

**TANZANIA CIVIL
SOCIETY'S MANIFESTO FOR
2024/2025 ELECTIONS**

"The Tanzania We Want"



SEPTEMBER 2024



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ABBREVIATION

ACDEG	- African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance
ACHPR	- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACRWC	- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACT	- Alliance for Change and Transparency
AFCHPR	- African Court on Human and people's Rights
ANGOZA	- Association of Non - Governmental Organization Of Zanzibar
APRM	- African Peer Review Mechanism
ATCL	- Air Tanzania Company Limited
AU	- African Union
AZAKI	- Asasi Za Kiraia
BBT	-YI Building Better Tomorrow: Youth Initiative
BRADEA	- Basic Rights and Duties Act
CAG	- Controller and Auditor General
CAT	- Convention against Torture
CCBRT	- Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania
CCM	- Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CCTV	- Closed Circuit Television
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHADEMA	- Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
CHRAGG	- Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CRC	- Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO's	- Civil Society Organizations
CSR	- Corporate Social Responsibility
DPP	- Director of Public Prosecutions
EAC	- East African Community
EACJ	- East African Court of Justice

EACOP	- East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EU	- European Union
FDI	- Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	- Female Genital Mutilation
FYDP III	- Third Five-Year Development Plan
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
ICCPR	- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
ILO	- International Labor Organization
INEC	- Independent National Electoral Commission
JNHPP	- Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project
JNICC	- Julius Nyerere International Convention Center
JUWAUZA	- Jumuiya ya Wanawake Wenye Ulemavu Zanzibar
KIA	- Kilimanjaro International Airport
LGA	- Local Government Authorities
LHRC	- Legal and Human Rights Center
MRLAG	- Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government
NBS	- National Bureau of Statistics
NCU	- Neonatal Care Units
NDA	- Nguruka Development Agency
NEC	- National Electoral Commission
NGOs	- Non Governmental Organizations
NHIF	- National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF	- National Social Security Fund
OGP	- Open Government Partnership
PCCB	- Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PSSSF	- Public Service Social Security Fund
RWB	- Reporters without Borders
SADC	- Southern African Development Community
SDGs	- Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs	- Sustainable Development Goals
SEZs	- Special Economic Zones
SGR	- Standard Gauge Railway

SHIVYAWATA	- Shirikisho la Vyama vya Walemavu Tanzania
SMEs	- Small and Medium Enterprises
SMZ	- Serikali ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar
TANAPA	- Tanzania National Parks
TAZARA	- Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TDHS	- Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TFTA	- Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
TGNP	- Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
THRDC	- Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TLS	- Tanganyika Law Society
TMA	- Tanzania Meteorological Authority
TPDF	- Tanzania People's Defence Force
TRA	- Tanzania Revenue Authority
UDSM	- University of Dar es Salaam
UNCAC	- United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCRPD	- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	- Universal Periodic Review
VETA	- Vocational Education and Training Authority
VNR	- Voluntary National Review
VPN	- Virtual Private Network
WDC	- Ward Development Committees
WHO	- World Health Organization
WTC	- World Tourism Council
ZAECA	- Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority
ZADEP	- Zanzibar Development Plan
ZHSF	- Zanzibar Health Services Fund
ZPRA	- Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority



PREFACE

We are Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) in Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar), legally established and recognized, working on various legal, social, economic, political, cultural, and human rights issues. Together, we advocate for and promote the rule of law, human rights, and all development issues to ensure that the lives of Tanzanians improve in all aspects. Individually, each organization or group may have its own manifesto addressing specific institutional matters, but collectively, all issues of common interest for the nation's development have been presented in this joint election manifesto.

In general, we are Tanzanians, patriots, advocates for sustainable development, defenders of human rights, and promoters of good governance and the rule of law. Elections are a key part of democratic processes worldwide. As civil society organizations, being defenders and promoters of democracy, good governance, and human rights, we do not support any candidate or political party seeking power, nor do we aim to take control of the state.

Elections involve many stakeholders, but the two main groups are voters and candidates. For voters to choose a leader who will effectively promote the country's development and ensure peace continues to prevail, they must be aware of the qualities of a good leader and the country's fundamental needs. This manifesto represents the concerns of the people, which we would like politicians to include in their election manifestos.

CSO's have played a significant role in driving the wheel of development in this country, as well as being good overseers and observers of democratic and electoral processes in the nation. We believe that to achieve the Tanzania we Want, elected leaders in electoral processes play a significant role. However, these leaders can only take us on this journey if they include the core agendas of the people in their manifestos and later implement them once in office.

CSO's TANZANIA



APPRECIATION

In a special way, we extend our gratitude to the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) in collaboration with the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) for coordinating all the preparatory activities of this manifesto at every stage. We thank the representatives from over 300 CSO's, ordinary citizens, activists, experts, and community leaders from various parts of Tanzania for providing their input. These contributions have helped shape the priorities of Tanzanians in this manifesto.

Our heartfelt thanks also go to the members of the special team from the following CSO's: THRDC, Tanzania Constitution Forum (JUKATA), Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), HakiElimu, Tanganyika Law Society (TLS), Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (CCBRT), Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), Nguruka Development Agency (NDA), the Zanzibar Association of People with Disabilities (JUWAUZA), the Zanzibar Non-Governmental Organizations Association (ANGOZA), and the Federation of Organizations for People with Disabilities (SHIVYAWATA) for collaborating in the drafting of this manifesto. We also extend our thanks to everyone who took part in reviewing and editing this work.

“The Tanzania We Want”





CHAPTER ONE

ABOUT CSO's ELECTION MANIFESTO

1.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter provides a detailed explanation of CSO's manifesto, clarifying the national values, purpose, origins, and goals of CSO in preparing election manifestos ahead of elections. It also outlines the type of leaders that Tanzanians should elect, who would significantly contribute to advancing the people's agenda through their leadership. Additionally, the chapter emphasizes the importance of citizens' participation in elections and the criteria for fair elections that uphold equality and freedom.

1.1 The Genesis of CSO's Election Manifesto

Civil society organizations (CSO's) play a major role in advancing social issues such as development, social welfare, human rights, good governance, and democracy. Recognizing the importance and responsibilities of CSO's, in 2014, they decided for the first time to establish a collective framework for key issues leading up to elections. The first manifesto was drafted for the 2014/15 elections, followed by the second in 2019/20. This is the third CSO manifesto, aimed at the 2024/25 elections.

Since 2015, the CSO manifesto has championed the agenda of **"The Tanzania We Want,"** outlining key priorities that should be addressed during and after the elections. This manifesto has been prepared by CSO's and subsequently shared with all key stakeholders for implementation, including political parties, citizens, electoral institutions, and development partners. The manifesto's primary purpose is to provide CSO members and Tanzanians a platform to identify key issues that should be considered by political parties when preparing their own manifestos, as well as to guide key electoral processes.

CSO's are independent organizations registered in the country, with the responsibility to participate in all processes that affect the lives of Tanzanians in various ways, including advising, criticising, complementing and provide support where necessary. According to the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzanians, through their organizations, have the duty and right to participate in various national processes because Tanzania is a democratic country, and governance is derived from the people. The government is accountable to the people, and the people have the right to participate in public affairs in accordance with the constitution and national laws.

1.2 Goals of the 2024/2029 CSO's Election Manifesto

This manifesto has been prepared for the 2024 local government elections and the 2025 general elections. Among other things, this manifesto focuses on the following key issues that will contribute to achieving the **Tanzania We Want**:

- a) To provide guidance to political leaders and political parties participating in the local government elections and the general elections on the issues that CSO and the citizens at large want to see included in their election manifestos.
- b) To guide citizens on the importance of elections, the characteristics of fair elections, and the qualifications of good leaders who will bring about the Tanzania We Want.
- c) To guide both citizens and all political parties participating in the 2024/25 general elections to adhere to the Constitution, national laws, and human rights throughout the entire electoral process. This is a vision and guide for citizens, candidates, political parties, the government, and other stakeholders to ensure a free, fair, and peaceful election process.
- d) It also serves as a guide for those seeking to lead, ensuring they prioritize key social, economic, human rights, political, and cultural issues that benefit the public and contribute to the nation's development, as outlined in this manifesto.

1.3 The Structure of this Manifesto

Structurally, this manifesto consists of 10 main chapters. These chapters explain the manifesto, assess the implementation of the previous manifesto, outline achievements, current challenges, and policy statements regarding the Tanzania We Want.

- a) The first chapter provides an overview of the CSO manifesto, its goals, and the importance of elections.
- b) The second chapter discusses citizens' freedom, focusing on freedom of expression, freedom of association, and freedom of assembly.
- c) The third chapter explains the importance of adhering to the Constitution, good governance, and the rule of law in the country.
- d) The fourth chapter addresses issues of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth in the country.
- e) The fifth chapter focuses on corruption, accountability, and the management of public resources.
- f) The sixth chapter discusses gender issues, inclusion, and special groups.
- g) The seventh chapter emphasizes access to and availability of essential social services such as health, education, water, and social security.
- h) The eighth chapter discusses peace, security, unity, and national cohesion.
- i) The ninth chapter covers diplomacy and international relations.
- j) The tenth chapter provides a call to action for various groups and concludes the manifesto.

1.4 Process of Preparing the CSO Manifesto for 2024/2029

This manifesto was prepared with extensive collaboration from civil society organizations in the country. The process began with the formation of a small team of CSO experts from a few organizations who drafted the CSO manifesto guidelines. Before writing this manifesto, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed to CSO members. Approximately 300 CSO members from all regions and districts of Tanzania filled out the questionnaire and provided their input on this manifesto. All CSO recommendations were considered in this manifesto. After completing the draft of the CSO manifesto, CSO members were consulted again on August 21, 2024, to review and validate the draft before finalizing preparations for its launch.

Various CSO and government reports were reviewed to prepare a manifesto that meets the needs of Tanzanians as a whole. Furthermore, policies, development reports, and government strategies were analysed to see if the issues that CSO's proposed in the 2019/2024 manifesto were addressed. This manifesto also considers the current development plans for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, as well as various international strategies, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.5 Achievements from the 2019-2024 CSO's Manifesto

A significant portion of the recommendations from the 2019/24 CSO manifesto has been implemented by the sixth-phase government since 2021. The inauguration of President Samia into power has largely contributed to the execution of many policy statements of the CSO manifesto, although some challenges, such as abductions, child abuse, arbitrary arrest, gender-based violence, corruption, arrests of opposition members, and land conflicts/evictions like those in Ngorongoro, still persist. Despite these challenges, during the first two years of President Samia's term, progress has been made toward realizing the Tanzania We Want. However, the thirst of CSO members to fully achieve the Tanzania We Want has not yet been quenched to the desired level.

- a) In the 2019-2024 Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Manifesto, section 2.4.5.3 and section 10.3.3, we advocated for freedom of assembly and democratic governance in the country. This has been demonstrated by the lifting of restrictions on public political meetings and the reopening of media outlets, including newspapers such as Mawio, Tanzania Daima, and Mwanahalisi. Additionally, CSO's have been able to continue their work without challenges related to the prohibition of meetings and other activities. Some election laws have also been improved, as we proposed in previous manifestos.
- b) In section 3.5.1.3 of the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto, we focused on advocating for the growth of the rule of law and access to justice in Tanzania. Following these efforts, the government has been making improvements in the criminal justice sector, reopening the bank accounts of those who were previously blocked during the last administration, launching President Samia's Legal Aid Campaign, and promoting the 4R philosophy. Progress has also been made on constitutional reforms, all aimed at enhancing the rule of law, democracy, and justice. The President has also been actively promoting the importance of the rule of law, good governance, and respect for human rights.
- c) To achieve inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto pressed leaders to oversee national economic growth of up to 10%. While this target is yet to be reached, there has been satisfactory economic growth, as evidenced by the statement of the Minister of State, Office of the President (Investment), in June 2024. The report indicated that Tanzania's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by

TZS 7.1 trillion in 2023, reaching TZS 148.3 trillion in 2023. Additionally, the country's real GDP growth reached 5.4% in 2024, up from the projected 5.2% in 2023. Development projects have been efficiently implemented across the country, benefiting many Tanzanians

- d) In terms of economic development, during the implementation of the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto, Zanzibar has made strides in various economic sectors and sustainable development through the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021-2026. As a result, the number of tourists visiting Zanzibar increased to 638,498 in 2023 from 548,503 in 2022, an increase of 16.4%. These tourists generated TZS 59.7 billion compared to TZS 51.32 billion in 2022. This contributed to an increase in Zanzibar's real GDP at constant prices, reaching TZS 3,758.8 billion in 2023, up from TZS 3,499.0 billion in 2022, with a growth rate of 7.4% in 2023 compared to an average of 6.8% in 2022.
- e) The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (SMZ), in implementing section 5.4.5.3 (iii) of the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto, have introduced a climate change control framework by implementing international agreements (Paris Agreement, November 4, 2016). Currently, Tanzania is implementing these through various institutions and guidelines, including the 2022 National Carbon Trading Guidelines, enabling communities to conserve forests and earn significant income through carbon trading. Many strategies to combat climate change have continued to be developed within the country.
- f) In section 6.4.6.2 (i) of the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto, we called on leaders to ensure the amendment of sections 13 and 17 of the 1971 Marriage Act, which allowed children as young as 14 years old to marry. The successful implementation of this manifesto, has been reflected in the actions of various child rights advocates, leading to a court ruling that nullified these sections. Additionally, pregnant schoolgirls are now allowed to continue their education.
- g) In implementing section 7.3.2.3 (vi) of the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto, CSO's demanded improvements in rural healthcare infrastructure for the broader benefit of Tanzanian citizens. Through the implementation of this manifesto, the government has made significant investments in healthcare service infrastructure. The number of healthcare centers increased from 8,549 in 2021 to 9,610 by March 2024, an addition of 1,061 centers.

- h) In implementing this manifesto, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (SMZ) has committed to enhancing the use of technology in teaching and learning by prioritizing the 2024-2025 budget to connect educational institutions, including 217 secondary schools, 12 teacher centers, and 22 Science Innovation Hubs, to the national fiber-optic network. They have also provided these institutions with ICT equipment. This is also part of the implementation of the CSO Manifesto's section 7.3.1.3 (ii) on education services and section 11.4.2 on technology.
- i) Section 8.3.3 (i) of the manifesto called on leaders to ensure the improvement of citizen safety and security in the country. According to a report presented in Parliament during the budget session for the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2024/2025, major criminal offenses reported at police stations decreased from 45,485 to 42,314 between July 2023 and April 2024, representing a 5% decline compared to the same period in 2022/23. This demonstrates progress in efforts to ensure the safety of citizens and their property, leading to greater peace in the country and enabling citizens to carry out their economic and social activities.
- j) To strengthen diplomacy in the country, section 9.6 (i) of the 2019-2024 CSO Manifesto focused on encouraging future leaders to implement various international and regional agreements. In response to this call, Tanzania has submitted reports on the implementation of regional agreements, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and has begun the process of submitting reports on the Maputo Protocol, which combats gender-based violence and discrimination.

1.6 Who Can Lead Us to the Tanzania We want?

As Civil Society Organizations (CSO's), we collectively remind you that the leader fit to lead the Tanzania we desire should possess the following qualities:

- a) A defender and protector of the constitution and human rights. This is the primary quality of any leader, from the lower levels of government to the highest.
- b) One who is ready to unite the nation, rebuild Tanzania, promote solidarity, and encourage national unity based on constitutional principles.
- c) A good leader is one who can uphold, defend, and protect human rights.

- d) Should possess leadership wisdom and discretion and not approve or enforce bad laws that suppress good governance, democracy, and human rights.
- e) Allows Transparent in government operations and values citizen participation in public planning for national development.
- f) A leader should be a proponent of inclusive development that can boost the economy and create a conducive environment for employment, promoting sustainable development.
- g) Responsible and ready to make decisions beneficial to the nation, as well as hold other public leaders accountable when they fail to fulfil their duties without violating the laws of the country.
- h) Honest, neither giving nor receiving bribes, patriotic to the country, and committed to eliminating corruption and mismanagement systems in the nation.
- i) Skilled in managing and protecting our country's resources, including opposing contracts that do not benefit our nation.
- j) Believes deeply in the principles of gender equality, participation, and inclusivity.

1.7 Key Priorities of the 2024/29 CSO's Manifesto

1.7.1 New Constitution

We must remember that the process of drafting a new constitution has already begun and has consumed a significant amount of Tanzanian taxpayers' money. It is clear that by the time we go to the polls on October 25 this year, the process of enacting the new constitution will not be complete. Therefore, as CSO's, we urge candidates seeking leadership positions to use the campaign period to assure Tanzanians that they will continue the process of securing a people-centered constitution. They should also commit to restoring the principles of constitution-making by creating an environment that respects the views of citizens and ensures the participation of all in drafting the constitution. We insist that the draft constitution prepared by the Warioba Commission be prioritized in the process of developing the new constitution, as it is the only draft that truly reflects the people's voices.

1.7.2 Policy for Inclusive Economy and Sustainable Development

We want a leader who recognizes that, despite over 60 years of independence, many Tanzanians remain poor, even though this country is richly endowed. We

need a leader who can introduce a national economic policy aimed at uplifting the country's economy by creating equal and enabling economic opportunities for all Tanzanians, without creating divisions between the haves and the have-nots. We want to see a national policy for an inclusive economy and sustainable development that will help transition the country from aid dependence to economic self-reliance by increasing local production, boosting domestic industries, and reducing unnecessary government spending.

1.7.3 Management of Public Resources and Eradication of Corruption

Tanzania is one of the countries blessed with abundant resources such as land, minerals, natural gas, oil, oceans, lakes, rivers, wildlife, and forests. In recent years, the protection of these resources by the relevant authorities has been lacking, leading to the loss and mismanagement of national resources, such as illegal logging and fishing, the sale of indigenous lands to foreigners in violation of the law, and wildlife poaching. Corruption and fraud have also thrived, with the signing of unproductive investment contracts for resource exploitation. We demand that all leaders vying for leadership positions clearly articulate how they will manage and protect the country's resources so that they benefit the nation and its people and eliminate all forms of corruption and social injustice in the country.

1.7.4 Human Rights, Rule of Law, and Separation of Powers

For a long time now, Tanzania has faced significant challenges in governance concerning the rule of law, human rights, and the separation of powers. We need to see a Tanzania with leaders who can uphold the rule of law, protect human rights, ensure the safety of children, uphold women's rights, safeguard the rights of people with disabilities, and promote democracy and the separation of powers. We urge elected leaders to focus more on improving essential social services such as education, health, water, and infrastructure.

1.7.5 Environmental Protection and Addressing Climate Change

Given the current global challenges related to climate change and environmental degradation, Tanzania is among the countries suffering from the impacts of climate change. To tackle these challenges, we demand that leaders prioritize the environment and adopt and implement strategies that align with current environmental threats to fight climate change in Tanzania.

1.8 Concept and Importance of Free Elections

Political and civil rights define democratic elections as a process for choosing leaders at various levels of government through the votes of citizens. Tanzania holds local government elections every five years, as well as general elections. We expect future leaders to uphold the principles of free elections, including transparency, equality, accountability, timely voter registration, voter education, a fair nomination process for candidates, equal opportunities for candidates to campaign freely, timely and free voting, election law reforms, and equal opportunities for candidates in various electoral bodies, including equal media coverage. Leaders should ensure the participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities in all stages of the electoral process, prevent state institutions from interfering in elections, announce election results without delays, and allow for the acceptance or challenge of election results.

1.9 National Values

National values are key drivers in achieving the goals of the Tanzania we Want. These values are elaborated in the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, specifically in Part II, Article 9, which addresses the objectives of the nation. This section emphasizes leadership that promotes unity and peace while considering the unique conditions of our country. National values also stress the importance of respecting our culture. Therefore, according to Article 9 of the Constitution, all state authorities and institutions are required to direct their policies and activities in line with these values.

In consideration of Article 9 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977, we, the members of Civil Society Organizations (CSO's), propose the following to be the National Values that should be upheld during and after the election, and by all leaders:

- a) Unity
- b) Dignity and Humanity
- c) Solidarity and Brotherhood
- d) Peace and Stability
- e) Patriotism for the Nation
- f) Integrity
- g) Human Rights and Equality
- h) Transparency
- i) Accountability
- j) The Kiswahili Language
- k) People's Development and Inclusive Economy
- l) National Natural Resources and Culture

A young Black woman with short dark hair is shown in profile, shouting into a blue and white megaphone. She is wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved shirt. The background is a blurred crowd of people, suggesting a protest or public gathering. The lighting is bright and natural, highlighting the woman's expression of passion and determination.

**FREEDOMS, CIVIC AND
POLITICAL RIGHTS**

CHAPTER TWO

FREEDOMS, CIVIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

2.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

In general, this section outlines the expectations of civil society organizations in achieving the Tanzania We Want, including the strengthening of fundamental civil and political rights and the elimination of human rights violations to foster the development of a nation with happy citizens and the freedoms to engage in various activities. Although peace has existed for many years, it continues to be marred by actions that infringe on civil and political rights, such as killings, suppression of media freedom, violence, obstacles to accessing justice, and challenges within the criminal justice system. All these actions affect the citizens, the nation's reputation, and its overall development.

On the other hand, this section reminds Tanzania that international human rights treaties have established principles that require member states to fulfil their obligations to protect human rights and avoid acts of abduction and murder. It emphasizes the need to take specific and strategic precautions during the implementation of various activities and operations, conduct thorough and official investigations into incidents of human rights violations, including killings and disappearances, take concrete measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, ensure the safety of individuals under state custody, and ensure that all those who violate human rights principles are brought to justice and held accountable.

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF MANIFESTO'S AGENDA 2019-2024

2.1.1 Freedom of expression

a) Accomplishments

- i) There has been remarkable progress on freedom of expression on Tanzania's mainland and in Zanzibar. It will be remembered that during the celebrations of World Press Freedom Day in 2023 in Unguja, Zanzibar, the government, through the Zanzibar Ministry of Information, stated that

the process of drafting media laws has reached 80% and has incorporated 99% of stakeholders' proposals

- j) On the mainland of Tanzania, the situation regarding press freedom has improved somewhat with the reopening of media outlets that were closed during the Fifth Phase of government, including newspapers like MwanaHalisi, Mawio, Mseto, and Tanzania Daima.
- k) Additionally, the government's strategy to reform the criminal justice system involves the establishment of a special commission by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to review the country's criminal justice system, which has provided various recommendations.
- l) Minor improvements to media laws in the country have been implemented, as emphasized in the 2019/24 Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) manifesto.

b) Challenges

- i) In the period of five years since the release of the CSO's electoral manifesto, which outlined specific statements for strengthening civil and political rights, Tanzania has experienced various fluctuations in international rankings regarding human rights protection, as outlined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977. For instance, from 2021 to 2022, Tanzania improved by one position in the World Press Freedom Index, according to Reporters Without Borders (RSF); however, in 2023, Tanzania significantly dropped by 20 positions to rank 143rd.
- ii) Furthermore, regarding access to information, challenges persist, particularly with the 2016 Access to Information Act, which criminalizes the act of sharing information. There are also operational challenges that lead to delays in responding to requests for specific information from public institutions.
- iii) In Zanzibar, as of 2024, stakeholders in the media continue to face challenges due to the existence of the Zanzibar Penal Code No. 6 of 2004, which is seen as a law that restricts press freedom, particularly Section 44(1) of that law, which prohibits saying, writing, or publishing content related to "treason" without providing a definition for the term "treason."
- iv) In 2020, during the General Elections, Tanzania faced challenges related to internet access, which had adverse effects on citizens' ability to receive information in a timely manner and to access services that required internet use.

- v) Additionally, in 2023, the right to access information faced challenges due to the unavailability of the social media platform ClubHouse, which citizens had been using to engage in discussions and provide various opinions on the governance of the country, as well as their challenges and priorities.
- vi) Between February and August 2023, the Clubhouse platform faced accessibility challenges without the use of a Virtual Private Network (VPN). This situation significantly affected online freedom of expression by denying citizens the opportunity to discuss various social, political, and economic issues.
- vii) On the other hand, during August and September 2023, there were reports of several songs by artists being banned, including the songs “Amkeni” and “Mnatuona Nyani.” These songs were prohibited due to allegations of incitement. The artists involved faced charges under the Cyber Crimes Act of 2015.
- viii) As we approach the 2024/2025 elections, freedom of expression continues to be stifled, with various incidents of abductions and disappearances of citizens who use social media to criticize government actions. The recent attempts to silence online activists has raised security concerns among the public.
- ix) Acts of repression against opposition political members, human rights defenders and government critics have increased, with police arresting individuals without following legal procedures on charges such as “endangering peace.” This situation calls for authorities to adopt more developmental approaches to address challenges rather than suppressing freedom of expression.

2.1.2 Freedom of Assembly and Association

a) Achievements

- i) Freedom of political parties has started to improve to some extent, allowing them to conduct their activities and demonstrations freely. President Samia made the decision to lift the ban on political meetings that was imposed in 2016. This proposal was emphasized by the report from the task force reviewing the state of multi-party democracy in Tanzania in 2022, which was established by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania as part of a strategy to strengthen the state of democracy in the country.

- ii) After the lifting of the ban on political meetings, political parties have been able to hold various public meetings freely.
- iii) President Samia came to power and introduced the philosophy of the Four Rs, which she effectively used to restore national unity and cohesion. She engaged with political parties and initiated a reconciliation process, allowing many of them to return to their political activities freely. Those who had been abroad also returned, and various charges against others were dropped.

b) Challenges

- i) Despite the efforts made toward the freedom of political parties, there have still been reported incidents and complaints about restrictions on the freedom to assemble and collaborate, including the holding of meetings. This has been reported by several political parties, including ACT Wazalendo and CHADEMA which complained about being denied the right to hold peaceful demonstrations against corruption and mismanagement of public funds, as revealed in the report by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG).
- ii) On the other hand, amendments have been made to key laws and regulations governing the freedom to assemble and collaborate, including the Political Parties Act (amended in 2019), the NGOs Act of 2002 (amended in 2019), and the Basic Rights and Duties Act (BRADEA), amended in 2020. These changes have resulted in restrictions on the enforcement of fundamental rights. Under the current amendments, Civil Society Organizations can no longer file cases on behalf of citizens in instances of human rights violations. The BRADEA requires that to initiate such a case, the organization must demonstrate a personal interest and impact related to the incident. Thus, it can be said that these legal changes deny institutions the freedom to collaborate.
- iii) Reports of people being tortured were recorded during and after the 2020 elections, with incidents noted in the regions of Dodoma, Songwe, Mbeya, Mara, Mwanza, Arusha, Kigoma, and Dar es Salaam. These incidents include complaints of abuse against Maasai community members who were arrested in Ngorongoro District and children by police officers. In 2023, reports emerged of acts of torture committed by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) guards against residents of villages in Mbarali District and neighbouring areas near national parks.

2.2 PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

a) Achievements

- i) Citizens have been actively participating in the planning and implementation of development projects, particularly at the local government level, through various project implementation committee structures.
- ii) Additionally, citizens have been receiving various updates on the implementation of these plans through information from the Office of the Chief Government Spokesperson and various public awareness channels provided by the relevant institutions executing these projects. Examples include the construction of the Mwalimu Nyerere Hydropower Dam, the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), the purchase of aircraft, the construction of an oil pipeline from Uganda, and other development projects.

b) Challenges

- i) There is still a challenge regarding the involvement of citizens in the initial stages of prioritizing development projects before the relevant project plans are prepared. As a result, citizens are often informed about projects that have been planned by the government rather than participating in the preparation of those projects.
- ii) However, to a large extent, the group of people with disabilities has raised numerous complaints, particularly from the regions of Singida, Dodoma, Tabora, Pwani, Tangu, Rukwa, and Kigoma, regarding their exclusion from the development planning processes at the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). This exclusion stems from the misguided perception that this group is troublesome.
- iii) On the other hand, the youth face various challenges, particularly in terms of participation in politics and development projects, due to accusations of being greedy and power-hungry.
- iv) Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) have not been adequately involved in various development plans, and some have faced numerous obstacles, including being required to seek permits.

2.2.1 Free and Fair Elections

a) Achievements

- i) In the 2020 elections, the National Electoral Commission (NEC) used Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) for voter verification. Despite the challenges that arose, this system improved the accuracy of voter lists, with approximately 29.9 million voters being verified.

b) Challenges

- i) During the 2020 elections, media outlets such as Kwanza TV were temporarily suspended for allegedly reporting inflammatory news, and Clouds TV was given a stern warning. These incidents reduced access to independent news, a situation that was criticized by Human Rights Watch.
- ii) Opposition parties such as CHADEMA and ACT-Wazalendo faced challenges, including campaign rallies being blocked and leaders being arrested. Tundu Lissu (CHADEMA) encountered numerous obstacles, which affected political fairness.
- iii) There were numerous reports of excessive force used against opposition supporters, such as the incident in Zanzibar where people were injured and some lost their lives.
- iv) Despite efforts to encourage voter turnout, the percentage of voters who participated was 50.7%, compared to 67.3% in 2015. Many young people lacked enthusiasm due to fears of inequality in the election.
- v) Civil society organizations were denied permits to monitor the election, which reduced the participation of CSO's in providing reports on transparency and fairness, undermining public confidence in the electoral process.
- vi) CSO's were not accorded cooperation with INEC
- vii) Freedom of CSO's to conduct their operations was restricted.
- viii) Many civil society organizations were unable to participate in election activities due to their financial accounts being frozen during the election period.

3.0 MANIFESTO STATEMENTS

3.1.1 Freedom of Expression

- a) Review all laws and regulations related to freedom of expression to ensure they align with international standards of freedom of expression, with the aim of protecting human rights.
- b) There should be guidelines for both private and public media to establish programs that provide equal opportunities for citizen participation in matters that concern them. This will enhance the level of freedom of expression in the country

- c) Leaders should fulfil their responsibility to hold monthly meetings in their areas to enable the community to receive information about government activities.
- d) Amend the Media Services Act of 2016 in accordance with the East African Court of Human Rights ruling of 2019
- e) Amend the Access to Information Act and the Cyber Crimes Act to align them with international human rights standards
- f) Complete and implement the National Human Rights Action Plan to strengthen the protection of freedom of expression. Amend the Cyber Crimes Act as proposed by civil society organizations at various stages.
- g) Amend all laws regulating media operations during election
- h) Develop New Media Policy

3.1.2 Freedom of Assembly and Association

- a) Amend the Political Parties Act to align with international standards on Human Rights.
- b) Ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance (ACDEG) of 2007.
- c) Implement the recommendations of the Special Commission to review the improvement of Criminal Justice Institutions (Criminal Justice Commission) and the Task Force established by the President of the United Republic regarding the state of multi-party democracy.
- d) Complete and implement the National Human Rights Action Plan to strengthen the protection of the freedom of assembly and association.
- e) Improve the laws governing CSO's along with other legislation that undermines the operations of CSO's in the country.
- f) Respect the right to assemble and protest as provided in the constitution and international standard.
- g) Establish Tanzania CSO's Bureau to become a one stop centre for all categories of CSO's
- h) Review all laws that restrict active participation of CSO's in electoral processes
- i) Ensure full participation of human rights NGOs in national developments plans, law making process and policy analysis.

- j) We encourage development partners to localize aid to indigenous organizations

3.1.3 Incidents of Torture and Abduction

- i) Strengthen community cooperation in preventing and combating crime in the country.
- ii) Protect the rights of individuals under the custody of state agencies, such as the Police Force, Prisons, Immigration, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Security Forces, and other state bodies.
- iii) Strengthen cooperation with the private sector to invest in the use of CCTV and information and communication technology (ICT) to detect and prevent crime in order to eliminate acts of torture.
- iv) Implement the recommendations of the Criminal Justice Commission regarding acts of torture.
- v) Ratify the International Convention against Torture (CAT) and the Convention against Enforced Disappearances (UN Convention against Enforced Disappearance).
- vi) Finalize and implement the National Human Rights Plan to enhance the protection of freedom of expression.
- vii) Strengthen and adequately fund the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) so that it can fully carry out its responsibilities and take action against acts of torture.
- viii) Formulate an independent oversight committee to investigate all the cases of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearance and torture.

3.1.4 Citizens Participation in Leadership and Development

- a) Amend the Political Parties Act to increase the participation of women, people with disabilities, and youth in decision-making within political parties, thereby boosting the involvement of these groups.
- b) Ratify the 2018 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa.
- c) Media outlets should strengthen their systems for reporting and exposing human rights violations to raise public awareness of human rights, leadership, and development.

- d) Expand the role of civil society organizations (CSO's) in participating in various development plans.
- e) Appoint a CSO representative directly to parliament, instead of through political parties, so they are accountable to CSO's.
- f) Remove barriers that hinder the freedom of CSO's to carry out their work in the country.

3.1.5 Free and Fair Elections

- a) The government should ensure the freedom of the media without threats or restrictions. Media outlets should be allowed to report openly and fairly on elections and political activities.
- b) The government and the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) should create an enabling environment for opposition parties to participate equally in campaigns and elections without restrictions or harassment.
- c) INEC should implement a transparent system for announcing results promptly and accurately to strengthen voter and stakeholder confidence in the entire election process.
- d) The government, political parties, and CSO's should increase efforts to motivate voters, especially the youth, through creative means such as online campaigns and educational programs
- e) The government should provide an enabling environment for CSO's to obtain timely permits and fully participate in election monitoring and civic education. Collaboration between the government and CSO's will enhance transparency and accountability in the electoral process.

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

**KATIBA YA JAMHURI
YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
YA MWAKA 1977**



2008

CHAPTER THREE

SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, RULE OF LAW, AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

3. 0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

Tanzania is a democratic nation that needs to be built on strong foundations of respecting the Constitution, the Rule of Law, and Good Governance. These principles strengthen democratic governance and ensure accountability of leaders and the well-being of citizens. The 2019/2024 CSO's Manifesto stated that for Tanzania to achieve sustainable development and the well-being of its people, it needs leaders who believe in and respect these principles. Every pillar of the state, including the Government, Parliament, Judiciary, and its institutions, must operate according to the separation of powers as outlined in the Constitution and the laws of the country. These leaders must recognize their responsibilities and limits in order to fully discharge their duties without interference or conflict in fulfilling their respective duties and rights.

This chapter also emphasizes the importance of making constitutional reforms that will enhance democratic governance and the nation's well-being. The current Constitution has shortcomings that hinder accountability and development. The process to draft a new Constitution officially began in 2011 under the Constitutional Review Commission (commonly known as the Warioba Commission) but stalled in 2014. The demand for constitutional changes by Tanzanians has been longstanding, with various commissions in the past presenting recommendations for constitutional reforms, including the Nyalali Commission in 1992 and the Robert Kisanga Commission in 1998. Despite the formal process for obtaining a new Constitution stalling, the demand for constitutional changes remains a persistent cry from Tanzanians, democracy advocates, and others. Therefore, incoming leaders must prioritize the people's need for constitutional reforms to sustain good and democratic governance and respect the will of Tanzanians.

3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO's MANIFESTO - 2019/24

3.1.1 Good Governance and Separation of Power

a) Achievements

- i) During the sixth phase of President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan's administration, which took office in March 2021 and continues to the present year 2024, there have been several promising steps towards improving democratic governance in the country. President Samia has distinguished herself with the "R4" philosophy, which is centered on the concepts of reconciliation, people's well-being, reforms, and accountability. This philosophy aims to strengthen national unity, promote development, and reform governance systems for the well-being of all Tanzanians.
- j) The President appointed the Criminal Justice Commission to improve laws that affect access to justice in the country. In Zanzibar, President Hussein Mwinyi established a special task force (October 2022) to gather stakeholders' opinions on the political situation and provide policy and legal recommendations.
- k) In terms of good governance, the Corruption Perception Index showed improvements in the fight against corruption, with Tanzania rising seven places, from 94th in 2022 to 87th in 2023
- l) The rule of law has been somewhat evident in the country from 2021 to the present.

b) Challenges

- i) Challenges in good governance continue to be an obstacle to the development of Tanzanians. Starting with mismanagement, the 2022/2023 CAG (Controller and Auditor General) report revealed the misappropriation of more than TZS 6 billion, while the 2023/2024 report showed the misappropriation of TZS 5 billion in projects and unauthorized payments.
- ii) The suppression of human rights, including the arrest and imprisonment of human rights activists and journalists, has become commonplace, and this situation continues to undermine good governance
- iii) The arrest of opposition leaders, such as Freeman Mbowe of CHADEMA, who was detained for several months on terrorism charges that appeared to be a means of suppressing opposition political activities, is an indication of authoritarian rule and poor leadership.

- iv) The judiciary has lost public trust, with some court decisions appearing to lean towards the government and the ruling party, raising concerns about judicial independence.
- v) On the other hand, there has been an overlap of powers, with Parliament seemingly interfering with the judiciary's responsibilities. An example is when Parliament summoned the Chief Justice to explain the handling of corruption cases, which raised questions about judicial independence. The government continues to interfere in court decisions in some political cases, causing doubts about judicial independence and government accountability.
- vi) These examples highlight various challenges facing good governance in Tanzania in recent years, requiring joint efforts from all stakeholders to address them.
- vii) Incidents of abuse by some members of the security forces, especially the police, without government action, have continued to persist.
- viii) The concept of good governance is not being observed in several areas of the country, especially in local governments. Leaders have acted contrary to the principles of the rule of law and good governance. In Ngorongoro District, many social services were unlawfully suspended, leaving nearly 100,000 people without services for three years

3.1.2 Constitutionalism and New Constitution

a) Achievements

- i) Several steps have been taken, including the formation of a task force that came up with recommendations regarding the need for constitutional changes.
- ii) Furthermore, the President herself, along with his aides, at different times, has made various statements that signal hope for reviving the process of drafting a new constitution.
- iii) Moreover, early in 2023, President Samia issued a directive to initiate the process of drafting a new constitution. The government, through the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs, announced the revival of the constitutional process by providing constitutional education to citizens for a period of three (3) years.

b) Challenges

- i) Lack of Political Consensus:** The process of drafting a new constitution has stalled due to political divisions between political parties, particularly between the ruling party (CCM) and opposition parties. The opposition has complained that the process did not equally involve all stakeholders and that their demands were not fully considered.
- ii) Postponement of the Process:** The constitutional process, which was initiated in 2011, came to a halt in 2014 after the Constituent Assembly failed to reach an agreement on the second draft of the constitution. The government has promised to revive the process, but no substantial steps have been taken so far, leading to delays in the necessary reform.
- iii) Human Rights and Freedom of Expression Environment:** Freedom of expression and human rights are key elements in the debate over the new constitution. However, there have been complaints about the suppression of media freedom and human rights activists, hindering the ability to express diverse opinions and engage in a broad debate on the new constitution
- iv) Procedure for Revisiting Previous Drafts:** The Warioba draft, prepared by the Constitutional Review Commission, is praised for incorporating the views of many citizens. However, unlike the second draft that was passed by the Constituent Assembly, it has never been officially used as part of the debate on the new constitution, which has been a major source of contention.
- v) These challenges have significantly impacted** the process of obtaining a new constitution in Tanzania, and without consensus and transparency, progress remains slow.

3.1.3 The Rule of Law

a) Achievements

- i) The 2020 amendments to the Statistics Act aimed to improve transparency and data security. Between 2020 and 2024, there has been an increase in the availability of public information, including financial expenditure reports and development statistics. This has enhanced transparency in the management of public resources.
- ii) Strengthening of the Judiciary System, including the establishment of new Regional Courts, such as in Morogoro, to reduce case backlog and improve access to justice for citizens in that region.

- iii) But there has also been an improvement in technological systems (e-Court) that started operating in 2022, enabling those involved in cases to track the progress of their cases online. This has helped reduce the time it takes to hear cases and improved transparency.
- iv) In fighting corruption, in 2022, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) dealt with government officials in major corruption cases. For instance, the former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands was charged with misappropriation of public funds estimated at over 2 billion shillings.

a) Challenges

- i) Additionally, there are incidents that undermine the rule of law and good governance, such as unlawful arrests and the disregard for court orders.
- ii) There has been misuse of laws related to treason, sedition, and others, which have been used to suppress political opponents, human rights defenders, and social activists. An example is the arrest and prosecution of opposition party members and human rights activists on charges of sedition and treason.
- iii) Corruption remains a significant problem affecting the rule of law. Bribery continues to impact the administration of justice within the judicial system, police, and prisons.
- iv) The government has been using security laws and executive orders to control peaceful gatherings and restrict freedom of expression.
- v) Many laws have yet to be amended to reflect social and economic changes. This makes some laws oppressive and incompatible with human rights. An example is the 2016 Media Law, Cyber law which have been criticized for restricting press freedom and freedom of expression.
- vi) No action has been taken against some individuals from security institutions accused of involvement in criminal acts against citizens and activists, particularly incidents of abduction and assault on civilians.

3.2 STATEMENTS OF THE MANIFESTO

3.2.1 Rule of Law

We, CSO, through this manifesto, want the leaders who will be elected in the 2024/2025 elections to consider the following issues in order for us to achieve the Tanzania we want.

- a) Respecting and obeying the Constitution, laws, and good governance.
- b) Ensuring that government authorities and institutions comply with, respect, and uphold the laws of the country.
- c) Upholding ethics, conduct, and accountability practices that promote a positive image of the nation and its development.
- d) Ensuring that the law-making process is transparent and inclusive for citizens to create fair and widely accepted laws.
- e) Holding all individuals accountable for breaking the laws of the country, even if they are among those responsible for enforcing those laws.
- f) Establishing an independent commission that will receive complaints against security agencies and conduct independent investigations.

3.2.2 Constitutionalism and New Constitution

- a) The availability of a new constitution that meets the people's demands and protects human rights, ensure public accountability, maintain the separation of powers, uphold public ethics, reform electoral systems, structure the union, and manage the nation's resources
- b) Achieving political reconciliation through initiating national dialogue that includes all key stakeholders, such as political parties, civil society organizations, religious leaders, and citizens. This dialogue should aim to reach consensus on the new constitution process, ensuring that the views of all sides are heard and considered.
- c) The government should establish a specific timetable for reviving the constitution-making process, including clear and actionable steps. This timetable should be publicly announced and followed transparently to ensure accountability.
- d) Prioritizing the constitutional process by allocating sufficient resources. The government can also collaborate with international donors for financial and technical assistance.
- e) Improving the environment for freedom of expression by ensuring that the media, human rights activists, and citizens can express themselves freely without threats or restrictions. This will ensure that the new constitution debate is open, and diverse opinions are considered.
- f) The Draft Constitution from the Constitutional Review Commission, popularly known as the Warioba Draft, should be prioritized as Tanzania's constitution because it is the draft that contains the views of the citizens.

3.2.3 Good Governance and Separation of Power

- i) Ensuring that Tanzania has a separation of powers and control of authority to prevent abuse of power between one branch against another, one institution against another, and between individuals.
- ii) A government that is accountable to the public and respects the authority of the people.
- iii) Ensuring that public servants are accountable based on professionalism and in accordance with the laws of the country, without favoritism or political bias for the benefit of specific individuals or groups.
- iv) Establishing a governance system that separates politics from private business to avoid conflicts of interest.
- v) We demand the government to take firm actions to end the misuse of public funds by establishing a robust system of accountability and transparency in public fund management, and to ensure that the Auditor General's reports are taken into consideration and legal action is swiftly taken against all those found guilty of embezzlement.
- vi) Increasing the capacity of the Controller and Auditor General's Office (CAG) by providing more resources and empowering it to act against embezzlers in collaboration with law enforcement agencies.
- vii) Enacting laws and procedures that prevent Parliament and the government from interfering with court decisions and ensuring that court rulings are implemented without bias or obstruction.

A photograph of an industrial setting. In the foreground, a white robotic arm is welding a metal beam, creating a bright orange and yellow spark shower. In the background, two workers are visible. On the left, a woman wearing a blue uniform, a yellow hard hat, and safety glasses is looking towards the robotic arm. On the right, a man wearing an orange uniform, a yellow hard hat, and safety glasses is holding a tablet computer. The background is slightly blurred, showing industrial equipment and a bright light source.

**INCLUSIVE ECONOMY
AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

CHAPTER FOUR

INCLUSIVE ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This section describes the vision of CSO regarding inclusive economic growth and sustainable development for Tanzania and Zanzibar from 2024 to 2029. We recognize the efforts made from 2020 to 2024 in implementing the CSO manifesto 2019-2024, which includes the transition of the economy from low income to middle income, poverty reduction, and the promotion of gender equality. However, this section highlights challenges that need to be addressed, such as the shortage of financial resources, governance issues, environmental degradation, and social equity. Strengthening financial management, innovation, job creation, social protection, and environmental sustainability are key foundations for achieving sustainable development and attaining comprehensive, inclusive economic growth.

The purpose of this section of the manifesto is to focus on the state of national development and the economy, as well as to provide recommendations on strategic plans for building resilience, enhancing inclusive growth, and promoting equitable sustainable development across all regions. Strengthening institutions, fostering partnerships between the public and private sectors, and investing in essential infrastructure and education are crucial to establishing a robust system that supports sustainable development.

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO MANIFESTO 2019-2024

4.1.1 Inclusive Economy

a) Achievements

- i) Tanzania has demonstrated resilience and progress towards an inclusive economy despite national and international challenges. The country has advanced from a low-income economy to a middle-income economy by 2020, ranking among the 20 fastest-growing economies in the world.

- ii) The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has averaged 5.2 percent annually and is expected to reach 6 percent by 2025. This progress is attributed to the successful implementation of the National Development Vision 2025 and the Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III), with further improvements anticipated.
- iii) Additionally, in the recent period from January to September 2023, the national income has increased to 140.0 trillion Tanzanian shillings, compared to 124.2 trillion shillings for the same period in 2022, reflecting a national economic growth of 5.3 percent, compared to 5.2 percent in those periods. According to the speech by the Minister of State in the President's Office, Planning, and Investment, sectors that have shown significant growth include finance and insurance (16.0%), mining (10.2%), electricity (10.0%), other services and entertainment (10.0%), accommodation and food (8.9%), and information and communication (6.9%). Major contributors to national income include agriculture (24.8%), construction (13.6%), mining (9.7%), trade and maintenance (8.4%), transport and warehousing (7.2%), and manufacturing (6.9%).
- iv) Tanzania has continued to take steps to improve and enhance the growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by creating an enabling environment, including facilitating students at higher education levels and some secondary schools to learn practically. Introducing curricula aimed at enhancing ICT skills has raised competency and innovation levels in the information and communication sector, a crucial step towards a digital economy and competitiveness at regional and international levels.
- v) Tanzania has made significant strides towards a digital economy, showcasing innovation and launching programs and strategies that encourage digital adoption in both government and private institutions. In 2023, effective use of ICT systems contributed to a 6.8 percent growth in the insurance market, reaching 1.2385 trillion shillings compared to 1.1593 trillion shillings in 2022.
- vi) Zanzibar has made progress in various economic sectors and sustainable development through the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021-2026, emphasizing sustainable use of marine resources and tourism revitalization. Despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism sector has shown signs of recovery since 2023, fuelled by campaigns to promote tourism and improvements in essential infrastructure.
- vii) Investment in marine conservation and sustainable fishing strategies has protected the environment and created job opportunities in the blue economy sector. ZADEP, with the slogan "Blue Economy for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development," promotes inclusive development

by focusing on significant improvements in health, education, and social services. This initiative has increased school enrolment, improved literacy rates, and strengthened healthcare delivery, particularly in rural areas.

b) Challenges

The implementation of the AZAKI 2019-2024 program has faced various challenges that have affected the achievement of set goals for Tanzania and Zanzibar as follows;

- i) **Resource Constraints and Management:** A major challenge has been the lack of financial resources and poor management of existing national resources. Many efforts are hindered by barriers, including the absence of appropriate measures to hold accountable those involved in the destruction or misappropriation of resources and funds, as noted in the report by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG Report). This situation has impacted the timely execution of important development projects and social plans.
- ii) **Governance and Bureaucracy:** Governance challenges, including corruption and bureaucracy, continue to pose significant issues in the country. Despite plans to combat corruption, this problem has persisted, leading to increased project costs, delays, substandard projects, and poor services across various sectors. Institutions like ZAECA (Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority) and TAKUKURU (Anti-Corruption and Corruption Prevention Authority) need to be further strengthened to effectively address corruption cases.
- iii) **Economic Inclusion and Job Creation:** As of 2021, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reported an increase of 584,333 new jobs in the public and private sectors. Despite this increase, the employment problem persists due to the growing number of graduates each year. Unemployment is particularly high among women, with a rate of 29.7% for women in Zanzibar compared to 10.4% for men, and 12.2% for women in mainland Tanzania compared to 5.7% for men. Overall, the unemployment rate is 19.7% in Zanzibar, 9% in mainland Tanzania, and 9.3% for the entire country. In 2023, RALG announced teaching and health job openings, attracting a total of 71,916 applicants, but only 18,449 were successful in securing employment, representing just 10.7% of the applicants. This situation highlights the severity of the employment problem, especially for many youths who lack the skills and experience to enter the job market. Efforts to promote and expand vocational training and on-the-job experience are ongoing, but they need to be further strengthened to achieve consistent and broad outcomes over time.

- iv) **Financial Inclusion:** Efforts to expand financial inclusion through digital financial services and financial education programs are ongoing, but many people, especially in rural areas, still lack access to financial products and services. Strengthening financial systems and promoting financial education is essential to ensure everyone participates in and benefits from economic activities
- v) **Depreciation of Currency Value:** The depreciation of the Tanzanian shilling poses challenges to economic growth. In the second quarter of 2024, the value of the shilling fell by 2.2% compared to 1.8% in the first quarter, affecting the purchasing power and economic stability of the country.

4.1.2 Sustainable Development

a) Achievements

- i. Gender equality strategies in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have made significant progress, with policies and programs aimed at increasing women's economic participation and decision-making roles. These strategies have empowered women by providing opportunities for education, vocational training, and microloans, thus improving their social and economic conditions.
- ii. Infrastructure development, including the expansion of Pemba Airport and the construction of new roads and bridges, has enhanced connectivity and supported economic activities.
- iii. New projects have been initiated, including the construction of railway Lot 3 (Makutupora-Tabora), Lot 4 (Tabora-Isaka), Lot 6 (Tabora-Kigoma), and Lot 7 (Uvinza-Musongati), which were not in place during the implementation of the CSO 2019/2024 program.
- iv. Improvement of port infrastructure, including increasing the depth to 15.5 meters and the width to 200 meters at the entrance and turning basin to accommodate larger vessels at the Port of Dar es Salaam. Additionally, the implementation of the CSO 2019/2024 program has included the construction of the Kwala Dry Port, which is currently 96.0% complete.
- v. The completion of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP), which will generate a total of 2,115 MW, is at approximately 37%, with implementation reaching 97.43% by April 2024. The project has commenced production through turbine number nine (9), which contributes 235 MW to the National Grid, thereby strengthening electricity availability.

- vi. In agriculture and food security, the country had a storage capacity of only 250,000 tons, but during the implementation of the 2019-2024 CSO manifesto, we have reached 500,000 tons. Exports averaged 1.2 billion USD, and now we are at an average of 2.3 billion USD. Food self-sufficiency reached 124% in 2023/24

b) Challenges

- i) Social Welfare:** Despite efforts to promote gender and social equality, disparities still exist, especially in rural areas, among women and people with disabilities. Marginalized groups often lack access to education, healthcare services, and economic opportunities, limiting their participation in the development process. The law that protects the employment rights of people with disabilities, which requires institutions or companies to employ three disabled individuals out of every 20, is still not being adhered to. More inclusive policies and programs are needed to address these disparities and ensure that all segments of society benefit from economic growth. The unemployment rate for people with disabilities is 4.4% for men compared to 7.2% for women (NBS 2020/2021). Rural areas face a shortage of clean water and sanitation services, contributing to ongoing malnutrition issues. Currently, 30% of women and children in Tanzania are facing high levels of malnutrition (U.S. Embassy, Tanzania, 2024).
- ii) Social Services:** Improvements in health and social services have been uneven, especially in remote and rural areas. The healthcare system faces challenges such as poor infrastructure, shortages of medical equipment, and a lack of healthcare professionals. These issues reduce the effectiveness of health interventions and contribute to persistent disparities in healthcare services. The shortage of teachers and classrooms remains a problem, particularly in rural areas. For example, Mwanza District, which has 110 primary schools and a total of 24,476 students from pre-primary to grade seven, has only 650 teachers out of the 1,027 needed, resulting in a shortfall of 377 teachers (source: Mwananchi newspaper, June 2024)
- iii) Infrastructural Development:** Despite significant investments in infrastructure, there are still gaps, especially in connecting rural villages. The expansion of roads, bridges, and airports has improved access to services, but many areas still lack adequate infrastructure to support economic activities and social services. Sustainable investment and maintenance are needed to address these shortcomings and help foster sustainable development and an inclusive economy for Tanzanians

- iv) **Technology and Communication:** There has been intense competition in the job market, with many opportunities emerging in the ICT sector. This has led to many young people being left out due to a lack of a solid skills foundation. Moreover, as the country moves toward a digital economy, many government and private institutions still lack user-friendly systems to enter the competitive market. In 2023, the effective use of ICT systems contributed to a 6.8% growth in insurance market sales, reaching TZS 1,238.5 billion compared to TZS 1,159.3 billion in 2022.

4.1.3 Environment and Climate Change

a) Achievements

- i) Efforts to reduce the impacts of climate change have been strengthened by Zanzibar's Climate Change Strategy, which aims to build resilience and implement measures to protect communities and ecosystems.
- ii) In implementing the 2019-2024 CSO manifesto, the government launched the National Clean Cooking Energy Strategy (2024-2034) as one of the early national steps to promote the use of clean cooking energy for Tanzanians by enhancing access to reliable raw materials and infrastructure for clean cooking energy.
- iii) The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has developed and implemented the National Climate Change Strategy (2021-2026) and the National Environmental Conservation Plan (2022-2032). Tanzania has approximately 48.1 million hectares of forest resources, equivalent to 55% of the land area of mainland Tanzania. If properly utilized through carbon trading projects, this can be an important solution to slow down deforestation and address climate change challenges.
- iv) Moreover, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has continued to implement the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014-2030), which is executed through the Office of the First Vice President, responsible for environmental matters. For the 2023/24 financial year, the government, through the Office of the First Vice President, has allocated a total of 650 million Tanzanian shillings for a preliminary assessment to design infrastructure aimed at restoring the beaches to their original state.
- v) These strategies have continued to be crucial in raising awareness among stakeholders and the community, encouraging participation in various interventions and plans aimed at enhancing resilience to climate change. This includes the establishment of the National Carbon Trade Guidelines

(2022). So far, some communities, such as in Tanganyika District in Katavi, have successfully collected a total revenue of 22 billion Tanzanian shillings, while villagers in Namtumbo District have earned approximately 200 million Tanzanian shillings by 2024.

- vi) The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Prime Minister's Office, ministries, and all relevant stakeholders, prepared the National El Niño Emergency Plan and contingency measures in August 2023, which helped reduce the impact of the rains.
- vii) The government has introduced a degree program at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) on Weather and Climate Change issues to support the development of human resources, particularly for employees of the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA).

a) Challenges

- i) **Tree felling:** Approximately 48.1 million hectares are forested areas, but despite this, about 469,420 hectares are lost each year due to agricultural activities, settlement, and other social activities, including the charcoal trade. By 2015, it was estimated that 52 million tons of charcoal were produced globally each year, with 32.4 million tons produced in Africa. Tanzania leads East Africa and ranks among the top seven charcoal-producing countries in the world, losing approximately 150,433 acres of forest annually due to this activity. Around 71.2% of Tanzanians rely on firewood, 37% use charcoal, and 5% use kerosene. It is estimated that \$350 million in revenue is generated from charcoal sales in Dar es Salaam alone, while coffee sales only reach \$60 million. This shows the large amount of trees being lost, a situation that leads to climate change and its effects, including the increase in carbon dioxide, which contributes to rising temperatures. It is estimated that by the year 2080, temperatures in the country will have increased by between 1.4°C and 3.6°C, with a decrease in rainfall, which will affect economic activities such as agriculture, livestock keeping, and fishing.
- ii) **Effects caused by development and conservation projects.** Many development projects continue to pose significant challenges for the Tanzanian community, with their implementation often leaving environmental impacts and direct effects on the population, including forced permanent displacement and delays in receiving compensation. This situation is evident in areas like Ngorongoro, Loliondo, and Msomera,

as well as regions with major mining projects such as Geita, Kahama, Mara, and others. Conflicts between investors, the government, and citizens have continued to hinder development activities, particularly for the affected communities. Other consequences include environmental pollution and health hazards for living organisms.

- iii) **Land slides and floods:** Tanzania and Zanzibar continue to experience major disasters caused by floods and landslides. This has been evident in recent events, including large-scale landslides in Hanang' District, which resulted in the deaths of many Tanzanians. Severe flooding has also been seen in areas like Rufiji in the Coast Region, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Kigoma, where people have continued to lose their lives, property, and infrastructure.
- iv) **In a report by the Prime Minister on April 25, 2024,** it was revealed that 155 people have lost their lives and more than 230 others were injured in Tanzania due to the heavy rains that have persisted during this period. Additionally, approximately 200,000 people and over 51,000 households have been affected, with various infrastructure damaged. He also mentioned that more than 10,000 houses, along with roads and railways, have been impacted. From October to December 2023, there has been a significant increase in rainfall, with a total of 534.5 mm measured, compared to 227.2 mm in 2022, representing a 135% increase. This situation has led to a loss of labor, destruction of infrastructure, and delays in development, with the most affected being women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- v) **Rising Sea and Lake levels:** In May 2024, the Ministry of Environment reported that studies and measurements from the Indian Ocean waters along the Dar es Salaam coast indicate that sea levels have been rising at an average rate of 6 millimetres per year since 2002. In Zanzibar and the entire coastline of the Indian Ocean, this increase is causing significant biodiversity loss, including the destruction of mangroves and seagrasses, which are vital for environmental conservation.
- vi) **Other impacts include the loss of land,** leaving people without homes and unable to farm due to the challenges posed by the rising sea levels. In addition, freshwater wells are becoming contaminated with saltwater, and infrastructure such as roads, port docks, and buildings are being damaged by these rising waters. This same threat is also affecting Lake Tanganyika, where it has disrupted some social activities, including farming and fishing.

- vii) Funding, Strategies and Poor Implementation:** By 2023, a global report showed that the amount of money needed to tackle climate change in developing countries is significantly higher than expected, ranging between \$215 billion and \$387 billion per year in this decade. Tanzania is also grappling with this challenge, with many climate change mitigation activities lacking sufficient funding. Many organizations, especially NGOs, have been at the forefront of volunteering in these efforts despite not having dedicated budgets.
- viii) Health Impacts:** Within the implementation of the NGO's 2019-2024 manifesto, climate change-related events, such as infrastructure damage and the spread of waste, have continued to increase, contributing to the emergence of infectious diseases like cholera. In January alone, it was estimated that 58 Tanzanians contracted cholera in Mwanza region.
- ix) Impact on Education Development:** Climate change events have continued to affect development activities, including education. In some cases, students are unable to attend school on time and even risk their lives while commuting. Some incidents have caused direct damage, including the collapse of classrooms, leading to a decline in educational progress. This hazardous situation was evident in the Minister of Education's directive on April 25, 2024, which barred students from attending school during heavy rains.
- x) Severe Drought:** Despite experiencing heavy rains, some areas continue to face severe drought, which has significantly impacted economic activities and development, especially agriculture. In 2023, residents of Mwanamanimba and Mwamatiga villages in Meatu District, Simiyu Region, lost approximately 100 acres of crops due to scorching sun, which severely affected their economic livelihoods. In Simanjiro District, about 62,500 livestock died due to a lack of pasture and water caused by extreme drought.
- xi) Food Security:** Climate change events, such as extreme heat, drought, floods, landslides, soil erosion, crop diseases, and damage to farm infrastructure and transportation systems, have continued to threaten food security in Tanzania and neighboring countries.
- xii) Waste Generation:** Waste generation, particularly solid waste in Tanzania, remains a significant challenge. Its effects have continued to impact the lives of all creatures by degrading land quality for farming, disrupting ecosystems, and polluting beaches and lakes. For instance, Dar es Salaam City is estimated to produce over 4,600 tons of waste per day, but only 45-50% of it is collected in landfills, leaving the remaining waste to end up in open areas, water bodies, roads, and residential areas.

4.2 MANIFESTO STATEMENTS

We, the NGOs, call for future leaders and the next government to consider the following recommendations to foster sustainable development, build a strong and inclusive economy, and address environmental challenges and climate change for the broader benefit of citizens through the NGOs:

4.2.1. Statements on Sustainable Development

- a) Increase access to clean and safe water and better sanitation services
- b) Invest in health and social services to ensure access for all without discrimination.
- c) The government should invest in technology and communication by ensuring access to ICT tools and infrastructure, promoting digital education, and fostering innovation
- d) Make sustainable investments in critical infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and airports, to support economic activities and improve access to essential services.
- e) Prioritize rural integration to ensure equitable economic growth across all regions.
- f) Expand digital infrastructure to improve connectivity and promote digital financial services. Strengthening financial literacy programs will ensure that all people can participate in and benefit from economic activities.
- g) Improve investment in healthcare infrastructure, medical equipment, and training for health professionals to enhance access to healthcare. Address disparities in health services, especially in rural and remote areas, to ensure equitable health outcomes for all.
- h) Improve the quality of education and expand access to ensure that all children receive a quality education on an equal basis.
- i) The government should come up with robust strategies to address the unemployment issue by making effective use of domestic resources and skills in collaboration with various development institutions both inside and outside Tanzania. This should include prioritizing women, youth, and people with disabilities to lead to the sustainable and inclusive development of Tanzania
- j) To oversee the government in improving service delivery processes to speed up decision-making and enhance service provision across all sectors.

4.2.2. Statements on Inclusive Economy

- a) Strengthen financial management systems to ensure timely and efficient allocation and use of resources. Also, develop and implement strong systems to combat mismanagement of funds and corruption, thus increasing transparency and accountability in public financial management.
- b) Expand technical training and skills development programs to empower workers, especially youth, to meet the demands of the modern economy.
- c) Promote entrepreneurship and support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by improving access to finance and reducing economic barriers.
- d) Foster and strengthen partnerships between the public and private sectors to create sustainable employment opportunities and drive economic growth.
- e) Prioritize the expansion of social protection programs to safeguard vulnerable groups from economic shocks and improve their participation in economic activities.
- f) Enhance policies and programs aimed at achieving gender equality, ensuring that women and marginalized groups have access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
- g) Strengthening the capacity of institutions like ZAECA and PCCB to address corruption and uphold laws that protect the economy for the nation's development.
- h) Promoting inclusive governance by ensuring decision-making processes that involve all stakeholders, including civil society organizations (CSO's).
- i) Developing enabling policies that prioritize the needs of youth and special groups, including increasing access to low-interest loans and business education for the beneficiaries
- j) Enhancing and promoting industrial production, expanding the import and export market, and reducing tax rates to attract investors and ensure business sustainability in the country, which will boost the national economy and increase employment, especially for the youth
- k) Designing solid strategies and creating an enabling environment for youth to gain skills and self-employment in various sectors such as agriculture, livestock farming, craftsmanship, and entrepreneurship to reduce the burden on the government.
- l) Political leaders should promote the involvement of economic experts and professionals from various fields in decision-making aimed at achieving economic development in the country, as well as increasing the participation of young people in leading boards of various public institutions

- m) Encouraging government efforts and efficiency in implementing technology advancements to enhance competitiveness in the digital economy.
- n) Future leaders should consider better ways to reduce the number of government departments to enable better use of national resources without affecting other developmental activities.
- o) Promote and protect social justice

4.2.3 Environment and Climate Change Declaration

- a. Increase efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and promote the use of renewable energy sources.
- b. Develop and implement comprehensive plans and legal framework to address climate change in order to build community resilience against its negative impacts.
- c. Manage and resolve environmental conflicts to ensure equity and justice in our society.
- d. It is important to increase efforts to conserve the environment, including tree planting, protecting water sources, and preserving biodiversity.
- e. Promoting sustainable agriculture and marine conservation is crucial to safeguarding natural resources and ensuring food security.
- f. Developing appropriate and urgent measures needed to strengthen community resilience and reduce the impact of these changes on the environment and people's livelihoods.
- g. Enhancing efforts to engage both local and external stakeholders in order to secure sufficient resources to address the problem of climate change.
- h. Strengthening the role of community members and their institutions in assessing and deciding on all environmental issues that affect their lives, including projects implemented in their areas and strategies planned for their resilience and well-being in the environment.
- i. Designing various projects within the city that will involve different stakeholders, focusing on waste recycling and ensuring reliable markets for recycled waste or products derived from waste, along with better enforcement of environmental laws and regulations in the country.
- j. Encouraging and facilitating educational programs to raise community awareness about the effects of climate change caused by human activities, along with solid strategies to address these challenges.
- k. Promote and use indigenous knowledge in climate change management and conservation of nature

CHAPTER FIVE

CORRUPTION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND PUBLIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

5.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter explains the issues that civil society organizations expect to see in “The Tanzania We Want.” It provides an in-depth analysis of corruption, accountability, and public resource management in the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar for the period between 2020/2021 and 2023/2024. The chapter focuses on evaluating government efforts to combat corruption, strengthen accountability, and improve public asset management. The information used in this chapter is drawn from various reliable sources, including annual reports from the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) of Tanzania and Tanzania-Zanzibar, official performance reports from the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZAECA), as well as independent research conducted by Civil Society Organizations (CSO’s).

This chapter focuses on the achievements made, the ongoing challenges facing the country, and provides policy recommendations aimed at strengthening efforts to combat corruption, increase accountability, and improve the management of public resources. It sheds light on the impact of corruption in various public and private sectors, the effectiveness of current anti-corruption strategies, and the importance of community involvement in managing national resources. Additionally, this chapter carefully examines Tanzania’s efforts in implementing the goals of the National Anti-Corruption and Economic Sabotage Plan, as well as the international commitments made at the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO MANIFESTO -2019-2024

5.1.1 Corruption and Accountability

a) Achievements

- i) PCCB (Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau) received a total of 38,750 complaints related to corruption and economic sabotage. Out of these complaints, 2,315 cases, equivalent to 5.97% of the total, were investigated and forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). This represents an improvement in the speed of investigations and prosecutions compared to previous years. Furthermore, through its anti-corruption efforts, PCCB successfully recovered Tanzanian Shillings 54.8 billion that could have been lost due to corruption and economic sabotage.
- ii) In 2021, a special unit was established to investigate cybercrime offenses. Through this unit, TAKUKURU has been able to monitor and investigate corruption activities carried out through social media, online banking, and other electronic systems, showing the institution's adaptability to new economic and technological challenges in the fight against corruption.
- iii. In Zanzibar, ZAECA (Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority) conducted 450 public education campaigns about the dangers of corruption and the importance of combating it. These campaigns aim to raise public awareness about the economic and social impacts of corruption and empower citizens to recognize and resist corrupt practices.
- iv. To strengthen good governance and reduce corruption in the public service, ZAECA established staff verification committees in all ministries of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. This step has helped identify and address issues of ghost workers, academic qualification fraud, and other corrupt activities in public service.
- v. ZAECA recovered Tanzanian Shillings 5.7 billion from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024, which represents public assets that would have been lost to corruption and economic sabotage.

b) Challenges in Combating Corruption in Tanzania

- i) One major obstacle is the lack of sufficient resources in anti-corruption agencies, particularly PCCB. This includes a shortage of highly skilled professionals to investigate complex corruption cases involving modern technology and international financial transaction.

- ii) Dependence on foreign technology also hampers the investigation of complicated corruption cases.
- iii) Another challenge is the lack of adequate collaboration between government institutions in sharing critical information, reducing the effectiveness of investigations. Additionally, the ineffective implementation of whistleblower protection laws affects the ability to obtain evidence of corrupt activities.
- iv) The legal process for handling corruption cases is often slow and bureaucratic, which can lead to the deterioration of evidence or the disappearance of key witnesses.
- v) The current penalties for corruption offenses are not enough to serve as a sufficient deterrent. In some communities, corruption is seen as a normal way to obtain services or opportunities, and public education about the harm caused by corruption has not been widespread, especially in rural areas.
- vi) The private sector also contributes to challenges in fighting corruption, as some companies offer bribes to public officials to secure contracts or services illegally. The lack of robust accountability systems in the private sector allows corruption to thrive. Anti-corruption efforts often focus more on the public sector, leaving a gap in addressing corruption in the private sector. These challenges require a comprehensive and long-term strategy to effectively address them.
- vii) One of the key obstacles is the institutional weakness of ZAECA, which faces a significant shortage of human and financial resources, limiting its ability to conduct thorough and professional investigations into complex corruption cases. The lack of modern technology and digital systems to manage cases also reduces the agency's effectiveness in combating corruption.
- viii) The lack of sufficient cooperation between government institutions in exchanging vital information affects the ability to track financial transactions related to corruption, especially in sensitive sectors like tourism and foreign investment. Furthermore, the absence of strong whistleblower protection laws in Zanzibar hinders efforts to obtain evidence of corrupt activities.
- ix) Many Tanzanians and politicians have a misguided belief about corruption during elections, viewing it as a time for "harvesting," which has led to a significant increase in electoral corruption. Politicians prepare to offer bribes during elections to secure votes, an act that is against the law.

5.1.2 Corporate Social Responsibility in Tanzania

a. Achievements

- i) Tanzania has seen significant progress in implementing CSR between 2020 and 2024. Official statistics show that TZS 52,345,678,901.23 has been spent on various CSR activities during this period. These funds have been directed toward development projects in key sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, and access to clean and safe water. The 28 municipalities surrounding major mining areas have benefited the most, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that communities around resource extraction areas directly benefit from local resources.
- ii) The establishment of the Community Development Fund in 2022 through amendments to the mining law has been a crucial tool for managing and coordinating CSR projects, particularly in the mining sector. This fund has increased transparency and accountability in the use of CSR funds and has ensured that projects meet the actual needs of the community. Additionally, the fund has provided policy and legal guidelines for mining companies in fulfilling their social responsibilities.

b. Challenges

- i) Lack of Robust Frame Work: While the new mining law (2022) introduced the Community Development Fund, other sectors still lack proper laws. In Zanzibar, although the Tourism Development Fund was established in 2023, other key economic sectors lack strong CSR laws. This results in low investment in CSR and a lack of criteria to measure the effectiveness of projects. Weak coordination between the government, companies, and communities also leads to projects that do not meet the actual needs.
- ii) Unequal distribution: Areas with mining resources benefit more, while other regions lack development. In Zanzibar, urban areas and tourist attractions gain more benefits than rural areas, contributing to developmental disparities
- iii) Low Understanding and Skills: Some communities and government officials have a poor understanding of CSR, leading to unrealistic expectations and conflicts. The lack of skills in managing CSR projects affects the quality and sustainability of the initiatives. There is no national system to monitor and evaluate CSR projects, making it difficult to assess the overall impact.
- iv) CSO's are not accessing CSR grants

5.1.3 Public Resources Management

a. Achievements

- i) Tanzania has witnessed notable improvements in public resource management in recent years. Domestic revenue collection has shown a promising trend, with a 22% increase from TZS 17.5 trillion in the 2020/21 fiscal year to TZS 21.3 trillion in the 2022/23 fiscal year. These successes are attributed to improvements in revenue collection systems and enhanced tax administration. Alongside these, there has been a reduction in unapproved public spending, which decreased from 3.2% of the budget in 2020/21 to 1.8% in 2022/23. These improvements indicate stronger discipline in public financial management and accountability in government institutions.
- ii) The implementation of development projects has also seen an increase, with the execution rate rising from 71% in the 2020/21 fiscal year to 84% in the 2022/23 fiscal year. This reflects better management of projects and more efficient use of public resources to promote economic and social development.
- iii) The establishment of the Mining Commission in 2019 has significantly improved the management of the mining sector. As a result, government revenue from this crucial sector has increased, with TZS 2.1 trillion collected over five years from 2019 to 2024.
- iv) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has made significant progress in improving the management of public resources in recent years. One of the major achievements is the strengthening of internal controls, where the report by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) shows a reduction in audit queries from 245 in the 2020/2021 financial year to 178 in the 2022/2023 financial year. This indicates an increase in accountability and better management of public finances. Additionally, Zanzibar has witnessed a remarkable increase in tourism sector revenue, rising from 38.8 billion shillings in 2020/2021 to 162.5 billion shillings in 2022/2023, representing a 318.8% increase
- v) Efforts to improve the management of the national debt have borne fruit, as the debt-to-GDP ratio has decreased from 62% in 2020/2021 to 58% in 2022/2023. This demonstrates better management of loans and public funds. Furthermore, the establishment of the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries in 2020 has contributed to the effective management of marine resources, strengthening the fishing sector, and creating jobs. This step has helped increase the value of marine resources and improve the livelihoods of people dependent on this sector.

- vi) Other achievements include the establishment of the Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority (ZPRA) in 2021. This institution has played a major role in managing oil and natural gas exploration, ensuring that the benefits of these resources reach the people of Zanzibar. Additionally, the completion of preliminary oil exploration studies in 2023 has raised hopes for further economic growth on these islands. All these efforts reflect the strong commitment of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to improve the management of public resources and promote economic development for the benefit of its citizens.

b) Challenges

- i) One of the main challenges is the lack of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. Reports by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) have continued to reveal non-compliant spending, particularly in the health, education, and infrastructure sectors. For example, in the 2022/2023 financial year, the CAG identified unauthorized spending of over 200 billion shillings in various government ministries and departments. Furthermore, poor management of government contracts has led to significant losses of public funds, with some projects not being completed on time or not meeting required standards.
- ii) Another challenge is the weakness in government revenue collection systems. Despite efforts by the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) to improve tax collection, there is still a significant loss of revenue due to tax evasion, especially in the informal sector. Additionally, the management of government assets faces challenges, with some assets not properly registered or being taken by individuals without following procedures. In the mining sector, despite the establishment of the Mining Commission, there are still challenges in controlling illegal mining and ensuring the government receives its fair share of revenues from these resources.
- iii) The management of public enterprises faces operational and financial challenges. Some enterprises continue to rely on government subsidies instead of operating commercially. For example, Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) has continued to incur losses despite significant government investment. Additionally, weaknesses in national debt management continue to be a challenge, with the national debt increasing from 27.5% of GDP in 2015 to 39.1% in 2023. These challenges require strong strategies to improve management systems, increase transparency, and strengthen accountability in the use of public resources.

- iv) One of the main challenges is the lack of robust internal control systems in government institutions. This is evident in the unauthorized use of public funds, where the 2022/2023 CAG report identified unauthorized spending of 12.3 billion Tanzanian shillings. There is also a challenge in revenue collection, where 28.5 billion Tanzanian shillings were not collected in the same financial year. This situation affects the government's ability to provide quality services to citizens and implement development projects on time.
- v) Another challenge is the violation of public procurement procedures. The CAG report found that 18% of the contracts reviewed did not follow public procurement laws and regulations. This increases the risk of loss of public funds and reduces the value for money in development projects. Additionally, the management of the national debt remains a challenge, although there have been improvements, there is still a need to strengthen strategies to control debt growth. There are also challenges in managing marine resources, particularly in the fisheries and oil and gas sectors, where there is still a need to strengthen management and monitoring systems.
- vi) Limited technical capacity and human resources in management institutions are challenges that affect the efficiency of public resource management. This is evident in the implementation of development projects, where some projects are delayed or do not meet required standards. Additionally, there is a challenge in coordination between different government institutions involved in public resource management, which leads to overlapping responsibilities and reduces efficiency. These challenges require strong and long-term strategies to improve the management of public resources and ensure the benefits reach all the people of Zanzibar.

4.2 STATEMENTS OF THE MANIFESTO

- a) Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) recommend strengthening the capabilities of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZAECA) by increasing human resources and providing modern equipment. This should include hiring information technology experts, financial crime investigators, and data analysts. Additionally, regular training should be conducted to address new corruption tactics. Modern investigative tools, as well as data analysis software, should be made available to enhance the efficiency of corruption and economic sabotage investigations.

- b) We propose the swift implementation of the Whistleblower Protection Act to safeguard individuals who report corrupt activities. This law should ensure physical, legal, and economic protection for whistleblowers. It should establish a secure system for reporting, including digital channels, and offer compensation for whistleblowers who face repercussions due to their cooperation. Furthermore, the law should specify severe penalties for those who attempt retaliation against whistleblowers and create a system to handle false reports.
- c) CSO's recommend improving the digital public procurement system, which enables tracking of the entire bidding process. This system should be transparent to the public and include features for automatic alerts to regulatory bodies. Automatic data analysis capabilities should be added to identify unusual exemptions in the bidding processes. This system should also be integrated with databases of other government institutions to facilitate the verification of company information participating in government tenders.
- d) We urge the enhancement of civic education on the dangers of corruption and the importance of accountability. This should include incorporating ethics and good governance studies into the curriculum from primary schools to universities. Public awareness campaigns should also be organized using the media and social media platforms. National innovation competitions to combat corruption should be held annually, and community groups should be encouraged to initiate anti-corruption projects at the community level.
- e) CSO's propose strengthening the stakeholder platform to oversee the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects. This platform should include representatives from the government, private sector, CSO's, and relevant communities. It should have the authority to oversee and monitor the implementation of CSR projects, including setting minimum investment standards for CSR. This platform should also provide national CSR guidelines, ensure transparency in the use of CSR funds, and issue regular reports on the impact of CSR projects on communities.
- f) We demand the strengthening of the Office of the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) by increasing its resources and operational independence. The CAG should be given the power to monitor the implementation of its recommendations and provide regular updates. This office should be empowered to conduct digital audits and establish a special unit to investigate the misuse of public funds. Additionally, the CAG should be granted the authority to directly take legal action against those found misusing public funds, rather than waiting for other authorities to act.

- g) CSO's call for the improvement of the public resource monitoring system using modern technology. This system should use blockchain technology to register and track all public assets, including land, buildings, and equipment. It will help track the use of public funds, government contracts, and public asset management with greater transparency. The system should be integrated with government financial systems to enable real-time tracking of public fund usage and detect improper transactions.
- h) We propose enhancing the capacity of existing courts to handle corruption and economic sabotage cases efficiently and swiftly. This includes special training for judges and establishing dedicated units to handle these cases. Modern technology should be used in hearing and managing cases, including video conferencing and digital case management systems. Additionally, laws should be updated to simplify the presentation of evidence in corruption and economic sabotage cases while ensuring the rights of the accused are protected.
- i) CSO's encourage increased community involvement in decision-making on public resource management. This should include establishing regular accountability meetings between leaders and citizens at all government levels. The participatory budgeting system should be strengthened, using modern technology to enable citizen participation in the budgeting process. Also, an open digital platform should be established for citizens to provide their opinions on government policies and projects and to track their implementation.
- j) We demand the establishment of a Corruption Impact Assessment system for all new policies and laws. These assessments should be mandatory and conducted by independent expert teams. The results should be made publicly available on a special website and discussed in parliamentary sessions. This system should also include corruption impact assessments for major public projects and investment contracts. The assessment reports should be used to improve policies and laws to close corruption loopholes.
- k) All national contracts and their processes should be transparent, with some being reviewed and approved by the parliament for discussion and approval.

GENDER EQUALITY AND SPECIAL GROUPS



CHAPTER SIX

GENDER EQUALITY AND SPECIAL GROUPS

6.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter evaluates the protection and implementation of the rights of special groups and gender equality as outlined in international treaties, policies, laws, regulations, strategies, procedures, and national guidelines. It aims not only to remind authorities and elected leaders of their responsibilities but also to ensure that rights and priorities are considered according to the needs of each group. The section emphasizes the implementation of rights for all groups to enable inclusive development that upholds gender equality.

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO MANIFESTO 2019-2024

6.1.1 Gender Equality

a) Achievements

- i) During this five-year period, several gender-related projects were launched, including the “Eradicate Violence and Abuse against Women and Girls” (TOKOMEZA) Project and the “Advancing Gender Equality in Tanzania” Project, aimed at eliminating acts of violence against women and children and promoting gender equality in society. In addition to these efforts, access to reproductive health services has improved, and maternal mortality rates have decreased. The Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) 2020/21-2024/25 was introduced, and many efforts to end FGM were supported, with 11 safe houses providing shelter to victims. Education for girls has improved, with increased enrolment in secondary schools, and amendments to land laws have strengthened women’s land ownership.

- ii) In Zanzibar, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar provides safe houses for victims of abuse, and 352 health centers have been established, improving access to healthcare services.
- iii) Girls have improved, with their percentage in secondary schools increasing from 52.3% in 2020 to 54.7% in 2023.
- iv) Maternal deaths have decreased from 556 per 100,000 in 2015 to 432 in 2022, thanks to efforts to improve reproductive health services.
- v) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has continued to provide safe house services for victims of abuse, with 66 victims sheltered by March 2024. A total of 352 health centers have been established nationwide, reducing the time it takes to access healthcare services.

b) Challenges

- i) Lack of political will to allocate budgets for gender-focused interventions, the persistence of oppressive customs and traditions that deny women, youth, and people with disabilities their rights to participate in leadership, education, and empowerment opportunities. There is an unequal distribution of roles within households, limited access to appropriate technology, and women's lack of property ownership rights.
- ii) According to UNICEF data (2021), 31% of girls in Tanzania are married before the age of 18. This limits their education and puts them at health and economic risks. While the FGM rate has decreased, it remains a significant problem in regions like Manyara (58%) and Dodoma (47%).
- iii) Income inequality between women and men persists, with women earning only 63% of men's income for the same work (ILO, 2022). This fosters dependence, which contributes to gender-based violence against women and society as a whole.
- iv) Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, continues to be rampant, with women and children being the primary victims, affecting their health and well-being. Online gender-based violence is also on the rise, including the use of offensive language, especially towards women, and the sharing of images that degrade their dignity.

6.1.2 Protection and Welfare of the Elderly

a) Achievements

In implementing the previous CSO manifesto, the government has increased healthcare services for the elderly, including the issuance of elderly identification cards, health insurance, and prioritizing medical services. The campaign "Let the

Elderly Go First” was launched, and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar introduced a pension system for the elderly aged 70 and above, aimed at improving the lives of the elderly and addressing their challenges.

b) Challenges

- i) Challenges remain in accessing health insurance, elderly identification cards, and addressing poor economic conditions that affect their lives.
- ii) Many elderly people face loneliness due to the lack of family and community support, leading to depression and psychological issues.
- iii) According to the 2022 census, 6% of Tanzania’s population are elderly, most of whom live in rural areas and face challenges such as poor healthcare services, violence, and low income.
- iv) According to the WHO (2022), 93% of elderly people over 60 years old lack social security, putting their lives at risk

6.1.3 Child Right, Protection, Security and Welfare

(a) Achievements

- i) To enhance child protection, the government launched the National Plan of Action to End Gender-Based Violence against Women and Children (MTAKUWWA II), established children’s councils at school and ward levels, and introduced a parenting programs guide at the school, ward, and household levels.
- ii) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, through its Ministry, monitors the operations of 50 day-care centers (40 in Unguja and 10 in Pemba). This is in accordance with government laws and procedures. Additionally, the process of encouraging the establishment of new centers is ongoing, with stakeholder meetings held for early childhood development (ECD) centers in Unguja and Pemba.
- iii) The guide for the establishment and operation of Children’s Councils and Clubs has been prepared to strengthen the implementation of the councils’ responsibilities. A total of 66 participants (43 women and 23 men) have participated in these sessions in Unguja and Pemba.
- iv) The government has established 2,833 daycare centers to provide care services and ensure the protection of children while their parents or guardians engage in economic activities.
- v) The government continues to monitor and control gender-based violence and abuse cases, including rape, sodomy, child abandonment, child

trafficking, and beatings through the Police Gender and Children Desk. Statistics show that acts of violence have decreased from 41,416 cases (13,471 men and 27,945 women) in 2017/2018 to 29,373 (8,476 men and 20,897 women) in 2021.

(b) Challenges

- i) The problem of street children is increasing due to family and community challenges, including the risks of sexual abuse, drug addiction, crime, and begging.
- ii) Children in Tanzania face many dangers, including online exploitation and exposure to harmful gendered content. A 2021 study found that about 200,000 children were subjected to online sexual abuse, many of whom were unaware of it.
- iii) The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) indicated that 34% of girls experienced FGM before the age of five, and 28% between the ages of 10-14.
- iv) Child marriages remain a problem, with 11.9% of girls and 0.7% of boys aged 15-19 already married.
- v) Police reports indicate that around 10,000 children are raped annually, and 3,000 are sodomized each year.
- vi) Kidnapping and child abductions have become more common in the country, with the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) reporting that over 100 children were abducted or went missing in a single year.
- vii) Institutions managing child welfare issues, especially social welfare in the country, lack adequate knowledge of child laws and are few in number, contrary to legal requirements. Ninety percent of wards in the country lack social welfare officers responsible for overseeing all child-related issues.

6.1.4 Youth Rights, Welfare and Inclusion

a) Achievements

- i) The Tanzanian government has increased efforts to involve youth in development projects through skills training, vocational training, and municipal loans under the 4-4-2 scheme
- ii) Zanzibar has also established a National Youth Council and economic empowerment plans. The 2019-2024 manifesto called for a review of the

2007 Youth Policy, and the government has issued a new Youth Policy in 2024, aimed at youth participation in sustainable development. The Building Better Tomorrow: Youth Initiative in Agribusiness (BBT-YIA) program has empowered 812 youth in agribusiness, with 34.73% of them being women.

- iii) Study on Youth and Child Health has been launched by the Ministry of Social Development, Statistics Offices, THPS, and UNICEF to improve youth development programs and services in the country.

a. Challenges

- i) Youth still face various challenges, including unemployment, which remains high for graduates at various levels of education, the lack of youth representation in decision-making bodies, and the absence of a formal system to nurture and develop youth talents and innovation.
- ii) Unemployment has continued to be a major challenge in the country. According to the 2022 census, 35% of Tanzanians are youth. Many of these young people possess skills and education but lack formal employment, pushing them into acts such as rape, alcoholism, theft, and fraud.
- iii) Research from the 2023 HIV Indicators Survey in the country shows that 40% of new HIV infections occur among young people aged between 15 and 24, with girls being at greater risk.
- iv) Many young people still lack opportunities and access to leadership roles in political, governmental, and social sectors, which continues to limit their involvement in shaping their future.

6.1.5 Rights, Protection and Welfare of People with Disabilities

(a) Achievements

- i) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (SMZ) has made progress by reviewing the 2006 law on people with disabilities and forming a council for people with disabilities with the capacity to execute and manage disability-related activities.
- ii) SMZ, through the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children, has continued to provide support to people living in extreme conditions, with a total of 235 families receiving assistance by 2023. By March 2024, the number of beneficiaries increased to 283 families, representing an addition of 48 families

- iii) There has been a reduction in negative attitudes towards people with disabilities. They are being included in various social, political, and economic activities, reflecting society's recognition of their role and contribution to development and general welfare. For example, there are members of parliament with disabilities, people with disabilities in leadership roles, and their inclusion in the job sector.
- iv) The government has broadened education access for people with disabilities, catering to their special needs and facilitating learning environments, such as accessible buildings and assistive devices. It has also established inclusive higher education institutions, including vocational colleges (VETA), to provide people with disabilities with opportunities to acquire skills for self-sufficiency.
- v) The government has broadened education access for people with disabilities, catering to their special needs and facilitating learning environments, such as accessible buildings and assistive devices. It has also established inclusive higher education institutions, including vocational colleges (VETA), to provide people with disabilities with opportunities to acquire skills for self-sufficiency.

(b) Challenges

- i) A significant number of people with disabilities have not been fully reached across different sectors. For instance, there is no national system that ensures the inclusion of people with disabilities in leadership positions, aside from the efforts made by political parties.
- ii) Many people with disabilities have not received education, and access to healthcare is a challenge, as many of them are poor and lack proper health insurance coverage
- iii) There is a shortage of experts in disability issues within key sectors such as health and education.
- iv) Agreements, laws, and regulations concerning the rights and needs of people with disabilities and promoting their inclusion in all societal areas have not been fully implemented.
- v) People with disabilities, especially those with albinism, continue to be victims of brutal acts, including killings and mutilations, particularly during election periods.
- vi) There is limited awareness and persistent misconceptions within society regarding people with disabilities. This contributes to the killing of people

with albinism, driven by beliefs in gaining leadership positions and wealth. Additionally, children born with disabilities are sometimes killed due to the belief that having a child with a disability is a curse or misfortune.

- vii) Inadequate infrastructure that does not consider the needs of people with disabilities. Various facilities, including buildings and transport systems, pose significant challenges to accessibility for people with disabilities due to the poor implementation of laws and guidelines on disability access. For example, laws and guidelines state that all public service buildings should be accessible to people with disabilities.
- viii) Transportation infrastructure, such as public transport stations and public transport itself, has been a barrier for people with disabilities, particularly those using wheelchairs.
- ix) Limited understanding of the rights and needs of people with disabilities among security and protection authorities, such as the police. For example, when performing their duties, police do not always consider the needs of people with disabilities, such as those with hearing impairments, making it difficult for them to follow orders and leading to serious consequences, including injury.
- x) Tanzania has not submitted a report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) since ratifying the convention in 2009. This prevents an accurate understanding of the status of implementation and hinders stakeholders from intervening to support the rights and welfare of people with disabilities.

6.2 STATEMENTS OF CSO MANIFESTO

6.2.1 Statement on Gender Equality

- a) We need leaders who will strengthen the representation of women in all leadership and decision-making positions, with the goal of achieving 50/50 gender balance. These leaders will improve the education environment for children, especially girls, to increase the number of women in STEM fields and ensure quality education for all.
- b) It is essential to review and amend laws that oppress women, such as the Marriage Act of 1971, the Inheritance Act of 1865, and Customary Laws No. 4 of 1963. The government will ensure the implementation of all constitutional and customary laws to eliminate discrimination and oppression of women and girls.

- c) Leaders should control systems that give the wealthy excessive political power, strengthen inclusive democracy, and increase the participation of poor women and men in national decision-making.
- d) Leaders should ban the use of abusive, insulting, and derogatory language during elections to ensure the participation of all groups without barriers.
- e) Leaders should accelerate efforts to combat gender-based violence, including sexual harassment and exploitation of women.

6.2.2 Statements on Children

- a) Formulate laws and guidelines to protect children against unethical globalization, including Western education that contains issues contrary to Tanzanian customs and traditions.
- b) Law enforcement agencies should immediately begin monitoring, investigating, and taking action against incidents of child abductions and disappearances. This should go hand in hand with the government coming up with a strategy to revitalize MTAKUWWA committees in every neighbourhood and village. The committees should be given their roles, including establishing a weekly reporting system to village councils, neighbourhood committees, and Ward Development Committees (WDC).
- c) WDCs should form child-friendly groups within communities and enable them to meet and submit reports to relevant authorities every week to detect signs of abuse before it occurs and causes harm. These groups will assist authorities in child protection and provide advice on child safety.
- d) The government should establish a robust strategy to remove street children of school-going age and allocate a budget to implement this strategy to eradicate this problem in cities and towns.
- e) The government should continue promoting the construction of inclusive school infrastructure that meets the needs of children with disabilities, particularly by providing ramps in addition to stairs and special toilets for children with disabilities.
- f) The government should introduce a comprehensive child protection and care strategy, particularly for boys, to prevent them from engaging in harmful behaviors and ensure they grow up with strong morals
- g) Start providing human rights education from early childhood schools, focusing on building awareness of human rights, especially children's rights, and how to best handle violations of these rights.

- h) The government should deploy social welfare officers to all wards in the country and provide them with regular training on child law, child rights, and effective ways to resolve marital or domestic conflicts.

6.2.3 Protection, Safety and Welfare of the Elderly

- a) During the local government and general election processes, political parties must ensure the safety of elderly participants in political activities so that they are not harassed, injured, humiliated, or subjected to any form of abuse.
- b) Elected leaders should establish systems that ensure that social control institutions direct their services towards the informal sector.
- c) The government should ensure accurate statistics on the elderly and link them with social security funds and other opportunities
- d) The government should establish a system to educate and raise public awareness about caring for and protecting the rights of the elderly at the family level to reduce the increasing trend of building elderly homes.
- e) Healthcare workers should receive special training on how to care for, receive, and serve the elderly, with particular emphasis on prioritizing the health care of the elderly.

6.2.4 Statements on Youth

- i) Establish employment opportunities and create friendly systems for applying and accessing jobs in both public and private sector
- ii) Improve the education system for youth, providing practical education and training that equips them with skills and knowledge to be innovative and self-employed/entrepreneurs.
- iii) Establish a system that gives young people opportunities to participate in sports that nurture and develop their talents
- iv) The government should implement youth empowerment programs without ideological bias, providing everyone with opportunities to participate in income-generating activities.
- v) Create a system that enables all youth to participate in economic activities and receive fair wages without exploitation.
- vi) Leaders should establish systems to identify talented and creative youth in different areas and support them in enhancing their talents, so they can generate income from them.

6.2.5 Rights and Inclusion of People with Disabilities

- a. Elected leaders must ensure that people with disabilities, especially those with albinism, are identified and given protection against acts of cruelty in their communities
- b. Leaders should oversee the quality of education that people with disabilities receive in inclusive and supportive environments, ensuring the availability of assistive devices and enough special education teachers.
- c. The incoming government should prioritize the review of policies, laws, and guidelines governing matters related to persons with disabilities, along with systems for monitoring the implementation of legal provisions.
- d. The government should issue directives to improve infrastructure in public institutions and service buildings to meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities. This includes preparing an accessibility guide and conducting infrastructure audits. Additionally, sign language should be included in training colleges for education, health, and social welfare professionals.
- e. The incoming government should ensure that people with disabilities are included in decision-making positions and establish a tax incentive system for private institutions employing persons with disabilities, while creating friendly working environments to facilitate their job responsibilities.
- f. Tanzania should submit a report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

CHAPTER SEVEN

STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

7.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This section aims to identify policy areas that Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) need to focus on to ensure access to essential social services for all citizens. It also highlights the efforts made, the existing challenges, and provides key recommendations for future leaders to implement to strengthen access to social services.

It is evident that every citizen has the right to quality social services such as education, healthcare, clean and safe water, and social protection. The government is responsible for ensuring that social services are easily accessible to all people to build a caring and inclusive society. There is a close correlation between individual development, community well-being, and the level of access to social services. However, despite government efforts to improve access to social services, the situation remains unsatisfactory. For example, in recent years, we have seen many citizens seek medical services in temporary large-scale camps due to their inability to afford treatment in hospitals. Overall, there is limited public involvement in contributing to, designing, monitoring, and sustaining the provision of social services. Some policies being implemented make citizens more passive recipients than active participants in improving social services.

7.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO MANIFESTO 2019-2024

7.1.1 Health Sector

a) Achievements

- i) Investment in health service infrastructure has increased, with the number of health facilities rising from 8,549 in 2021 to 9,610 by March 2024, an increase of 1,061 facilities.
- ii) Infrastructure improvements include the construction of new buildings, renovations, and the completion of new hospitals in five new regions. These improvements have cost a total of 1.02 trillion Tanzanian shillings.

- iii) The increased number of health facilities and infrastructure improvements have brought healthcare services closer to the people.
- iv) Citizens can now access healthcare within 5 kilometers of their homes, with the aim of reaching 95% coverage by 2030
- v) CT scan services are now available in 27 out of 28 regional referral hospitals. In 2023, 15,386 patients received CT scan services at these regional referral hospitals, which previously did not offer these services.
- vi) Ongoing construction of maternity blocks at regional referral hospitals, including Sekou Toure (Mwanza), Geita, Simiyu, Mawenzi, Njombe, and Songwe, costing 71.1 billion shillings.
- vii) Establishment of Neonatal Care Units (NCU) for sick newborns, with 189 hospitals offering NCU services by December 2023, compared to 165 hospitals in 2022 and only 14 in 2018.
- viii) Improved availability of reproductive, maternal, and child health supplies, increasing from 82.5% in 2021 to 88.2% in 2023 at government-owned health centers.
- ix) Strengthened cervical cancer screening services, with 140 thermal coagulators purchased and distributed to 140 health centers across 26 regions, valued at 1.1 billion shillings.
- x) Expansion of emergency cesarean section services, with centers offering CEmONC services increasing from 340 in 2021 to 523 in 2023.
- xi) Successfully procured medical equipment worth over 290 billion shillings for further diagnosis. CT-Scan services are available in 27 out of 28 government referral hospitals. Health service delivery centers have increased from 8,549 in 2021 to 9,610 in 2024, among other improvements.

b) Challenges

- i) According to the Ministry, the actual demand for healthcare workers in the country is 48,923. However, as of March this year, there were only 26,925 healthcare workers in primary healthcare and referral hospitals at the regional, zonal, and national levels.
- ii) For the fiscal year 2023/24, the Ministry's report shows that the government approved only 13,187 new healthcare worker positions. For the year 2024/25, the Ministry has not provided detailed information on how many jobs will be created to address the shortage. This situation leaves a 64% deficit in healthcare workers, which poses a major challenge to citizens' well-being.
- iii) Currently, the Ministry's report shows that only 15% of Tanzanians are enrolled in health insurance schemes. Of these, 8% are beneficiaries of NHIF, while 7% are covered by CHF and private insurance.

- iv) The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania continues to face challenges in obtaining medical supplies and equipment. Healthcare facilities often experience shortages of essential items such as medicines, medical tools, and protective equipment.
- v) Poor infrastructure in many public hospitals remains a challenge, affecting the timely and efficient delivery of healthcare services in many parts of the country.
- vi) Mental health issues continue to be a national challenge. For example, it is estimated that by 2024, there have been approximately 5,000 mental health patients in Zanzibar and 138,625 on mainland Tanzania between July 2022 and March 2023.
- vii) Some healthcare providers are not following the directives given to them by the ZHSF, leading to indications of fraud.
- viii) In Zanzibar, some healthcare providers prescribe medications that are not related to patients' illnesses, leading to drug resistance and causing other complications, including kidney failure.
- ix) The budget constraints for the health sector in both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania remain a challenge, making it difficult for services to meet citizens' needs. This also means that many lower-income individuals cannot afford private healthcare, endangering the well-being of our communities, especially children and women.
- x) Statistics show a severe shortage of primary healthcare centers, particularly in rural areas. Over 40% of the required dispensaries in villages are missing, and this situation worsens at the ward level, where 79% of the needed health centers do not exist.
- xi) This lack of infrastructure has serious consequences for the health of women, children, and the elderly, including issues during pregnancy and childbirth, sexually transmitted diseases, unplanned pregnancies, and unsafe abortions.
- xii) Healthcare services for children remain a major challenge after the removal of the Toto Health Insurance.
- xiii) The National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) still faces numerous challenges for both the community and healthcare providers.

7.1.2 Access to Water Hygiene and Sanitation Services

a) Achievements

- i) Through the campaign "Lift the burden off women's shoulders," led by various women's rights and gender equality organizations and supported by the government, women have been relieved from the burden of unpaid

care work, such as fetching water, which undermines their economic empowerment efforts.

- ii) During the implementation period of the CSO Manifesto for 2020-2024, the government has made efforts to improve access to clean and safe water in rural areas. Various strategies have been implemented, including the establishment of Water User Communities, with 50% of decision-making positions held by women.
- iii) There has been a significant increase in water distribution points, helping to reduce the time women spend fetching water and thus easing their workload. As a result of these efforts, 10,639 villages have established water committees to address access to clean and safe water, and a total of 138,987 water points have been created. Of these, 96,952 are operational and serve approximately 25,456,436 residents, which represents 70.1% compared to 16,308,651 residents in 2005.

b) Challenges

- i) Efforts to improve the provision of clean and safe water services face numerous challenges, particularly the widespread lack of water access, which hinders women's development.
- ii) Around 20 million people living in rural areas still lack access to reliable water sources. The water access problem is exacerbated by unequal water distribution, social disparities (rich vs. poor), increasing demand in various sectors, environmental pollution, improper land use, land invasions for agriculture, livestock, and housing, urban growth, and industrial development. In this context, it is important for the government to invest in improving access to clean and safe water and sanitation, especially in rural areas, while reducing water service costs.
- iii) Sanitation, particularly in urban areas, remains a challenge, leading to frequent disease outbreaks.
- iv) Water and electricity services have reached many rural areas, but over 30% of these areas still lack these services, which continues to hinder development Activities and Community Well-Being.

7.1.3 Education

a. Achievements Made

- i. There has been a certain level of success in implementing the resolutions of the 2019-2025 civil society organization agenda. The government has made improvements in education by aligning the education policy and curriculum to meet the needs of students and society.

- ii. Emphasis has been placed on providing education that equips graduates with the skills to tackle everyday life challenges.
- iii. Vocational education has been prioritized, although its implementation is unsatisfactory due to a shortage of human resources and materials. Only 98 secondary schools in mainland Tanzania introduced vocational streams, with 28 being government schools, during the first year of curriculum implementation.
- iv. The scope of higher secondary education has been expanded by increasing the number of subject combinations (TAHASUSI) from 16 to 78 as of the 2023 curriculum. Some of these combinations are not new; they were proposed in 2007, but implementation did not occur.
- v. The government has allowed girls who dropped out of school due to pregnancy to return to school—since 2006 in Zanzibar and since 2021 in mainland Tanzania. However, many girls do not return to formal education due to various challenges, including stigma, and prefer non-formal systems.
- vi. Enrollment across various education levels in mainland Tanzania has increased. In primary education, gross enrollment went from 96.9% (2016/17) to 109.7% (2020/21), and net enrollment increased from 84% in 2016 to 95.4% in 2019. The enrollment of children with disabilities rose from 54,294 in 2019 to 60,823 in 2021. Secondary enrollment for Forms I-IV increased from 1,648,359 in 2015 to 2,185,037 in 2019, and for Forms V-VI from 126,024 to 153,420 in 2019.

a. Challenges

Despite improvements in the education system, there are still numerous barriers to delivering education that prepares graduates with 21st-century competencies for a rapidly changing world:

- i) Inadequate preparation for implementing the revised curriculum, including budgeting and teacher training
- j) A shortage of teachers at pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels. In 2023, mainland Tanzania had a 51% shortage of secondary school teachers
- k) A shortage of university lecturers
- l) A lack of sufficient textbooks and reference books
- m) A shortage of essential infrastructure such as classrooms and toilets, with the pupil-classroom ratio in primary schools being 1:74 instead of 1:45.
- n) Acute shortage of ICT equipment such as desktop and laptop computers

- o) Limited understanding of policies, guidelines, and strategies among implementers.
- p) Limited understanding of the competency-based curriculum among teachers and key implementers
- q) Courses offered in tertiary institutions are not guided by a national human resource needs plan
- r) Inequality in learning and assessment due to the use of English as the language of instruction at the secondary and tertiary levels.
- s) The education system still struggles to prepare youth for the global job market. Many graduates lack employability skills and the ability to be self-reliant
- t) Human rights education is not prioritized within the education system, from lower levels to universities.

7.1.4 Social Security

a) Achievements

- i) Social security funds have simplified services for members by establishing customer service centers, complaint desks in all offices, social media networks, and websites (e.g., PSSSF services online and the Pamoja App). Educational seminars and advertisements have also been provided for members.
- ii) The funds continue to reduce poverty, ensure the welfare of the nation, and contribute to economic growth by providing citizens with financial security to engage in development activities.
- iii) Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) members will now receive a lump sum of benefits calculated at 40% instead of the previous 33%, which had raised complaints. Private-sector members in the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) are also expected to see an increase, with a new rate of 35% replacing the current 33%.
- iv) The government has continued to ensure timely payment of salary and non-salary arrears for public servants. Over the past three years, TZS 98.63 billion has been paid out as arrears.

b. Challenges

- i) Only a small percentage of the population, particularly women, is covered by formal social security systems

- ii) Misuse of funds within the social security funds organizations
- iii) A shortage of experts to educate people on the social security system
- iv) Many self-employed individuals in the private sector do not join or contribute to social security funds, thus missing out on pension benefits in old age. As a result, many elderly individuals live in poverty, unable to afford basic social services.
- v) Delays in pension payment processes for retirees or those facing emergencies that lead to job termination, undermining the social security funds' purpose of providing support during times of need.
- vi) The government and other stakeholders continue to borrow large sums of money without timely repayment. For instance, by 2024, the government had accumulated a debt of up to TZS 2 trillion, hindering timely payment of benefits.
- vii) Many workers demand a return to the previous benefit calculation formula of 1/540, instead of the current 1/580, which they argue has had a direct negative impact on beneficiaries

7.2 STATEMENTS ON SOCIAL SERVICES

7.2.1 CSO's Manifesto Statement on Health Services

- a) The government should increase investment in quality maternal, neonatal, and child health services, ensuring adequate equipment and skilled staff.
- b) The government should consider population growth when allocating funds to the health sector.
- c) Strengthen accountability systems that involve citizens in monitoring strategies and implementation
- d) The government should continue and enhance community participation in health service delivery, strengthening Health Boards and Committees to fulfil their roles effectively
- e) The government should increase the health sector budget to 15% of the national budget as required by the 2020 Abuja Declaration, considering the importance of the health sector.
- f) The Finance Minister should direct local government authorities and district directors to ensure that all dispensaries and health centers have dedicated and well-equipped maternity wards with essential delivery tools, water, electricity (or solar power), incinerators, and staff.

- g) Health services for the elderly, women, children, and poor men, especially in rural areas, should be prioritized. This includes addressing the implementation of the Universal Health Insurance Law so that all Tanzanians can receive medical treatment fairly and equally.
- h) To improve health service delivery, it is important to gather accurate information on service gaps in existing facilities, increase investment in the health sector, especially in rural areas, and ensure that services meet the needs of women, children, and poor men. However, the health sector still faces significant budgetary challenges, including a lack of resources to complete ongoing projects.
- i) Reintroduce the Toto Afya Insurance scheme to ensure all children in the country have access to medical care
- j) Reform the NHIF benefits package to improve access to health services nationwide and eliminate the use of cash payments in public medical treatments.

7.2.2 Statements on Access to Clean Water, Hiegiene and Sanitation

- a. Raise community awareness about sanitation, environmental protection, and water conservation to prevent waterborne diseases caused by unsafe water;
- b. Ensure that every primary school has safe and reliable infrastructure for accessing clean water, health, and sanitation services (SWASH), to enhance service delivery.
- c. The incoming government should establish strong local government frameworks and allocate budgets to improve water access in health facilities (especially maternity wards), schools, and residential areas.
- d. The government should budget for modern technological innovations such as pumps and advanced sanitation systems to improve water distribution and environmental conservation.
- e. Environmental protection and reducing the use of firewood should be prioritized by lowering the prices of natural gas for cooking to reduce reliance on firewood and charcoal. The government should allocate a budget to subsidize cooking gas cylinders so that every citizen can afford them.
- f. The government needs to allocate a budget for building the capacity and awareness of councils, community groups, the private sector, and vulnerable communities, especially women, men, and particularly farming and pastoral communities, on environmental conservation to address climate change

- g. Ensuring the burden of fetching water over long distances is alleviated, making water affordable so that everyone can access it. The available water should be clean and safe, and it should be accessible at healthcare facilities like dispensaries, health centers, and also at schools to enable girls to pursue their studies effectively when they are at school. Along with this, sanitation and sewage services need to be improved to promote a healthier society.

7.2.3 Statements on Education

- a) A strong system should be established to lead improvements in education to avoid ineffective changes.
- b) The education budget should be increased to enable the implementation of major improvements made in the education system in 2023.
- c) The teaching profession should be elevated by ensuring that the professional teachers' board is operational.
- d) The scope of textbook writing should be expanded by involving more stakeholders to allow for competition in producing high-quality books and supporting local printing industries.
- e) Higher education should be improved so that some universities and institutions can meet international standards and can enrol students from other countries.
- f) National assessment of essential skills should be conducted instead of emphasizing only examinations.
- g) Providing education in informal or slum settlements in urban areas should be incorporated into education development plans.
- h) Ensure the protection and safety of children in schools and communities
- i) Update the 1978 education law and the 1971 marriage law to strengthen the enforcement of returning students to school who dropped out due to pregnancy
- j) Teachers should be prepared according to the country's needs, and a system should be put in place to employ unemployed teaching graduates.
- k) Training for teacher college instructors should be improved so they can teach in Kiswahili
- l) Kiswahili should be used as the language of instruction and assessment for students who are ready in secondary and higher education.

- m) The 1978 Education Act and its regulations should be amended to incorporate the resolutions reached in the 2021 education circular no. 2.
- n) The government should also amend sections of the 1971 marriage law, as directed by the Court of Appeal, to eradicate child marriages, which are a significant driver of teenage pregnancies that contribute to girls dropping out of school.
- o) Counselling services should also involve parents and guardians of students who have dropped out to help them accept the situation and provide appropriate support to those students.
- p) A budget should be allocated to build dormitories for girls in ward schools or to increase secondary schools in each ward to reduce the distance to school and minimize or prevent rape, pregnancy, and child marriages among girls.
- q) The President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (OR-TAMISEMI) should prepare a budget priority guide at the council level that requires all councils to allocate budgets for purchasing sanitary pads for primary and secondary school girls who need them, to improve learning conditions.
- r) The education system should be made capable of identifying children's talents, building their skills, and enhancing their employability in international sectors.
- s) Sports should be restored and improved at all levels of education in the country
- t) Human rights education should be made a compulsory subject at all levels of education in the country.

7.2.4 Statements on Social Security

- a) Provide education to the community on the importance of social security
- b) Establish a system that enables everyone to join social security funds
- c) The government should continue assessing the effectiveness of the new 1/580 rule and devise appropriate solutions to address these challenges.
- d) Encourage timely debt repayment within the relevant funds to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of those funds for the community.
- e) Address delays in pension payments for retirees and those facing urgent employment termination situations.
- f) Extend the period for retirees to receive their monthly allowances, as many continue to struggle after their payment period ends while life continues.

**PEACE, SECURITY, UNITY
AND NATIONAL SOLIDALITY**



CHAPTER EIGHT

PEACE, SECURITY, UNITY AND NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

8.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter focuses on issues of peace, security, unity, and national solidarity. It also highlights the country's efforts to maintain peace, unity, and solidarity, as well as the challenges in these areas, with the aim of resolving them to build a strong nation with a stable economy.

Since the establishment of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964, Tanzania has continued to be recognized as an island of peace and stability both globally and across Africa. Tanzania maintains a high ranking in peace-related matters worldwide and in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the Global Peace Index Report of 2024, Tanzania ranks 7th in Sub-Saharan Africa and 65th globally, having improved by 11 positions. Tanzania has successfully eliminated many incidents that threatened peace and security, such as armed robbery, kidnappings, and killings in various regions. Due to this stability, Tanzania has become a haven and attraction for many visitors, including refugees from neighbouring countries.

To continue being renowned as a peaceful country, Tanzania needs comprehensive strategies and methods based on solidarity to address challenges that affect peace, security, unity, and national solidarity. Civil society organizations (CSO's) urge leaders to invest more efforts in strengthening and protecting peace, security, unity, and solidarity to build a stable nation with love, mutual respect, and a resilient economy.

8.1 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO MANIFESTO OF 2019-2024

8.1.1 Peace and Security

a) Achievements

- i) Tanzania is among the countries renowned for maintaining peace, security, unity, and national solidarity.
- ii) Tanzania takes pride in resolving its conflicts through dialogue without resorting to violence or external assistance. For example, the country has managed to curb acts of armed robbery, vehicle hijackings, killings, and theft from shops and banks. These incidents have been controlled by law enforcement agencies in collaboration with the public through a special program established by the police force known as “Community Policing”
- iii) The country has also made deliberate efforts to build the capacity of citizens to participate in maintaining peace, including identifying early warning signs of peace disruptions, as well as making legal, structural, and administrative improvements to strengthen peace in vulnerable areas, particularly along the borders.
- iv) According to a report presented in Parliament during the Ministry of Home Affairs budget presentation for 2024/2025, between July 2023 and April 2024, major reported criminal offenses decreased from 45,485 to 43,146, a reduction of 5% compared to the same period in 2022/2023. This demonstrates improved efforts to ensure the protection of citizens and their property, fostering a peaceful environment that allows citizens to carry out their economic and social activities.
- v) The establishment of a Special Commission to review how to improve criminal justice institutions is a significant step taken by the government to enhance the criminal justice system. If these systems are properly reformed, as recommended by the commission, they will promote peace, security, unity, and national solidarity.
- vi) President Samia’s 4R philosophy has also helped restore the nation’s peace, which was lost during the fifth phase of government, as much of the society was harmed by the previous administration’s actions.

b) Challenges

- i) However, recently, there have been various incidents that have disrupted peace, security, unity, and national solidarity. These incidents have affected members of all political parties, citizens, journalists, human rights defenders, lawyers, children and musicians, who have been prevented from exercising their right to freedom of expression, abducted, assaulted, and even killed.

- Such incidents have also been reported in Zanzibar and are often linked to politics, family challenges, love affairs, human rights or business revenge.
- ii) Other challenges include the relocation of residents from KIA – Kilimanjaro and the Ngorongoro area to Msomera – Morogoro, which has sparked conflicts and negatively impacted peace, security, unity, and solidarity in these areas.
 - iii) There has also been a rise in cases where police have been implicated in the abduction, torture, and even killing of citizens, lawyers, politicians, journalists, and human rights defenders. Reports of people being abducted or disappearing under mysterious circumstances continue to threaten security and cause fear among citizens. These incidents have been reported in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, further undermining peace, security, unity, and solidarity in the country.
 - iv) Although there are reports that recommendations from the Criminal Justice Commission have begun to be implemented, the practical application of these recommendations is still lacking. Many areas and laws have yet to be revised or enacted to reflect the commission’s proposals.

8.1.2 Unity and Solidarity

a) Achievements

- i) The sixth government under President Samia Suluhu Hassan has introduced the 4R philosophy—reconciliation, resilience, reform, and rebuilding—which aims to uphold national unity and solidarity.
- ii) The implementation of this philosophy has been seen in actions such as changes in various laws to align with it. For example, amendments have been made to electoral laws, media laws, investment laws, public procurement laws, tax laws, health laws, and many others
- iii) Public participation in key national issues is one of the ways to foster national unity and solidarity. For example, the involvement of citizens in preparing the National Development Vision 2050 is a strong indicator that the government values citizen contributions, leading to greater unity and solidarity as a country.
- iv) The establishment of a Task Force to coordinate stakeholders’ views on multiparty democracy in Tanzania is a crucial step taken by the government to improve the political environment. This led to the lifting of restrictions on political parties’ public meetings and gatherings, contributing to increased peace, security, unity, and national solidarity.

(b) Challenges

- i) However, the recommendations made by the Commission to Review the Political Situation have not been fully implemented. Tanzania continues to have the same laws that restrict political parties from operating freely without interference from security agencies.
- ii) There are still various laws that suppress freedom of expression, assembly, association, and gathering. Recent amendments to election laws have been widely criticized by the public, with many citizens stating that they still contain numerous unresolved challenges, including the ongoing oversight of local government elections by the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (MRALG).
- iii) Many clear incidents of violations of citizens' rights have significantly weakened unity and solidarity in the community. For example, the rights of pastoralists, farmers, businesspeople, teachers, workers, retirees, and special groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and youth have been consistently violated in various areas, leading to a lack of trust in the government or its leaders. This situation has caused numerous divisions in society. The suppression of these rights cannot bring people together in unity and solidarity. Therefore, deliberate efforts are needed to ensure equal rights are provided to foster national unity and solidarity.
- iv) Some government leaders have failed to practically implement the philosophy of the 4Rs (Reconciliation, Resilience, Reform, and Renewal), leading to visible actions that undermine this philosophy. For example, recent incidents of the arrest of opposition leaders and the banning of opposition parties from holding public and internal meetings indicate that the 4Rs philosophy is not being fully implemented, resulting in the breakdown of peace, unity, and solidarity.
- v) The involvement of citizens in key national issues remains minimal, and when they are involved, it often appears superficial, with their fundamental ideas frequently ignored. This situation diminishes citizens' motivation to participate in crucial national matters and weakens unity and solidarity.
- vi) The marginalization and denial of social services to the Maasai community in the Ngorongoro Division of Ngorongoro District contribute to social resentment.

8.2 STATEMENTS ON PEACE, SECURITY, UNITY AND SOLIDARITY

To ensure Tanzania remains an island of peace and achieves the Tanzania we Want, CSO's calls on all leaders to observe and implement the following:-

8.2.1 Peace and Security

- a. Hold security forces accountable for protecting all citizens and their property without bias
- b. Establish a body to oversee the professionalism of the police force and other law enforcement agencies with authority to uphold the law in the country, as recommended by the Commission to Improve Criminal Justice Institutions.
- c. The constitution should include a provision that emphasizes the protection, peace, security, unity, and national solidarity.
- d. The government and leaders must take deliberate actions to protect the rights of civil society organizations, human rights defenders, journalists, workers, businesspeople, pastoralists, farmers, retirees, fishermen, political activists, and all citizens as stipulated in the Tanzanian Constitution.
- e. There should be strategies to identify conflicts early before they occur or cause significant harm in society, through the establishment of reconciliation committees.
- f. All those involved in human rights violations should be held accountable under the law without protection
- g. All incidents of abduction should be eradicated in the country, and all suspects should be arrested and brought to justice.
- h. Tanzania should ratify international conventions against torture and enforced disappearances.

8.2.2 Unity and Solidarity

- a) Revise policies and laws that conflict with the protection and promotion of national unity and solidarity.
- b) Implement the 4Rs philosophy in practice to maintain unity and solidarity
- c) Involve citizens in the development of their country and ensure their contributions are reflected in government plans and priorities to build and maintain unity and solidarity.
- d) Ensure that the country's funds and resources are used and benefit all citizens without regional discrimination to foster unity and solidarity.
- e) Implement all recommendations made by the Task Force for Coordinating the Views of Stakeholders on Multi-Party Democracy and those from the Special Commission to Review How to Improve Criminal Justice Institutions, to build and maintain unity and solidarity.
- f) Make accountable all those who violate human rights in Tanzania
- g) Conduct Free and Fair Elections
- h) Improve involvement of all people in all issues of public interest



DEPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CHAPTER NINE

DEPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

9.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter focuses on how Tanzania collaborates with other nations and international institutions to achieve its national goals. It aims to outline the successes and challenges in diplomatic relations and provide recommendations to strengthen economic diplomacy and regional and international cooperation for the sustainable development of the country.

The Foreign Policy of Tanzania, formulated in 2001 and updated in 2015, as well as evaluated for 2021-2024, aims to realign the country's diplomatic efforts to better serve economic, political, and social interests in the international arena. By emphasizing economic diplomacy, this policy seeks to enhance Tanzania's participation in regional and international matters, thereby promoting sustainable development and global cooperation

9.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CSO MANIFESTO OF 2019-2024

9.1.1 Country Representation at Regional Meetings

a) Achievements

- i) In the regional context, Tanzania's relations with its neighbours, including Kenya and Mozambique, have been strengthened under the leadership of President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan. Tanzania has actively engaged in open platforms to promote institutional leadership by endorsing various strategies such as the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA), restoring active participation in mediation and conflict resolution issues, and rejoining the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Open Government Partnership (OGP)

- ii) Tanzania has continued to fulfil its obligation to report to the African Commission on the status of human rights in the country. It has participated in sessions of the Commission, providing comments and reports on human rights. Additionally, Tanzania has accepted and implemented some recommendations made by the Commission to improve the human rights situation in the country.
- iii) In regional meetings, Tanzania has continued to participate and coordinate events to enhance diplomatic relations.
- iv) Tanzania has participated in the sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), where it has presented its reports on the implementation of human rights and responded to questions from committee members. Moreover, in 2023, Tanzania hosted meetings of this Commission. This participation has enhanced Tanzania's reputation in protecting and promoting human rights during the sixth phase of its leadership.
- v) Tanzania is an active member of the East African Community (EAC) and SADC, striving to improve regional cooperation in economic, political, and social spheres. Through SADC, Tanzania has engaged in regional projects aimed at improving infrastructure, trade, and sustainable development.
- vi) Tanzania has fully participated in meetings and sessions of the African Union (AU), contributing to important discussions on peace, security, economic development, and human rights issues on the continent. This participation has increased Tanzania's influence in continental policies.
- vii) Tanzania has also submitted reports on the implementation of regional treaties, such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and initiated the reporting process for the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).
- viii) The Tanzanian government continues to implement the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

b) Challenges

- i) Despite being a member of the EAC, the implementation of certain decisions from regional courts and other EAC bodies has been slow due to a lack of sufficient cooperation between central government, public institutions, and the private sector. This has affected the integration of trade and free movement of goods within the EAC region

- ii) Tanzania has virtually failed to fully implement the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the East African Community (EAC) and the European Union (EU). This is due to policy changes and concerns about impacts on domestic sectors, such as local industries and agriculture. This situation has led to delays in signing or fully implementing this agreement, while other EAC countries have progressed.
- iii) Tanzania has faced challenges in monitoring and managing the implementation of decisions from the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACPR) as well as the East African Court of Justice (EACJ), both headquartered in Arusha, Tanzania. Some of the decisions of these courts have not been fully implemented by the government, posing challenges to the realization of human rights according to international and regional treaties to which Tanzania is a party.
- iv) Despite initiating the reporting process regarding the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) in 2021, the Tanzanian government has yet to complete this process.
- v) To date, Tanzania has not reinstated or approved individual citizens and civil society organizations to bring cases to the African court. Tanzania withdrew from this court, headquartered in Arusha, in 2019.
- vi) These challenges affect Tanzania's ability to fully benefit from international and regional cooperation. Through close collaboration with various stakeholders, along with strengthening policies and institutions, Tanzania can enhance the implementation of international and regional agreements and decisions.

9.1.2 Tanzania Participation in International Processes

a) Achievements

- i) Tanzania continues to implement various international treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), among others, although challenges in full implementation persist.

- j) Tanzania has been responsible for submitting reports on the status of human rights to various United Nations committees, including the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These reports analyze the progress made by the government in fulfilling various human rights.
- k) Tanzania participates in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process by submitting reports on the status of human rights in the country. In the third cycle, Tanzania accepted 187 of the 252 recommendations made in 2021. This participation has enabled Tanzania to receive suggestions and advice from other countries on how to improve the human rights situation.
- l) Tanzania also participated in the UN Voluntary National Review (VNR) process, where it assessed the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) up to 2023. This VNR report highlighted progress made and existing challenges, strengthening cooperation with development partners.
- m) Tanzania participated in the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and presented its report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- n) Additionally, Tanzania is a good partner in the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) as well as the Generation Equality Forum).

b) Challenges

- i) Although Tanzania accepted many recommendations (187), with 167 fully accepted and 20 partially accepted in the third UPR cycle, implementing these recommendations often faces challenges due to the lack of implementation strategies, poor coordination among line ministries, lack of resources and cooperation among government bodies.
- ii) Regarding the SDGs (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), even though Tanzania has submitted VNR reports and received advice, implementation often encounters challenges such as resource shortages, poor coordination among stakeholders, and project management issues.
- iii) Tanzania faces challenges in fulfilling commercial or economic commitments due to the state of the domestic economy, taxation systems, or unacceptable terms of conditions.

- iv) Furthermore, Tanzania has yet to submit reports on some important treaties ratified, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which was ratified in 2009. Although Tanzania has ratified international treaties on human rights, implementing these commitments often requires changing national policies, which has been challenging due to political and social interests
- v) In terms of Climate Change treaties like the Paris Agreement, Tanzania has lagged behind due to financial constraints, lack of technology, and climate conditions.

9.1.3 Economic Diplomacy

a) Achievements

- i) In economic diplomacy, the government has successfully organized various forums aimed at strengthening economic diplomacy, including the Business and Investment Forum between Tanzania and Turkey held in Istanbul in April 2024; the Business and Investment Forum between Tanzania and Belgium in May 2024; in May 2024, the government coordinated and facilitated the commencement of business discussions between Tanzania and the United States; the Business Forum between Uganda and Tanzania in May 2024; the Business and Investment Forum between Tanzania and Brazil in April 2024, along with the Economic and Humanitarian Forum between Africa and Russia in July 2023.
- ii) Tanzania has continued to promote its economic diplomacy through coordinating and participating in several meetings aimed at enhancing economic diplomacy in the following examples: Tanzania hosted the African Food Systems Meeting, which included Presidents and Heads of State and stakeholders in agriculture and food from various countries in Africa and around the world, held at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) in Dar es Salaam on September 7, 2023.
- iii) Tanzania actively participated in the Africa-U.S. Leaders Meeting held in Washington, D.C., in December 2022.
- iv) As a tourism hub for Africa, Tanzania participated in the 23rd World Tourism Council (WTTC) Global Summit held in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 2023.
- v) These relations have resulted in significant achievements that Tanzania has gained through economic diplomacy, focusing on attracting investments,

improving infrastructure, and enhancing regional trade. For just a few examples; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased by 0% to reach USD 1.1 billion in 2022, compared to USD 0.9 billion in 2021.

- vi) In infrastructure, the construction project of the modern railway (SGR) from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza has cost over TZS 14.2 trillion and is expected to enhance the transportation of goods and reduce transportation costs by 40%. The Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, with a capacity to generate 2,115 megawatts of electricity, is also a major example of the success of economic diplomacy, costing over TZS 6.5 trillion.
- vii) In the tourism sector, for the first time in history, Tanzania hosted the first World Tourism Day in 2023, and the government coordinated various projects for promoting tourism, creating new jobs, and stimulating regional economic growth.
- viii) The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP): This pipeline project, from Hoima, Uganda to Tanga, Tanzania, is expected to create over 10,000 jobs and significantly contribute to government revenue through duties and taxes.
- ix) This is a result of efforts to improve the business environment and enhance investment security.

a) Challenges

- i) Lack of Modern Expertise: For instance, in the 2023 WEF Global Competitiveness Index report, Tanzania ranked 113 out of 141 countries in the labor skills sector. This shortage of expertise hinders progress in technology, industry, and service sectors, thereby limiting Tanzania's ability to benefit from economic diplomacy.
- ii) Regional Competition: For example, Kenya ranks higher in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) within the East African Community (EAC), attracting FDI worth \$2.4 billion in 2023, compared to Tanzania's \$1.5 billion. This competition forces Tanzania to improve its business environment to compete effectively.
- iii) Debt and Financial Planning: For example, by the end of 2023, Tanzania's national debt reached \$39.2 billion, accounting for 40% of GDP. This has pressured the government to seek more loans to fund infrastructure projects, potentially affecting the long-term implementation of economic policies.

- iv) Regional Conflicts: For instance, the security crisis in Eastern DRC has disrupted trade through Dar es Salaam Port and the transportation of goods via the TAZARA railway.

9.2 STATEMENTS OF THE MANIFESTO

9.2.1 Statements on Country Representation at International and Regional Conferences

- a) We urge the government and leaders to actively participate in regional and international platforms to ensure Tanzania's interests are protected and advanced, while development plans align with regional and global agendas.
- b) We call on the government and leaders to monitor and facilitate the implementation of international agreements, ensuring that Tanzania adheres to global standards and receives the necessary support for implementation.
- c) Tanzania should rejoin the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to strengthen cooperation in protecting human rights and improving human rights conditions in the country.
- d) Tanzania should recommit to the Open Government Partnership (OGP), as promised in 2023
- e) The government should ensure that human rights reports are made public and timely. We emphasize the importance of having strong systems for monitoring, investigation, and reporting on the human rights situation to strengthen accountability and protect the rights of all citizens.
- f) The government should continue investing in education and vocational training, especially in technology, science, and engineering sectors. Additionally, the government can establish a program to attract Tanzanian experts abroad to return and contribute to national development.
- g) To effectively compete with neighbouring countries like Kenya in attracting FDI, Tanzania needs to improve its business environment by eliminating bureaucracy, enhancing infrastructure, and ensuring political and policy stability. The government should also introduce special incentives, such as lower taxes for major investors, and strengthen Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to increase regional competitiveness.
- h) Tanzania should strengthen its regional diplomacy and collaborate with regional bodies like SADC and the AU to find lasting solutions to conflicts in neighboring countries such as the DRC. Initiating trade talks with

neighboring governments on strategies to mitigate the effects of conflicts will help reduce business disruptions and ensure Tanzania continues to benefit from regional cooperation.

9.2.2 Statement on Economic Diplomacy

- a) We urge the government and elected leaders to prioritize economic diplomacy by attracting foreign investment and enhancing international trade to achieve sustainable development for the people.
- b) We emphasize that the government and leaders must ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of diplomatic policies. Decisions should be made openly and involve the public in the decision-making process without jeopardizing diplomatic relations.
- c) We encourage the government and leaders to ensure foreign policy includes and reflects the interests of all Tanzanians, including marginalized and underrepresented groups.
- d) Promoting Peace, Security, and Cooperation: We call on the government and leaders to take steps to promote peace, security, and cooperation within the region and globally, to build a stable environment for economic and social development.
- e) The government and leaders must fully implement Tanzania's Foreign Policy to ensure international relations benefit the public and contribute to the country's sustainable development. Tanzania's embassies should submit work plans and performance reports detailing how they have benefited the country

CHAPTER TEN

CALL TO VARIOUS GROUPS

10.0 ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

Following the fact that elections are a process that involves almost everyone and various groups or stakeholders, it is essential for every stakeholder to participate and fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country. The previous sections of this statement have thoroughly outlined several issues that the government, through its agencies and electoral management bodies, must adhere to. Moreover, prospective leaders are called to focus their thoughts and capabilities on various matters identified by CSO's in this 2024/2029 declaration. This section, towards the end of the declaration, discusses additional issues concerning other stakeholders not previously mentioned. It also serves as a conclusion to this declaration.

10.1 CALL TO VARIOUS GROUPS

10.1.1 Citizens of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland

- a) Citizens of the United Republic of Tanzania are the most important stakeholders and participants in the 2024 local government elections and the general elections expected to take place in October 2025. It should be noted that in the 2020 general elections, a total of 29.8 million registered voters were announced by the National Electoral Commission, while 14.8 million Tanzanians, representing 49.8%, did not turn out to vote. This situation denies them the right to choose capable leaders of their choice. Therefore, CSO's call on all eligible Tanzanians to show up on that day to elect deserving leaders.
- b) To have strong and capable leaders who can serve the Tanzania we want in 2024-2029, citizens need to fully engage with the policies and actively work on them by participating in the campaigns of all candidates from various political parties so that they can make informed decisions during voting.

- c) As we approach the 2024/2025 elections, we urge all citizens to build an understanding that unfit leaders can often be elected and appointed to public offices due to the negligence of voters, as many fail to turn out on voting day.
- d) In order for leaders to be accountable to the public, citizens have a responsibility to oppose any threats from politicians that may undermine their right to vote for the leaders they prefer and who meet the necessary criteria.
- e) Citizens should avoid acts of bribery during elections and select candidates without relying on corruption
- f) After elected leaders are sworn in, citizens should be prepared to participate in all stages of the development process instead of leaving politicians to decide and implement development projects on their behalf, as this diminishes the transparency and accountability of those leaders
- g) Citizens must closely monitor the performance of their leaders and officials, taking action against those who fail to fulfil their promises.
- h) As we approach the 2024/2025 elections, citizens should avoid engaging in any acts of violence and must refuse to be politically manipulated for the benefit of any candidate.
- i) As emphasized in the NGOs' statement for 2019-2024, our call remains that citizens must actively participate in monitoring the election manifestos of political parties, listen to the various promises made by candidates, so they can make informed decisions during voting.

10.1.2 For Political Parties

- a) It is the CSO's' call for political parties to conduct their campaigns in a respectful manner, adhering to the rules, laws, and competitive politics that recognize and accept any outcomes.
- b) In the 2024/2025 elections, no one should be threatened, insulted, or discriminated against during campaigns; instead, campaigns should be conducted in a respectful manner that honors the ethics of political parties.
- c) Political parties should listen to and engage with the opinions of NGOs and the needs of the people in their electoral processes.

- d) To build a better understanding among the voting public, political parties should ensure that their election manifestos are widely disseminated so that people can read them
- e) It is the specific responsibility of the political party that emerges victorious to ensure that the government implements all commitments outlined in its manifesto.
- f) Given the rise in incidents of gender-based violence in the implementation of the NGOs' statement for 2019-2024, we call on political parties to consider gender equality in their internal processes and to nominate candidates for local and general elections in all political positions to foster the issue of equality in society.
- g) The rate of people with disabilities in the country increased to 1.2% in 2022 from 9.3% in 2012, according to the Parliament. Political parties should provide equal opportunities for these individuals to contest for various positions and ensure adequate representation that reflects their increase.

10.1.3 For Candidates

- a) We call on candidates to align their agendas with the people's interests alongside their party manifestos and to refrain from misleading citizens with empty promises that they cannot fulfil.
- b) Additionally, we urge candidates to stop bribing citizens with money and other inappropriate means to entice them to vote on their behalf.
- c) All candidates are urged to avoid hate speech, threats against their opponents, and the dissemination of false information. Candidates must respect election laws and regulations and treat each other with respect to avoid inciting violence among their supporters.
- d) Candidates must respect the people's decisions and accept any election results announced. If dissatisfied, they must follow the legally established procedures for contesting results to avoid any actions that could jeopardize peace

10.1.4 Electoral Management Bodies INEC, ZEC and PRALG

- a) It is our call that, during the 2024 local government elections and the 2025 general elections for the electoral commissions and TAMISEMI to execute their duties independently and in accordance with the rules and

laws agreed upon by political parties, avoiding any bias towards any political party at any stage of the electoral process.

- b) Electoral management bodies should ensure that all election officers and managers receive comprehensive training and are vetted before being assigned to their respective positions, which will help address any errors that may have been overlooked during voter registration.
- c) Electoral management bodies should make all necessary arrangements in advance, such as distributing materials early to avoid disruptions on voting day that may lead some voters to withdraw.
- d) They must ensure that all eligible voters who have not registered in the Biometric Voters' Register for various reasons are registered and able to cast their votes.
- e) Ensure that all eligible Tanzanians are involved in the voter registration and voting process without any discrimination based on political affiliation, environmental status, ethnicity, color, religion, or any other boundaries.
- f) It is the CSO's' call for each electoral district to be managed by an independent electoral officer rather than the Executive Directors of District Councils and Municipalities, as directed by the courts.
- g) These bodies should collaborate with NGOs and other stakeholders in providing civic education to increase citizens' awareness.
- h) Ensure transparency in the electoral process and announce results only for the winning candidate, not otherwise.
- i) Polling stations should be announced in advance so that voters can know beforehand and avoid any kind of inconvenience.
- j) Improve collaboration with CSO's to ensure that Tanzanians receive accurate information about the elections.

10.1.5 Security Forces

- a) Security forces especially the Police Force must carry out their duties professionally and calmly, avoiding intimidation of voters and citizens in general.
- b) The CSO's call on security forces not to use force, threats, or heavy weaponry during campaigns and on voting day.

- c) The Police should not align itself with any political party in any way; instead, it should act fairly towards all political parties, citizens, and individual candidates, including refusing to serve the interests of any political institution or authority contrary to the law that empowers them to perform their duties.
- d) We advise the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) and the Tanzania Police Force to refrain from involving themselves in the electoral process, from the preparation stage through to campaigns, the actual voting, and even after results are announced
- e) Police forces should employ high-level professionalism when preventing political violence during election campaigns.
- f) The National Defence Forces/Military should not be active player during election

10.1.6 International Partners

- a) We call upon all international partners to continue providing technical and financial support to us and to the government to facilitate a free and fair electoral process.
- b) International partners should continue to work closely with CSO's to achieve the set goal of disseminating civic education and voter information to the citizens.
- c) Should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of political parties.
- d) Reduce funding to their own organizations during elections and instead provide support to Tanzanian CSO's which play a significant role during the elections.

10.1.7 For Public Servants

- a) Public servants aspiring to hold various political positions should not be allowed to use public resources during all internal political party processes and during elections.
- b) They should exercise their constitutional right to choose their preferred leaders without being coerced or threatened by any entity within or outside the government.

- c) Public servants should not publicly display favoritism towards any political party.
- d) They should also not engage in any form of campaigning in relation to their positions.
- e) They should vacate their current positions if they wish to participate in the electoral process as candidates.

10.1.8 Media

- a) Media and journalists should uphold their professional ethics by ensuring that they report to the public without bias towards any candidate or political party.
- b) Analyse the policies of various political parties and how they align with the welfare of the citizens.
- c) Similarly, public broadcasting services and newspapers funded by taxpayers should strive to provide fair coverage to all candidates and political parties.
- d) Public servants must remain impartial throughout the election process and must exercise their constitutional right to vote for the leaders of their choice without being coerced by anyone within or outside the government.
- e) Media should educate and inform the public about participation in all processes related to local government elections and general elections, from campaigning to the actual voting.
- f) Media also have the responsibility to warn, criticize, and oppose any violations of electoral laws or violence during the election process.
- g) Media should ensure that they disseminate accurate information, providing people with well-researched and balanced details about candidates and their parties.

10.1.9 Religious Leaders and CSO's officials

- a) Religious leaders are required to preach peace to their followers and must refrain from making any statements that favor a candidate or political party in their places of worship, on political platforms, or in public spaces.

- b) However, NGOs are needed to continue providing advice or civic education to their followers and the nation as a whole without leaning towards any political ideology
- c) Religious leaders are also expected to warn, condemn, and raise their voices against any violations of the law or incidents of abuse through their followers or election monitors.
- d) CSO's leaders must vacate their current position if they seek any position during election
- e) CSO's officials should always remain non-partisan and neutral during election

10.1.10 Registrar of Political Parties

- a) The Registrar of Political Parties and his office are required to perform their duties in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country without bias or favoring any political party.
- b) To provide guidelines, instructions, and advice to all parties so that they can fulfil their responsibilities during campaign periods, elections, policy formulation, etc.c)
- c) Not to restrict political parties during elections.

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