or another set guidelines for how citizens can express their views on important issues of national interest. Some of these laws restrict the freedom of the press and the media in general. Through legislation passed within the last five years, including the Media Services Act of 2016; Cyber Crimes Act 2015; and, the Statistics Act, the freedom to research, collect and report is severely restricted.

### **10.3.3 Manifesto's statement on freedom of expression**

In order to ensure that our country to attain development in all aspects of human life, their fundamental rights must be respected by:

- (i) Elected leaders must consider the importance of recognizing and protecting the freedom of opinion, consultation and so on on matters of national interest.
- (ii) Be prepared to amend or repeal various laws that restrict the freedom to criticism, advice and opinion on matters of national interest.
- (iii) Condemn some of the leaders who use their positions to suppress and prevent the public from expressing their views and criticizing the issues of national interest.
- (iv) Leaders who will engage CSOs, human rights defenders and all civil society groups in various development plans and value their contributions and ideas in building our country.
- (v) Leaders who will be ready to defend freedom of the press and condemn some leaders who use their positions to suppress and deter the public from expressing their views, and criticizing various issues of national interest.
- (vi) The issue of editorial independence should be given priority in all media, whether public or private. In addition, Media practitioners must abide by their professional conduct by observing principles of professionalism.
- (vii) The importance of tolerance should be high on the agenda.
- (viii) Hate speech that threaten the peace and unity of citizens should be avoided especially by political leaders in their campaign platforms and public gatherings.



## **10.4 Freedom of assembly and performing civil and political Activities**

### **10.4.1 Status of Freedom of assembly and Civil and Political Activities**

In accordance with international, regional laws and the URT Constitution, the government has the responsibility respect the rights and freedoms of citizens to participate in and carry out their civil and political activities.

The 2015 CSO Election manifesto explained about “the Tanzania We Want” on human rights, including the right to engage in civic and political activities. The policy called for the growing number of electoral leaders at the time to ensure that they give the people the opportunity to assemble and perform their civic and political activities in accordance with the URT Constitution.

Yet through various laws, the right to freedom of association has largely been curtailed. For example the Police Force and Auxiliary Service Act is being misused to deprive citizens of their right to freedom of association. Other laws governing NGOs and political parties have added many challenges to the implementation of civil and political activities.

The Non-Governmental Organizations Act of 2002, read in conjunction with its amendments in 2005 and 2019, has created a public crisis in conducting civic duties. For example Article 4 of the law authorizes the Registrar of NGOs to order security entities to intervene in the operations of NGOs at any time. This is a huge mandate given to the registrar that could have serious consequences for the performance of relevant NGOs

In addition, there are also regulations governing the Non-Governmental Organization Act with its amendments of 2018. These regulations have added to the complexity of the NGO's operations. For example section 13 imposes a strict provision on giving information. The article calls upon the NGOs to report on the amount of money collected and publish them in newspapers and other media twice a year. These and many other conditions have continued to undermine the independence of NGOs in the country.

Regarding political rights, the government and the parliament recently approved changes in the Political Parties Act in 2019. Among other things, the changes have added many sections that undermine political rights. For example section 5B of the Act gives the Registrar of Political Parties the power to request and provide any information of any political party. Any political party official who would contravene the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction shall be fined from one to ten million shillings or imprisonment for a period not less than 6 months and not more than 12 months. The law in addition gives the Registrar great powers and gives him immunity from prosecution.

Government officials have also repeatedly made statement that deterred the citizens from enjoying their freedom to associate. One of the statements was a directive by the Head of State to ban political party meetings while the ruling party appears to hold those meetings in various places in the country.

10.4.2 Efforts Taken to Overcome those challenges

Although CSOs, political parties and the citizens in general have been in the forefront demanding for the amendments of the various provisions of the law that affect these fundamental rights, yet the leaders ( appropriate authorities) have not shown readiness to make necessary amendments to these laws.

Also, some leaders have continued to make statements which suggest the rights to associate is highly being constrained.

#### **10.4.3 Manifesto statement on freedom of association**

In order to ensure the proper implementation and management of the right to associate in the country it is important that the following elements are properly taken into account: -

- (i) We want elected officials to refrain from making statements and taking actions that would violate the rights of citizens to associate and carry out their civil and political activities in the broader interests of the nation.
- (ii) Leaders shall be prepared to amend or repeal the various laws that undermine the freedom of association and perform civic and political activities.
- (iii) Leaders should be able to protect, defend and openly challenge the actions of some government authorities and security agencies to deter the right of citizens to associate.

### **10.5 THE FREEDOM TO RESEARCH AND GIVING ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION**

#### **10.5.1 The status of freedom to research and giving alternative information**

CSOs and various stakeholders have been doing a great job in researching and providing information that contributes immensely to all aspects of the lives and development of all Tanzanians. There are various studies conducted in the fields of education, health, economy, law, human rights, ethics and various social domains all of which with the same goal of finding solutions that will help propelling national development.

Research and reporting is an important aspect in the exercise of the right to information. The basis of these surveys is the right to information and to inform that is recognised under Article 18 of the Constitution URT of 1977. According to the Article 'Everyone has the right to be informed at all times of various important events of life and activities of the people and also of issues of important to the society.'

Researches and reporting has been guided by many laws according to the type of research involved. Some of those laws include the Science and Technology Commission Act of 1979 and its regulations; CyberCrime Act 2015; and, the Media Services Act of 2016. These and other laws generally contain provisions that restrict the freedom to conduct research and provide information as set forth in other parts of this manifesto.

### **10.5.2 Efforts taken to deal with this challenge**

Kuna dhana kuwa, mabadiliko hayo yalitokana na msukumo wa Benki ya Dunia. Kiujumla, bado viongozi hawajaonyesha utayari wa kufanya marekebisho muhimu ya sheria hizi.

There are a few steps taken by the fifth-phase government in making real changes to these laws to ensure freedom of research and reporting. For example in June 2019 the government amended a few provisions in the Statistics Law. It is largely thought that the change was effected under the influence of the World Bank. In general, officials have not yet shown a willingness to make necessary amendments to these laws.

### **10.5.3 Manifesto's Statement on freedom to carry out research and provide Alternative information**

CSOs want elected leaders: -

- (i) Be willing to improve the research environment, including making changes to all laws that provide a sour taste to research and reporting.
- (ii) Recognize that conducting research and presenting the findings in accordance with our constitution is not a sin, since such studies aim to reform or contribute to the development of the nation.

### **10.6 OTHER GENERAL Issues**

CSOs want elected leaders: -

- (i) Recognize the importance of recognizing and protecting the role of CSOs and human rights defenders as key partners in the development, good governance and law enforcement in the nation.
- (ii) Be prepared to amend or repeal the various laws that undermine the independence of CSOs, human rights defenders and political parties in the country.
- (iii) To condemn some leaders who use their positions to undermine and prevent the implementation of CSOs activities in their areas.
- iv
- (v) Who shall provide representation of CSOs in decision-making bodies such as Parliament without going through any internal processes of a political party.
- (vi) Respect the principles of democracy and thus allow political parties to engage and perform their functions freely and in accordance with the Constitution of the URT and that of Zanzibar.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN: INVESTMENT AND SECURITY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY(ICT)

### 11.1 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is part of a world that is now recognized as a global village. Thus, many human rights issues and even Information and Communication Technology (ICT) occurring around the world are affecting the realities of this country. This 21st century guided by a science and technology which, covered by the use of ICT. Using them is both a privilege and a challenge at the same time. Therefore, it is very important to reflect those issues on this manifesto

Various efforts have been made to ensure the growth of ICT in the country. These include the presence of the National ICT Broadband Backbone. The backbone has led to a decline in Internet costs from Shs. 36,000 to Shs. 9, 000 for 'Gb' by 2013. In addition, the national ICT backbone: -

- (i) Helped to speed up the distribution of telecommunications services in areas with no commercial impact.
- (ii) It has facilitated increased access to telecommunications services and the ability to transport airwaves.
- (iii) It has helped to reduce the cost of interconnecting telecommunications (interconnection fees) where the cost has now decreased from TZS 115 to Shs. 34.92 per minute.
- (iv) It has helped to increase regional cooperation between East and Central African countries where Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, and Kenya have thus increased trade and economic growth.

In Zanzibar the government has set the Government Information Technology Projects (GIP) System and encourages public institutions to keep their ICT projects in the on going and finalized projects in regional agreements aimed at developing and promoting science and technologies such as (2063-The Africa We Want), SDGs and the Vision 2025.

### 11.2 THE BENEFIT OF ICT TO THE COMMUNITY

ICT has, on the other hand, created social networks that provide people with an opportunity to discuss political, economic, health, business and other social issues. This opportunity allows communication between individuals or people from different parts of the world.

The benefits of using social networking are evident not only for businesses and youth but also in ministries and government institutions, NGOs and various companies in the country where stakeholders use social networks to enhance, improve and facilitate communication by having relevant pages and networks.

In addition, the growth and development of ICT has played a major role in all aspects of financial transactions. At present, people are not obliged to travel with large sums of cash. Instead they have been saving money on their mobile phones. This system has helped save time for the technology users and thus allows them to do other development activities.

According to TCRA's 2018 figure data, Tanzania has 23 million Internet users, most of them young people especially living in urban areas

### **11.3 MANIFESTO'S STATEMENT ABOUT ICT IN GENERAL**

CSOs want to see, the government and the forthcoming leadership consider:

- (i) Prioritizing the ICT area. The government should seriously consider how it can use it for productivity, by tapping opportunities in this area and to build production systems and to encourage investment for all innovators of various technologies.
- (ii) Establish a good system to help reduce telecommunications costs.
- (iii) Invest in data acquisition using ICT.
- (iv) Design of specific business and industrial environments using ICT.
- (v) ICT platforms can be used as opportunities for sharing knowledge and learning on various aspects such as trade, agriculture, fishing, carpentry as well as learning various issues from every corner of the world.
- (vi) Ensure that it employs the most knowledgeable and skilled people to deploy, manage and maintain appropriate ICT equipment, software and systems, so that it can work well for users.
- (vii) Ensure that it enacts specific legislation for the protection of ICT users in the country.

### **11.4 FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF ICT USE**

#### **11.4.1 The Current Status**

As noted above, ICT is very important for the well-being of the nation and for people's development. Thus, the protection of personal data is crucial and individuals are not supposed to be forced to disclose it or making it vulnerable to theft. There must be a process for acquiring personal data in accordance with the due process. Freedom of expression, writing of any news and events based on procedures and rules without fear of looking back is a key to good governance and the well-being of creative people.

At present, freedom of use of ICT has been limited, especially with the closure of some media. In addition, the protection of ICT innovators has grown so low that it has led some people to keep to themselves their useful innovations for fear of being arrested.

#### **11.4.2 Manifesto's Statement on the Use of ICT and Security**

CSOs want, a government that will take power: -

- (i) Supervise and ensure freedom of use of ICT with no restrictions.
- (ii) Protect the confidentiality of the communications and internet users' data and social networks and give people the freedom to use social networks and technologies without fear that their communications or information may be infiltrated or fall in the wrong hands.
- (iii) Ensure greater creative protection for all innovators, give them space and enable them to do greater things.
- (iv) The Government should revive the Bill of Privacy and Personal Information (2014) and enact legislation to ensure the protection of confidentiality and ICT users data in the country.
- (v) Provide education on the effective use of ICT to avoid conflict between government and citizens.

- (vi) Establish a mechanism to prevent children from misusing social networks and children from being abused by such social networks in general.
- (vii) Ensure it enhances the use of ICTs in reducing congestion in various areas of public service such as the courts (making them keep records and proceedings through ICT).
- (viii) To invest more in ICT on security and security issues. ICT can be used in setting up special protective equipment in hotels, conference halls, banks and all congested areas.

## **11.5 ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF ICT USE**

### **11.5.1 The current status on affordability**

While the use of cell phones to effect financial transactions is giving Tanzania a good reputation beyond its borders, there are some areas that do not have such a network - especially rural areas.

However, the situation is improving as 94 percent of all citizens in the country have access to telecommunications services and the government has subsidized the country's telecommunications companies to build towers and transfer the services to many areas.

To date, the government has provided TZS 95 billion for rural communication and already 451 wards have received communication through government subsidies. In the 2017/2018 financial year, the Universal Communication Fund (UCSAF) announced a bid to extend communication service in 75 wards with 154 villages, of which eight wards with 15 villages have been reached and by June 2019, the remaining 67 would have been reached. This is a very good progress for further development.

### **11.5.2 Manifestos Statement on ICT costs**

CSOs we want, a government that will take power: -

- (i) Ensure that it continues to take steps to implement a plan to enhance access to the Internet at affordable costs.
- (ii) Supervise the distribution of telecommunications networks to all parts of Tanzania.
- (iii) The rules and prices of installing machinery will make it easier for investors to invest more in the country.
- (iv) Establish robust reductions in the cost of technology to empower citizens of all income levels.

## **CHAPTER TWELVE: CALL TO GENERAL STAKEHOLDERS**

### **12.1 INTRODUCTION**

Because the election is a process that involve virtually everybody and every stakeholder, it is appropriate for the every stakeholder to participate and adequately carry out their responsibilities. Previous sections of this manifesto have explained in details several issues that the government through its state organs and election management bodies are supposed to follow.

Moreover prospective leaders shall focus their attention at different levels which the CSOs discovered as priorities for now. This last section of the manifesto states additional issues by focusing on the other stakeholders who were not mentioned in the previous explanations. There is also a conclusion to this Manifesto.

### **12.2 A CALL TO VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS**

#### **12.2.1 To the people**

- The people are important stakeholders in the 2019 LG election and the General Election which is expected to be held in October 2020. Therefore they are supposed to actively participate in the campaign trail and to listen policies of all the candidate from different political parties so that during the voting process they can make informed decisions.
- Bad leaders often end up elevated to public office due to voters apathy as many people do not show up to vote. We therefore call upon the people to show up in large numbers to get registered in the PVR and fulfil their responsibilities during the actual voting process.
- Moreover the people must reject any moves by the politicians to intimidate them thus losing their right to vote for the leaders they like. After the elected leaders have been sworn into office, the people must be ready to participate every single steps of the development process instead of leave the politicians to decide and implement development projects on their behalf.
- They must closely follow the performance of their leaders and executives, and take to task those who cannot perform and fulfill their promises .
- They must avoid to involve themselves in any violent activities and must refuse to be used politically with the aim to further political interests of certain candidate.
- They must fully participate to follow through the election manifesto of the political parties , to listen to the various promises made by the candidate so that during the voting process they can make informed choices.

#### **12.2.2 To the political Parties**

- The political parties are supposed to hold their campaign trails in a civilized manner by respecting the principles of law and competitive politics which recognize whatever outcomes. Nobody should be intimidated, verbally abused or discriminated during the campaign period instead the campaigns must ben conducted in a civilized fashion and which respect and observe ethical conduct of the political parties.
- The political parties must incorporate the CSOs and peoples needs in their election manifestos.

- Political parties should ensure that they distribute their election manifestos in large quantities for the people to read. Also the party that will emerge the winner should make the government and give it the responsibility to implement all the promises that are spelled out in the manifesto of their party.
- The Political parties are supposed to observe gender equality in their internal processes and to pass names of the candidates in the LG election and the general election in all political positions.
- Political parties should also give equal opportunities for people with disabilities to vie for different positions.

### **12.2.3 To the candidates**

- We call upon the candidates to focus on people's agenda in tandem with the manifestos of their own parties and to stop cajoling the people with empty promises they know they can not fulfil.
- Moreover, we call upon the candidate to stop bribing the people with money and any other inappropriate ways with the aim to lure them to vote in their favour.
- To avoid giving hate speech, intimidate against other candidates such as distributing false information.
- The candidates must respect electoral laws, regulations and stick to ethical conduct so as to avoid fueling violent encounter among the followers of their parties.
- The candidates must honor the people's verdict and accept whatever election outcomes that will be announced, and whenever they are dissatisfied, they must follow laid out legal procedures to challenge the outcome, they should avoid any other ways that may endanger peace..

### **12.2.4 Election Management Bodies (National electoral commission (NEC), Zanzibar Electoral commission (ZEC) and LGA**

- The electoral commissions and the LGA shall freely perform their duties in accordance with the law, to enforce the regulations agreed upon by the political parties and in any way refrain from any preferential treatment of any political party at any stage of the electoral process.
- The Election Management Bodies shall ensure that all the officials and returning officers are thoroughly trained and vet them before they are allocated to their stations of duty this will help addressing any errors that may have been overlooked during voters registration.
- EMBs shall make all necessary arrangements early, such as distributing the required supplies early to avoid any inconvenience during the voting day.
- EMBs shall make sure that all eligible voters who have not been registered in the PVR due to various reasons are registered and cast their votes.
- Every electoral constituency shall be manned by independent returning officer instead of District Council Executive Directors and municipals as it was instructed by the court.
- Improvement of the PVR and voters registration shall take place early and to give additional time for the eligible voters to get registered and cast their votes.



- These organs shall collaborate with CSOs and other stakeholders to provide civic and voters education to raise awareness of the people.
- To run the election transparently and declare the results to the winning candidate only and not otherwise.
- Shall make known voting station so that the voters know early and avoid any inconvenience.

#### **12.2.5 Security and Armed forces**

- Security and armed forces shall carry out their duties professionally and with restraint to avoid intimidating the voters and the people as a whole. Security forces shall not use force, intimidation and heavy weaponry during campaign trail and during the voting day.
- Armed forces shall not in any ways lean on any side or political parties instead they shall do justice to all political parties, the people and individual candidates and shall refuse to cater for interest of any political entity or any authority contrary to the law which gives them the mandate to carry out their duties.
- We advise the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) and the Tanzania Police Force to refrain from getting involved in the electoral process right from the election preparation, campaign, the actual voting and even after the results have been declared.
- Security and armed forces shall exercise the highest degree of professionalism when preventing political violence during the electoral campaign period.

#### **12.2.6 International Partners**

- International partners shall continue to render professional and financial assistance to our governments in order to facilitate a free and fair election process.
- International partners shall continue to closely work with CSOs in order to achieve a set goal of disseminating civic and voters education to the people. They shall avoid to meddle in internal affairs of the political parties.

#### **12.2.7 Public servants**

- Public servants who are aspiring to vie for various political positions should not be allowed to use public resources during all internal processes in the political parties and during even during the general election
- Public servants shall be free throughout the process of the LG elections and the general elections, also they shall use their constitutional right to elect leaders of their choice without being forced or intimidated to do so from any body inside and outside the government.
- Public servants shall not publicly display their admiration of any political party.
- They shall also not involve themselves in any kind of campaign by virtue of their positions.

#### **12.2.8 The media**

- News Media and journalists should stick to their professional ethics by ensuring that their public reporting is not biased toward any candidate or political party but should analyse policies of different political parties and how they are relevant to the welfare of the people.
- Moreover public broadcasters and newspapers which are being funded by the taxpayers' money should strive to provide fair coverage to all the candidates and the political parties.
- Public servants must be free throughout the electoral process and must use their constitutional right to vote for the leaders they like without being coerced to do so by anybody inside or outside the government.
- The Media is supposed to educate, and inform the public on peoples participation in all processes of the local government election and the general election from campaign trail to actual voting.
- Also the Media has the duty to warn, criticize and oppose any violation of the electoral laws or violence through out the election process.
- The media should make sure that it disseminate true information, and that the people get well researched and balanced news reports about the candidates and their parties.

### **12.2.9 Religions leaders**

- Religious leaders are supposed to preach peace to their followers and must refrain from making any statement in favor of any candidate or political party in their places of worship, on political platforms or in public areas.
- However, they are allowed to give advice or civic education to their followers and the nation as a whole without leaning on any political ideology.
- Religious leaders are also supposed to warn, rebuke and raise their voices against any violation of the law or incidents of violence through their followers or returning officers.

### **12.2.10 Civil Society Organisations(CSOs)**

- The CSOs are supposed to adequately precide over every single step in the election preparations process including the review and improvement of the PVR, political campaigns, dissemination of Voters' education and to mobilise the citizen to participate in the elections.
- Also the CSOs will be tasked with the duty to monitor the election, with the view to evaluate the entire electoral process and give their views and recommendations to the relevant authorities so as to eliminate the weaknesses that will be found.
- Kutoegemea upande wowote katika zoezi la uangalizi wa uchaguzi, pia kuhakikisha kwamba wanatoa taarifa kwa kuzingatia weledi na ukweli.
- Kukemea vitendo vya vurugu, uvunjifu wa amani na kuhimiza wananchi, wagombea na viongozi wa vyama vya siasa kuzingatia sheria, maadili na kanuni za uchaguzi.
- Katika kufanya shughuli zote wakati wa uchaguzi AZAKI zinapaswa kujiepusha na kuegemea au kufungamana na upande wowote wa vyama vya siasa.

### **12.2.11 The Government of the URT and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar**

- These two governments must ensure enabling environments to facilitate elections by disbursing financial resources and equipment to respective authorities mandated to supervise

the election to ensure that the entire process of the General Elections and the Local government elections both on the Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar go on as planned.

- The two government and their security apparatus must ensure that they supervise the Local Government Election and the General Election by allowing a fair ground for all participating parties during the campaign and publicise their policies and the candidates and parties manifestos.
- To maintain highest degree of ethical standards for public servants not to involve themselves with politics or to use public resources in favour of a certain political party upendeleo

#### **12.2.12 The Registrar of Political Parties:**

- The Registrar of Political Parties and his Office are supposed to carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the law without favour or leaning to any political parties..
- Kutoa miongozo, maelekezo na ushauri kwa vyama vyote ili vitekeleze wajibu wao nyakati za uchaguzi, kampeni na uteuzi wa wagombea nk.

## **CHAPTER THIRTEEN: CONCLUSION**

The CSOs as part of the general population and the voters, are issuing this Manifesto as a compass and guidance for the candidates, the citizens, electoral commissions, security and defence forces, political parties and other stakeholders in the country.

It is our hope that this election Manifesto will be adequately used to ensure that we have in place the electoral process which is free, fair, just and does not merit the use of force, bribery, corruption, and misuse of funds and other public resources.

Moreover, we firmly believe that the candidates, media, religious leaders and other stakeholders will distance themselves from making any hate speech, or any other utterances aiming to incite or discriminate people. By doing so, Tanzania will get good leaders who respect human dignity, human rights and citizens accountability which is the basis of the people they are serving according to the law and the country's constitution

**END**