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International Foundation for Election Systems

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REPUBLIC IN TRANSITION:

1995 ELECTIONS IN TANZANIA AND ZANZIBAR

IFES OBSERVATION REPORT

December 1995

Prepared by Pamela R. Reeves and Keith Klein

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
II.	INTRODUCTION TO THE IFES OBSERVER MISSION.....	4
III.	THE ROLE OF ELECTIONS AND OF ELECTION OBSERVATION.....	6
IV.	TANZANIA: BACKGROUND AND HISTORY.....	9
	A. Political Context: Evolution Toward Mutipartyism	
	B. 1993 and 1994 elections	
V.	STRUCTURAL CONTEXT OF THE 1995 ELECTIONS.....	14
	A. Constitutions and Electoral Acts	
	B. Role of the Judicial System	
	C. Electoral Commissions	
	D. Election Budget of Tanzania	
	E. The 1995 General Elections in Zanzibar and the Union	
VI.	PRE-ELECTION PERIOD.....	29
	A. Structure, Timing, Deployment of IFES Observers	
	B. Voter Registration	
	C. Ballots and the Counterfoil Issue	
	D. Logistical Preparation by the NEC	
	E. Civic and Voter Education	
	F. Election Campaign and Party Activity	
	G. Tanzania's Media and the 1995 Elections	
	H. The Pre-Election Period on Zanzibar	

VII.	OBSERVATION OF THE ZANZIBAR ELECTIONS.....	46
A.	Deployment of IFES Observers	
B.	Pre-Election Training	
C.	Election Day	
D.	Vote Count	
VIII.	OBSERVATION OF THE OCTOBER 29 UNION ELECTION.....	56
A.	Deployment of IFES Observers	
B.	Pre-Election Preparation: October 25-28	
C.	Election Day: Voting	
IX.	OBSERVATION OF THE NOVEMBER 19 DAR ES SALAAM ELECTION AND FINAL RESULTS.....	64
X.	IFES FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	71
A.	Tanzania's Fulfillment of the General Responsibilities of the State in Organizing Elections	
B.	Voter Education	
C.	Campaign Activity by Parties and Candidates	
D.	Providing for a Well-Organized Place to Vote	
E.	Guaranteeing the Rights of the Voter	
F.	Ensuring the Accuracy of Counting and Tabulation	
G.	The General Need for Transparency and Openness to Public Scrutiny	
H.	Summary	

APPENDICES

I.	MEMBERS OF IFES' OBSERVER MISSION TO TANZANIA	
II.	NATIONAL ELECTION COMMISSION'S BUDGET	
III.	SAMPLES OF PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BALLOTS	
IV.	ZANZIBAR'S PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS BY CONSTITUENCIES	
V.	ZANZIBAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS AS ANNOUNCED BY CUF AND ZEC	

IFES
Tanzania Election Observation Mission
December, 1995

- VI. (IFES/US) DEPLOYMENT PLAN FOR DAR ES SALAAM'S
NOVEMBER 19 ELECTIONS
- VII. OPPOSITION PARTIES' PETITION
- VIII. HIGH COURT RULING
- IX. FINAL UNION ELECTION RESULTS
 - A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS BY CONSTITUENCIES
 - B. PRESIDENTIAL COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESULTS
 - C. PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT STATISTICS BY CONSTITUENCY
 - D. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS (INCOMPLETE)
 - E. NEW PARLIAMENT COMPOSITION
 - F. PARLIAMENTARY BALLOT STATISTICS BY CONSTITUENCY

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) carried out an observation of the 1995 Tanzanian elections, which include the October 22 local, House of Representatives and Presidential elections in Zanzibar, and the October 29 Union Presidential and Parliamentary elections (continued on November 19 in Dar es Salaam). IFES began its observation efforts with the arrival of a staff member in Dar es Salaam in late August. The delegation totaled 25 observers for the October 29 elections; smaller numbers observed the October 22 elections in Zanzibar and the November 19 elections in Dar es Salaam. The observation mission ended with the departure of the remaining member of the delegation from Tanzania on November 23, the day after the announcement of final results of the Union elections.

The goal of the report is to make a positive contribution to both the domestic and international audiences' understanding of the Zanzibar and Tanzania elections, so that a more accurate evaluation can be made of the fairness and legitimacy of the 1995 electoral process, and so that procedural problems and systemic weaknesses can be identified for correction in future multiparty elections in Tanzania. The report is addressed to both Tanzanian and international audiences: the National Electoral Commission and the Zanzibar Election Commission, the Tanzanian public, and the international community interested in the development of multiparty democracy in Tanzania.

IFES acknowledges the difficulties encountered by any country undergoing its first national multiparty elections after decades of single-party rule. With a shift in paradigm come changes in policies and procedures that must be developed and learned by an entire voting public. As a result, first-time elections are often less than perfect when held to the standard of elections in established multiparty democracies. However, there are minimum standards to which any election should be held. These include the adequate protection of the rights of citizens to register without discrimination, to cast a secret ballot free from intimidation, and to have his or her vote given equal weight to all others; and the rights of parties to form, to assemble, and to disseminate information freely, to access the media without discrimination, and to appeal denial or restriction of these rights. The State is responsible not only for protecting these rights, but also for ensuring that voters are given full information about the election process; that voters and candidates are provided adequate security; that election-related disputes are resolved in a timely fashion; and that, above all, the election is conducted in a transparent and open manner.

Overall throughout the process, IFES was encouraged by the determination of the Tanzanian citizens to participate in a multiparty election. Opposition parties endeavored to establish themselves as serious alternatives to the ruling party, officials in the field worked with the Election Commissions in efforts to carry out procedurally correct polling, and the electorate

braved bad weather and long delays in order to cast their ballots. However, IFES did not find the same kind of responsiveness from the Tanzania government. Inadequate administration, inappropriate secrecy, and general inefficiency marred the process and cast doubt and mistrust over much of the outcome.

Neither the National Electoral Commission of Tanzania nor the Zanzibar Electoral Commission was able to win the trust of the electorate. The deficiencies in administration and logistics that characterized the Union election and caused the Dar es Salaam polling to be canceled and rescheduled, were a blow to morale and confidence that the public, not unjustly, laid at the doorstep of the NEC. In Zanzibar, confidence in the ZEC was shaken early when the commission chose to have ballots printed in South Africa, and refused to allow public scrutiny of the process. Trust in the institution only eroded further after that. The official results from Zanzibar and the inauguration of Salmin Amour as President are still being contested months after the election. Based on its own observations in Zanzibar at the time, IFES cannot with any degree of confidence conclude that the presidential election results as announced reflect the choice of voters at the polls. Delays in poll openings, missing tally sheets, discrepancies in vote tabulations and lack of cooperation by ZEC officials introduce more than reasonable doubt over the outcome. In Chapter VII of this report, both ZEC and opposition results are discussed. At this late date, when ballot papers and boxes have been stored or misplaced, a new election in Zanzibar may be the only way to get an accurate count and finally put suspicions and conjecture to rest.

IFES observations over three months in Tanzania also point to serious shortcomings in the performance of both commissions in the field of civic education. The State generally and the Electoral Commissions in particular had responsibility for informing the electorate about the procedures and substance of the 1995 electoral process. The NEC mounted a limited voter education campaign, using a variety of media. In assessing whether the voter education goals that the NEC set for itself were adequate, and whether the NEC accomplished its goals, IFES must answer in the negative. IFES observers were unanimous in finding very little evidence of on-going voter education in the field in the month prior to the election, and in finding a severe lack of knowledge on the part of the electorate, particularly in rural areas, about the elections.

IFES found that the Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar did not endow the commissions with all the necessary resources to carry out the organization of free and fair elections. Both commissions functioned under a cloud of suspicion that they were not sufficiently independent from the interests and the pressures of the ruling party, since members are chosen at the discretion of the President. This is especially true of the ZEC, where a lack of confidence in the ZEC's independence from influence of the President of Zanzibar and of the ruling party was much stronger than concerns expressed about the NEC's independence. The NEC also lacked adequate human resources (full-time commissioners and experienced returning officers, in particular) and

adequate financial resources (in timely disbursement of funds from the Government of Tanzania to the NEC). Both of these shortcomings had a negative impact on the ability of the NEC to effectively carry out its role.

These first national multiparty elections made clear the desire of the citizens of Tanzania to increase their political space and choose leaders from outside of the traditional single party structure. The number of voters who cast their ballots to this quest for participation and for change. While these are positive signs in the move toward pluralistic democracy, IFES remains cautious in its prognosis for the future. Many steps can and should be taken by the Government, parties, and citizens to improve shortcomings and consolidate gains made in October and November of 1995. In Chapter X of this report, IFES posits recommendations in eight areas observed (some have been mentioned above; all are discussed in the body of the report): the general need for transparency and openness to public scrutiny; the need to guarantee the rights of voters; the need to provide for a well-organized place to vote; voter education; campaign activity by parties and candidates; the accuracy of counting and tabulation; Tanzania's fulfillment of the general responsibilities of the state in organizing elections; and the overall impact of systemic and procedural strengths and weaknesses on the fairness and legitimacy of the electoral process. These are eight areas in which Tanzanian's can make structural improvements through a number of mechanisms which include continued self evaluation and international assistance.

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE IFES OBSERVATION MISSION

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) carried out an observation of the 1995 Tanzanian elections, which included the October 22 local, House of Representatives and Presidential elections in Zanzibar, and the October 29 Union Presidential and Parliamentary elections (continued on November 19 in Dar es Salaam), in order to provide technical and issue-oriented coverage, documentation, and analysis regarding the organization and conduct of these elections. This report is the product of IFES' observation effort in Tanzania, which began in late August and extended through late November 1995. It is addressed to both Tanzanian and international audiences: the National Electoral Commission and the Zanzibar Election Commission, the Tanzanian public, and the international community interested in the development of multiparty democracy in Tanzania.

The goal of the report is to make a positive contribution to both the domestic and international audiences' understanding of the Zanzibar and Tanzania elections, so that a more accurate evaluation can be made of the fairness and legitimacy of the 1995 electoral process, and so that procedural problems and systemic weaknesses can be identified for correction in future multiparty elections in Tanzania.

The International Foundation for Election Systems is a private, not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing technical assistance to emerging, evolving and established democracies around the world. Since its founding in 1987, IFES has carried out pre-election assessment, technical election assistance, civic and voter education, and election observation activities in over 80 countries. Based in Washington, DC, IFES currently has field offices in Ghana, South Africa, Haiti, West Bank/Gaza, Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Peru, which carry out programs ranging from election-related commodity procurement to civic/voter education and election official and poll worker training.

IFES' observation of these elections has been made possible by funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania. IFES is grateful for the support provided by USAID and by the U.S. Embassy in Tanzania. The IFES delegation, however, is an independent, non-governmental, non-partisan observer delegation. It does not present itself, nor should it be perceived, as an official U.S. government delegation.

The coordinating body for international observers in Tanzania was the United Nations Electoral Secretariat (UNES). While IFES did coordinate and collaborate with UNES and other international observer delegations in a variety of ways, the IFES delegation is nonetheless independent of the UN and any/all other delegations. Accordingly, this report has been written and issued independently of other delegations.

IFES believes that the observation of election day activities alone cannot provide adequate information to properly form a considered, objective commentary on the legitimacy, integrity, or general conduct of any election. However, by monitoring registration, the campaign, and civic education periods prior to the election, an informed understanding of the context in which the elections take place can be developed. IFES therefore sent a staff member to serve as project manager in Tanzania in late August, to begin the observation process. She was followed by a team of seven long-term observers who arrived on September 26. These long-term observers, in three teams, traveled in Zanzibar and 11 regions on the mainland gathering information about the pre-election period. This information was used to produce a pre-election report which was submitted to the National and Zanzibar Electoral Commissions and to the international community on October 19. The information was also used to brief newly arriving IFES observers prior to the Zanzibar and Union elections.

IFES fielded a total of 13 observers, deployed on the islands of Unguja and Pemba, to observe the Zanzibar presidential, legislative and local elections, held on October 22. The long-term observers and the Zanzibar observers were joined by 12 more individuals on October 23, creating an IFES delegation totaling 25 observers for the Union presidential and parliamentary elections held on October 29. Most of the IFES observers left Tanzania by November 3, but a group of five remained to observe the re-run of the election in Dar es Salaam on November 19.

The IFES delegation was an international group of specialists in elections, democratic institutions and East Africa. The majority of the observers were Americans, most with a background in academia, election administration or politics. The delegation also included individuals from Uganda, Kenya, Egypt, Zambia, Comoros, and Germany. (Brief biographies of the delegation can be found in Appendix I.)

This report is based on the information gathered by IFES' long-term observers, and on the delegation's observations at the time of the Zanzibar and Union elections. Each observer team wrote a report on the election process, and on the election-related events immediately before and after the three election days. These team reports have been synthesized into this present IFES report. The principal author of the IFES report is Pamela R. Reeves, IFES Program Officer, with editing by Keith Klein, the delegation's leader.

A warm welcome was extended to the IFES delegation by all the Tanzanian people with whom they interacted. In return, IFES, on behalf of the delegation members would like to extend its gratitude for Tanzanians' hospitality and for providing the delegation with the opportunity to share, as observers, in this important milestone in the development of multiparty democracy in Tanzania.

III. THE ROLE OF ELECTIONS AND OF ELECTION OBSERVATION

In a democracy, one of the fundamental responsibilities of the State is the organization of periodic, free and fair elections. "Free and fair" can be defined in many ways, but at minimum, for an election process to merit the label of free and fair, the rights of voters and of candidates and political parties must be protected. Among the generally accepted rights of voters in a democracy (as reflected in the 1994 Inter-Parliamentary Council's *Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair Elections* and other international documents) are:

- a) the right to be allowed to vote on a non-discriminatory basis;
- b) the right to have access to an effective, impartial and non-discriminatory procedure for registration;
- c) the right to appeal denial of registration or vote;
- d) the right to equal and effective access to polling station;
- e) the right to have one's vote given equivalent weight to that of others; and
- f) the right to secret ballot.

The rights of candidates and political parties include:

- a) the right to form and/or join parties;
- b) the rights of expression, information, movement, and assembly;
- c) the right to access to the media; and
- d) the right to appeal denial or restriction of these rights.

The primary responsibility to protect these rights falls to the State. In addition to protecting the rights listed above, the responsibilities of the State in the organization of democratic elections include:

- a) implementation of a program of civic and voter education, to ensure that the population is familiar with election procedures and issues;
- b) measures to ensure that the election is conducted with adequate transparency;
- c) the provision of adequate security to voters, candidates and election material; and
- d) the timely resolution of election-related disputes.

The State generally creates (or calls upon) a number of mechanisms and institutions through which it carries out these responsibilities, including an electoral code, an election authority (e.g., an Electoral Commission), and the judicial system. It is also the responsibility of the State in a

democracy to endow these mechanisms and institutions with characteristics or resources conducive to ensuring a free and fair electoral process. At minimum, these characteristics and requirements include:

- a) An electoral code that outlines a election process that, in its design, is free, fair and effective. The electoral code should be sufficiently comprehensive, internally consistent, and not unduly restrictive of universal participation in the political/electoral process;
- b) An Electoral Commission with adequate resources (financial, human, time) to effectively carry out its statutory responsibilities, and with adequate independence to be protected from political influence;
- c) A judicial system empowered with jurisdiction, independence and mechanisms for timely resolution of complaints.

To be sure, there are other institutions in a society that play an important role in creating and sustaining a democratic system of government, such as political parties, other civic associations, the educational system and the press and the broadcast media. When elections are monitored and evaluated by international observers, however, the focus is primarily on the mechanisms and institutions that the State has established to carry out its responsibilities for managing free and fair elections.

This often unstated focus of international election observation is the explicit focus of the IFES observation mission in Tanzania. Over the course of the three months that IFES had staff and observers present in Tanzania (from late August to late November), IFES' objective was to gather information on constitutional and statutory expectations/requirements for Tanzanian and Zanzibar elections, and on the actual unfolding of the electoral process around the country. A large portion of this report is a summary of the information gathered by the IFES delegation, describing the institutions and the players in this process and the steps in the process observed by the delegation members.

The IFES report, as do most international observer reports, will go beyond the mere description of what was supposed to happen (the statutory "ideal") and what actually happened (the observed events). The report will, within the limits of the small scope of this observer mission, draw comparisons between the Tanzanian statutory requirements and international expectations for free and fair elections. More important, it will compare the actual observed process with both of these "ideal" standards. Insofar as the Tanzanian electoral process fell short of the ideal—as does the actual process in every country—the report will attempt to honestly point out those shortcomings, with the purpose of assisting all those concerned with democratic elections in Tanzania, both internationally and domestically, to identify means of redressing them in future elections.

IFES
Tanzania Election Observation Mission
December, 1995

The descriptive and the evaluative modes are intermixed throughout this report. IFES' general evaluative findings and recommendations regarding the 1995 electoral process in Tanzania are summarized in Chapter VIII.

IV. TANZANIA: BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

A. Political Context: Evolution Toward of Multipartyism

1. Politics

The 1995 presidential and parliamentary elections in Tanzania were the country's first multiparty presidential and general parliamentary elections since 1961. That year, in elections held under British administration in the waning months of colonial rule, the Tanganyika African Union (TANU), led by Julius Nyerere, swept all but one seat in the National Assembly and set the stage for 34 years of one-party rule.

Nyerere viewed his overwhelming victory as proof that the people of his country desired unity and development over multiparty politics for the sake of form alone. In 1963 he appointed a commission of inquiry into the desirability of a one-party state after announcing his own preference for a constitutional change that would make TANU the sole party in the country. Following the report of the commission in 1965, Tanzania's constitution was amended with TANU being elevated to the position of the supreme decision making authority for the mainland, while the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) was accorded similar status in Zanzibar. Tanzania's constitution was further amended in 1977 following the merger of TANU and ASP to form CCM (Chama Cha Mapinduzi or the Party of the Revolution), but the arrangement existing from 1965 onward remained essentially the same: policy decisions for mainland Tanzania and foreign affairs were the responsibility of the national leadership from both the islands and the mainland, while Zanzibar remained under Zanzibari control.

While the one party construct resembled the model of the former Soviet Union and other countries of the former socialist bloc, Tanzania maintained an electoral system that was not a mere copy of other socialist states. While Nyerere ran unopposed for reelection as the country's president in 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1980, "semi-competitive" elections were conducted for the National Assembly or Bunge at intervals of every five years through 1990. Only two candidates were permitted to contest these elections, and both were required to be certified members of the ruling party. The elections nonetheless provided an opportunity for voters to choose between alternative representatives for their home areas. The outcomes of these elections turned mainly on local issues and local sources of political cleavage (i.e. clan, ethnic and religious affiliations) and not on issues of national policy. It can be demonstrated that these elections were also meaningful referendums on the ability of incumbents to provide resources for local development and patronage for their home areas. Prominent incumbents, including cabinet ministers, were regularly turned out of office. In sum, the people had the opportunity to change their representatives but not the regime.

2. Economy

The era of one-party rule was paralleled up through 1986 by the era of Tanzania's pursuit of Nyerere's conception of "socialism and self-reliance." Following the Arusha Declaration in 1967, the country nationalized all manufacturing enterprises of any significance as well as the banks, forced the country's peasantry into collectivized agriculture in the early 1970s, abolished the cooperative unions for coffee, cotton and sisal, and established government monopolies for the country's principal export crops and for food grains. With state takeover came fixed prices and fixed rates for foreign exchange. The results of these policies were predictable: by 1973 agricultural production had fallen, and the country's rate of economic growth slowed from a relatively robust 5% per annum during the 1960s to 2% and then zero and negative growth rates. Tanzanians, especially rural Tanzanians, grew poorer.

Notwithstanding the decline of the economy, a decline that grew to crisis proportions by the late 1970s, Nyerere sought to establish a welfare state by expanding educational opportunities at the primary level, promoting universal literacy, water for villages, etc. Within a few years revenues covered less than a third of the government's annual expenditures and only half of the country's exports. Inflation soared, and the country suffered chronic budgetary and balance of payments crises.

3. The Pressure for Economic Reform

Though the long-term impact of Nyerere's policies were predicted from the start, and were clearly apparent by 1973, they were sustained by the international donor community, including the United States and especially the Scandinavian countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, the IMF and the World Bank. From 1980 onward, however, as the country plunged ever deeper into economic crisis, the IMF and World Bank began to prescribe programs of stabilization and structural adjustment to halt the downward spiral of economies such as Tanzania. The free market solutions prescribed by the Fund and the Bank were buttressed by the coming to power of the Reagan and Thatcher administrations in the US and UK. By 1981, aid was henceforth to be conditioned on economic reform.

Following Nyerere's retirement from the presidency in 1985, the Tanzanian government, under Ali Hassan Mwinyi, finally accepted the IMF program. Persuaded by a small group of US-trained Tanzanian economists, Tanzania commenced its Economic Recovery Program in 1986, a policy that has continued for roughly a decade. During this period, Tanzania returned to positive rates of economic growth of between 3.6 and 5.0 percent per annum. Most significantly, agricultural production increased dramatically. Having reversed fifteen years of economic decline, socialism

and self-reliance are considered as dead. Tanzania, however, remains an extremely poor country. Foreign investment barely flows into the country, and until the government fully deregulates the economy growth is likely to barely exceed the annual rate of population growth.

4. The Pressure for Political Reform

A major reason for Nyerere's resistance to economic reform was his expectation that the reintroduction of a market based economy in Tanzania would sooner or later require the breakup of CCM, the demand for opposition parties, and the end of the one-party state. He was correct. Structural adjustment, including the reprivatization of the economy, created a host of business opportunities that were too tempting for some CCM leaders. Whereas under Nyerere, party members were required to adhere to a strict leadership code foreswearing participation in private enterprise, under Mwinyi, things changed. Many senior party members including Mwinyi himself acquired substantial property, entered into co-participation agreements with foreign or local investors, etc. By 1990, Nyerere publicly questioned whether CCM remained a party committed to its creed of "socialism and self-reliance," and suggested that the time had come for a multiparty system so that non-socialists could form their own parties. The end of the Cold War, the reintroduction of multiparty democracy in Eastern Europe and breakup of the former Soviet Union led Nyerere to state: "Having one party is not God's will. One party has its own limitations . . . it tends to go to sleep. . . . A CCM which has no ideology or understood position will simply become a junk market where all kinds of people who want office gather together. Who wants that kind of CCM?"

- An important irony of Tanzania's return to multiparty politics is that it was substantially orchestrated by the man who built the one-party state, and that it was done to maintain the ruling party as a party committed to socialist development as well as to maintaining the union with Zanzibar. In contrast to the return to multiparty politics in other African countries, pressure for a multiparty system did not come initially from the donor community and/or from an indigenous opposition, but from a "retired" nationalist leader influencing the system from the wings. It might also be said that other party leaders followed Nyerere's advice, because they were confident that by orchestrating the transition to multiparty rule before they were pressured to do so they would easily win the first multiparty elections.

The 1995 elections and the long run-up to the elections are best understood in this context. Under pressure from Nyerere, President Mwinyi appointed a commission of inquiry into the feasibility of a multiparty state in 1991. The commission, headed by Chief Justice Francis Nyalali tendered its report in February, 1992 and recommended that the necessary changes be made in Tanzania's constitution and in the Electoral Act for a separation between state and party institutions and for the return to multiparty politics. The report was strongly endorsed by Nyerere at a party conference of the CCM, and was subsequently formally accepted by the conference and the

National Executive Committee of the party. While members of CCM certainly legislated an end to the era of party domination, and while Tanzania has quietly undergone a period of significant political liberalization since 1992, the ruling party remains the dominant political organization in the country. Opposition parties were not registered until 1992 and 1993; civil society and an emergent free press remain largely confined to the county's urban areas.

B. 1993 and 1994 Elections

Although Tanzania's political system had been based on one-party rule since 1965, the present elections have recent precedents in the multi-party parliamentary by-elections held since 1992 and most recently in the civic elections held just a year ago. These earlier exercises foreshadowed problems most likely to occur in this year's national elections. The National Electoral Commission which was established in 1992 to organize, administer and supervise elections in Tanzania had an opportunity to observe the social and political consequences of party competition and to assess the logistical requirements for successful national level multi-party elections.

Since the constitution was changed in 1992 to allow the registration and participation of parties in addition to CCM, there were two by-elections in 1994, in Ileje and Kigoma; both featured vigorous campaigns by opposition nominees in these constituencies. Parliamentary by-elections in Tanzania have pitted opposition candidates against ruling party nominees. In Kigoma the candidate selected by the opposition party CHADEMA was a well-respected political economist, Dr. Kabouru. After a brief campaign marred by allegations of registration irregularities and government favoritism shown the CCM candidate, the election resulted in a victory for the ruling party. Following the election there were charges that the opposition candidates had received virtually no media coverage on the government-controlled radio station, and that opposition parties were often denied permits to hold meetings and rallies. It was also pointed out that the final vote count had been stopped before it was completed and later a CCM victory was declared with Dr. Kabouru protesting that he and his agents had not been able to see and verify the ballots tallied after the resumption of counting.

The by-elections underscored the need for clear procedures for vote counting and the absolute necessity to secure the services of people who were able to function as election officials in a non-partisan manner. Opposition complaints also highlighted the need to develop guidelines which would insure fairness in access to the national media and the ability to hold rallies and meetings.

Tanzanians went to the polls on October 30, 1994 to elect councilors in 2,418 wards nationwide. The candidates were participating in the third national civic election since local government authorities were created in 1983. In 1,191 wards, nominees, nearly all from CCM, ran unopposed. In the remaining 1,227 ward there were 3,000 contestants representing all 13 registered parties. Successful candidates were chosen at 27,000 polling stations throughout the

IFES

Tanzania Election Observation Mission
December, 1995

country. With few exceptions, the voting went smoothly and the ruling party won over 90% of the posts nationwide. The civic elections were less complex to administer than a combined parliamentary and presidential election; nonetheless the National Electoral Commission observed the difficulties which had to be faced in assuring that necessary personnel and materials were provided to guarantee the success of a nationwide election conducted at tens of thousands of polling stations.

While the civic elections went smoothly for the most part there were some scattered instances of late delivery of materials and confusion surrounding the proper procedures for tallying the vote. The relatively minor delays and disputes perhaps reassured electoral officials that the elections for parliament and the presidency could be easily handled. They should have more carefully considered the relative scarcity of real contests for the councilors' posts, and the fact that parties had not yet developed the organizational capacity to field contestants throughout the country. There were very few party agents or representatives at the polling sites. Given a stronger presence by opposition parties and candidates, the press for increased access and fairer application of administrative regulations as well as clear voting and counting procedures, the demands the National Electoral Commission would face would be multiplied in 1995.

V. STRUCTURAL CONTEXT OF THE 1995 ELECTIONS

A. Constitutions and Elections Acts

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises the Mainland (former Tanganyika) and Zanzibar. There is a Union Constitution and Elections Act; there is also a separate Constitution and Act for Zanzibar. Zanzibar enjoys a significant amount of independence from the Union Government. In the Union Constitution, Zanzibar is granted complete autonomy, except in those areas which are "Union Matters." These include defense and security, police, and the Constitution and government of the United Republic. For issues not related to the Union, legislation enacted by the Union does not apply to Zanzibar unless it is specifically stated that it "will be applied to Tanzania-Zanzibar." Zanzibaris elect their own President, House of Representatives, and local authorities, and also vote for the Union President and Parliament.

IFES observers noted that while both the Union and Zanzibar Constitutions and Elections Acts were relatively comprehensive documents, there were a number of inconsistencies--both internal and in application--that led to confusion throughout the electoral process.

The versions of the Acts for both the Union elections and the Zanzibar elections that were circulated prior to both elections do not reflect the most current legislation pertaining to either election, nor were election official guidelines used on election day consistent with the Acts. There are two reasons for this: first, IFES was told by members of the NEC that not all relevant legislation (both additions and deletions to the law) that was passed found its way into the printed version, perhaps due to inaccurate proof reading or editing; and second, both the NEC and the ZEC had not yet defined all election day procedures and policies by the time the current version of the Act was sent to print.

It is vital in any election that the version of the Election Act referred to by returning officers, presiding officers and other officials on and around election day be accurate (that is, reflect legislation) and consistent. IFES recommended in its pre-election report that while there was insufficient time for reprinting a corrected version of either Act, the Commissions should make every effort to make any deficiencies in the current printed version of the Acts known to the chief parliamentary draftsman, who in turn should make the discrepancies and all corrections known publicly. Similarly, all election-related guidelines should be reviewed and revised to reflect the final versions of the Acts. These documents must be available to voters and election officials alike early in the process.

There were six documents evident to IFES observers that pertained to election administration matters: two Electoral Acts (Zanzibar and the Union); one set of guidelines for Union returning officers (ROs); two sets--Union and Zanzibari-- for presiding officers (POs); and supplemental

guidelines for Union presiding officers. The Electoral Acts are long and complex documents, and thus are not well-suited to function as operational guidelines for returning officers and presiding officers. The publication of the two sets of guidelines by the National Electoral Commission (NEC) was therefore well-advised. It was not clear, however, how well distributed these guidelines were to ROs and POs around the country. A more important problem was that there were inconsistencies between the guidelines and the Act, and between the two guidelines themselves.

What follows is a brief outline that highlights some of the areas that IFES observers found problematic with the Acts and the guidelines, because they were vague, internally inconsistent, unduly restrictive of participation in the electoral process, or insufficiently protective of individual and collective rights.

1. Selection and Discretion of Election Officials

The Acts allow each Commission to appoint returning officers who are responsible for the conduct of voter registration and elections within a parliamentary district, or constituency. No specific criteria are established to determine the ability of these officers, yet a great amount of discretionary responsibility is delegated to them by the Acts. When asked what selection criteria is used, ZEC and NEC representatives told IFES observers that they asked for applicants to submit curriculum vita. The law does not set requirements for the non-partisan neutrality of these officers, nor for their general qualifications. Formerly, under the single-party system in Tanzania, returning officers were often District Officers. Thus they were experienced civil servants but also closely tied with the ruling party. New methods of appointing returning officers under the multi-party system may necessitate more specification being added to the Acts regarding selection criteria and basic qualifications.

Section 47 of the Union Act states that when there are two or more candidates contesting parliamentary elections, the returning officer may call the election at any time prior to election day, giving eight days notice. Only one polling district is required to hold elections on the polling day of the constituency. All other elections may be held before this time. There is no reference to the role of the Electoral Commission in this process. Also in this section, paragraph (3) provides that if the returning officer decides to change the polling day s/he may give notice "where it appears to him to be in the public interest to do so." These two provisions give a degree of discretion to the returning officer that may not be appropriate in a multiparty context.

2. Registration and Citizenship Requirements--Zanzibar

The Zanzibar Elections Act (Article 12), instituted in early 1995, states that anyone who has not lived in his or her constituency consistently for five years cannot vote in the House of

Representative or the *Diwani* (local) elections. The Election Act provides that the burden for proving residency lies with the complainant. The Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) did not clarify the standard of proof needed for determining residency. As a result, there were reported biases and deviation of standards for supporters of one party or another.

The definition of citizenship is also very strict, and somewhat cumbersome. Fifteen years residency on Zanzibar is required, as well as the ability to read and speak Swahili. While the latter regulation did not appear to be enforced, the process of proving citizenship became very difficult. Since there is no formal identification card, the process for deciding who has lived on Zanzibar for fifteen years, and in one particular constituency for five years, is unclear and overly prone to the individual discretion of registration officials.

3. Claims

Immediately after the registration process, many people who had been denied registration began to file cases within the court system. Shortly thereafter, the ZEC placed a 5,000-shilling deposit on each claim. The law allows the ZEC to mandate a deposit of "such amount as the commission may prescribe" (Section 24(2)). While the deposit was instituted to prevent frivolous claims, this amount is an excessively onerous disincentive to an individual exercising his right to appeal. With a monthly minimum wage of 17,000 shillings, people are unlikely to be willing to spend one-third of their salary on court procedures in which they have little faith.

4. Marking Ballot Counterfoils with Registration Numbers

Both the Tanzania and Zanzibar Elections Acts require that ballots be marked with a serial number on both the ballot and on a ballot stub (counterfoil). The Acts also specify that the voter's registration number be recorded on the counterfoil when he/she is issued a ballot. The purpose of this provision is to guard against personation and other fraudulent voting. IFES and other international observers have questioned this requirement. Among other problems, this practice leaves open the possibility of identifying how a voter voted at a later date, by matching the numbered ballot to the voter's registration number on the numbered counterfoil. There are safeguards against the counterfoils being tampered with after polling day, processes that include sealing the envelopes and burning the counterfoils at the end of a standard (six month) period of contestation of votes. Despite these safeguards, the known possibility of connecting a voter to his cast ballot is at the least a psychological impediment to voter confidence in ballot secrecy.

5. Vote count

The Zanzibar Act provides that counting will occur in one centralized location for each constituency. The ZEC altered this provision not long before election day and counting was conducted at each of the polling stations. While this is a positive change from IFES' perspective, the method of revising the law, and the lack of clear guidance and training from the ZEC to presiding officers on how to implement this changed procedure, led to confusion and delays at nearly every polling place in Zanzibar on October 22.

An important step in the vote counting process, as specified in the Tanzania Elections Act, is the completion of a vote tally report. The report, once completed with the voting results, is signed by the presiding officer and the polling agents (candidates' agents) present. A copy of the report is then sent to the returning officer, and a second copy is posted outside the polling station. The law falters in guaranteeing a significant element in election transparency when it specifies that the presiding officer is required to give polling agents a copy of the report only if they are available "in sufficient numbers." (Section 79(A)(1)(e) of the Union Act).

6. Announcement of Vote Results

Vote tally reports are forwarded from the polling station to the returning officer at the constituency level. There, constituency-wide results for both parliamentary and presidential races are compiled. The returning officer is to announce publicly the winner and the vote results of the parliamentary race. The law is less clear on what the returning officer is to do with the presidential tallies. Section 35F(3) of the Tanzania Elections Act states that "The Commission may direct that the Returning Officer shall . . . display a copy of [presidential vote tally] report in some conspicuous public place." The Commission appears to have interpreted the "may" to mean that public posting of the results is optional. In the Commission's Instructions to Returning Officers, the RO's instructions are that "For presidential elections, he/she will read that report in public without declaring who is the winner." Neither these instructions nor the Supplementary Instructions direct the RO to post the presidential results in a public place. The ambiguity in the law has allowed the Commission to forego another important element in election transparency by not specifying that all interested voters would have the opportunity to see constituency-level presidential vote counts before the official results are announced by the Commission.

The Zanzibar Election Act is silent on whether the returning officer should announce or post the constituency-level results of the presidential election.

7. Length of Petition Process

In parliamentary elections, petitions disputing the legitimacy of the electoral process or the validity of the results may be filed by voters or candidates to the High Court. The Tanzania Elections Act provides detailed parameters for the Court in ruling on such petitions. The Act (Section 115(2)) also allows the Court up to two years to hear and determine the petition. As timely resolution of election disputes is an important duty of the State, a shortening of that allowable time period should be considered in any future revisions to the Act.

8. Petitions of Presidential Results

Article 41(7) of the Constitution of Tanzania states "Where a person has been declared by the Electoral Commission to have been elected President in accordance with the provisions of this section, then his election shall not be questioned in any court." The Constitution of Zanzibar includes a similar provision. These provisions seem unduly restrictive of a voter's or a candidate's right to appeal to the Courts for a re-examination of the presidential election results after the official results have been announced.

9. Requirement for Winning Presidential Candidate

There is an apparent conflict between provisions in the Tanzanian Constitution and the Tanzanian Elections Act regarding the requirements for a presidential candidate to be declared the elected President. (IFES is referencing the English translation of both documents.) Article 41(6) of the Constitution states "A candidate for the office of President shall be declared to have been elected President only if he has scored more than half of the total votes cast. . . ." The Act (Section 35F(7)), on the other hand, states that "A Presidential candidate shall be declared to have been elected President only if more than fifty percent of the total valid votes cast are in his favor." This inconsistency, between total votes cast and total valid (subtracting spoilt ballots) votes cast, can be crucial.

There is a similar inconsistency in the Zanzibar Elections Act. Section 42(4) states "A Presidential candidate shall be declared to have been elected President only if more than fifty percent of the total valid votes cast are in his favor." The following section (43(1)) reads "Where in the Presidential election no candidate has obtained more than fifty percent of the total number of votes cast, the Commission shall . . . appoint some other convenient day . . . for the second ballot of the Presidential election." In the case of the October 22 Presidential election in Zanzibar, this inconsistency added to the controversy surrounding the announcement of Dr. Salmin Amour as the elected President.

B. Role of the Judicial System

In Tanzania, as in many countries, the judiciary is given an important role in resolving disputes in the electoral process. The key requirements for the judiciary to carry out its electoral role are jurisdiction, independence and mechanisms for timely resolution of disputes.

If disputes regarding voter registration cannot be resolved by the returning officer, jurisdiction is given to the court of the resident magistrate. Disputes regarding the conduct of parliamentary elections which may result in the annulling of the election are under the jurisdiction of the High Court. Beyond these two areas, there are significant components of the electoral process that are not appealable to any court. Disputes on the validity of a candidate's nomination can be appealed to the Electoral Commission, but the Commission's decision is final. Similarly, the decision of the Registrar of Political Parties on party registration cannot be appealed to any court. Most significantly, the Constitution (Article 41(7)) states that the validity of a presidential election can be questioned in no court after the Commission declares a winner.

Independence and the ability to effect timely resolution of disputes were the two other critical characteristics of a judicial system mentioned above. IFES is not in a position to judge the general level of independence of the judiciary from political influence and other external pressures. Many in Tanzania report that the judiciary has shown increased independence in recent years, including through its rulings on several disputed by-elections. It appears that the public has a deeper level of mistrust of the judiciary in Zanzibar than on the Mainland. There will undoubtedly be several tests of both judicial systems' independence from ruling party influence in the coming months, as election disputes reach the courtroom. The ability of the judiciary to settle these disputes in a timely manner will also be tested.

C. Electoral Commissions

1. The National Electoral Commission

The National Electoral Commission (NEC) is a seven-member body mandated by the Electoral Code (section 4) with the administration of Union parliamentary and presidential elections in Tanzania. It was established by Parliament in 1992. It has no jurisdiction over the local, parliamentary or presidential elections on Zanzibar. The Commission members are appointed by the Government of Tanzania for a five-year term, on a part-time basis. The Chairman of the Commission is required to be a Judge of the High Court or of the Court of Appeal, and one member must be appointed from the members of the Tanganyika Law Society; other members and the Vice Chairman are at the discretion of the President.

The current Commission is:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| ▶ | Chairman | Hon. Justice Lewis Makame (Court of Appeal) |
| ▶ | Vice Chairman | Hon. Justice Augustino S.L. Ramadhani (Court of Appeals, Zanzibar) |
| ▶ | Members: | Hon. Solomon Liani (Former Inspector General of Police)
Hon. Justice Julie Manning (Law Reform)
Hon. Ben Lobulu (Advocate of the High Court)
Hon. Masauni Yusuf Masauni (Former Principal Immigration Director for Zanzibar)
Hon. Dr. Amon Chaligha (University Lecturer) |
| ▶ | Director of Elections | Mr. Banzi |

The Commission is served by seven committees as well as a Secretariat. The seven committees of the Commission and their Chairs are:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| ▶ | International Organizations and Observers | Ramadhani |
| ▶ | Supplies and Logistics | Liani |
| ▶ | Press and Public Relations | Manning |
| ▶ | Government and Political Parties | Masauni |
| ▶ | Civic Education and NGOs | Chaligha |
| ▶ | Electoral Authorities (Laws and Procedures) | Lobulo |
| ▶ | Coordination | Makame |

The Secretariat, headed by the Director of Elections, comprises the Department of Elections; Legal Affairs; Administration; Finance; and Information/Civic Education.

The NEC appoints one Returning Officer for each constituency, who in turn appoints assistants at his/her discretion. Similarly, a Regional Election Coordinator is appointed by the NEC for each region. The Director of Elections oversees all of these officers.

As noted in Chapter III, an important responsibility of the State is to provide sufficient resources to the Electoral Commission so that it is able to effectively carry out its duties, and to give the Commission sufficient independence so that it is protected from undue political influence.

It appears to the IFES delegation that the Electoral Commission was provided with sufficient financial resources from the Government of Tanzania and from international donors. As detailed below, the entire budget for the electoral process (June through November 1995) was approximately US\$ 70 million, with about one-quarter of that amount being provided by international donors. While the amount provided to the Electoral Commission may very well have been adequate, the timing of disbursements from the Government of Tanzania apparently was

not. Delayed disbursements from the Government played a role in general administrative problems and controversies, including:

- ▶ delay of early activities in the election calendar, such as the writers workshop (the initial step in the public education program), because of late disbursements;
- ▶ late disbursement of subventions to political parties, resulting in an uneven playing field at the start of the campaign period;
- ▶ late payment of allowances to presiding officers and polling agents, resulting in innumerable logistical problems in the days around October 29.

The Commission operated with a relatively small professional staff. Particularly in the area of civic and voter education, it would appear that insufficient staff (and/or insufficiently experienced staff) constrained the Commission's ability to design and implement an effective educational program for voters. A more significant human resources problem was the part-time status of the members of the Commission. Even in the final weeks of election preparation, the chairman and the vice chairman of the Commission were dividing their time between their Court duties and the duties of the Commission. Since both of these individuals had taken on a heavy operational role at the Commission, the constraints on their time appeared to have a negative impact on the effective operations of the Commission.

Another important human resources shortcoming of the Commission was the level of competence and training of its mid-level personnel, namely the Regional Election Coordinators and the Returning Officers. As observed by the IFES delegation in the pre-election period, and on and around polling day, the capacity of the RECs and ROs to effectively carry out their responsibilities varied greatly. In some cases (notably in Dar es Salaam), the Commission's failure to recruit and train competent returning officers had a very negative impact on the electoral process.

Along with sufficient resources, the State should endow the Electoral Commission with sufficient independence to protect it from pressure applied by those who have an interest in the outcome of elections. The Tanzanian Constitution (Article 74) states that the Commission shall be an independent department and shall not be subject to orders of any person or department in the Government or opinions of any political party. The Commission is even protected from judicial inquiry into validity of its operation. Members of the Commission and all election officials are prohibited from being members of political parties.

Thus, as specified by the Constitution and the Elections Act, the Commission is structured so as to give it adequate independence (and appearance of independence) except in one key aspect. Members of the Commission are appointed by the President of Tanzania, and serve at his will.

The Constitution provides little protection against the arbitrary removal of Commissioners, and gives little direction in the types of people who should be appointed (except that the chairman shall be a judge in the High Court or Court of Appeal). This method of appointment has no inherent impact on the ability of the Commission to operate independently of the President and the party in power; it does, however, have an automatic impact on the appearance of the Commission's independence. In countries undergoing a transition to multiparty democracy, it is often preferable for Electoral Commissions to be appointed with more stringent requirements that ensure the neutrality of the individuals named or through a mechanism whereby opposition political parties are able to have a voice in the naming of some or all of the Commissioners.

2. The Zanzibar Election Commission

The Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) is mandated by the 1984 Elections Act (as amended up to June 1995), Article No. 4 (1)-(3), with the overall supervision of the general conduct of the Presidential, House of Representatives, and local authorities elections in Zanzibar. It is composed of seven members, headed by a Chairman appointed by the President of Zanzibar. The other six members are required either to possess "adequate experience" in the conduct of elections, or have other qualifications at the discretion of the President. There is also a Director of Elections, appointed by the President, who serves as Secretary to and Chief Executive of the Commission. The ZEC's current composition is as follows:

▶ Chairman	Zubeeir Juma Mzee
▶ Vice Chairman	Hassan Said Mzee
▶ Members:	Issa Omar Suliman Ahmada Khamis Hilika Hassan Haji Ali Ahmed Molid Abdulrahman Moza Himid Mbaye (Mrs.)
▶ Secretary / Director of Elections	Aboud Talib Aboud

The ZEC also comprises a five-member secretariat, which is headed by the Director of Elections:

▶ Administrative Officer	Saadun Ahmed
▶ Chief Accountant	Abdalla Makame
▶ Election Officers:	Ali Suleiman Mbarak Ali Jusuf Abdalla (Pemba)

The ZEC is said to have created a Civic Education Program Committee, which is chaired by the Director of Elections and has as members Nyimbo Haji (Adult Education Center); Hamid Vuai (TVZ); Mvita Soud (Radio Zanzibar); Maryiam Said (Curriculum Developer); and Ms. Hasin (runs radio and television programs on behalf of ZEC).

The Commission appoints one Registration Officer for each constituency, who in turn appoints assistant registration officers at his/her discretion. Ten Returning Officers for constituencies are appointed from the District Officers from a corresponding district, or at the Director of Election's discretion [Article 10(1),(2)], who in turn appoint assistant returning officers at his/her own discretion. The current roster of Returning Officers for Unguja and Pemba, and their areas of responsibility, are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Constituencies</u>
Unguja		(29)
▶ Ali Juma Vuai	Urban Area	13
▶ Ibrahim Marin Maalim	West	3
▶ Kassim Kadu Masego	Central	3
▶ Rajab Hamad Juma	North 'A'	5
▶ Juma Khamis Ferouz	North 'B'	3
▶ Ali Simai Ali	South	2
Pemba		(21)
▶ Ali Vuai Mussa	Micheweni	5
▶ Salum Mohammed Masoud	Chake Chake	5
▶ Sharif Haji	Mkoani	5
▶ Hamad Simai Mgau	Wete	6

D. Election Budget of Tanzania

The final election budget of the National Election Commission of Tanzania (*Rev 7C*), for expenses related to Union elections in the June - November 1995 period, totals approximately Tsh 39 billion (approximately US\$70,000,000) and incorporates the costs of voter registration, training, civic education, party subsidies, conduct of the polls, and administration (budget is found in Appendix III). The cost per voter is roughly US\$8.00 (note that this calculation uses the final NEC voter registration figure of 8,929,969 voters). The process of budget formulation, review and approval in Tanzania is presumably overseen by a parliamentary committee and the treasury.

Using the NEC's detailed 17-page budget, IFES has grouped some of the expenses into major categories, which helps to reveal the relative cost of various components of the registration and election exercise.

Election Budget Categories

I.	Registration and Election Materials <i>Forms, pads, carbon paper, boxes, ink, envelopes, ballots</i>	Tsh 4,391,400,000 US\$ 7,318,998
II.	Vehicles (purchase)	Tsh 1,644,681,000 US\$ 2,741,135
III.	Infrastructure/Other Equip.	Tsh 360,348,000 US\$ 600,580
IV.	Salaries <i>Allowances, sitting fees, commission trainers, secretariat, registrar's office, ROs, AROs, POs, PAs, Security, RECs, others</i>	Tsh 24,532,000,000 US\$ 40,890,000
V.	Transportation <i>Air flights, fuel & oil, drivers allowances, etc.</i>	Tsh 3,381,883,200 US\$ 5,636,472
VI.	Civic Education Materials <i>Civic Education Contingency</i>	Tsh 586,476,520 US \$977,460 Tsh 61,503,350 US \$102,505
VII.	Civic Education--Other <i>Allowances, transport, training, etc.</i>	Tsh 28,077,000 US\$ 46,795

Of interest and concern to IFES is the current budget's enormous allocation to salaries, allowances and sitting fees (nearly two-thirds of the total) as compared to actual election materials, training and educational program costs. As illustrated in the recalculation of budget categories above, the following observations are noteworthy:

- ▶ Tsh 24.5 billion (approximately US\$40,000,000) is allocated to salaries, allowances, sitting fees and gratuities for NEC staff, electoral officers and resource persons. This figure does not include subventions to political parties, drivers' subsistence allowances, or any transportation costs.

- ▶ According to Justice Makame, 25% of the budget, or approximately US\$17,500,000.00, was funded by the international donor community.
- ▶ The cost per voter, approximately US\$8.00, is higher than in many countries, including those countries undergoing transitional elections. IFES has found that well-managed elections can be administered at a much lower cost, in the range of \$3-5 per voter.
- ▶ Finally, it is important to note that NEC estimates for the rerunning of the election only in Dar es Salaam and excluding ballot printing amounted to an additional Tsh 2.6 billion, or approximately US\$4,300,000, almost US\$6.00 per voter.

E. Political Parties

There are thirteen political parties registered in Tanzania, four of which fielded presidential candidates. A listing of candidates can be found in the chart below.

The CCM (*Chama Cha Mapinduzi*, the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania) is the ruling party in Tanzania. The CCM was formed under Julius Nyerere in 1977 from the merger of the TANU and Afro-Shirazi (Zanzibar) parties, as described in Chapter IV. The presidential candidate was Benjamin Mkapa.

NCCR-Mageuzi (National Committee for Construction and Reform), was formed in 1991 by members of the Steering Committee for a Transition Toward a Multiparty System, an organization focussed on institutionalizing Multipartyism in Tanzania. Membership is broad-based, including businessmen, lawyers, activists, and students. The NCCR-Mageuzi leans toward social democrat doctrine, and believes firmly in the Federalist option, that is, a government for Tanganyika.

CUF (Civic United Front) was founded in 1991 by former NCCR leader James Mapalala from a merger of NCCR splinter membership and the Zanzibari KAMAHURU party. CUF is unique in its call for a separation between Zanzibar and the mainland. Its platform is a hybrid of free enterprise and state management. The presidential candidate was Ibrahim Lipumba.

The United Democratic Party (UDP) was the fourth party to field a presidential candidate, John Cheyo.

Other strong opposition parties included CHADEMA (*Chama Cha Demokrasia ne Maelendo*), UMD (Union for Multiparty Democracy), and TADEA (Tanzanian Democratic Alliance).

F. The 1995 General Elections in Zanzibar and Tanzania

1. Zanzibar Elections

On October 22, 1995, general elections were held in Zanzibar (the islands of Pemba and Unguja) for the President of Zanzibar, for fifty seats of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, and for local councils (*Diwani*).

There were two candidates for President: Dr. Salmin Amour, the CCM candidate (and current President of Zanzibar), and Seif Sharif Hamad, the candidate for CUF.

Fifty seats in the House of Representatives were contested in these elections, by 114 candidates from six parties. These seats are elected in fifty single-member constituencies (the same constituencies from which members are elected to the Union Parliament). The Zanzibar House of Representatives has a total of 76 members. The additional 26 members are: 10 seats nominated by the President; 10 seats reserved for women; five ex-officio seats (for Regional Commissioners); one seat for the Attorney General.

2. United Republic of Tanzania General Elections

General elections for Union President and Parliament were held on October 29, 1995. Important dates in the calendar of the Union election process included:

6 August - 4 September	Voter Registration
5 - 14 September	Extended registration period on Mainland
22 August	Candidate Nominations
29 August - 28 October	Campaign Period
29 October	Union Elections
19 November	Re-run of Union Elections in Dar es Salaam

Four candidates (with vice presidential running mates) competed in the presidential election. The Constitution requires that a candidate receive more than half of the total votes cast to be declared the winner. A run-off election between the two top vote-getters is scheduled if no candidate receives more than 50% of the votes on the first ballot.

IFES

Tanzania Election Observation Mission
December, 1995

In the Parliamentary elections, 232 (182 Mainland, 50 Zanzibar) seats were contested, in single-member constituencies. The top vote-getter in these races is declared the winner. The Union Parliament has a total of 274 seats. The additional 42 seats are divided as follows: 5 members are elected by the Zanzibar House of Representatives to join the Union Parliament; 36 (15% of total) are reserved for women, to be divided proportionally according to the votes received by parties in the parliamentary elections; and one seat is for the Attorney General.

Thirteen political parties registered a total of 1,338 candidates for the 232 parliamentary seats. Of those, four parties offered presidential candidates: the CCM, NCCR-Mageuzi, CUF, and UDP. The ruling party, CCM, was the only party to register a candidate in each constituency. The following chart (taken from *The Tanzania 1995 Multi-party Pre-Elections Brochure*, Mmuya, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 1995) shows the number of candidates running under the banner of each party.

Party	Union Presidential Candidate	Running Mate	Zanzibar Presidential Candidate	Number of Union Parliamentary Candidates	Number of Zanzibar House of Representatives Candidates
CCM	Ben Mkapa	Omar Juma	Salmin Amour	232	50
NCCR-M	Agustino Mrema	Sultan A. Sultan	NA	191	NA
CUF	Ibrahim Lipumba	Juma Duni	Seif Sharif Hamad	171	50
UDP	John Cheyo	Nassor Othman	NA	119	1
CHADEMA				153	1
TADEA				144	11
NRA				78	NA
TLP				55	1
UMD				47	NA
NLD				44	
TPP				36	
UPDP				34	
PONA				34	

The Constitution empowers the Electoral Commission with the drawing of constituency boundaries. Neither the Constitution nor the Elections Act directs the Commission to draw the boundaries such that constituencies are more or less equal in population or in number of registered voters. Despite

this lack of constitutional and legal clarity on the requirements for constituencies of equal size, the enormous differences between constituency sizes must be noted. The average number of registered voters per constituency on the Mainland is 46,765 and 6,876 on Zanzibar with the result that voters on the islands are over represented in the new parliament by a ratio of 6.8:1 compared to their counterparts on the mainland.

Substantial disparities also exist between constituencies within the Mainland and Zanzibar. Constituencies on the Mainland range in size from 10,901 to 141,679 registered voters, a ratio of 13:1. The disparity on Zanzibar is less, but still significant--from 3,745 to 15,281, a ratio of 4.1:1.

Given the political map of Tanzania, these disparities have an inevitable impact on political parties and their representation in Parliament. This is particularly so with respect to Zanzibar where the average constituency size on Unguja is 7,538 while the average on Pemba is 5,963. In other words, CCM may have been able to increase its majority on the islands had it demanded a delimitation (reapportionment) consistent with the distribution of the islands' population. While voters in Dar es Salaam and Arusha, opposition strongholds, are significantly under represented (average constituency has 100,250 voters and 52,812 respectively), voters in Kilimanjaro and Tanga Regions are somewhat over represented (41,384 and 40,122). Still, the principal of one adult citizen one vote has been violated.

VI. PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

A. Structure, Timing, Deployment of IFES Observers

The first member of the IFES observer delegation, from IFES' Washington staff, arrived in Dar es Salaam on August 28, 1995. Seven long-term observers joined the IFES delegation on September 25, 1995. This team of eight gathered information on pre-election period in Tanzania (mainland and Zanzibar) and prepared for the arrival of the larger IFES delegation in October. For the first two weeks in October, the long-term observers divided into four teams and traveled extensively in Tanzania, according to the following deployment plan:

- Team A: **Dar es Salaam**, and immediate vicinity
- Team B: **North** to Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma
- Team C: **South** to Kisarawe, Rufiji, Kilwa, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Njombe, Mbeya, and Iringa
- Team D: **Zanzibar**

Maximum geographic coverage was sought in order to obtain a macro-view assessment of the conduct of the parliamentary and presidential campaigns and the election process in general. Pre-election observation techniques included interviews with citizens, election officials (predominantly Returning Officers and Regional Election Coordinators, party officials, and local organizers). Observers watched political rallies and sought out area leaders. Observers were encouraged to record all findings that might prove useful to the NEC and/or ZEC.

The information gathered by these teams was consolidated into a Pre-Election Assessment Report, which IFES submitted to the Electoral Commissions of Tanzania and Zanzibar, and to the international community in Tanzania, on October 19. This present chapter is drawn largely from the Pre-Election Assessment Report.

B. Voter Registration

1. Mainland

Procedural Guidelines

Pursuant to Section 15 of the Tanzania Elections Act, the registration of voters in the United Republic of Tanzania "may be carried out at any time within a period of not more than six months before the day of elections." Registrars of voters and their assistants are appointed and trained by the Returning Officers in each constituency.

Before being considered duly registered to vote, an individual must:

- ▶ satisfy the Returning Officer or any officer responsible for registration that s/he qualifies to register as a voter at that polling district/station.
- ▶ show that s/he is not disqualified from registration as a voter, and;
- ▶ fill in such forms as may be required at the registration center (Form 1).

Upon satisfaction of the above conditions, the individual is formally registered and issued with a certificate of registration. There are provisions in the Election Act for replacement of lost certificates, change of residence, and objections and appeals.

The registration of voters was intended to be completed from August 6 to September 4 for the 1995 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. However, following reports of low turnouts on the mainland, the NEC extended the exercise to September 14 and mounted a more visible campaign to draw out public awareness. An extension period was said to be unnecessary in Zanzibar because of the high turnout (95.8%). Calculating the total potential voting age population (VAP) of Tanzania was problematic because of defects in the 1988 census figures, upon which projections were based. When NEC decided to revise assumptions about some of the figures, the estimated VAP for a given constituency was generally decreased. This resulted in many polling stations having numbers registered exceed the projected VAP. According to the United Nations Election Secretariat (UNES), nearly two million voters were registered during the extension period on the mainland, bringing "the total number up to 75% of an originally estimated voter population of 12 million, and to over 80% of a revised base voter population figure of just over 11 million."

In fact, final statistics gathered from the NEC at the completion of the election cycle give the final registration figure for the country as a whole as just under 9,000,000 voters. Ballot statistics for the Presidential election released by the NEC on 22 November 1995 indicate that there were 8,929,969 individuals registered to vote in the 1995 elections (81% of the revised base voter population). Ballot statistics for the Parliamentary elections released the next day show a registration figure of 8,928,816 voters (81% again). This discrepancy points both to the lack of precision in the registration exercise, and to the general administrative confusion that defined the NEC's organization of the entire election process. While this discrepancy should be clarified, and while the difference does not appear to skew other statistics relying on these numbers, it does cast a certain amount of doubt on the accuracy of all of the NEC's published figures.

Observations

IFES observers arrived in Zanzibar only at the end of registration period. However, observers were able to make pre-election visits throughout 19 regions (including Zanzibar's Unguja Island), where they obtained numerous impressions and reports about the process, predominantly in urban areas. Most registration centers were said to have opened on time throughout the country (a figure of 95% was published by UNES); however, shortages of materials in some regions delayed opening in many centers. "Although the opening of some centers was delayed for several days, and in Zanzibar some conflicting registration instructions were issued, neither factor had a great impact on the results of the registration exercise," concluded the UNES interim report. That the campaign process did not begin until early September was mentioned as a primary reason for low registration figures during the month of August. The public appeared to be waiting to see the field of candidates before going to register.

According to other IFES observations of the extension period:

- ▶ In Mwanza, Mara and Shinyanga regions, the registration process was generally well organized and conducted.
- ▶ In Arusha, a mobile registration system was used to cover the Serengeti National Park.
- ▶ There was some confusion about the difference between party registration and voter registration; some voters wanted to be paid in order to proceed to register themselves.

In reviewing UNES summary reports, reference is made to an unwillingness of election officials to discuss problems openly with observers in Mwanza, Mara and Shinyanga regions. Explanations received by IFES observers from election officials in these regions tended to require more patience and time than was often available, given the heavy travel requirements of the deployment schedule. A common perception among IFES observers was that Tanzanians were slow to receive information regarding registration rules and procedures, with very minimal involvement of civic and religious institutions in planning and organization of multi-media civic education programs promoting the registration exercise.

Returning Officers were generally described by observers as knowledgeable, cooperative and in some cases experienced. Though political parties were involved in the process of selection of registration assistants, there were occasional references to the difficulty of separating CCM partisans from the corps of qualified candidates. Complaints by the parties focused on cases of intimidation (in Mara and Tanga regions of the mainland), isolated cases of double registration, or registration of ineligible persons.

UN Core International Observer Group (CIOG) reports for the period August 6-September 4 focus on personnel training, the administration and conduct of the process, civic education, and the campaign period. Lack of training of registration assistants was widely reported by CIOG. Shortages of forms and other registration materials were frequently reported and, when available, were sometimes of extremely poor quality (carbon paper and pens). Prompt remuneration of registration assistants was a major problem, which contributed to poor performance and low morale.

Tanzanian Monitors Observation of Voter Registration

On September 4, TEMCO (Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee) published a 25 page summary report of observations from the various regions assessing turnout, and noting trends, significant administrative problems and party complaints about voter registration and political campaigns.

According to TEMCO, registration figures increased dramatically during the final week of August and early September. Cash inducements and gifts being offered to prospective voters was reported as rampant in almost all constituencies monitored by TEMCO. Excerpts from some of the regional sections include:

- ▶ Arusha Region: Five CCM supporters were arrested by police for collecting voter registration cards from voters. The NEC Director of Elections, Mr. Banzi, allegedly confirmed to TEMCO that it was NEC policy to allow the practice, in order to avoid double party-registration. The matter was reportedly resolved, but it is unclear how.
- ▶ Kagera Region: many non-Tanzanians reportedly attempted to register at centers near refugee populations (Warundi). In Omushenye, near Bukoba, for example, non-citizens were reported as a special problem at the centers. In general, "contrary to the law and regulations, CCM and NCCR-M agents continue to copy down all names of registered voters."
- ▶ Dar es Salaam: in Ubungo and Ilala constituencies, TEMCO reported intimidation by CCM agents who had engaged in a house-to-house "census". The census gathered information from eligible voters, including their registration number, with threats allegedly made to those who gave out their numbers that they could be identified should they fail to vote for CCM. TEMCO seized a copy of the census data sheet as evidence of this CCM practice.

2. Zanzibar

Approximately 351,170 Zanzibaris registered to vote (123,408 on Pemba and 227,762 on Unguja). Registration took place from August 6 to September 4, 1995 in 220 registration centers. The lists of registered voters were posted at the various registration centers from September 25 through

October 1, 1995. Minor irregularities were explained as spelling errors and as errors resulting from the replacement of handwritten lists by typed lists in alphabetical order.

Minor irregularities were reported, mainly in the urban areas. Most of the complaints stemmed from a highly charged atmosphere during registration and a complex definition of who is an eligible voter and for what elections that voter is eligible to vote. Zanzibar conducted five different elections which had three different registration requirements. Eligibility for the various elections depended on such factors as to whether one is a Zanzibari¹ as opposed to non-Zanzibari Tanzanian, whether one has lived in an area for at least five consecutive years, whether someone is in an learning institution or government service and/or the number of wives a man has and the location of the wives' residences. The complex situation was further complicated by the fact that no set procedure was established for determining the eligibility of voters. There were no standardized means for evaluating the eligibility requirements of voters and indeed fulfilling eligibility requirements with proper documentation would be extremely difficult. This led to a rather arbitrary procedure whereby ROs, registration workers, Shehas (village elders appointed by the government), agents from competing political parties and the potential voter must somehow determine, on an often ad hoc basis, the means by which to measure a voter's eligibility. Given the multitude of elections, each with its own criteria for eligibility for voters, it is not surprising that there were numerous complaints concerning registration.

Observations

The first day of registration, especially in the urban areas, was characterized by tension, and conflicts as opposing political parties challenged and argued over the validity of potential voters. There were reports of arbitrary and abusive behavior on the part of some registration workers and officials. More seriously, it was charged that a systematic effort was made to discourage people from Pemba from registering on Unguja and that some mainlanders were extended the right to vote in the Zanzibar elections without proper documentation. There were also complaints over procedures and laws that made it very difficult for Zanzibaris to register for local and House of Representatives elections in the locality where they resided. Some of the residency requirements may contradict the Union Constitution.

The Zanzibar Election Monitoring Group (ZEMOG), local monitors accredited to observe the electoral process, concluded in its October 25th report that voter registration had been compromised

Determining exactly who is a Zanzibari in and of itself is an extremely complex procedure with no standardized set guidelines. A Zanzibari is defined by Act No. 5 of 1985, as a person who meets the following five criteria: 1. A person who has lived in Zanzibar for fifteen years consecutively. 2. Entered Zanzibar legally and has abided to all laws and regulations of Zanzibar. 3. Can read and write Swahili. 4. Is a person of good conduct. 5. Is at least 18 years old.

on legal as well as practical grounds, saying, "...it would be obvious that the election law and its implementation by the election officials, the intervention of party agents in the electoral process, and the absence of various forms which were required during registration, upset the whole registration process to such an extent as to negatively affect all the elections." IFES concurs with ZEMOG's observations insofar as they relate to the administration of the entire electoral process.

Double Registration

IFES observers reported cases of double registration in several constituencies. In the northern regions, observers found that when double registration cases were reported, they were being followed up by the police and court systems. Some of those caught registering more than once were held in police custody, with court cases pending. Following a radio announcement that double registration is punishable by law, suspected offenders in Songea fled and were being sought by the police.

Some ROs felt that many cases of double or multiple registration were motivated by ignorance of the electoral law. Some offenders apparently lost their original voting cards, and assumed that registering again was the most efficient way to replace them. Lack of voter education exacerbated this issue. One RO suggested that polygamist practices were also a potential source of multiple registration in different constituencies or regions: voters wished to be allowed to vote wherever they have families.

In Lindi, IFES observers were told by one RO that he did not discount coercion on the part of political activists as a motivating factor in double registration. There were other reports from citizens in the southern region that the ruling party coerced people into registering twice. In Kisarawe, it was reported that double registration occurred because the registration assistants were not native to the region, and therefore could not recognize offenders.

C. Ballots and the Counterfoil Issue

Both the Union and Zanzibar Election Acts call for every ballot paper to have a serial number printed on it and to "be attached to a counterfoil bearing the same serial number as that printed on the ballot paper" (Union Act, article 59/Zanzibar Act, article 66). The Acts further states that "the number of the voter in the copy of the register of voters...shall be marked on the counterfoil" (Union Act, article 61/Zanzibar Act, article 68). Several weeks before the ballot printing process was to begin, the international community and observers questioned the advisability of the use of numbered counterfoils. It was thought that by keeping such a record of which ballot was voted by which citizen violated the principle of ballot secrecy. This concern was brought to the NEC by UNES in August.

The NEC responded to this issue in a letter of 4 September, which indicated that the benefits of using counterfoils outweighed potential problems. In the letter, the Vice Chairman of the NEC cited two such benefits:

- a. If there is an allegation that a person has voted twice, then checking the counterfoils could determine that issue.
- b. There could be an allegation that a Presiding Office has allowed a person to vote at a polling station though his/her name does not appear in the voters' register there. That could be settled by checking the counterfoils and see whether there is any one with the registration number of a person not registered at that polling station.

The NEC continued by assuring the UN that mechanisms were in place to safeguard the counterfoils:

We wish to reiterate two points. First, the counterfoils of all the used ballot papers are put in special envelopes which are sealed in the presence of the polling agents who may also put their own seals. Only after this has been done are the ballot boxes opened to start counting. Second, those envelopes will not be opened unless there is a court order to that effect. So, we wish to emphasize that we are very much conscious of the secrecy of the ballot and we religiously ensure its sanctity and observance.

Ultimately, the United Nations Electoral Secretariat and the NEC agreed to a compromise solution: the serial numbers would, indeed, be printed on the ballot, but in very small print. Apparently it was felt that small numbers would make it harder for people to identify a ballot. However, IFES observers were able to discern the serial number without difficulty on election day. (Sample ballots are found in Appendix IV).

D. Logistical Preparation by the NEC

The task of logistics planning for any election is a highly demanding one. Tanzania in 1995 is no exception; however, the NEC should have had an advantage in completing the logistics exercise since it was able to call upon its experiences in both 1993 and 1994 in running multi-party (local) elections in this country. It is in light of this experience that IFES observers expressed concern over the deficiencies in logistics planning evident throughout the country over the course of the election process.

In early 1995 the NEC prepared an election schedule for the entire Union process that included procurement and other logistics plans. The schedule is as follows:

Program for Union Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, 1995	
Activity	Time Schedule
Procurement of Election Material	From February to August, 1995
Workshop for writing various election guidelines	Late March, 1995
Printing of Election Guidelines: a) Registration materials b) Election guidelines (civic education materials)	a) From March, 1995 b) From April to May, 1995
Seminar for Trainers	25 May-3 June, 1995
a) Seminar for Returning Officers/Assistant Returning Officers b) Senior Govt.. Officials and Political Parties' Seminar	a) 12 June-5 July, 1995 b) 12 June -5 July, 1995
Transportation of Registration Materials	April to June, 1995
Seminar for Assistant Returning Officers	23 July-27 July, 1995
Seminar for Registration Officials	1 August -3 August, 1995
Registration of Voters	6 August-4 September, 1995
a) Nomination Day b) Objection Day c) Appeals Against Nomination (if any)	a) 28 August, 1995 b) 29 August, 1995 c) 29 August-11 September, 1995
Transportation of ballot boxes and other materials to the Regions	4 September-18 September, 1995
Printing of sample ballot papers, ballot papers, and tendered ballot papers	From first week in September, 1995
Campaigns	29 August-28 October, 1995

Program for Union Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, 1995	
Activity	Time Schedule
Transportation of Election Papers i.e., sample ballot papers, tendered ballot papers, ballot papers	7 October-14 October, 1995
Seminar for Polling Officials i.e., Presiding Officers, Polling Assistants, Polling Agents	25 October-27 October, 1995
Handing over to Presiding Officers of all materials to be used at polling stations	28 October, 1995
Election Day	29 October, 1995

IFES was not made aware of this calendar until mid-October. Observer reports suggest that the schedule was not operationalized as envisioned. For example, transportation of ballot boxes did not occur in some places until days before the election. According to a member of the National Electoral Commission, some deadlines were not met because of delays in budgeted disbursements to the Commission from the Government of Tanzania.

Pre-election reports from the field were consistent in noting election officials' concern over not receiving election day materials in a timely manner. Indeed, logistics issues were a major source of anxiety and complaint outside of Dar es Salaam in the entire period of IFES' pre-election observation. Brief examples follow.

- ▶ In early October in Dar es Salaam, observers found the REC confident that elections would run smoothly; however, she expressed anxiety over financial and logistical problems that were hampering the timely procurement of election commodities and supplies. Officials had been in touch with the NEC logistician at that time about their logistical needs for training and voting. Election officials said they had been working continuously (seven days a week) to ensure all work would be completed. On October 27, when another team of IFES observers spoke again to the REC, she reiterated her concern that there would not be enough time to complete all election preparations -- particularly distribution of materials -- before election day.
- ▶ There was a general concern in early to mid-October by RECs who reported having received too few and damaged consignments of presidential ballot boxes, that needed repairs or spares would not be completed or available by election day.

- ▶ The Mbeya REC, in charge of eleven constituencies, cited a delay in the allocation of materials, including registration Form No. 2. The Mbeya REC's feeling was that transportation between Dar es Salaam and Mbeya presented a serious obstacle to efficient electoral supervision.
- ▶ In Dodoma, the RO for Labahi Constituency had received his consignment of presidential ballot boxes by mid-October, but half were damaged and all needed to be repainted, in accordance with election laws. In addition, a large proportion of the boxes for parliamentary voting was damaged and needed painting.

E. Civic and Voter Education

An informed electorate is a prerequisite for legitimate elections. The State has partial responsibility, shared with political parties, NGOs and voters themselves, for creating an informed electorate. At minimum, the State should inform the voting population of the procedural steps for participation in an election, namely when, where, how, and why to register and to vote. There is nothing in the Constitution or the Elections Act that explicitly delegates this State responsibility to the Electoral Commission. The NEC and the ZEC both accepted this task, albeit reluctantly perhaps and with limited objectives and limited resources.

1. NEC Efforts

IFES observers interviewed NEC officials including the Principle Information Officer, Mrs. Mponji, regarding the NEC's voter and civic education strategy. Mrs. Mponji described a two-program approach: to educate the "electoral machinery" and to educate and train the voters.

a. Electoral Machinery

In June, 1995, the NEC organized a writers workshop for election experts, educators, members of the media, and artists in order to produce educational materials for the electoral officials, to be distributed to Returning Officers for dissemination. These materials included:

- ▶ Guide for Returning Officers
- ▶ Guide for Presiding Officers
- ▶ Guide for Political Parties and Candidates
- ▶ Guide for Registration Assistants
- ▶ Guide for Voters

In July, 1995, the NEC conducted a selection and training of Regional Election Coordinators (RECs), Returning Officers (RO s), and Assistant Returning Officers (AROs), and Registration Assistants (training for Registration Assistants was conducted by ROs and AROs).

b. Voters

Voter education was organized around three issues: participation in registration; the campaign; and voting. The materials and media used varied; all printed materials were distributed to the RO, whose responsibility it was to disseminate it appropriately.

- ▶ Radio: The NEC produced a special program on the national radio twice per week that used "man-on-the-street" interviews about elections and democracy and programs on the meaning of democracy that included interviews with candidates. According to Mrs. Mponji, the NEC also produced five radio spots per day that disseminated the messages:
 - Go register
 - Keep your registration card
 - Attend campaign rallies and events
 - To candidates: educate the people by responding to their questions, and do not preach violence
 - Go vote
- ▶ Printed Material
 - Guide to voters
 - Leaflet on registration and voting
 - Stickers
 - Posters
 - Khangas
 - T-shirts

2. NGO Efforts

IFES has determined that there were a number of civic and voter education projects that were funded to carry out civic/voter education programs. These projects include (this is a partial listing):

- ▶ Baraza la Wanawake Tanzania (BAWATA)--programs aimed at educating women about the electoral process throughout the country.
- ▶ The East and Southern Africa Universities Research Programme (ESAURP)--produced booklet from surveys: *Nani Hupiga Kura Tanzania na Kwa Nini?* (Who Votes in Tanzania and Why?)
- ▶ The Institute for Adult Education--program on "electoral sensitization," including changes from mono- to multi-partyism; how to vote; awareness of rights as voters

- ▶ The Institute for Adult Education Gender Cluster
- ▶ Policy and Risk Analysis (PORIS)--programs to train political parties on issues such as conduct of campaign; parties' role in mobilising voters; how to recruit, train and monitor polling agents.
- ▶ Tanzania League for the Blind--program to inform blind women about election procedures and to mobilize blind women to take part in political life in a multi-party system.

Most of these groups were funded through the core group of Nordic countries that have a long history of providing assistance to Tanzanian nongovernmental organizations. In general, the projects described above were funded generously.

While the NEC has reported that many programs were in place, IFES observers report very little, if any, evidence of civic education campaigns in any of the regions visited during the pre-election observation. Indeed, there was unanimous concern about this fact expressed by most Tanzanians with whom IFES observers spoke. Many officials felt that a change from single party democracy to a multi-party democracy required a more comprehensive effort to provide civic and voter education, and that the parties alone were incapable of providing this to voters effectively and without bias. Voters were unclear or unaware of their basic rights contained in the new multi-party legislation. A very common perception of the RECs and ROs was that insufficient information, pamphlets, and posters had been made available to them, and insufficient resources had been allocated for dissemination activities. There was also a general view garnered by observers that Tanzania's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had not mounted a serious effort to provide civic education in most regions. Many officials expressed the need for the NEC, the government, the political parties, and NGOs to coordinate efforts to provide broad-based civic education. Observations by IFES in the pre-election period included the following:

- ▶ For the vast majority of Tanzanians in the northern and central regions, newspapers and radio are the only means of "voter education" available.
- ▶ Observers reported that while the NEC had produced encouraging posters about the election and the importance of exercising one's right to vote, these posters were more visible in RO and REC offices than on the walls of public buildings or of private homes. The Lindi REC also said that he had received only 50 posters for the whole of the region. One NGO, AMREF, also made non-partisan posters available to NGOs, but distribution was largely unmonitored. In IFES travels through rural areas, observers saw few, if any, non-partisan voter education posters.
- ▶ NEC voter education pamphlets were distributed by ROs in some areas to registration assistants to give out to people during the registration period. Several other pamphlets and booklets which were published by research institutes, were found to be available almost

exclusively in Dar es Salaam, although at least one appeared to be distributed widely (*Nani Hupiga Kura Tanzania na Kwa Nini?/Who Votes in Tanzania and Why?*, Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme)

- The political parties made some attempts at comprehensive and wide-reaching voter education, although they focused more energy and resources on campaign rather than educational efforts. Voter education was reportedly hampered by the fact that expected funding from the NEC was neither timely nor sufficient, according to party officials.

G. Election Campaign and Party Activity

As IFES observers attended political party rallies in the pre-election period, they found that common campaign speeches emphasized fear-arousing communication. It was rare for the candidate or party to discuss its own philosophy, policy proposals and track-record with a view to earning votes on merit alone. The ruling party's candidates especially tended to aim at arousing fears of ethnic persecution or favoritism ("A vote for the opposition is a vote for the Chagga people") or even civil war. In the southern regions, IFES observers found that opposition parties were laboring under allegations that they would bring war to Tanzania if elected in substantial numbers. Indeed, observers were told that Julius Nyerere, the founder of CCM, reportedly stated that a vote for the opposition was a vote for violence and national disintegration. At a CHADEMA meeting in Mtwara, representatives from all opposition parties were present, and jointly urged against squabbling and physical rivalry. NCCR-M members in Mbeya hinted that if anyone was fomenting violence and endangering the country it was in fact the CCM. One NCCR-M parliamentary candidate, however, told IFES observers that he fully expected wholesale CCM rigging of the election, and in the event of a CCM presidential victory, was fully prepared to engage in and encourage violent protest.

Common moderate messages intended to discourage voters from putting "inexperienced" people into government. Observers found that many opposition party members readily admitted that they were not accustomed to being politicians, and that they did not, as yet, know how to campaign effectively. A wide-spread complaint among the opposition, however, was that the NEC had not been as helpful as it might have been in easing the transition to multi-party politics. All opposition members and candidates with whom IFES observers spoke felt that they were at a severe disadvantage in the electoral race, partly due to their own inexperience, but in large part due to insufficiency and delays in the receipt of expected funds.

According to the NEC, candidates were to be provided subventions through the office of the Prime Minister: Tsh 5,000,000 per presidential candidate, and Tsh 1,000,000 each for parliamentary candidate. NEC officials were clear that subventions were intended to level the playing field in the interest of multipartyism. However, delays in government release of funds meant that candidates

did not receive the first portion of their funds until after the start of the campaign period, affording the CCM exactly the kind of advantage and leverage that the subventions were created to abolish. Disbursement of the second installment, intended for after the election, was further delayed by both an alleged lack of funds and confusion about the timing and impact of the Dar es Salaam "rerun" election. Subventions were also targeted at party agents, to allow each party a representative "poll watcher" on October 22 and October 29.

NCCR-M members in Lindi described another hindrance to coherent campaigning: communication between individual chapters and the Dar es Salaam headquarters had been almost non-existent. They had received little news about the general state of the NCCR-M presidential campaign in other parts of the country, which made it difficult for them to know which areas of campaigning were weak and what steps could be taken to promote a cohesive campaign at the national level. Their solution was to guess at what headquarter's policy might be and act accordingly.

The nature of a one-party system afforded the CCM an historical advantage in terms of organization. In all areas observed by IFES teams, the CCM was highly organized, and had administrative and communicative mechanisms, as well as manpower, in place to ensure effective campaigning, and transport to and advertisement of upcoming meetings. However, observers received a number of reports indicating abuse of this legacy. Examples include a local parish council in Tanga which reported deliberate, systematic bias on the part of pro-ruling party government officials, in one case involving a TSh1,000,000 quotation given an opposition party for the rental of the public stadium. CCM did not have to pay this because, said the parish councillors, the ruling party built and owns the municipal stadium in Tanga. They had also heard of a case of a "10-cell leader" who apparently convinced many neighbors to hand over their registration cards to him, allegedly for safe-keeping. Cards were found in his home by local party officials, said the councillors. Finally, observers were informed of government vehicles commonly being used for organizing CCM rallies, with license plates changed from government to private markings.

H. Tanzania's Media and the 1995 Elections

For most of the 34 years since independence, Tanzania's media have been government-owned and -operated. The *Daily News*, which had been the privately-owned *Tanganyika Standard* during the colonial period, under President Nyerere became a mechanism for educating and informing people of government news and information, especially that of the socialist policies of *ujamaa*. The party newspapers *Uhuru* and *Mzalendo* also became sources of information and party propaganda for Swahili speakers. The Radio Tanzania national network was set up for similar purposes, and also served to promote the independence and anti-apartheid movements of southern Africa.

In the late 1980s, the registration of private newspapers was legalized, although it was difficult for publishers to run the bureaucratic and political gauntlet, and to find enough money and equipment, to set up viable publications. Since 1992, however, the number of private papers has proliferated, although many of them have failed due to lack of capital and revenue. In 1995, one can count more than 30 publications on the streets of Dar es Salaam, some of them dailies and the rest bi-weeklies or weeklies.

In 1993, a law was passed allowing the registration of private broadcasting stations, although this too presented a problem as far as the lack of capital for start-up. In 1994, however, three commercial TV stations -- Independent Television (ITV), Coastal Television Network (CTN) and Dar es Salaam Television (DTV) -- began to broadcast. At the beginning, only ITV had its own news and local programming, while the others broadcast foreign entertainment programming as well as CNN, BBC and Sky News. Since then, however, DTV has gained a reputation for its own news and information programs. (It should be noted that a Mainland government television station, originally due to start broadcasting in the months preceding the elections, has not yet started.) So far, the few television stations scattered around the country are vehicles only for transmission of foreign videos.

Several private radio stations also began in 1994 in Dar es Salaam, and broadcasting licenses have been granted to many more throughout the various regions. It is expected that most of these new stations, for example Mwanza's Radio Free Africa, which was launched in September 1995, will begin with music programming and slowly extend to include news and information.

Tanzania's media, print and broadcast alike, are centered in Dar es Salaam, and as such cater their coverage to the city's residents. Newspapers printed in Dar es Salaam are available only in the country's larger cities and towns, and usually a day or two late. Both newspapers and television are generally not accessible by the country's rural residents.

Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam is by far the medium with the most penetration in Tanzania, although this too is not satisfactory in many respects. Its facilities have deteriorated considerably in recent years, especially since it was cut loose from government subsidy and forced to stand on its own feet commercially. As a result, it is estimated that it has only 60 percent of the reach it once had. As noted above, the new private radio stations are at the present transmitting only music. In any event, many people in the rural areas have no radio sets and/or batteries to run them.

The Association of Journalists and Media Workers (AJM), which is affiliated with the Namibia-based Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), began a project in 1995 to monitor the media, and to pressurize for more and/or better coverage by the government media if it was not forthcoming. Its weekly bulletin, *Monitor*, which began publication in September 1995, details various incidents in which coverage of news concerning opposition parties, as well as their access to government media, ranged from average to poor to outright subterfuge. AJM monitors have found that positive

news about opposition parties was far exceeded by news about the CCM. In addition, there was a dangerous blurring of the distinction between what was government news, and what was CCM campaign news. Private sector journalists, however, seem to feel that although there were problems with government media coverage, there was far more balanced coverage than they had expected.

I. The Pre-Election Period on Zanzibar

1. ZEC: Lack of Transparency

IFES observers heard many complaints concerning the administration style of the Commission. ZEC never created the impression among all electoral actors that it is an impartial administrator of the elections. The secretive way in which decisions were made and policies were implemented was a cause of great concern for the parties, the local electorate, and the international community, all of whom seek transparency in election administration. This lack of transparency fueled even unfounded rumors, which served to decrease voter confidence in the electoral process.

The level of political consciousness was high throughout Zanzibar, and party loyalties strongly felt. This led to a highly charged pre-election political atmosphere on both Unguja and Pemba. Tensions were felt predominantly between the CCM and CUF, and were exacerbated by issues such as ZEC reluctance to let parties (or anyone, including international observers) view the ballot papers after their delivery from printers in South Africa. The general atmosphere raised anxiety on the part of voters, especially as to the commitment of the major parties to a peaceful process and outcome to the October 22 elections.

2. Ballot Papers

The ZEC made a last-minute decision to refuse international assistance for procurement of ballot papers for the October 22 elections. Indeed, an agreement had been signed with the donor mission when the ZEC announced its decision to print ballot papers on its own using a South African printing concern. Reports indicate that this change in printing plans was done at great cost to the ZEC. IFES observers attempted to observe the printing, packaging, and shipping of ballot papers in South Africa, and the receipt of the ballots on Zanzibar. All attempts at observation were frustrated by a lack of cooperation and clarity on the part of the ZEC. Shipping boxes were viewed by the UNES, but, contrary to press reports and a UNES statement, the ZEC refused to allow international observers to view actual ballot papers.

3. Election Day Procedures: Lack of clarity

a. Polling Hours

The ZEC debated whether to leave polling time at 8:00am-6:00pm as stated in the Election Act, or to change it to 7:00 am-5:00 pm. Ultimately, they opted for the latter; however, the ZEC did not inform voters, parties, and international observers of their decision in a timely manner, causing great confusion.

b. Vote Count

An issue of major concern to the international community as a whole and IFES observers in particular was the manner in which the vote count was to take place. The Election Act called for counting in centralized locations. Just before election day, the Chairman of the ZEC indicated that counting would be done at polling stations by the Presiding Officer, who would transmit results to the ROs, who in turn would bring tally sheets to a central location. The Chairman further indicated that in cases where counting at the polling station was "impossible," counting would be done by the RO. Unfortunately, the ZEC Chairman could not indicate under what circumstances polling station counting would be considered impossible, and told representatives of the international community that it would be decided at the RO's discretion. In its pre-election observation report, IFES encouraged the ZEC to define these procedures in a more precise manner. As it stood a week before the Zanzibar election, the lack of such vital information hindered voter understanding of and confidence in the process.

VII. OBSERVATION OF THE ZANZIBAR ELECTIONS

A. The Deployment of IFES' Observers

Thirteen members of the IFES delegation observed the Zanzibar elections. They arrived in Zanzibar town on October 18, and after a day of briefing, they commenced their observation tasks. The delegation was divided into seven teams, and each was assigned to cover one of the five regions of Unguja Island or the two regions of Pemba Island.

Team A:	Unguja Urban--Stonetown
Team B:	Unguja Urban West
Team C:	Unguja Central
Team D:	Unguja South
Team E:	Unguja North
Team F:	Pemba North
Team G:	Pemba South

In addition to filling out a check-sheet of election day observations, each team wrote a brief report on their observations for the period of October 18-23. The following section summarizes the reports submitted by the seven teams.

B. Pre-election Training

IFES observers had scant advance information from the Zanzibar Electoral Commission regarding its program for training election officials and poll workers. Upon arrival in Zanzibar, however, IFES team members were able to observe some training sessions on October 19 and 20. Overall, observers found the content of the seminars comprehensive; however the methodology was not considered adequate.

- ▶ Training sessions were attended by 200-300 polling officials at a time, usually in a large room (e.g., Ben Bella Secondary School in Stonetown). This made it difficult for people to hear and to ask questions.
- ▶ Trainers conducted all-day seminars in lecture form. Observers noted that it is difficult for anyone to concentrate for that length of time when being lectured to. A recurring recommendation from observers was that it would have benefitted the polling officials if training had involved a hands-on "walk through" of election day procedures. The roles of each of the key players: presiding officer, polling assistant, directing clerk, police officer, and political party agents would have been made clear as well.

- ▶ No handouts or guidelines were given to participants. Therefore, participants had nothing in their hands to refer to during training, and only had information read aloud to them by trainers. This also posed a problem on election day when poll workers had no easy reference at the polling station, and could only refer to the Election Act, with which they were not entirely familiar. Brief, simple manuals for polling officials would have greatly clarified issues and helped to streamline the carrying out of polling day procedures.

Although efforts were made by the Zanzibar Electoral Commission to educate the voting population and electoral officials, training sessions were late, the number of handouts and other publications insufficient, and public education programmes weak. When election day arrived the majority of people were still uncertain as to what to expect or how to go about their work. For poll workers, this meant that the Electoral Code was frequently consulted in time consuming exercises which did not in the end offer useful guidance; for many voters, this resulted in having to consult electoral staff at every step of the polling process. Most decisions about assisted voters, contested votes, and voters without registration forms were made jointly by those people seated in the polling station, rather than under the direction of an electoral commission representative. The lack of thorough polling official training presented a considerable obstacle to efficient voting procedures, and this lack manifested itself throughout the day.

C. Election Day

1. Polling Personnel and Materials

According to the Zanzibar Electoral Code, each polling station should be attended by a presiding officer, a polling assistant, a security person (police), a directing clerk, and party agents. The Union Act specifies one party agent per candidate may be present at the polls, while the Zanzibar Act is not specific. Observers found appropriate personnel at almost every station; however, in many cases the security officer also performed as Directing Clerk. As noted above, however, the presence of the personnel did not guarantee a flawless process: inadequate training left even the presiding officers groping for answers and compromise solutions to many procedural questions.

Election day materials, slated to be delivered by the returning officer to each presiding officer by early morning on October 22, included:

- ▶ Three ballot boxes: Presidential (brown), House of Representatives (light blue), and local elections (grey)
- ▶ One voting booth per polling station
- ▶ Three hundred ballots (three books of one hundred each) for each election contested per polling station
- ▶ One copy of the voters' register

- ▶ Indelible ink to stain the left thumb and cuticle after voting
- ▶ Presiding Officer's report form
- ▶ Complaint forms
- ▶ Envelopes for sealing materials at close of poll
- ▶ Pens for voters and for poll workers
- ▶ Official rubber stamp and stamp pad
- ▶ Rubber bands
- ▶ Sealing wax, candle, matches, ribbon, and small padlocks to seal ballot boxes

2. Logistics

a. Polling Sites

Virtually all polling observed by IFES team members took place in school buildings, which provided adequate, covered structure that was familiar to eligible voters. None of the buildings had capacity for electrical current. At each polling location, the numbers of voting stations varied from 2-18, depending on the concentration of registered voters. The ZEC had previously supplied a list of such polling stations to IFES, and while not all sites were found on that list, most were easily located.

Most of the polling stations visited had a similar layout: officials sat at one table on one end of the room, facing the ballot boxes. Party agents were off to one side, and the voting booth was set apart on the opposite end from the table. In many stations the three-sided voting booth was against a full wall, providing adequate secrecy of the vote. In others, however, observers reported that the open side of the booth was backed up to the half-wall of the open school structure, which allowed individuals (voters, agents, officials, children) the opportunity to view the marking of the ballot.

b. Delay in Distribution of Materials

The distribution of election day materials varied from timely and efficient to delayed and inadequate. Reports from Unguja Central indicate that the Returning Officer was extremely well organized and had prepared all materials except local and House ballots for distribution by Saturday afternoon. In that area (including Koani, Uzini, and Chwaka), polling stations received all materials by 5:00 am on polling day, and were able to open at 8:00 am. However, this efficiency did not extend beyond the Central Region. All other IFES observer teams reported late delivery of materials that pushed the opening of polls back as much as eight hours; on average, according to IFES' observations, polls opened approximately two hours late due to delayed receipt of materials.

c. Materials Shortages

When materials were delivered, the majority of IFES observers reported missing items, notably local election (*diwani*) ballots. In Pemba, Makunduchi, Donge, Mahonda, and Mfurumatonga, among other polling sites, insufficient quantities of *diwani* ballots were received. In some areas, for example in Kengeja (Pemba), *diwani* elections were delayed due to the shortage of ballots, though other Presiding Officers chose instead to "postpone" that election to an unspecified future date. In other locations (e.g., Matarumbeta), wrong ballots were sent for the town council election, preventing hundreds of voters from casting their vote. In still other areas (e.g., Donge) *diwani* ballots were not sent at all; and in some cases (e.g., Kilombero), local elections were not held because, observers were told, they were not contested.

Of further concern to IFES observers was the fact that in virtually all of the polling stations visited, IFES observers reported a lack of complaint forms. These forms would allow party agents to submit complaints regarding procedures or logistics of both voting and vote counting to the Returning Officer in the presence of other party agents and officials (sections 76, 78(1), (2), (3), 87(4)). The missing forms meant that while complaints were verbalized, often no written record was kept of discrepancies or irregularities noted by party agents

Finally, with the exception of the Central Region, insufficient quantities of lanterns distributed slowed late-night voting and counting to a crawl, as inadequate substitutes (flashlights, candles) were utilized. In some areas (including the North Region), observers found unpacked lanterns in abundance at the returning officer's office, but distribution to the polling stations had not been effected even into the late hours of the night.

d. Relief of Poll Workers

With few exceptions, no provision had been made to relieve Presiding Officers and polling assistants during the day. This resulted in tired and hungry officials by the time counting started, most of whom had not eaten within a 15-20 hour period. Observers were particularly concerned that this added to tensions and disagreement during the vote count, which rarely started before 9:00 pm, and often continued into the early morning hours.

3. Procedures

a. Slow Processing of Voters

IFES observers found that nearly everywhere voting was slow, taking up to five minutes per voter. Each polling station was meant to process three hundred people; by 3:00 pm, IFES observers reported that in many areas fewer than half those registered had voted. In those areas where voting

started after 8:00 am, voting continued well into the night, since the lines were often a hundred long when polls closed at 6:00 pm. In the Unguja West area, observers reported that at 4:00 am on the October 23, fifty per cent of the polling stations visited had not yet begun the counting process due to these delays.

Observers reported several reasons for the slow pace of voting. All observers cited the writing of the voter's registration number on the ballot counterfoil before voting as an overwhelming source of inefficiency and delay. In every polling station, the presiding officer called out each voter's name and registration number so that the assistant could copy the latter onto the counterfoil. IFES observers noted that this practice added at least one minute to the processing of each voter.

Other causes for delay included the practice of the polling assistant folding and stamping every ballot twice (once on each side of the fold) before handing it to the voter to make his or her mark. Also, since none of the ballot papers were color-coded on the back, voters were often confused as to which paper went into each box. In some polling station, the Presiding Officer solved this problem by giving each voter one ballot at a time (first the voter received, marked, and then deposited the Presidential ballot, then s/he received, marked, and deposited the House of Representatives ballot, and so on), slowing the process even further.

Observers reported that voters' lists were not posted publicly as indicated in section 63(e) of the Act. Instead, polling assistants, directing clerks, and in some cases security officers, stood outside the polling stations with typed or handwritten voter lists in order to direct voters to their proper voting location. Observers noted that the posting of these lists publicly before the opening of the polls would have cut down on the resulting confusion on election day.

b. Impact of Inadequate Voter Education and Training

In only a few locations were instructions related to polling procedures posted outside of polling stations for voters to read before casting their ballots (section 63(f), Act). Apparently due to an overall lack of voter education (see Chapter VI), voting was delayed on election day as presiding officers explained procedures to voters individually before they cast their ballots. In the absence of such explanation, delays were caused by confusion on the part of the voter.

Generally, IFES observers found that lack of polling station personnel training accounted for much of the delay throughout the day. Most decisions about assisted voters (elderly, handicapped), voters without proper forms, the correct use of the ink, and other procedural issues especially involving the count (see below) were made by consensus at the polling station. Had training been more thorough, IFES team members noted, these issues might not have come up on voting day.

D. Vote Count

IFES team members reported two categories of observations regarding vote counting procedures. The first was counting at the polling station, which is not provided for in the Act, but had been announced by the ZEC as official procedure before election day. The second category of counting was at the ZEC level, as all polling station results were tallied and official results announced. While observers reported relatively positive observations (with some exceptions) of the former, IFES did not find the same procedural clarity or transparency at the ZEC level.

1. Counting at the Polling Stations

a. Procedures for Closing and Counting

Observers noted the greatest problems and delays at polling station counting revolved around the fact that officials were not familiar with procedures, since provisions for counting at the polling station were not included in the Act, and training had not prepared Presiding Officers for counting. A list of materials necessary for counting was printed on the envelope containing polling station materials, which did not provide explanations as to the materials' use. Reference to that list was time consuming and confusing to many Presiding Officers observed.

Nonetheless, at some polling stations, IFES observers were able to observe a timely closing of the polls and a complete counting process. Overall, all voters in line at 6:00 pm were allowed to cast their ballots as specified in the Electoral Act (section 75). Boxes were sealed after the last person in line voted; in some places this point in the process was not reached until well into the evening. There was confusion in many polling stations regarding what observers were told was a last-minute instruction: many Presiding Officers were told they could not begin counting until an Assistant Returning Officer arrived and told them to proceed. In many polling stations this resulted in up to six hours of further delay.

b. Announcement of Results

The Zanzibar Electoral Act states that when the result of a contested election has been ascertained the Returning Officer shall:

- a. Forthwith declare to be elected the candidate for whom the majority of votes has been cast;
- b. Send a notification of election in writing to the successful candidate;
- c. Report the result of the election to the Commission which shall cause such results, together with the number of votes recorded for each candidate in each constituency to be published in the Gazette (88 a,b,c).

In a number of areas, however, late opening of the polls and slow voting meant that in the early hours of the morning, polls had not closed and counting had not yet begun. Nonetheless, IFES was able to collect final figures from a number of polling stations, both directly and in conjunction with other international observers and domestic monitors (ZEMOG). In those cases where IFES observers were able to witness firsthand, as were international observers in other locations, the final announcement of results at the polling station, they also witnessed the verification of those results by both parties' agents present (agents signed the tally sheet that would be sent to ZEC). However, in no case did IFES observers see those verified results posted at the polling station.

2. Reconciliation of Vote Tallies at the ZEC

The majority of IFES observers returned to the Mainland on October 23, having seen the count at the polling stations where possible. A core team remained on Zanzibar to monitor the tallying and release of official results.

Results were input into a vote tabulation database donated by the Danish government to the ZEC. Two Danish computer consultants were responsible for data input.

The results of individual constituency races were announced beginning on Monday, October 23. By Wednesday, most of the House elections had been reported, with CCM and CUF garnering an almost equal share of the seats. There was no word, however, on the presidential results. On Thursday afternoon, October 26, the ZEC announced the official parliamentary and presidential tally. Of the fifty contested House seats, CCM won 26 and CUF won 24. CUF won all 21 House seats on Pemba; CCM won all but three seats on Unguja. In the presidential race, the CCM candidate was declared winner based on a 165,271 to 163,706 majority. The official figures indicated that CCM had 50.2% of valid votes versus CUF's 49.8%. (See official results, attached in Appendix V)

These final figures were cast into doubt by observers even before they were released by the ZEC. Since that date, IFES has been able to collect a number of documents that call into question the accuracy of the presidential vote totals, and some of the parliamentary results, as announced by the ZEC.

International observers were first made aware of discrepancies between numbers of votes cast and registration figures, and between numbers counted at the polling stations and official results announced, as early as October 23. At that time, Radio Zanzibar reported that more voters had voted in Kwahani constituency than had registered. A team of observers reviewed the returns and discovered that indeed, at the constituency level, numbers of votes from polling stations duly endorsed by party agents had been miscalculated. In a report drafted by international observers, numbers for Kwahani were shown as follows:

	<u>Returns reported</u>	<u>Ballot box figures</u>
House of Representatives		
CCM	5,633	4,496
CUF	1,205	929
Total votes cast	6,838	5,521
Total registered voters		6,035

This discrepancy was the first of a number like it investigated by international observers. IFES observers were among the teams involved in reviewing constituency totals and their relation to ballot box totals. In three separate cases, IFES observers reported that results miscalculated figures, and showed more votes than voters registered.

An IFES team member was stationed at the ZEC to observe the process of inputting constituency-level totals. In theory, results would be taken directly from official report forms (tally sheets) signed by party agents at the constituency and input into the vote tabulation data base. In fact, when the computer consultants were interviewed, IFES observers found that they had never received--had never even seen--copies of the Returning Officers' report forms. Instead, they were given handwritten totals by the Director of Elections to enter into the computer. When discrepancies in registration numbers and constituency totals showed up in the tabulation program, the computer consultants brought this to the attention of ZEC officials. IFES observers reported that the ZEC official's response was to bring new, handwritten numbers to the computer consultants that balanced any discrepancies.

On October 25, a team of international observers including IFES observers began a recount of Presidential and Parliamentary ballots at Mlandege constituency. Their findings in this constituency are another clear indication that there is reasonable doubt surrounding the official results announced by the ZEC the following day. Reports for President in Mlandege are as follows:

	CCM Presidential Ballots	CUF Presidential Ballots
M/Ladu	1315	517
Mlandege	596	439
Tanga	532	847
Vikokotoni	332	989
ZEC Total	3,248	2,319
Total (recount)	2,775	2,792

These kinds of inconsistencies brought to the attention of the ZEC by international observers should have been sufficient justification to call into question the legitimacy of figures reported. They were not. On Friday morning, October 27, Dr. Salmin Amour was inaugurated as President of Zanzibar based on results announced the previous day.

IFES suggests that even given the official tally, there is some question as to whether votes calculated result in a 50.2% v. 49.8% victory, which would depend on an interpretation of the Zanzibar Electoral Act, which is unclear. Section 42(4) of the Act states that a victory depends on 50% of *valid votes cast*, which these figures support. However, section 43(1) of the Act states that criteria for a second round of elections is based on "where in the Presidential election no candidate has obtained more than fifty percent of *the total number of votes cast*." The Election Act is not clear in its intention to measure the majority of votes from the total of valid votes or votes cast. If it is the latter, then no party can be declared a winner in these elections. If the ZEC intended to measure only valid votes, this was not made public in a written statement, nor were international observers made aware of any legal amendments or clarifications to the Act that would clear up these questions.

CCM	165,271	Valid Ballots	328,977
CUF	<u>+163,706</u>	<u>Spoiled Ballots</u>	<u>+ 4,922</u>
Total	328,977	Total ballots cast	333,899

These figures show that out of *total votes* cast (that is, taking into account spoiled ballots), CCM won only 49.49%, and CUF won 49.02% (see ZEC printout of results, Appendix IV).

3. Challenges to Official Results

Along with the official results released (above), IFES was able to obtain figures from CUF representatives with their parallel tabulations. In fact, IFES' observers on Zanzibar were approached a number of times as late as three weeks after the election by CUF supporters and party agents who had kept careful tallies of polling station results on October 22 and 23, none of which matched official tallies.

CUF figures given to IFES (Appendix VI) are in three parts: official ZEC figures; CUF figures that include those results acceptable to them from the ZEC; and a summary sheet entitled "*Z'bar Presidential Votes Showing Discrepancies Cooked by Zanzibar Electoral Commission*." CUF claims that based on their parallel count, voters actually chose the CUF Presidential candidate over the CCM candidate by 166,522 v. 157,351 votes, or 51.4% over 48.6%. The totals are summarized as follows:

IFES
Tanzania Election Observation Mission
December, 1995

Votes for CUF Presidential Candidate		Votes for CCM Presidential Candidate	
ZEC Results	CUF Results	ZEC Results	CUF Results
163,706	166,522	165,271	157,351

Since a new President of Zanzibar was sworn in, the CUF has recognized that the law prevents them from making a petition to contest the results as announced. The IFES observer on Zanzibar reported that CUF representatives there appeared to be leaning away from seeking redress in the Court, though they have not ruled out their strategies to reclaim a victory they feel is rightfully theirs.

However the opposition party chooses to approach the discrepancies they have found between their own numbers and those announced by the ZEC, IFES cannot conclude that the will of the voter has been accurately reflected in official announcements because of all the contradictions, uncertainty and secrecy which has surrounded the tabulation and publication of any results.

VIII. OBSERVATION OF THE UNION ELECTION

A. Deployment of IFES Observers

A total of 25 observers were deployed by IFES to observe the Union elections in Tanzania. They were divided into 12 teams and deployed to eleven different regions. The IFES delegation observed the October 29 election process in 21 of the 172 constituencies on the Mainland, and in one of the seven regions on Zanzibar.

Team A:	Dar es Salaam	Temeke Constituency
Team B:	Dar es Salaam	Temeke, Ilala, Kinondoni
Team C:	Arusha	Amumeru East and Arusha Urban
Team D:	Kagera	Mulebo North and Mulebo South
Team E:	Kilimanjaro	Hai
Team F:	Kigoma	Kasulu East
Team G:	Mtwara	Mtwara Urban and Mtwara Rural
Team H:	Mbeya	Rungwe East, Rungwe West and Kyela
Team I:	Morogoro	Ulanga East and Ulanga West
Team J:	Mwanza	Busega and Magu
Team K:	Tanga	Lishouto and Bumbuli
Team M:	Zanzibar	Unguja Northern Region

After attending briefings in Dar es Salaam on October 24-25, most of the teams traveled to their regions on Thursday, October 26. After observing elections and counting on October 29-30, most teams returned to Dar es Salaam on October 31. Each team wrote a report on their observations and submitted it to the IFES delegation leader. The section which follows is a summary of these reports, as well as the oral debriefing which took place on November 1 in Dar es Salaam.

B. Pre-Election Preparation: October 25-28

1. Training of Presiding Officers, Polling Assistants, and Polling Agents

The NEC planned to provide three days of training to the hundreds of thousands of individuals across the country who would be the elections' "frontline" administrators on voting day. For each of the approximately 40,000 polling places, a presiding officer and two polling assistants would be trained. In addition, all the polling agents recruited by the political parties to represent the interests of the candidates would be trained at the same time. The NEC budgeted for the training of 405,000 presiding officers, assistants, and polling agents at a cost of US\$12,035,000.00 for trainees' allowances alone.

Late in the pre-election period, the training period was reduced to two days. In most constituencies throughout the country, the training took place on Thursday, October 26 and Friday, October 27. In many locations, all personnel for a constituency were trained together at a central location. In large constituencies, such as in Dar es Salaam, training took place at the ward level. The trainers were generally returning officers and assistant returning officers.

Several of the IFES observer teams were able to attend training seminars on October 26 and/or October 27. Their reports reflect similar strengths and weaknesses in the training process.

Overall, training sessions were well organized, especially considering the large numbers of participants in each session. However, similar to the training observed on Zanzibar, large halls (with bad acoustics) were filled with trainees, making it difficult to either hear or ask questions. In addition, there was little or no opportunity for trainees to ask questions, and no visual aids or simulations of any sort that clarified procedures. Virtually all IFES observers pointed to the need for real "practical" training--e.g., a demonstration of critical points in the voting day process (opening, closing, counting, dealing with complaints). They also noted that had presiding officers been given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the many forms they would be asked to complete, election day procedures would have run much more smoothly with less confusion at the polling station.

The only "training material" used in these seminars was the Guide for Presiding Officers (*Maelekezo Kwa Wasimamizi Wa Vituo Vya Kura*). Judging from the English translation, the guide was well written and well-organized. It was a fairly comprehensive summary of the relevant sections of the law, plus procedures issued by the commission, plus some general common sense advice. Because it was comprehensive, it was also long. It would have been helpful to supplement the guide with simplified checklists, for example, of the opening and closing procedures.

The training seminar attended by IFES observers in the Dar es Salaam constituency of Temeke seemed to be typical, although the number of trainees attending may have been larger than elsewhere in the country. Mid-morning on October 27, IFES observers attended a training seminar for presiding officers, polling assistants, and polling agents of Ward Temeke 14 at the International Trade Fair Grounds. Other sessions were said to be taking place simultaneously elsewhere for Temeke's other five wards. At the Temeke 14 seminar, 1,000 to 1,500 trainees were in attendance. During the portion of the seminar IFES observers witnessed, an official was reviewing procedures page-by-page from the Guide for Presiding Officers. There were complaints from some participants that they could not hear adequately. It was also not clear how many of them had copies of the guide and could follow the text as the instructor spoke. In any case, the large hall and large number of participants were not conducive to optimum learning. The lecture seemed well-organized, and fairly animated, but the amount of material being absorbed through the day-long training session was questionable, particularly given the lecture format of the training.

In the afternoon of October 27, training resumed for presiding officers and polling assistants of Temeke constituency (a total of approximately 1500). This was to be a "practical" training, where the polling and counting procedure was to be demonstrated. According to the RO, the Friday afternoon training went very well, even though all 1500 were trained in the same place. IFES observers were told that both voting and counting procedures were covered.

2. Distribution of materials

General observation around the country

In Dar es Salaam, IFES observers called on Temeke Returning Officer Elizabeth Mokiwa Nyambibo and her deputy, Henry Roman Uisso on October 27. Ms. Nyambibo expressed concern that there would not be enough time to complete all election preparations -- particularly distribution of materials -- before the deadline.

Observers returned to the Returning Officer's headquarters on the afternoon of October 28 to observe distribution of voting materials to the presiding officers. Nyambibo had decided, however, to postpone distribution of ballot papers until the early morning hours of the following day. Distribution was taking place at the Kigamboni Constituency offices next door, however, since voting officials would have to travel farther to reach their stations. The procedure was rather chaotic, with security and accountability apparently being rather lax. Distribution took place in a serious manner, however, and there were no apparent efforts to cheat.

In Kagera, IFES observers found that ballot papers and ballot boxes had been distributed to ROs by the REC on 25 October, and that training for Presiding officers and their assistants was scheduled to take place on the 26th and 27th, with distribution to presiding officers (at the polling stations) through the assistant ROs on the afternoon/evening of the 28th or the morning of the 29th. Having the receipt of materials and training scheduled so tightly together, ROs and presiding officers were frustrated by the lack of preparation time allowed before the opening of the polls. In fact, this timing caused predictably late openings in a reported 50-75% of polling stations in Muleba district, and throughout Kagera Region as a whole. Across the board, IFES observers relate inefficient materials distribution to underestimation by the NEC of the logistics task at hand, and poor scheduling of activities.

3. Payment of Polling Personnel

Distribution of allowances to presiding officers, polling assistants, and polling agents was an additional administrative burden for returning officers in the days before October 29. According to Chairman Makame, the NEC received a disbursement of funds from the Government of Tanzania to be used for payment of allowances only on October 27, in the amount of Tsh 1.7 billion. Another

tranche, of Tsh 2.7 billion, was not received by the NEC until October 30. This late payment caused a domino-effect delay that resulted in late- and non-opening of polls on election day all over the country, but most dramatically in Dar es Salaam.

The problem of payments to poll workers was compounded by the lack of information and explanation about pay scales and schedules. IFES observers were approached more than once by disgruntled poll workers who insisted that the ruling party favored certain poll workers over others, based on party affiliation. In fact, "evidence" brought to observers was a NEC pay scale that differentiated between workers who needed accommodations (included in the per diem) in a constituency that was not their own, and per diem (excluding accommodations) for day hires. These administrative details had never been fully explained to poll workers or party agents, who were left to assume they were being offered insufficient and unfair pay. The result included refusal of presiding officers, assistants and party agents to perform until adequate payment was received.

There were a number of constituencies in which that payment was never forthcoming. This inability of the NEC to manage the logistics of poll worker payment not only caused procedural problems, but also dealt a serious blow to election day morale. In Dar es Salaam, for example, IFES observers spoke with an Assistant Returning Officer in Ilala, who had to go to the NEC "accountant" herself to collect money in order to pay poll workers who refused to open their stations without payment up front. She was concerned about security implications, since she had to carry a large sack of shillings and distribute money single handedly from the district office. In Kilimanjaro, Tanga and other areas, reports came in from IFES observers who witnessed presiding officers holding ballot boxes "hostage" at the end of the day, refusing to hand over boxes and/or padlock keys to Returning Officers until payment was effected.

C. Election Day: Voting

The IFES teams reported two sets of observations: one rather consistent for voting outside of Dar es Salaam, and a different set of observations and findings for the capital. Overall, observers noted a high level of engagement, participation, and patience on the part of voters, and a great will demonstrated by presiding officers, polling assistants, and polling agents to conduct smooth and technically correct polling on October 29. Nonetheless, despite their greatest efforts, many irregularities in the voting and vote counting as observed at the polling stations were noted. Most irregularities were attributed to extremely ineffective training, and endemic logistical problems--from lack of payment to lack of voting materials available--over which presiding officers had no control. For the most part, the irregularities noted did not impinge on the legitimacy of the voting or vote counting process.

Election day (October 29) in Dar es Salaam revealed a more problematic chapter of the same story: in many of the constituencies that make up Dar es Salaam, IFES observers reported that voting

never occurred due to shortages of materials including ballot papers, and to lack of personnel. IFES expresses great concern that, in a country which has experience in carrying out elections and has received substantial donor assistance for the election process, and where voters express strong desire to exercise their franchise, administrative deficiencies including lack of sufficient training and logistics preparation could derail efforts to reflect the popular will.

1. Description of process

Election day materials, slated to be delivered by the RO to each Presiding Officer by early morning on October 29, included:

- ▶ Two ballot boxes: Presidential (blue) and Parliament (black)
- ▶ One voting booth per polling station
- ▶ Three hundred ballots (three books of one hundred each) for each election contested per polling station
- ▶ One copy of the voters' register
- ▶ Indelible ink to stain the left pinkie finger and cuticle after voting
- ▶ Presiding Officer's report form
- ▶ Complaint forms
- ▶ Tendered ballots (*kura bubu*)
- ▶ Envelopes for sealing materials at close of poll
- ▶ Pens for voters and for poll workers
- ▶ Official rubber stamp and stamp pad
- ▶ Rubber bands
- ▶ Sealing wax, candle, matches, ribbon, and small padlocks to seal ballot boxes

In order to cast a vote, a voter first hands his/her voter registration card to the Presiding Officer, who calls out the registration number for the assistant to find the name on the registry and to mark it on the counterfoil of the ballot to be cast. The Presiding Officer or the assistant then tears the ballot paper from the book of ballots, folds it so that it will fit inside the ballot box, and stamps each side of the folded ballot paper with the official stamp provided. This is done for both the presidential and parliamentary ballots. The ballot paper(s) is then handed to the voter, who walks to the voting booth and makes his/her mark. After the ballot is marked, the voter deposits each ballot in the appropriate box. The voter then dips his/her finger in the indelible ink provided for that purpose, while the Presiding Officer or assistant stamps the registration form to indicate that the voter has voted. The voter retains the registration form and leaves the polling station.

2. Observations

a. Late openings/delays

IFES observers reported that many polling stations outside of Dar es Salaam opened late due to a variety of administrative and logistics problems. Some areas, including Kilimanjaro and Mbeya, did not experience the troubles of payment for poll workers and/or inadequate polling materials that delayed opening; in others, such as Kigoma, opening of polls was delayed considerably. In Rumero in Arusha, 50% of polling stations reported delayed openings, with many stations not opening until midday.

► **Delays: Payment for presiding officers, polling assistants and polling agents**
Lack of funds for polling officials was the cause for innumerable complaints and consequent delays. In some areas, as described above, presiding officers refused to hand ballot boxes back to the RO until payment was effected. In other areas, presiding officers refused to open their stations and poll workers would not work until payment was received. Reports indicate that while some ROs went so far as to borrow money in order to pay poll workers in order to keep voting on schedule, most were unable to find means to do so.

► **Delays: Transport and delivery of materials**
Overall, but with notable exceptions, returning officers seemed confident on the day before elections that materials they had received from the NEC would be distributed in time for polls to open at 7:00 am on October 29. In many cases this did not happen, in large part due to insufficient transport capabilities. Reports indicate that the "official allotment" (unspecified) of vehicles was inadequate to effect timely delivery of materials, and in areas where the RO was relatively more experienced or well-connected, the RO obtained adequate transport at his own initiative. The Moshi-based regional election coordinator (REC) told IFES observers that every RO in his region had made arrangements to have extra materials transported to polling stations on election day as needed, but this turned into an impossibility. IFES observers report that routes were too far-flung, roads too poor, and many vehicles too unreliable to be counted on for the job.

► **Delays: Communications**
In light of the fact that adequate transport was generally unavailable, the lack of communication available between presiding officers and ROs or RECs posed a serious impediment to election day proceedings. Under ideal circumstances, lack of communication (by telephone or radio) would hinder ROs and RECs from responding to election day problems. The situation on October 29th required extra attention from these officials; missing ballot papers, ballot boxes and other materials could not be reported in a time frame that would allow ROs to send supplemental materials if they were available.

One problem that was noted in more than one area was the need for additional ballots in areas that had received an insufficient supply. When word needed to be sent to the RO requesting more books from a remote ward, as happened in the Kashashi ward of Hai, communication took an inordinate amount of time. In the meantime, there was debate at the polling station about whether or not a book could be borrowed from a nearby polling station; voters disagreed with this solution, and the presiding officer could only wait for relief from the RO. Ultimately, voters waited at the station overnight until a new, fresh ballot book could be dispatched the next morning and they were permitted to continue voting at that time.

b. Shortages of materials

Throughout the country, observers witnessed late arrival and often inadequate supply of materials which delayed the opening of the polls, but did not interfere with procedurally sound voting. In some cases (e.g., Kagera), materials had been delivered at the REC level up to four days preceding the vote; however, locations where these materials were distributed to the presiding officers before the morning of the 29th were the exception rather than the rule. Despite consistent assurances from both RECs and Returning Officers that all logistics concerning voting day materials distribution were under tight control, observers throughout Tanzania reported that most polling stations had received neither ballots nor ballot boxes by midnight on the 28th. By most accounts, this was attributed to unrealistic assessments of the logistics task at hand; in other cases observers report that voters blamed the delays on systematic malfeasance on the part of election officials.

There was a debate in many polling stations throughout Tanzania as to whether books of ballot papers could be borrowed from neighboring polling stations when there was a need. In most cases, IFES observers reported that voters were mistrustful of ballot papers that had not been distributed by the NEC with the rest of the ballot materials, and most often demanded that new ballots be sent from the RO. This was not always a viable option, since the overage (extra ballots) printed for the whole country was only 5% of the total ballot order. The NEC recognized its error in planning for so few extra ballots to be printed, after commissioners saw the huge supply gaps on election day. In fact, the NEC increased the overage by almost 20% for the November 19 election.

c. Secrecy of the ballot

Reports from the majority of polling stations visited by IFES indicate that polling booth secrecy was inadequate, and often non-existent. In parts of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Arusha, Mwanza, and elsewhere, IFES received reports of voters casting their ballots with no protective screen to shield their vote. Voters often went to one side of the room that housed the polling station and covered their ballot with one hand while marking the ballot with the other. IFES was concerned about this

general lack of provision of one of the key elements in secret balloting. In some stations where the NEC had not provided adequate material to construct a voting screen, officials constructed their own make-shift booths, sometimes no more than a khanga hung from two poles.

d. Announcement of late closing of polls

In the afternoon of October 29, the NEC announced over national radio that voting should continue past 4:00 pm because of late openings throughout the country, and that polls should not close until 8:00 pm. This announcement disrupted the closing process almost universally, as debate was raised on whether to continue the closing process and proceed to counting or to follow the NEC's instructions. In Mbeya, observers report that many stations that had opened on time disregarded the NEC directive, and closed as scheduled. In other areas, IFES observers report that many polling officials who had heard the news by word of mouth dismissed it as rumor. There were reports of stations, however, that did not begin the closing process until 8:00 pm, even though no new voters arrived at the station after 4:00 pm.

e. Vote count

In areas that did not heed the NEC announcement, observers were able to witness some closings in the light of day. Procedures were slow, as neither presiding officers, their assistants, or party agents were familiar with many of the steps involved. Observers reported consistently on the need for better training in counting procedures. There was also universal agreement that the number and content of counting forms were cumbersome, at best; the amount of time it took for officials to decipher which form was meant for what purpose would have been better spent on the counting itself. In Vunjo, for example, officials at one polling station seemed not to know the rules at all: counterfoils were not sealed in an envelope, and each step in counting was determined at the moment; observers report that officials seemed "genuinely confused about how to proceed."

There was inconsistency in the frequency of results being posted after the count was finished. In many places, including stations visited in Kigoma region, no results were reported to be posted. However, observers did find posted results in some polling stations (e.g. in Mbeya and Arusha). In places where results were not posted, IFES found that it was often due to ignorance of the law.

IX. OBSERVATION OF THE 11/19/95 DAR ES SALAAM ELECTION AND FINAL RESULTS

By mid-morning on October 29, NEC officials had begun to investigate personally the extent of disorganization and confusion in the seven constituencies of Dar es Salaam. With the exception of Temeke, Ilala, and Kigamboni, the voting exercise was disrupted in Dar es Salaam due to non-delivery of ballot boxes and ballot papers, non-payment of poll workers, and in some cases, refusal of presiding officers to open polls with insufficient materials. In the afternoon of October 29, the NEC announced by radio that the closing of polls would be extended until 8:00 pm in order to allow those polls which opened late to accommodate all voters. However, by late in the evening the same day it became evident that enough polls had not opened at all to warrant more serious action; the NEC directed all presiding officers to stay with their ballot boxes overnight until a course of action could be decided upon. Finally, on October 30, Chairman Makame announced that the election in all constituencies of Dar es Salaam would be re-run, possibly as early as the following weekend. In the end, after negotiating with the British about printing additional ballots, the Dar es Salaam re-run was scheduled for November 19, 1995.

The decision to hold a new election in Dar was made by the NEC with no indication of what criteria had been used to justify the decision; IFES observers, for example, had reported a successful voting exercise in the Dar es Salaam constituency of Temeke, while other international observers had reported that as much chaos (and as little voting) had occurred in Dodoma region (among others) as in other constituencies in Dar es Salaam--yet no re-voting was called for outside of Dar es Salaam. NEC officials told IFES that they felt only the circumstances in Dar es Salaam warranted a re-run, especially given existing financial constraints. The choice of a new date was made in consideration of timing of delivery of ballots, the need to reevaluate staffing (including the replacement of most of the returning officers in Dar es Salaam), and the need to reconsider logistics planning.

According to the NEC in post-election interviews with IFES observers, the problem in Dar es Salaam on October 29 was "sloppy" distribution of ballots and other materials, incompetent returning officers, and a shortage of ballots. As discussed elsewhere in this report, there was no question that too few ballots (5% overage) had been ordered by the NEC, nor would IFES disagree that distribution logistics were poorly planned and implemented. IFES was concerned, however, that having rejected the international community's offer of technical assistance in these areas, the NEC was caught by surprise by these shortcomings. Missing ballots, delayed payments, and late delivery of materials could all have been avoided with more foresight and efficient advanced planning.

A. Deployment of IFES and International Observers

Within a week of the NEC's announcement to rerun the election in Dar es Salaam, newspaper headlines decried the exodus of international observers. Indeed, the majority of the international observer teams were parliamentarians, academics, administrators, and other professionals who needed to return to their regular jobs in their home countries. Justice Makame made it clear in a press conference that a lack of international observation did not concern him in the least.

Because of the diminished observer resources available, coordination of all observers remaining became a priority to IFES along with the rest of the international groups. IFES retained five international observers, including IFES staff, to be deployed on November 19. In addition, a group of 12 American volunteers from the diplomatic community offered their services as observers to supplement the IFES effort. IFES was thus able to gather information about election day activities in all of Dar es Salaam's seven constituencies (see deployment plan, Appendix VII).

Further, IFES participated in regular coordination meetings with UNES and AWEPA (the West European parliamentarians' observation group) representatives, in order to ensure rational and comprehensive coverage of all wards in the seven constituencies. Together, the three groups put together a deployment plan that included transport, logistics and communications. A Communications Center was designed to receive and relay information between observers, the constituencies (RO), and the NEC. Located at the UNDP offices, a representative from each group was present to receive and share information from observers (via cellular phone or radio) throughout the day.

B. Pre-Election Preparations

On November 7, IFES observers met with members of NEC and were assured that the NEC was rethinking a number of issues related to the rerunning of the Dar election, including training, personnel, and logistics.

1. Training

The NEC had determined that the training schedule that preceded the October 29 vote, i.e., three days of training prior to election day, was sufficient, and would be repeated for the November 19 vote. However, the NEC had recognized that smaller groups were more conducive to better training, and had decided to reorganize training at the ward level.

It is important to note that the NEC also took the decision to relieve all presiding officers of their responsibilities and replace them with Army personnel (soldiers). IFES was told that this decision was made in consultation with representatives from political parties. The selection of new presiding

officers made pre-election training an essential exercise, since none of the soldiers had any previous experience in election-related procedures.

The general impression garnered by IFES was that training went smoothly, though some of the same problems from the previous election had not been rectified. While many sessions at the ward level had reduced numbers of trainees, IFES received reports that others were as full as the earlier sessions, with the same acoustic problems and lack of "practical" (i.e., hands-on) training. IFES observers did report that some soldiers refused to be posted in Ubongo, leaving a potential gap of some 200 presiding officers on election day. The NEC solved this problem by holding an extra training session (a "crash course," as Vice Chairman Ramadhani put it), which included a different pool of soldiers to be used as substitutes in the event of no-shows on election day.

2. Personnel

Along with the Presiding Officers noted above, the NEC also chose to replace all returning officers but three (Ilala, Temeke, Kigamboni) in Dar es Salaam. The NEC felt that much of the problem on October 29 was due to inadequate performance by Returning Officers and the Regional Election Coordinator, who was also replaced. It was recognized that ROs were occupied with the distribution of pay to the polling agents; many of them appeared to spend most of their time on the Saturday before the election dealing with payments rather than focussing on distribution and delivery of polling materials.

3. Logistics

By the end of the first week in November, the Commission had proceeded to take stock of election-related materials, particularly forms, that were left over from the October 29 election, to determine what materials needed to be reordered. This was deemed an especially important task given the budgetary constraints on this unforeseen election. Reprinting of ballot papers was negotiated with the British, and storage of ballots was arranged for the days preceding distribution. The NEC also arranged the printing of 24% overage on the ballot papers to avoid the shortages experienced on October 29, when only 5% overage was ordered.

In addition, IFES observers were told that the NEC was reassessing its transport requirements to avoid some of the delays encountered on October 28 and 29. In the meantime, IFES observers noted the arrival of approximately a dozen brand new four-wheel drive vehicles at the NEC for use by Commission members.

IFES was told by the NEC that the commissioners had each taken the responsibility of checking on one of the seven constituencies of Dar es Salaam over the course of election day, to verify that materials had been received, personnel was in place, and polling was running well. The

commissioners then planned to convene at the NEC in mid-morning to assess the situation, and take any action as necessary. The commissioners were eager to avoid the kind of administrative and logistic confusion experienced on October 29.

4. Civic Education and Registration Cards

One consequence of the October 29 confusion was the loss or disposal by voters of many registration cards. While original voter education campaigns were supposed to point to the necessity of holding onto the registration card even after the election in the event of a runoff, this message either did not reach or did not penetrate the voting public in Dar es Salaam. Registration cards were lost or thrown out by voters, or taken (out of ignorance, or alleged in some circumstances to be by partisan design) by presiding officers from voters after their ballots were cast. In the two weeks prior to the November 19 election, the NEC created a limited voter education campaign aimed at this issue to be released on the election-related radio news show. An explanation of the process was outlined by which a voter obtains a new registration card, which involved proof of identification to the RO where the voter was registered, along with a system of polling station identification. While IFES observers found a good deal of confusion surrounding this issue on polling day, the NEC took positive steps in identifying a policy and releasing education messages prior to November 19. The NEC also put advertisements in the Kiswahili press explaining polling day procedures (how to vote) in the days leading up to November 19, a civic education tool that had not been utilized before the October 29 election.

C. Court Case

1. Unified Petition

On November 2, a unified group of opposition candidates petitioned the High Court of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam to declare "the electoral process in the October 1995 General Elections in Tanzania is null and void," and to order new elections to be held after a reconstitution of the National Electoral Commission. The petitioners included candidates from the NCCR-Mageuzi, CUF, UDP, UMD, TADEA, PONA, CHADEMA, and UPDP parties. The "irregularities" presented in the petition by the opposition as evidence of the need to hold new elections included the NEC's inability to provide election materials in sufficient quantity throughout the country, and poor supervision by the NEC of the entire electoral process (Petition, Appendix VIII).

The hearings took place over two weeks, as the NEC continued its planning for the November 19 election. IFES observers attended the Court proceedings every day for the length of the hearing. Much of the debate surrounded two points of law: article 41(7) of the Constitution, which states that the NEC, not the courts, has jurisdiction over these matters; and article 108 of the Electoral Act, which states that results of a Presidential election may not be contested once announced.

Ultimately, the High Court dismissed the case because of lack of evidence and the outstanding question of jurisdiction (Court decision, Appendix IX). The reaction of the opposition was varied. No longer unified, many candidates declared that they would boycott the November 19 election.

However, with ballots printed, parliamentary seats within reach, no consensus about a boycott, and no concerted effort to rally public support, a unified boycott never took place.

2. Individual Petitions

For individual candidates for Parliament, a large number of petitions were filed from all over Tanzania. By the second week in November, approximately 90 candidates from the ruling party and from among the opposition parties had filed petitions stating their belief that results from their constituencies were inaccurate and/or that election procedures were unfair. The courts were expecting a total of approximately 200 petitions out of 235 constituencies throughout Tanzania.

The Tanzanian courts have overturned election results in the past (1993/1994 local elections), a fact which has raised confidence in opposition petitioners about their cases. However, petitioners need to be patient; Court is adjourned for most of December and all of January, and IFES was told by one NEC commissioner that these cases would take "at least" one year to be processed. In the meantime, those candidates who were declared winners serve as Parliamentarians and carry out their full legislative duties until cases are resolved.

D. Election Day: Voting

Despite the rains on the morning of November 19, most polls in Dar es Salaam opened on time at 7:00 am or shortly thereafter. Overall, materials were present in sufficient quantity and in proper order, and polling station officials were in place with adequate knowledge of the process to proceed with voting. None of the problems that delayed or prevented voting on October 29 were repeated on November 19: ballot boxes and papers were present by 6:00 am on Sunday at the latest, with some distribution having taken place earlier in the morning or on Saturday evening.

However, unlike the October 29 election, turnout on November 19 was weak at best. While the Dar average turnout was calculated by the NEC to be 41%, observers reported turnout as low as 25% in some polling stations. Chairman Makame reported on the radio that low turnout was a result of the rain. Rain had stopped by 8:00 am, however, and reports to the International Observers' Communication Center indicated that only in a few places where polling stations had no roofs (stations under trees, for example) did the rain delay opening. Observers reported instead that the general feeling among voters, and among citizens who were eligible to vote but chose not to, was one of frustration and demoralization regarding the process. Many people who voted on October

29 said they "did not see the point" in voting on November 19, because they felt that the result was a foregone conclusion in favor of the ruling party. In addition, there is an unknown number of people who did not vote because they had lost their registration cards and could not or did not replace them. IFES was made aware of a number of cases like this, but no statistics on this occurrence were available.

E. Final Results

Results from the October 29 Parliamentary elections reached the public "unofficially" through the press, though IFES observers were told by the NEC that they themselves had released these results to the media. Presidential results, however, were held by the NEC. IFES was told by commissioners that Presidential results by party from the 225 constituencies that had voted on October 29 would be released at the close of polls (4:00 pm) on November 19 over the radio, alphabetically by constituency. Neither the Dar es Salaam results nor the final count would be released until all votes from the seven constituencies in Dar were counted.

The system by which votes were to be tallied after being counted at the polling station, was complex and utilized a myriad of forms, as follows:

- ▶ Form 3, 3a Tally sheets onto which results as counted at the polling station are written by the Presiding Officer and signed by presiding officer and party agents.
- ▶ Form 4, 4a Tally sheets from the constituency level. Party agents and RO sign at constituency level.
- ▶ Form 5, 5a Worksheet that RO uses to tally all results.

Results were to reach the NEC first by telex from each RO, to be followed and confirmed by the original RF3a forms. IFES was told at one point that RF3s would reach the NEC "by post." IFES questioned why RF3s from regions as close as Tanga, less than a day's drive from the NEC, had to be sent via post, and had not arrived in Dar es Salaam by November 22. In theory, each party would also have a copy of the RF5a from every constituency to compare final NEC totals with the count as recorded at constituency level.

In practice, however, insufficient training in the use of forms, lack of knowledge on the part of party agents as to their role in the process, and the sheer volume of paper (which could have been reduced if form content was streamlined and carbons used) redefined the process. Ultimately, the checks instituted in the Electoral Act completely broke down. The Presidential results released "officially" were largely based on information received directly from returning officers. IFES observers personally reviewed results received from each of the 225 constituencies (excluding Dar es Salaam) with the NEC's program officer charged with compiling the tally. IFES found that in most cases, no RF3a had been received by the NEC; instead, NEC officials relied on unsigned telexes or substitute forms--RF5s that should have been in the possession of party agents, or in some cases,

personal letters signed by the RO showing the vote count at his/her constituency--to complete the "official" tally. Further, the RF3as that were received were often not signed by either the RO, the party agents, or both, contrary to the law.

The final chapter in the tabulation process is the "Addition," that is, the final tally of the votes by the NEC in the presence of the opposition, before the results are certified and released by the Chairman. The point of the Addition is to give the opposition a chance to confirm that the NEC final results match the results by constituency collected in and certified by the RF5a. The Electoral Act does not demand the presence of the opposition in this process; in fact, the Act is silent on the question of this final confirmation of results by the opposition. However, the practice is considered customary in Tanzania. When an IFES observer went to the NEC to observe the Addition on 22 November, she was told that though the opposition was not present (officials could not say if opposition leaders refused to attend, only that they had been duly notified, and had failed to appear), the NEC program officer would add up the votes on the official results sheet in the presence of observers in order to confirm that the math was correct. In the middle of this apparently futile exercise, the Chairman of the Election Commission held a public ceremony officially certifying these unconfirmed results with his signature. The following day, Benjamin Mkapa was sworn in as President of Tanzania.

X. IFES FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Tanzania's Fulfillment of the General Responsibilities of the State in Organizing Elections

Chapter III of this report listed the rights of voters and of political parties and candidates in the context of democratic elections. It also listed the responsibilities of the State to protect these rights and to carry out other necessary tasks to ensure that the election process is free and fair. A starting point for evaluating the 1995 election process in Tanzania should be a discussion of the degree to which the Government of Tanzania fulfilled these generally accepted State responsibilities for the conduct of democratic elections. As noted in Chapter III, there are three primary institutions through which this State responsibility is carried out, the electoral code, the electoral commission, and the judicial system.

Electoral Codes. An analysis of the Tanzanian and Zanzibar Election Acts is included in Chapter V of this report. In general, IFES has found the Tanzanian and Zanzibar Elections Acts to be sufficiently comprehensive and detailed. They have been much amended in recent years, however, and there are points of internal inconsistency and inconsistencies between the Acts and the Constitutions of Tanzania and Zanzibar that can and have created confusion and controversy.

Electoral Commissions. As noted in Chapter V, IFES has found that the State did not endow the Electoral Commissions of Tanzania and Zanzibar with all the resources necessary for them to carry out the formidable task of organizing free and fair elections. Because of the way in which members of both the NEC and the ZEC are chosen, the Commissions functioned under a cloud of suspicion that they were not sufficiently independent from the interests and the pressures of the ruling party. This is especially true of the ZEC, where a lack of confidence, perhaps justified, in the ZEC's independence from influence of the President of Zanzibar and of the ruling party was much stronger than concerns expressed about the NEC's independence.

In IFES' opinion, the NEC also lacked adequate human resources (full-time commissioners and experienced returning officers, in particular) and adequate financial resources (in timely disbursement of funds from the Government of Tanzania to the NEC). Both of these shortcomings, for which the State has partial responsibility, had a negative impact on the ability of the NEC to effectively carry out its role.

Judiciary. The court of the resident magistrate is given jurisdiction over appeals to returning officers' decisions on voter registration. The High Court hears petitions to invalidate parliamentary elections. Several important areas are removed from court jurisdiction, however, including the decisions of the Registrar of Political Parties on party registration and the decisions of the Electoral Commissions

on the winners of presidential elections. IFES is concerned that this lack of right to judicial appeal of Executive Branch rulings opens the door to the arbitrary use of power by these institutions which are closely tied with the party in power.

Recommendations

1. The Parliament of Tanzania and the House of Representatives of Zanzibar should undertake next year a thorough review of both Election Acts. The Acts can be simplified; internal inconsistencies should be removed; and aspects that are overly vague should be clarified. Generally, the Acts should be re-examined to bring them into line with the philosophical and procedural requirements of multi-party elections.
2. The Acts should be closely reviewed for ways in which the electoral process can be simplified. In particular, the number of forms required to be filled out by returning officers and presiding officers could be reduced.
3. A new procedure for naming members of the Electoral Commissions should be established, and the necessary amendments made to the Constitutions. Unilateral appointment of Commissioners by the President is not conducive to establishing a Commission endowed with the independence, the appearance of independence, and the public confidence that it requires to carry out its responsibilities effectively. A number of alternative nomination methods are available; the critical characteristics of whatever method is chosen are that it is the consensus of all important political players and that it results in a Commission of high integrity and competence.
4. The Chair and Vice Chair of the National Electoral Commission should be made full-time positions.
5. The professionalization of the NEC secretariat should continue, particularly through the recruitment and retention of principal officers with responsibility for voter education, training, and logistics.
6. Both Commissions should undertake a review of mid-level staff used in the 1995 electoral exercise, particularly regional election coordinators and returning officers. Those who performed well should be retained and provided further training in preparation for future elections.

B. Voter Education

The State generally and the Electoral Commissions in particular had responsibility for informing the electorate about the procedures and substance of the 1995 electoral process. The NEC mounted a limited voter education campaign, using a variety of media, including radio, posters, and printed material such as the Guide to Voters. In assessing whether the voter education goals that the NEC set for itself were adequate, and whether the NEC accomplished its goals, IFES must answer in the negative. IFES observers were unanimous in finding very little evidence of on-going voter education in the field in the month prior to the election, and in finding a severe lack of knowledge on the part of the electorate, particularly in rural areas, about the elections. IFES hopes that the ruling party's interest in preserving the status quo did not play a part in the State's and the NEC's inadequate efforts to inform the voters about the options being presented to them through the election process.

Because most of the political parties had very limited resources and because they devoted what resources they had to their partisan campaigns, parties contributed little to the voters' knowledge of elections or even of the issues involved.

A large number of Tanzanian NGOs received funding, often from donor sources, for civic education and voter education programs. Many interesting programs exist on paper; fewer were seen by IFES observers to have had a discernible impact on voter awareness around the country.

Despite the shortcomings of voter education programs, the participation rate in the Zanzibar election was very high. On the mainland, and in the Union election, while the registration rate and the percentage of registered voters going to the polls was not as high, they were certainly acceptable by international standards (except for the re-run of the elections in Dar es Salaam). The level of voter knowledge is not as easily quantified as voter turnout. It was clear to IFES observers, however, that while the willingness to participate by a large number of voters was evident, their understanding of procedures was weak.

Recommendations

1. The State should continue and expand its long-term civic education efforts, to give all Tanzanian citizens greater understanding of the workings of multipartyism and pluralistic democracy, of the rights and responsibilities of citizens and of their elected representatives, and of available avenues of popular expression through political participation. Both child and adult education programs are appropriate avenues for this type of civic education.
2. During an election period, the Electoral Commission should devote greater resources to reaching the entire electorate with essential information about the election process, with a

focus on counteracting disinformation and rumors (e.g., Voter registration is for everyone, not just for members of a certain political party).

3. Specific messages to increase voters' knowledge and confidence in the system should be disseminated (e.g., the secrecy of the ballot, the importance of keeping your registration form, etc.) Voter education messages can be disseminated through the radio and print media, as well as through non-traditional methods that reach especially rural areas. Such message dissemination can occur through music, theater, and other culturally-specific methods.
4. The NEC should produce a large poster that graphically shows the steps for voting, such that an illiterate voter can understand the process. This poster should be disseminated widely and should be posted outside every polling station.
5. Increased use should be made of sample ballots which closely resemble the actual ballot, to familiarize people, particularly illiterate voters, with ballot design and with how to mark one's choice. One objective of this campaign would be to reduce the number of illiterate voters who need to take an assistant into the voting booth with them. For those voters who still need assistance, explicit instructions for voting must be made public in an easy-to-understand format.

C. Campaign Activity by Parties and Candidates

In ensuring free and fair elections, the State has a responsibility to create a level playing field on which political parties and candidates may compete. In countries undergoing a transition from single-party rule to multipartyism, this commitment to level the playing field is particularly important. In Tanzania, as in other countries, emphasis is placed on ensuring equal access to State-owned media, controlling the ruling party's use of State-owned resources for campaign purposes, and providing equal protection to opposition parties' rights of assembly, expression, information and association.

While the Tanzanian government's and the Electoral Commission's record in creating and maintaining a level playing field for all parties was less than perfect, there was a clear understanding on the part of officials with whom IFES spoke of the need for such equality. Party subventions and payment of poll workers speak to this ideal. However, as the IFES report indicates, the application of these rules often confused rather than leveled the field. The NEC recognizes the need to reexamine its policies and practices regarding party subventions. It has been suggested, for example, that payments to poll workers be taken out of the NEC's purview entirely.

The campaign period was successful in its marked lack of violence, especially given the heated rhetoric to which many parties subscribed at various points throughout the campaign (as detailed in chapter VI). What was lacking was a pre-defined code of conduct that would have freed candidates to spend more time on substantive messages, rather than on negative campaigning.

Recommendations

1. Parliament should consider creating a media oversight commission to monitor the use of state-owned media by political parties (especially the ruling party) during election periods. The one-party state defined the role of the media in a manner inconsistent with an open, multi-party system. State-owned media should be accessible to all political parties. An independent, non-partisan commission could be created to establish rules for use of the media for political purposes and to monitor compliance to those rules.
2. The political parties, perhaps with facilitation provided by the NEC, should develop a Party Code of Conduct for all parties to sign as "rules of the game" for future election periods. This kind of guidance is essential in a country that is making the transition to multi-party politics. Not only does it help create a level playing field and a non-violent campaign atmosphere, but it also allows parties more time to concentrate on platform content.
3. To strengthen the communication between the political parties, particularly opposition parties, and the NEC and ZEC, both commissions should establish formal, regular mechanisms for dialogue with political parties regarding their respective responsibilities for a free and fair election process. The participation of many parties in a democratic process does not end with the campaign; rather it is the constant exchange of ideas and redefinition of political space that guarantees a mature and effective process.
4. The method and mechanism for paying party agents should be revisited. While it was appropriate for the State to provide resources to all parties to enable them to adequately monitor the election process in this transitional period, the distribution of allowances to polling agents is not an appropriate activity of the National Election Commission. If, in the future, the Government of Tanzania continues to provide financial support to political parties, funds for polling agents' allowances should be drawn from that general subvention, rather than be distributed separately by the NEC.

D. Providing for a Well-Organized Place to Vote

As noted in Chapter III of this report, the State has the responsibility to protect the voters' right to equal and effective access to polling stations. The State should strive to create a system for voting

that treats all citizens fairly, and to the extent possible, equally. The act of voting should not be unduly inconvenient for those who want to exercise their right to vote. By extension, the voter has a right to expect that polling places will open and close on time; will be supplied with the necessary materials; and will be staffed with well-trained and fair officials.

The Electoral Commissions made an admirable effort to provide easy access to polling places by designating a polling place for every 300 voters. Polling places of such relatively low volume should reduce a voter's travel time to the polls as well as the time spent waiting in line.

Neither Commission, however, succeeded in providing all voters with a well-organized place to vote. Many polling stations in both elections opened late, processed voters slowly, suffered from ill-trained staff, and ran short of crucial supplies, including ballot papers. Despite the inconveniences, most people were able to vote eventually. It is impossible to tell how many were sufficiently discouraged that they did not vote. Based on observations from November 19, however, IFES feels confident in concluding that a large percentage of those voters who did not vote for a second time on that date chose not to do so because of difficulties encountered on October 29.

In early 1995, the NEC prepared a calendar of activities leading to the October 29 elections. The administrative calendar prepared by the NEC was complete in that it included all necessary election tasks, but it lacked any room for contingencies. The calendar was not designed for delays in government or international donor release of funds, for example. IFES also noted that commissioners did not use the calendar as a reference point or guide throughout the election period, letting dates slide; indeed, some commissioners could not remember any of the dates listed in the calendar, and more than one could not even locate a copy of the calendar when asked.

On the days of the elections, particularly on October 29, the election commissions attempted to respond to unexpected contingencies by issuing announcements on Radio Tanzania. On October 29, an announcement in the afternoon to extend the voting time to 8:00 p.m.; in the evening, an second announcement was made to suspend the counting of ballots. In both of these cases, the commission's instructions did not reliably reach their intended audience, and consequently created a great deal of confusion throughout the country at polling stations.

The lack of payment of allowances, and/or the lack of clarity about payments, to presiding officers, polling assistants and polling agents, had a significantly detrimental impact on the efficiency of the voting and counting process in many locations.

Recommendations

1. Training of presiding officers should take place in smaller groups so that the training can be more interactive and hands-on. Special focus in the training should be put on dispute

- resolution, vote counting (including clear guidance on how to judge valid ballots), closing of the polling station, and posting results and/or relaying the tally sheets to regional centers (or where required by the NEC).
2. Logistical planning can be rationalized and streamlined through training of election officials and use of appropriate computer and other technology. (Logistics planning software, for example, can be tailored to specific needs.) Training in logistics planning could help in restructuring procedures to increase efficiency, and consequently reduce suspicions about NEC malfeasance.
 3. It is vital to prepare a realistic calendar that serves as a reference not only for election officials but also for the voting public as a whole.
 4. Observers pointed to the difficulty voters had in identifying poll workers and officials on election days. IFES recommends that identification badges be issued for polling officials to remove any doubt or confusion as to their identity.
 5. The Electoral Commission should consider establishing a communications plan whereby all presiding officers are required to tune to Radio Tanzania (or other appropriate radio station) at set times on election day. If, then, the Commission needs to issue election day instructions to polling stations, there is a procedure in place whereby they are assured that all presiding officers will receive the message at the same time.
 6. Returning officers should develop a workable plan whereby their assistant returning officers are able to visit every polling place at least once during the day, carrying backup supplies.
 7. The question of how many ballots to print should be resolved by careful calculation. It was clear that the initial overage printed, 5%, was insufficient on October 29. However, the 24% overage procured for the November 19 election was excessive for an electorate of 750,000 concentrated in one region. Overage can be calculated based on how many different types of ballots are needed, number of registered voters, and logistics/distribution plans. Printing industry average is 10% variance on the print order, which means that orders must exceed registered voters by at least 10% to ensure that every registered voter has a ballot. In the case of Tanzania's ballots, the NEC must keep in mind that if ballots continue to be printed in book form, then overage should be counted per book, rather than per ballot, to avoid separation of books on election day. In addition, the NEC might consider having books of fifty rather than one hundred ballots printed, which may cut down on overage costs. These issues can be approached and solutions found by doing a cost-benefit analysis using bids from the last election.

8. Both the Government of Tanzania and the election commissions must take more seriously their obligation to provide payment to election officials in a timely manner. The election commissions should make clear public announcements regarding the amount of the allowances for registration assistants, presiding officers, polling assistants, etc., and regarding when those allowances will be paid. Then the commissions must make all necessary arrangements to ensure that those allowances are disbursed in time. The penalty for failure to carry out this responsibility, as the recent election experience has shown, is not only demoralization of the thousands of election workers but also potentially severe disruptions in the registration and voting processes.

E. Guaranteeing the Rights of Voters

As noted in Chapter III of this report, voters have the right to register and vote without undue or discriminatory restrictions, the right to a secret ballot, and the right to a vote that has approximately the same weight as all other votes in choosing leaders and representatives.

Eligible voters in Zanzibar were faced with an extremely complex set of registration requirements for the five elections held in October 1995. Not only did eligibility requirements differ among the various elections, but the requirements themselves could be considered unduly stringent by international standards, especially for participation in the Zanzibar House of Representatives election. In addition, the means by which voters were able to prove their eligibility were not adequately clarified by the Zanzibar Election Commission. Arbitrary and ad hoc enforcement of these registration regulations was noted by observers. Resulting from these structural problems was a process that inadequately screened out ineligible voters and, more importantly, unfairly excluded significant numbers of eligible voters.

IFES has expressed its concern regarding the use of numbered counterfoils with ballot papers, and the practice of writing the voters' registration number on that counterfoil at the polling station. The only appropriate "secrecy" in an election is the secrecy of the ballot, which is called into question when ballots cast can be traced back to the voter; even if this is never done, the very possibility can intimidate any voter.

The secrecy of the vote also depends on the privacy a voter is given to mark his or her ballot, something that was not adequately provided for in the 1995 elections in Tanzania.

As noted earlier in this report, there is wide disparity in the population size of parliamentary constituencies. When some constituencies have more than 140,000 registered voters and others have less than 10,000, then the weight of one vote is obviously disproportionate. Tanzania has not conducted a census since 1988, and has experienced a number of changes in demographics since

then. There are historical reasons for some of the disparities in the size of constituencies, particularly between the mainland and Zanzibar. The differences that have emerged in the sizes of constituencies within the mainland and Zanzibar, however, have become so pronounced as to create an excessive inequity in the weight of an individual vote.

Recommendations

1. Eligibility requirements for voter registration, particularly for Zanzibar elections, should be reviewed, and if possible, relaxed. The required means of proving eligibility should also be reviewed and clarified, to prevent arbitrary and discriminatory interpretation of the law.
2. The election commissions should review its policies and practices regarding voting booth secrecy. They should revise electoral acts and/or regulations to give clear standards for ensuring a voter's right to vote in privacy. With minimum standards in place, localities can then use local materials to construct voting booths that provide inexpensive but adequate privacy for voters as they mark their ballots.
3. IFES feels strongly that the NEC and the Tanzanian Government rethink the requirement for the use of counterfoils. As stated elsewhere in this report, the use of counterfoils introduces the possibility of tracing a ballot back to a voter, which violates the principle of ballot secrecy. IFES encourages the NEC to investigate ballot types from other countries, to determine if there is another form of ballot paper that would satisfy the NEC, the government, the political parties and the voters.
4. The first step to correcting disparities in representation is to conduct a nation-wide census. After that, constituency boundaries can be redrawn to reflect the realities of population shifts. It is IFES' opinion that this issue be taken up by the Parliament as a priority in moving toward elections in the year 2000.

F. Ensuring the Accuracy of Counting and Tabulation

One of the most important rights of a voter is to have his or her vote counted accurately. Every vote validly cast should be accurately and equally counted, and not "diluted" by votes invalidly cast. The responsibility to protect this right requires the State and the Electoral Commission to take reasonable measures to protect against ballot box stuffing and other forms of vote rigging. That both Zanzibar and Tanzania had their ballots printed on security paper was a positive safeguard against counterfeiting. That neither Commission put into place and enforced secure ballot audit trail procedures diminishes the assurance that vote fraud was prevented.

Another aspect of protecting this right is to ensure that there are clear criteria for judging valid and invalid ballots. In the supplemental guidelines to returning officers, the NEC clearly indicated that the key criterion for determining the validity of a cast ballot is whether the intent of the voter is clearly discernible. Using that criterion, voters may be counted valid even if they are marked with something other than a right tick under the candidate's photograph, as long as the voter made it clear who he/she intended to vote for. Issuing such a guideline to polling officials was a positive step; unfortunately, not all polling officials were sufficiently aware of this guideline. Many votes were declared invalid because the presiding officer was using overly strict criteria.

Similarly, many ballots were not counted because they had been placed in the wrong ballot box. Here too the NEC had not carried out its responsibility to the voter adequately. Clearly marked ballot boxes would have helped, as would clearly differentiated ballot papers, to prevent ballots being placed in the wrong box. The key solution here, as with some many other problems, is proper training. The training of presiding officers should have made it clear that the placing of a ballot in the wrong box does not make it invalid.

An accurate counting process requires adequate light and reasonably alert vote counters. The Commissions did not reliably provide the necessities in this regard. Many polling places, both in the Zanzibar elections and the Union elections, lacked lanterns, even though the Commissions had undertaken to provide lanterns to every polling station. There is no easy way to guarantee that the polling officials are wide awake when it comes time to count the ballots, but logistical operations that allow polling places to open and close on time would help.

The most important guarantee to accurate counting of ballots and tallying of results is to have those steps take place in the presence of representatives of all competing sides in an election. Mistakes and fraud can reliably be prevented if all competing interests are allowed to watch. At polling stations in the Zanzibar and Tanzania elections, this safeguard was nearly universally in place. For the tabulation of tally sheets at the constituency level, this was less than universally the case. At the level of final tabulation of presidential votes, particularly in Zanzibar, there was little or no oversight by opposition party representatives, domestic monitors or international observers. Thus, the only guarantor of the accuracy of these results is the side that won the contest. There is no excuse for this lack of transparency: when there is nothing to hide, openness is in everybody's interest, especially the Electoral Commission's.

Recommendations

1. For future elections, the election commissions should put into practice a process whereby they always know the whereabouts of every ballot, from the time that ballots are delivered by the printer to the point where they are counted at the end of voting day. At each point in the distribution process, from the central level to the polling station, an traceable audit trail

should be maintained. In this way, the prospect of vote fraud can be greatly reduced. More importantly, public confidence in the process is enhanced in the degree that the commission can exhibit the care with which it is treating the ballot papers.

2. Clear guidelines should be issued on the criteria for judging valid and invalid votes. These guidelines should be a featured component in the training of polling officials and party agents.
3. In general, more emphasis should be placed on the counting and tabulation steps in the election process when the commissions are devising procedures and planning logistics. As much care, if not more, should be taken in the timely and efficient collection of ballots and voting results as in the distribution of ballots and other polling materials.
4. The point in the electoral process where transparency is most critical is vote counting and tabulation. Political party agents, domestic monitors and international observers should be guaranteed access to all steps in the vote counting and tabulation process, including the final addition of votes at the national level before official results are announced.

G. The General Need for Transparency and Openness to Public Scrutiny

There is very little need for secrecy in the electoral process. The key to credible elections is trust, fostered by competence, fairness and transparency. Secrecy undermines confidence in the election commission and in the electoral process as a whole. Mistrust of the electoral process can only result in mistrust of elected representatives and government.

High levels of polarization and suspicion also result in expensive elections, as elaborate checks and security measures must be built into the system. Increased transparency and openness, insofar as it increases the level of trust in the electoral process, can also lower the costs of elections.

The Zanzibar Election Commission exhibited little willingness to open itself up to transparency and scrutiny. The National Election Commission had a slightly better record in this regard. It was obvious to IFES that neither commission was comfortable with more than a minimal level of openness to political parties, the press, domestic monitors, and international observers.

Recommendations

1. The election commissions should strengthen their public outreach capacity, through expanded press relations and public information programs.

2. The election commissions should keep the political parties and the general public better informed regarding its plans and its schedule. For instance, the election period calendar should be shared with political parties and the public.
3. The election commissions should hold regular meetings with political parties, to inform the parties of election planning and to solicit their input on issues of common interest. At least some of these meeting should be open to the press.

H. Summary: Impact of Systemic and Procedural Strengths and Weaknesses on the Fairness and Legitimacy of the Electoral Process

If one assumes that the votes cast for the Zanzibar House of Representatives and presidential races were correctly counted and reported, then the resulting picture is of a government completely dominated by a political party that won only a razor thin majority of the votes and a nearly complete exclusion of one of the two islands from a share of political power. If one assumes that the votes for the presidential race were incorrectly reported, then the resulting picture is even more negative: an inaugurated president who was not the choice of the majority of the voters and who should not have been declared the winner by the Electoral Commission. In either picture, there is a level of polarization, alienation, and mistrust that has been exacerbated rather than ameliorated by the 1995 multiparty electoral process. The ability of the president and his government to govern with an expressed mandate of the popular will, and the willingness of the people to trust and participate in the political system, have clearly diminished as a result of these elections.

All electoral process are flawed to some degree, but the flaws in the electoral process in Zanzibar were such that the elections must be said to be unsuccessful in achieving their objective (i.e., to be a mechanism for the popular choice of a responsive, representative and trustworthy government) and negative in their impact on democratization in Zanzibar.

The Union elections of October 29 (and November 19) present a different picture. In this process, many serious flaws were also evident, most significantly the lack of adequate voter education and the administrative delays and shortages that were exhibited throughout the country. These flaws call into question whether the Union elections can be considered a completely accurate reflection of the will of the Tanzanian people. Unlike the Zanzibar experience, however, it appears to IFES that the Union elections present a foundation that can be improved and built upon, rather than a wreckage that must be cleared away. The Elections Act and the Election Commission are both institutions that have been tested and their weaknesses revealed; now they must be reformed and strengthened. The judicial system will also be severely tested in the months to come, as many electoral petitions reach

IFES

Tanzania Election Observation Mission
December, 1995

the High Courts. It is a positive sign that election disputes are largely being fought in the courts rather than on the streets. It will also be a positive sign if movement is seen in the coming months on rational reform of the Elections Act and of the Election Commission, rather than inaction because of gridlock, recalcitrance or apathy.

Recommendation

1. The deepest and most intimate knowledge of the flaws and weaknesses in the Tanzanian electoral system now is held by the National Election Commission, its staff, and its election officials around the country. If the Government of Tanzania and the National Election Commission sincerely wish to correct the systemic and procedural election flaws that were revealed in 1995, a thorough internal evaluation of the process should be undertaken as soon as possible by the Commission, possibly with the participation of other domestic and international institutions. A mechanism should be found to collect the lessons learned from as many election officials as possible, at the national, regional, and local levels. A conference involving representative election workers from around the country might be held, in which a frank exchange of strengths and weaknesses could result in concrete recommendations for changes to the electoral law and procedures.

APPENDIX I:
MEMBERS OF IFES'
OBSERVER MISSION TO TANZANIA

IFES Election Observation Mission
October 22 and 29, 1995
Zanzibar and Tanzania

Algresia Akwi-Ogojo is a Women's Law and Public Policy Fellow at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C. Prior to this award, she served as the Research Coordinator for the Women and Inheritance Research Project of the Ministry for Women in Development, Culture and Youth in Uganda. She has facilitated a number of workshops in Uganda on issues related to the legal rights of women, voter education, NGO management and operations, and domestic violence.

Nathalie Arnold is a Ph.D. candidate in Social Anthropology at Indiana University, currently conducting field research in Tanzania. She served as an Associate Instructor in the Anthropology Department at Indiana University from January through June 1995. In addition, she served as an instructor in Kiswahili for the Black Culture Center at Indiana University from August 1994 through May 1995.

Joel D. Barkan is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Iowa. From 1992 to 1994, he served as the Regional Democracy and Governance Advisor for East and Southern Africa for the US Agency for International Development. His most recent publications are Beyond Capitalism Versus Socialism in Kenya and Tanzania, and "Can Established Democracies Nurture Democracies Abroad? Lessons from Africa," in *Democracy's Victory in Crisis*. Dr. Barkan served as the National Panels Chair for the 1995 meeting of the African Studies Association.

Ambassador Kenneth Brown is currently the Director of the Dean Rusk Program in International Studies at Davidson College in Davidson, North Carolina. He served as US Ambassador to Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Congo, and was the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa from 1987 to 1989. Ambassador Brown serves on the Board of Trustees of a number of African colleges and universities.

Dolores Bundy is currently a consultant for the African American Institute (AAI) specializing on the design and implementation of programs and seminars in the areas of Civic Education and Election Monitoring throughout the continent of Africa. Ms. Bundy has done electoral work in Uganda and has also assisted in the drafting and editing of the AAI's training manuals used in twenty eight countries in Africa.

Mutale Chilangwa is a Program Assistant for Africa at IFES. His responsibilities include the coordination of consultant travel, preparation of briefing materials, and research on African countries. Prior to joining IFES, he served as a Research Assistant at World Trade Associates, and an intern at TransAfrica Forum.

Laurie Cooper is an IFES Senior Program Officer for Africa and the Near East. Ms. Cooper has developed and managed projects in Comoros, Congo, Togo, and Yemen. She has managed field offices and consultants in Ethiopia and Malawi for two and three projects respectively. She assembled and coordinated election observer teams in Congo and Malawi (in 1993 and 1994) and served as part of the logistics team and as a delegate for IFES' observer mission of the 1992 general elections in Angola. She was a member of the International Republican Institute observation mission in Kenya (1992); the Carter Center at Emory University's mission in Ghana (1992); the Joint International Observer Group of the United Nations in Malawi (1993 and 1994); and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (1994).

Denise K. Dauphinais is an IFES Program Officer for Africa. She has primary responsibility for the management of IFES' long-term USAID-funded "Supporting the Electoral Process" (STEP) project in Ghana. Prior to joining IFES in 1994, Ms. Dauphinais worked for The Carter Center/African Governance Program. While with The Carter Center's Liberia office, she provided project management, logistics and elections assistance expertise; in 1992 she served as Field Director for the Center's election monitoring project Ghana. She also participated in mediation efforts for Ethiopia and working groups on Zaire and Sudan.

Khaled el-Sayed Dawoud, a local correspondent for Reuters in Cairo, Egypt, is a reporter for Al-Ahram weekly newspaper, and a number of international news agencies. He has covered stories in Libya, Israel, Palestine, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Mr. Khaled is a member of the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights.

Nassera DuCre has completed two sessions of independent study in Kenya and South Africa through the Southern University of New Orleans. She served as an election observer in South Africa with the Independent Election Committee from January through June 1994. Ms. DuCre speaks fluent Swahili.

Michael Ford is the Dean of Multicultural Affairs at Hampshire College in Amherst, MA. His primary responsibility is the creation and implementation of college-wide programs to enhance the diversity in the makeup of the college community, as well as in the work and programs and study of its members. He has taught courses at the college for the past twenty years in subjects including African politics, the Politics of Black America, and the Politics of Education. Professor Ford has conducted research in Kenya for a number of years. He has served on election observer missions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Ann Gardner has combined election administration skills in the public and the private sector. She worked as Vice President for Customer Support and Training at US Voting Machines in Boulder, Colorado. She served for several years as the Director of Elections on the Kansas City Board of Election Commissioners. Ms. Gardner is currently resident in New Mexico.

Bruce Heilman is a doctoral candidate at Indiana University in Political Science. His areas of specialization are Comparative Politics (African political systems, political development), Public Policy (comparative development policy, theoretical foundations of public policy), and African Studies. He has taught courses in African Politics, and is writing his dissertation on the development of the Tanzanian business community and its role in the move toward a more pluralistic society. Mr. Heilman has presented papers about business associations in Tanzania in the United States and at the Conference on the State of Politics in Tanzania at the University of Dar es Salaam. He speaks and teaches Kiswahili.

Jerry Henderson, former Director of Elections for the state of Alabama, was nominated by the US State Department to serve as an election expert for the United Nations Observation Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA). He has also worked with IFES as Project Manager during the preparation for local elections in Guyana (1994), and as an election observer in Honduras (1993). He is an expert in redistricting and reapportionment, and has an academic background in African Politics, public administration, and urban politics. At Troy State and a number of other universities in Alabama, Mr. Henderson has conducted studies in a variety of subjects including the Constitutional Foundations of American Democracy and State and Local Government.

Lesley Israel, former President and CEO of Politics Inc., and Senior Vice President of the Kamber Group, is a public relations and election campaign specialist. She has worked at the senior levels in the Democratic National Committee since 1988, and is currently coordinating sections of the DNC

Training Academies. Ms. Israel has participated in candidate and party training sessions in Russia.

Paul J. Kaiser is a professor at Mississippi State University and has a Ph.D., from Indiana University in Political Science. Dr. Kaiser completed his dissertation on the "Culture and Civil Society in an International Context: The Case of Aga Khan Health-Care and Education Initiatives in Tanzania." He has published and submitted numerous articles on Africa, particularly on political and social developments in Tanzania.

Keith Klein is Director of Programs for Africa and the Near East. He manages the development and implementation of all IFES projects in those two regions. Mr. Klein has traveled to Lesotho, Seychelles, Tanzania, Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, Ghana and Uganda in carrying out IFES projects in election administration assistance. He also was one of the primary organizers of a Colloquium for African Election Administrators held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. In North Africa and the Middle East, Mr. Klein has overseen implementation of an assessment and pollworker training projects in Yemen, an election observation project in Morocco, and a pre-election assessment in Tunisia, and has participated in an assessment and project planning mission to the West Bank and Gaza. Leader of the Delegation.

Dr. Sahr John Kpundeh is a former Program Officer, Division of Social and Economic Studies of the National Research Council, Washington, DC. Dr. Kpundeh has expertise and significant research and consulting experience in the following areas in African Studies: political and economic reforms in Africa; issues of democracy and governance; democratic transitions; electoral fraud; political corruption; understanding and managing conflicts in Africa; capacity building and institutional reforms, and public administration reforms.

Regina Larson is currently an election observer with the German Foreign Office in Bonn. She has worked with the United Nations as a trainer and as an observer in South Africa and in Cambodia, and most recently observed the Haitian legislative and local elections as a member of the Organization of American States delegation. She has experience in a number of relevant areas including poll worker and election official training, elections logistics and planning, and civic education. Ms. Larson formerly worked with the Federal Ministry of Education in Germany. Along with her elections work, she is studying international humanitarian assistance at the University of Oxford.

Chris N. Mburu is the Coordinator for the Zaire Project for the International Human Rights Law Group, based in Zaire. The project includes the organization of training sessions, seminars and conferences for developing NGOs in Zaire. Mr. Mburu served as Legal Consultant/Protection Officer for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba until March 1995.

Paul McDermott served most recently as the Office Director for the Carter Center's field office in Liberia, West Africa. Mr. McDermott provided support for the Carter Center's African Governance and Conflict Resolution Programs in direct mediation, political reconciliation, civic education, and pre-electoral observation initiatives aimed at ending Liberia's civil war and rebuilding civil society. He worked closely with the Liberian Election Commission on policy and procedural issues, and with Liberian grassroots organizations. He has managed emergency relief operations in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and he served as an international observer for the Carter Center in the 1992 Presidential elections in Ghana.

Pamela Reeves is a Program Officer for Africa and Near East at IFES. She has managed projects in East and West Africa, and multiple election-related projects in Haiti. Prior to joining IFES, Ms. Reeves served as Human Rights Officer and Humanitarian Affairs Liaison for the United Nations

Observer Mission in Liberia. Ms. Reeves has also worked extensively in Latin America, serving as coordinator for election observer missions and on legislative development projects in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama.

Jill Rhodes is an attorney specializing in the rule of law, governance and democratization issues. She recently completed the coordination of the Organizations for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Symposium on Corruption and Good Governance. Prior to that, she facilitated the design of an expanded rule of law program for the Global Bureau of the United States Agency for International Development. Ms. Rhodes lived in Kenya and Zimbabwe, and worked with various nongovernmental organizations and political pressure groups while studying the political process.

Melinda B. Robins is currently a candidate for a Ph. D. in Mass Communication at the University of Georgia, Athens. Ms. Robins is writing her dissertation on Tanzania's Women Journalists in a Changing Social Formation; A Critical Ethnography. She has done extensive research in areas of media and development, theories of the press, ethnography, critical/cultural studies and women's issues. In 1994, Ms. Robins conducted research for 10 months in Tanzania as the winner of the Cox Center Fellowship Abroad.

Ahmed Shariff is a doctoral student in the School of Public Policy and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University. He has served as a Kiswahili instructor there since 1989, and received his Masters in Public Administration with a concentration in Comparative and International Development from the same institution. Mr. Shariff is a Comorian citizen and received his first degree in Madagascar.

7	8
9	10
11	12

for printing, etc.

52

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
10000	1	Printing and Supplies of Election Materials					
10001	1	Form No.1 Application and Certificate for Registration as a voter. (Books)	314,100	1	629	197,568,900	
10002	2	Form NO. 1A: Decision for refusing a person to be registered as a voter.	500,000	1	10	5,000,000	
10003	3	Form No. 2: Voters Register	52,400	1	500	26,200,000	
10004	4	Form No. 1B: Objection for Retention of any name in the voter' Register	500,000	1	20	10,000,000	
10005	5	Form for taking and subscribing an oath of secrecy	400,000	1	10	4,000,000	
10006	6	Form No. 10: Nomination form for Parliamentary Candidate	65,000	1	56	3,640,000	
10007	7	Form No. 11: A statutory Declaration by the parliamentary Candidate declaring the candidate's qualifications and that he is not disqualified for election	65,000	1	10	650,000	
10008	8	Form No. 12 : Biographical information relating to the Parliamentary Candidate.	65,000	1	20	1,300,000	
10009	9	Form for Appeal against objection made to a nominated Parliamentary Candidate.	50,000	1	10	500,000	
10010	10	Binders	200,000	1	13	2,600,000	
10011	11	Poster for voters Registration Centre	96,000	1	56	5,376,000	
10012	12	Carbon papers (Pkts 100).	10,000	1	2,000	20,000,000	
10013	13	Ball pen blue-bic (Pkt 50)	20,000	1	2,750	55,000,000	
10014	14	Green Tags (Pkts)	8,000	1	750	6,000,000	
10015	15	Stamp Pads - Small Size Imported	44,500	1	1,200	53,400,000	
10016	16	Stamp Pad Ink	120,000	1	220	26,400,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
10017	17	Blotting paper (quire of 24 sh)	4,170	1	4,320	18,014,400	
10018	18	Drawing pins (Pkts of gross)	100,000	1	205	20,500,000	
10019	19	(a) Plastic Security Seals	84,156		440	37,028,640	
		(b) Emboss Security Seals	42,078		20,000	841,560,000	
10020	20	Poster for a Polling Station	100,000	1	56	5,600,000	6
10021	21	Poster for Instructions relating to the voting procedure.	100,000	1	100	10,000,000	6
10022	22	Brass Seal Stamps for each Polling Station	12,840	1	1,890	24,267,600	
10023	23	Polling Station Rubber Stamp	43,620	1	1,170	51,035,400	
10024	24	Rubber bands (Pkts)	3,000	1	190	570,000	
10025	25	Writing Pads (each)	500,000	1	295	147,500,000	
10026	26	Razor Blades	45,500	1	22.50	1,023,750	
10027	27	Cell Tapes (rolls)	45,500	1	300	13,650,000	
10028	28	Red Tapes (rolls)	45,500	1	425	19,337,500	
10029	29	Match Boxes (each)	45,500	1	20	910,000	
10030	30	Sealing wax (sticks)	91,000	1	350	31,850,000	
10031	31A	Ballot Boxes	47,888	1	10,500	502,824,000	
	31B	Padlocks for Ballot Boxes	80,000	1	850	68,000,000	
	31C	Repairs and Repaint Ball. Box	38,705	1	2,750	106,438,750	
10032	32	Form No. 15 Declaration by the voter	500,000	1	10	5,000,000	
10033	33	Envelope (size 13" x 18") The List of Election Materials for each polling station	100,000	1	75	7,500,000	
10034	34	Envelope No.1 (size 7" x 10") Ballot Papers	100,000	1	25	2,500,000	
10035	35	Envelope No.2 (size 7" x 10") Counterfoils of the used ballot papers	100,000	1	25	2,500,000	
10036	36	Envelope No.3 (size 7" x 10") Unused Ballot Papers and spoilt Ballot Papers	100,000	1	25	2,500,000	

2,337,744,940

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
10049	49	a) Telex. for NEC HQ and Reg. Offices	1	1	6,348,000	6,348,000	
		b) Hurricane Lamps & Paraffin 70,000	70,000	1	4,650	325,500,000	
10050	50	Renovation of NEC Offices 26 Garden Avenue				21,000,000	
10051	51	Form 10A: Nomination for Presidential Candidates	500	1	200	100,000	
10052	52	A statutory Declaration by the Presidential Candidate declaring the candidates qualifications and that he is not disqualified for election (FORM 11A)	400	1	10	4,000	
10053	53	Biographical information relating to the Presidential Candidate 12A	400	1	20	8,000	
10055	55	Fomu za Matokeo ya Uchaguzi wa Rais na Wabunge	610,000	4	15	36,600,000	
10056	56	Fomu ya Maelezo kuhusu kupotea au kuharibika kwa Shahada ya Kuandikishwa kuwa Mpiga Kura	500,000	1	10	5,000,000	
10057	57	Fomu ya Mkataba wa Ajira	80,000	1	20	1,600,000	
10058	58	Fomu ya Orodha ya Kura Bubu	150,000	1	10	1,500,000	
	59	(a) Bahasha za Hesabu za kura vituoni (size 16" x 12")	3,660,000		70	256,200,000	
		(b) Bahasha (size 18" x 13")	100,000		75	7,500,000	
	60	Bahasha (size (9" x 4") Funguo za sanduku la kura	100,000		12	1,200,000	
10054	9	For Sorting Clerks Tables	80	1	78,000	6,240,000	
		Chairs	50	1	25,300	1,265,000	
10055	38	Indelible Ink (Security Ink)	120,000	1	6,206.40	744,768,000	
10056	40	Candle wax	43,620	1	90	3,925,800	
10057	41	(a) Scania Lorries 10 Tons (each)	2	1	39,340,500	78,681,000	
		(b) BJ 2020s Jeeps	200		7,830,000	1,566,000,000	
		Total Printing and Supplies of Election Materials					5,831,311,740

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
20000	2	Registration					
20005	5	Seminars for Registration Assistants	42,078	1	22,160	932,448,480	
20006	6	a) Registration Assistants pay	42,078	42	3,000	5,301,828,000	
		b) Registration Assistants Fare	42,078	42	400	706,910,400	
20007	7	Monitoring of voters registration					
		Returning Officers	232	35	6,624	53,786,880	
		Ret. Officers Assist.	1,160	35	5,760	233,856,000	
		Ret. Officers - Division Level	600	15	5,760	51,840,000	
		Ret. Officers - Ward Level	2,810	35	5,760	566,496,000	
		Transportation cost for monitoring voters registration					
		(a) Vehicles	772	10	40,000	308,800,000	
		(b) Motorcycles	600	15	6,000	54,000,000	
		(c) People	2,810	35	1,000	98,350,000	
20016	16	Transportation of registration materials				164,200,000	
		Total Registration					8,472,515,760
30000	3	Nomination					
30018	18	(a) Returning Officers Allow.	232	6	12,000	16,704,000	
30019		(b) Transport Cost					
		i) Fare by Air	78	1	100,000	7,800,000	
		ii) Vehicle Fuel	154	750	350	40,425,000	
30020		(c) Drivers Allowences	154	6	7,680	7,096,320	
30021		(d) Engine Oil	924	1	1,500	1,386,000	
30022		(e) Brake Fluid	308	1	3,500	1,078,000	
		Total Nomination					74,489,320
40000	4	Ballot Papers Printing					
40023	23A	Printing of real sample ballot papers	232,000	1	60	13,920,000	
	23B	Printing of generic sample Ballot Papers (2 sets)	928,000	1	30	27,840,000	

IX. 7,156,959,360

5

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
40025	25	Printing of Ballot Papers Books of 100 (2 set)	261,720	1	3,600	942,192,000	
40027	27	Printing of Tendered Ballot Papers - Books of 5 (2 set)	87,240	1	370	32,278,800	
		Total Ballot Papers Printing					1,016,230,800
50000	5	Seminars					
50001	1	1. Seminars for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers (zonewise) Allowances and other costs.					
		(a) Election Officers (i)	1	6	15,000	90,000	
		(ii)	30	6	13,000	2,340,000	
		(b) Regional coordinators (i)	6	6	7,200	259,200	
		(ii)	19	6	12,000	1,368,000	
		(c) Returning Officers	232	6	12,000	16,704,000	
		(d) Ass. Returning Officers	696	6	10,560	44,098,560	
		(e) (i) Hiring of vehicles for returning Officers (i)	116	6	75,000	52,200,000	
		(ii) Vehicles lubricants (ii)	116	1	200,000	23,200,000	
		(iii)	116	4	8,750	4,060,000	
		(f) Secretarial services.	30	6	3,000	540,000	
		(g) Hiring costs (halls & speakers)	6	3	60,000	1,080,000	
		(h) Refreshment	1,014	3	1,000	3,042,000	
		(i) Transport Expenses for NEC Group A:					
		(i) 5 people Dar - Mwanza	5	1	112,000	560,000	
		(ii) 5 people Dar - Zanzibar Dar es salaam.	5	1	14,600	73,000	
		(iii) Hiring 2 vehicle for 4 days	2	4	40,000	320,000	
		Group B:					
		(i) 5 Veh. It 500 x 5 x 2 (R) Dar to Mbeya, Mor, Dom, Moshi and Return	5	500	380	950,000	
		(ii) Engine oil, brake fluid	5	6	5,000	150,000	
		(iii) 25 lts per day 5 veh 4 days	100	5	380	190,000	
		(j) Allowances and fare for Newsmen attending seminars					
		(a) Subsistence allowance for 8 Newsmen for 6 zones	48	6	12,000	3,456,000	
		(b) Fare for 8 newsmen attending at the seminar centres for 6 zones.	48	2	12,000	1,152,000	
		Total Seminar 1				155,832,760	
50002	2	2. Seminars for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers (Divisional/Ward level) Allowances and other costs.					

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
		(a) Allowances for 5 resource persons for 6 days.	30	232	9,600	66,816,000	
		(b) Ass. Returning Officers from 232 constituencies @ 2 ARO	464	6	9,600	26,726,400	
		(c) 600 people from Divisions 2810 from Wards	3,410	6	8,160	166,953,600	
		(d) Allowance for 232 Drivers	232	6	6,720	9,354,240	
		(e) - Supply of fuel to 232 vehicles @ 25 lts. for 3 days.	17,400	1	350	6,090,000	
		- Fare for division level and ward level.					
		(i) For 600 people.	600	1	6,000	3,600,000	✓
		(ii) 2,810 wards with return tickets.	2,810	1	2,000	5,620,000	✓
		(f) Secretarial services 232 constituencies for 5 people in 6 days.	1,160	6	3,000	20,880,000	
		(g) Hiring costs (halls & speakers) for 3 days @ 60,000	3	232	60,000	41,760,000	
		(h) Refreshments for 6424 people	6,426	3	1,000	19,278,000	
		Total Seminar 2				367,078,240	
50003	3	3. Seminar for Government and Political Leaders					
		Allowances and other costs.					
		(a) i) RC's - 25					
		ii) RPC's - 25 + RDD 23					
		iii) DC's - 109					
		iv) OCD's - 109	293	4	12,000	14,064,000	
		(b) Chairman and secretaries from 15 political parties at Regional levels.	750	4	12,000	36,000,000	
		(c) Drivers for leaders for 4 days	293	4	7,680	9,000,960	✓
		(d) i) Fuel cost for 263 vehicles (600 lts. per vehicle)	159,800	1	350	55,930,000	✓
		ii) 50 lts. of fuel for 24 vehicles	1,500	1	350	525,000	✓
		(e) Engine Oil 2 lts. per vehicle for 263 vehicles.	526	1	1,500	789,000	✓
		(f) Brake fluid for 263 vehicles. each 1 litre.	263	1	3,500	920,500	✓
		(g) Transport expenses for Regional political party leaders.					
		i) 285 vehicles to provide fuel engine oil & brake fluid.	285	1	235,000	66,975,000	✓
		ii) 285 drivers for 4 days.	285	4	7,680	8,755,200	✓
		(h) Charman and secretaries general from 13 political parties at National level.	26	4	12,000	1,248,000	
		Transport DSM - Moshi - DSM	13	1	235,000	3,055,000	✓
		(i) Refreshments					
		(i). At National level	39	2	1,000	78,000	
		(ii) At Regional level	1,085	2	1,000	2,170,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
		(j) Resource persons expenses					
		(i) 12 people for 2 days					
		seven @ 15,000/= per day	7	2	15,000	210,000	
		(ii) 12 people for 2 days					
		5 persons @ 13,000/= per day	5	2	13,000	130,000	
		(k) Hire of halls and loudspeakers					
		(i) At National level 1 in 2 days	1	2	60,000	120,000	
		(ii) At Regional level 6 in 2 days	6	2	60,000	720,000	
		Total Seminar 3				200,690,660	
50004	4	4. Seminar for Government and Political Leaders					
		a) Commissioners and Resource persons expenses when attending Leaders and Ret. Officers Seminar	7	12	15,000	1,260,000	
		b) Allowance Resource Persons	12	5	15,000	900,000	
		Transport Cost for above	1	1	4,770,500	4,770,500	
		Total Seminar 4				6,930,500	
50032	32	(a) Seminars for Presiding Officers and Polling Assist.	121,566	3	7,200	2,625,825,600	
		(b) Seminar for Polling Agents	283,654	3	5,400	4,595,194,800	
		(c) Fare for 32a and 32b	405,220	1	2,000	810,440,000	
50055	55	Training of Trainers Workshop.					
		(a) Participants 41 for 4 days (i)	1	9	15,000	135,000	
		(ii) 45	45	9	13,000	5,265,000	
		(iii) 46	46	9	1,500	621,000	
		Tea and biting for 41 people.					
		(b) Transport Costs for 41 Participants.					
		(1) Transport DAR/MOR 5 vehicle x 380 lts. @ 365/= per lt.	1	5	138,700	693,500	
		(2) Engine oil, 30lts @ 1,500/=	1	30	1,500	45,000	
		(3) Brake fluid 10 lts. @ 3,500/=	1	10	3,500	35,000	
		(4) Fare for election coordinators	2	25	50,000	2,500,000	
		(5) Allowances for 5 drivers x 9day	5	9	13,000	585,000	
		(c) Hiring of one conference hall @ 30,000/= x 6	1	6	30,000	180,000	
		(d) Stationaries to produce 50 copies @ 5 booklets & 8 papers for the workshop.	1	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	
		(e) Bic ball pens blue (pkts) 4 each 3,000/=	1	4	3,000	12,000	
		(f) Wring pads 100 @ 500/=	1	100	500	50,000	
		(g) Contingencies	1	1	1,112,150	1,112,150	
		Total Seminar 5				8,043,694,050	
		Total Seminars					8,774,226,210

Acc. Code	No.	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
60000	6	Preparation of Polling Stations					
60030	30	Allowances for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers					
	30a	Returning Officers	232	62	6,624	95,279,616	
	30b	Assist Returning Officers	1,160	62	5,760	414,259,200	
	30c	Other Ass. Returning Officers	3,410	15	5,760	294,624,000	
60031	31	Transport Cost					
	a)	600 from Division	600	15	6,000	54,000,000	
	b)	2810 from Wards	2,810	15	1,000	42,150,000	
		Total Preparation of Polling Stations					900,312,816
70000	7	Campaign					
	17	Subvention to Political Parties					
70017		(a) Nominated Presidential Candidates	4	1	5,000,000	20,000,000	
70018		(b) Nominated Parliamentary Candidates	232	7	1,000,000	1,624,000,000	
70024	24	Transport of sample Ballot Papers					
	a)	DSM to Regions	25	1	1,540,800	38,520,000	
	b)	Regions to Constituencies	232	1	75,000	17,400,000	
70026	26	Transportation of Ballot Papers and Tendered Ballot Papers	232	1	255,000	59,160,000	
		Total Campaign					1,759,080,000
80000	8	Election Day					
80033	33	(a) Presiding Officers and Polling Assist. Allowances	121,566	2	7,200	1,750,550,400	
80034		(b) Polling Agents Allowances	283,654	1	3,672	1,041,577,488	
80035		(c) Polling Security Guards	42,078	3	5,760	727,107,840	
80036	34	(a) Allowances to Polling Agents escorting election Materials to Polling Station	18,930	1	3,672	69,510,960	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
80037		(b) Transportation of election materials to Polling Stations (78 x 5 + 154 x 15 = 2700)	2,700	1	300,000	810,000,000	
		Total Election Day					4,398,746,688
90000	9	Vote Counting					
90035	35	(a) Allowances to Enumerator	5,568	1	2,000	11,136,000	
90036		(b) Refreshments	18,560	1	2,000	37,120,000	
		Total Vote Counting					48,256,000
100000	10	NEC Central					
100008	8	NEC's Commissioners' visit to the regions to monitor registration of voters					
		Fare	1	1	632,000	632,000	
		Fuel	1	1	934,500	934,500	
		Costs of hiring motor vehicles	1	1	1,936,000	1,936,000	
		Allowances to commissioners/secretariat/Drivers	1	1	2,182,000	2,182,000	
100010	10	NEC's Temporary Staff Personel Temporary staff.					
		1) 2 Information officers for 10 months w.e.f. 1/3/95 plus 25%	10	2	25,606	512,125	
		2) 7 Election officers for 10 months plus 25% gratuity	10	7	25,606	1,792,420	
		3) 2 Supplies assistants for 5 months plus 25% gratuity	5	2	20,544	205,440	
		4) 3 Secretaries for 1 month plus 25% gratuity	3	1	25,606	76,818	
100011	11	Estimated cost for purchases of "News Magazines" for 117 days w.e.f. 6/8/94 to 30/11/95	1	1	3,780,000	3,780,000	
100012	12	(i) NEC's Commissioners' visits to the regions to gather people's opinion on proposal regarding re-demarcation of their constituencies					
		Estimated costs for NEC commissioners' expenses.					
		a) Fare	1	1	632,000	632,000	
		b) Fuel	1	1	1,130,500	1,130,500	
		c) Cost of hiring motor vehicles	1	1	2,376,000	2,376,000	
		d) Allowances to Commissioners/Secretaria/Drivers.	1	1	3,086,000	3,086,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
		(ii) NEC's Meetings with ZEC in Zanzibar and DSM					
		Estimated costs for NEC commissioners' attending meeting.					
	1(a)	Sitting allowances for 7 commissioners. (C/Man)	3	2	17,000	102,000	
	1(b)	V/Chairman	3	2	16,000	96,000	
	1(c)	5 Commissioners	3	10	15,000	450,000	
	2	Fuel allowances 5 commissioners	5	50	350	87,500	
	3	Lunch & Incidental allowance for 7 commissioners	14	5	4,000	280,000	
	4	Subsistence allowances for 6 commissioners in ZNZ meeting	6	5	15,000	450,000	
	5(i)	DE Secretarial sitting allowances	3	2	15,000	90,000	
	5(ii)	Other 5 officials	3	10	13,000	390,000	
	6	Subsistence allowances for secretariat attending ZNZ meeting					
	(i) DE		1	5	15,000	75,000	
	(ii) 5 Other officials		5	5	13,000	325,000	
	7	Fare					
	(i)	For 2 commissioners in DSM meeting. (ZNZ-DSM-ZNZ)	1	2	40,000	80,000	
	(ii)	For 6 commissioners attending ZNZ meeting					
	(a)	DAR-ZNZ-DAR 5 Comm.	1	5	14,600	73,000	
	(b)	AR-DSM-ZNZ-DAR-AR	1	1	94,600	94,600	
	(iii) (a)	For DE attending DAR-ZNZ-DAR	1	1	14,600	14,600	
	(b)	For 5 other secretariat officials attending ZNZ meeting. DAR-ZNZ-DAR	1	5	12,600	63,000	
	8	Hiring of vehicles in Zanzibar.					
	(i)	Commissioners	4	3	30,000	360,000	
	(ii)	Secretariat	2	3	30,000	180,000	
100013	13	(a) Allowances for Committee members on issues related with smooth preparation of the General Elections 50 x 8 meetings	50	8	16,500	6,600,000	
		Estimated Costs. Group A:					
	(b)	Tea/Soft drinks & biting for 10 members.	50	8	1,000	400,000	
100014	14	NEC's Staff visits to the regions to verify stock of Election Materials to be used during general elections 1995					

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
100015	(i)	Subsistence allowances for 30 days	6	30	13,000	2,340,000	
	(ii)	Transport expenses for 6 officials	1	1	549,250	549,250	
	15	Hiring of 6 Godowns to store Election Materials before being distributed to respective Constituencies					
		Hiring charges(Godowns) for 13 months @ 677,430/= x2 x 10					
	(i)	Dec 1994 to Dec. 1995	1	13	555,600	7,222,800	
	(ii)	March-Dec. 1995	1	10	1,354,860	13,548,600	
	(iii)	Zanzibar and Pemba 10 months	1	10	555,600	5,556,000	
100020	20	NEC's Staff Lunch Allowances Lunch allowances for commission staff for 180 days.					
	(i)	20 people for 240 days	20	240	4,000	19,200,000	
	(ii)	20 people for 150 days	20	150	4,000	12,000,000	
100021	21	Labourers and other Temporary Staff Pay 107 people for 6months at 2000/=					
	(i)	72 people for 120 days	72	120	2,000	17,280,000	
	(ii)	35 people for 150 days	35	150	2,000	10,500,000	
100022	22	Running and Maintenance costs of Vehicles	1	1	44,000,000	44,000,000	
100028	28	NEC's Commissioners visits to the Regions during Campaign period, Election Day and Vote counting exercise					
		Monitoring preparation for election					
	A.	Fare	1	1	632,000	632,000	
	B.	Fuel	1	1	1,130,500	1,130,500	
	C.	Cost of hiring motor vehicles.	1	1	2,376,000	2,376,000	
	D.	Allowances to commissioners/ Secretariat/Drivers.	1	1	3,086,000	3,086,000	
100029	29	NEC's Commissioners and Secretariat's sittings allowances on General Election issues					
	I	Sitting allowances for commissioners (general elections, 1995)					
	(i)a	C/Man 10 sittings of 5 days each	10	5	17,000	850,000	
	(i)b	V/Chairman 16,000/= x 10x5	10	5	16,000	800,000	
	(i)c	5 Commissioners x 5000x5x10	25	10	15,000	3,750,000	
	II	Fuel allowances for 5 commissioners for 10 sittings.					
	(ii)d	Fuel allowances 10 lts per day.	5	500	350	875,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
	III	Lunch and incidental allowances for 7 commissioners.					
	(iii)	Lunch 3,000/= & incidental 1,000/=	5	70	4,000	1,400,000	
		Secretariat sittings allowance Director of election & other officials 5	5	10	15,000	750,000	
		5 person x 10 sittings x 5 days	5	50	13,000	3,250,000	
		Fare for 2 commissioners.					
		AR-DAR-AR	1	10	80,000	800,000	
		ZNZ-DAR-ZNZ	1	10	14,600	146,000	
100036	36	NEC's Staff expenses for escorting election materials to the regions	20	90	13,000	23,400,000	
100039	39	(i) NEC's Staff visits to Regions to scrutinise election expenses and collect supporting documents for auditing purposes	24	30	13,000	9,360,000	
100040		(ii) Transport expenses for NEC's staff to Regions for purposes indicated above	1	1	2,198,400	2,198,400	
		Total NEC Central					216,487,053
110000	11	Civic Education					
110420	42	Posters					
110421		(a) For registration ("JIANDIKISHE LEO")	150,000	1	60	9,000,000	
110422		(b) For Election ("USIACHE KUPIGA KURA")	150,000	1	60	9,000,000	
110423		(c) For Nomination ("MGOMBEA UCHAGUZI")	30,000	1	75	2,250,000	
110424		(d) Design/UCHAGUZI Art work charges	30,000	1	1	600,000	
110430	43	Leaflets	120,000	100	15	180,000,000	
110440	44	Booklets:					
110441		(a) A Guide to Voters	800,000	1	103	82,400,000	
110442		(b) A Guide to Election Officials PART 1 Returning Officers	35,000	1	235	8,225,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
110443		(c) A Guide to Election Officials PART 2 Registration Assist.	55,000	1	180	9,900,000	
110444		(d) A Guide to Election Officials PART 3 Presiding Officers and Polling Assistants	460,000	1	193	88,780,000	
110445		(e) A Guide to Political Parties and Candidates	30,000	1	195	5,850,000	
110450	45	Preparation of the booklets					
		Writers Workshop for Presi- dential and Parliamentary election 1995					
110451		(a) 1 participant	1	10	15,000	150,000	
		17 participants	17	10	13,000	2,210,000	
		Tea and Bittings	18	10	1,500	270,000	
110452		(b) Transport costs for Writers Workshop DSM-MOR					
		3 Vehicles (Fuel)	1,140	1	350	399,000	✓
		Engine Oil	18	1	1,500	27,000	✓
		Brake Fluid	6	1	3,500	21,000	✓
110453		(c) Hiring of Conference Hall	10	1	30,000	300,000	
110454		(d) Computer stationaries required to reproduce 20 copies for each of the 5 booklets, each paper x 9 papers for returning Officers seminars and another set of Political Leaders Seminars	1	1	300,000	300,000	
110455		(e) Bic Ball pen - 2 pkts	2	1	3,000	6,000	
110456		(f) Writing pads	72	1	120	8,640	
110460	46	Temporary Staff and ad-hoc Experts	1	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	
110470	47	Advertisement					
110471		(a) Materials adapted from stickers, and posters 72 pages in 9 weeklies x 8 advert	72	1	172,480	12,418,560	
110472		(b) Kanga design advert 18 advert, half pages x 2	18	2	172,480	6,209,280	
110473		(c) T-Shirts 18 adverts, half pages	18	1	172,480	3,104,640	

Acc. Code	No.	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
110474		(d) Features 15 Adv. 9 papers, half pages	9	15.0	172,480	23,284,800	
110480	48	Publicity Materials					
110481		(a) Kanga					
		Artwork - two designs	2	1	4,000,000	8,000,000	
110482		Productions (300 bale)	300	1	322,000	96,600,000	
110483		(b) T-Shirts					
		Artwork	1	1	200,000	200,000	
		Production	5,000	1	1,300	6,500,000	
110490	49	Stickers					
110491		(a) Artwork	1	1	200,000	200,000	
110492		(b) Production	15,000	1	290	4,350,000	
110500	50	Drama (through radio) Preferably Jangala	1	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
110510	51	(a) Radio Programme 32 weeks x 4 prg. x 2	32	8	76,600	19,609,600	
110511		(b) Radio Commercials 32 weeks x 4 prg. x 2	32	8	30,000	7,680,000	
110520	52	Hiring vehicles for Civic Edu- cation Programme Per Constituencies	232	1	100,000	23,200,000	
110530	53	Contingencies on Civic Education Programme	1	1	71,109,850	61,503,350	
		Total Civic Education Programme					676,056,870
120000	12	Regional Coordination					
120054	54	Regional Coordinators expen- ses in relation to activities for preparation of presidential and parliamentary General Election					
		Estimated Costs:					
	(i)	Basic Salaries					
		25 REC x 5 Month	25	5	41,064	5,133,000	
	(ii)	Housing Allowances	25	5	45,000	5,625,000	
	(iii)	Gratuities 25% of Salaries	25	5	10,266	1,283,250	
	(iv)	Allowances to Coordinators	750	5	8,832	33,120,000	
	(v)	Allowance to REC Assist. 4 Pers. x 25 REC x 30 x 5	3,000	5	3,000	45,000,000	
	(vi)	Allowances to Drivers	750	5	5,376	20,160,000	
	(vii)	Diesel/Petrol 100 lts per day 25 RECs x 30 x 4	75,000	5	380	142,500,000	

Acc. Code	No.	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
	(viii)	Labourers	25	5	100,000	12,500,000	
	(ix)	Communication Costs etc.	25	5	200,000	25,000,000	
		Total Regional Coordination					290,321,250
130000	13	Election Results					
130037	37	Returning Officers expenses for submission of Election Results to DSM					
	(a).	Subsistence Allowance for 214 returning officer cost	232	7	12,000	19,488,000	
	(b)	Transport costs:					
	(i)	Fare by Air for 78 returning officers	1	78	45,000	3,510,000	✓
	(ii)	Another 154 officers will use 154 vehicles x 750 lts of fuel.	115,500	1	350	40,425,000	✓
	(iii)	Engine oil for 154 vehicles x 6 lts.	1	924	1,500	1,386,000	✓
	(iv)	Brake fluid for 154 vehicles x 2 lts.	1	308	3,500	1,078,000	✓
	(c).	Subsistence Allowances for 144 Drivers for 7 days	7	154	7,680	8,279,040	✓
		Total Election Results					74,166,040
140000	14	Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Off.					
140056	56	a) Returning Officers basic salaries	232	5	43,542	50,508,720	
		b) Housing allowances for RO	232	5	45,000	52,200,000	
		c) Gratuities 25% of Salaries	232	5	10,885.50	12,627,180	
		d) Assist. Ret. Officers basic salaries	4,570	5	37,440	855,504,000	
		e) Gratuities 25 % of Salaries	4,570	5	9,360	213,876,000	
		f) Housing All. for AROs HQ	1,160	5	30,000	174,000,000	
		Total RO and ARO					1,358,715,900
150000	15	Transport and travelling expenses for regional election co-ordinators and returning officers on their appointments and after end of their appointments					
	57	a) Transport Cost for REC	25	1	100,000	2,500,000	
		b) Subsistence allowances 14 days x 2 (Return)	25	28	11,040	7,728,000	

Acc. Code	No.	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
	58	a) Transport Cost RO	232	1	100,000	23,200,000	
		b) Subsistence allowances 14 days x 2 (Return)	232	28	11,040	71,715,840	
		TOTAL					105,143,840
160000	16	Estimates for 2nd Run-up Presidential Election					
	23	a) Printing of Posters for contesting candidates	116,000	1	60	6,960,000	
		b) Printing cost for sample ballot papers.	464,000	1	25	11,600,000	
	24	Transport sample ballot papers and other materials					
		a) DSM to Regions	25	1	770,400	19,260,000	
		b) Reg HQ to Constituencies	232	1	37,500	8,700,000	
	25	Printing Cost Ballot Papers	130,860	1	1,920	251,251,200	
	26	Transport of ballot papers					
		a) DSM - Constituencies	232	1	100,000	23,200,000	
		b) Distribution within	232	1	75,000	17,400,000	
	27	Printing tendered ballot papers	43,620	1	185	8,069,700	
	28	NEC Commissioners visiting regions for monitoring preparations					
		a) Fare	1	1	632,000	632,000	
		b) Fuel	1	1	1,130,500	1,130,500	
		c) Cost of hiring vehicles	1	1	2,376,000	2,376,000	
		d) Allow. Commissioners/ Drivers/Secretariat	1	1	3,086,000	3,086,000	
	29	(i) Sitting Allowances for Commissioners (10 sitting for 2 days)					
		a) Chairman	1	20	17,000	340,000	
		b) Vice Chairman	1	20	16,000	320,000	
		c) 5 Commissioners	5	20	15,000	1,500,000	
		(ii) Fuel Allowance (10 lts per day for 5 Comm.)	50	20	350	350,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
		(iii) Lunch allowances	7	20	4,000	560,000	
		Secretariat Sitting Allow.					
		a) Dir. of Election	1	20	15,000	300,000	
		b) 5 other officials	5	20	13,000	1,300,000	
		Fare for 2 Commissioner					
		AR-DSM-AR	10	1	80,000	800,000	
		ZNZ-DSM-ZNZ	10	1	14,600	146,000	
160030	30	Allowances for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers					
	30a	Returning Officers	232	10	6,624	15,367,680	
	30b	Assist Returning Officers	1,160	10	5,760	66,816,000	
	30c	Other Ass. Returning Officers	3,410	5	3,744	63,835,200	
160031	31	Transport Cost					
		a) 600 from Division	600	10	6,000	36,000,000	
		b) 2810 from Wards	2,810	5	1,000	14,050,000	
160033	33	(a) Presiding Officers and Polling Assist. Allowances	121,566	2	7,200	1,750,550,400	
160033		(b) Polling Agents Allowances	81,044	1	3,672	297,593,568	
160033		(c) Polling Security Guards	42,078	3	5,760	727,107,840	
160034	34	(a) Allowances to Polling Agents escorting election Materials to Polling Station	18,930	1	5,760	109,036,800	
160034		(b) Transportation of election materials to Polling Stations (78 x 5 + 154 x 15 = 2700)	2,700	1	300,000	810,000,000	
		Total Election Day					
160035	35	(a) Allowances to Enumerator	928	1	2,000	1,856,000	
160035		(b) Refreshments	2,784	1	2,000	5,568,000	
160036	36	NEC's Staff expenses for escorting election materials to the regions	20	14	13,000	3,640,000	
160037	37	Returning Officers expenses for submission of Election Results to DSM					
	(a).	Subsistence Allowance for 214 returning officer cost	232	7	12,000	19,488,000	

Acc. Code	No	Description	Quantity A	Quantity B	Cost Per Unit	Costs	Totals
	(b)	Transport costs:					
	(i)	Fare by Air for 78 returning officers	1	78	45,000	3,510,000	
	(ii)	Another 154 officers will use 154 vehicles x 750 lts of fuel.	115,500	1	350	40,425,000	
	(iii)	Engine oil for 154 vehicles x 6 lts.	1	924	1,500	1,386,000	
	(iv)	Brake fluid for 154 vehicles x 2 lts.	1	308	3,500	1,078,000	
	(c)	Subsistence Allowances for 144 Drivers for 7 days	7	154	7,680	8,279,040	
160050	50	Drama (through radio) Preferably Jangala	1	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
160051	51	(a) Radio Programme 5 weeks x 4 prg. x 2	5	8	76,600	3,064,000	
160051		(b) Radio Commercials 52 weeks x 4 prg. x 2	5	8	30,000	1,200,000	
160053	53	Contingencies on Civic Education Programme	1	1	626,400	626,400	
160054	54	Regional Coordinators expenses in relation to activities for preparation of presidential and parliamentary General Election					
		Estimated Costs:					
	(i)	Basic Salaries 25 REC x 2 Month	25	2	41,064	2,053,200	
	(ii)	Housing Allowances	25	2	45,000	2,250,000	
	(iii)	Gratuities 25% of Salaries	25	2	10,266	513,300	
	(iv)	Allowances to Coordinators	750	2	8,832	13,248,000	
	(v)	Allowance to REC Assist. 4 Pers. x 25 REC x 30 x 5	3,000	2	3,000	18,000,000	
	(vi)	Allowances to Drivers	750	2	5,376	8,064,000	
	(vii)	Diesel/Petrol 100 lts per day 25 RECs x 30 x 4	75,000	2	380	57,000,000	
	(viii)	Labourers	25	2	100,000	5,000,000	
	(ix)	Communication Costs etc.	25	2	200,000	10,000,000	
160056	56	a) Returning Officers basic salaries	232	2	43,542	20,203,488	
		b) Housing allowances for RO	232	2	45,000	20,880,000	
		c) Gratuities 25% of Salaries	232	2	10,885.50	5,050,872	
		d) Assist. Ret. Officers basic salaries	4,570	2	37,440	342,201,600	
		e) Gratuities 25 % of Salaries	4,570	2	9,360	85,550,400	
		f) Housing All. for AROs HQ	1,160	2	30,000	69,600,000	
		Total Run-Up					5,001,374,188
		Grand Total Election					38,997,434,475

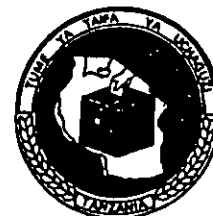
APPENDIX III:

SAMPLES OF



PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BALLOTS







UCHAGUZI WA RAIS, 1995





04172001

CHEYO John Momose S.L.P. 5918 Dar es Salaam Mfanyabiashara/Mikilima MGOMBEA URAI	NASSOR Othman Hamad S.L.P. 120 Zanzibar Mfanyabiashara MGOMBEA UMAKAMU WA RAIS
UDP	
 	

LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna S.L.P. 10979 Dar es Salaam Profesa wa Uchumi MGOMBEA URAI	HAJI Juma Duni S.L.P. 3637 Zanzibar Mchumi/Uongozi MGOMBEA UMAKAMU WA RAIS
CUF	
 	

MKAPA Benjamin William 90 Ocean Road Dar es Salaam Mwanasiasa MGOMBEA URAI	JUMA Dr. Omar Ali Mazizi Zanzibar Mwanasiasa MGOMBEA UMAKAMU WA RAIS
CCM	
 	

MREMA Augustino Lyatonga S.L.P. 72474 Dar es Salaam Mwenyekiti wa NCCR MAGEUZI MGOMBEA URAI	SULTAN Ahmed Sultan S.L.P. 72472 Dar es Salaam Makamu Mwenyekiti wa NCCR MAGEUZI MGOMBEA UMAKAMU WA RAIS
NCCR MAGEUZI	
 	

UCHAGUZI WA RAIS, 1995

Namba ya Kuandikishwa

04172001



0022002

0022002



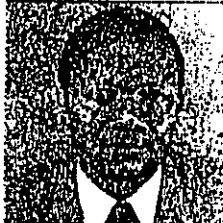




UCHAGUZI WA BUNGE, 1995

JIMBO LA UCHAGUZI LA MOSHI MJINI



UCHAGUZI WA BUNGE, 1995
JIMBO LA UCHAGUZI LA MOSHI MJINI

Namba ya Kuandikishwa

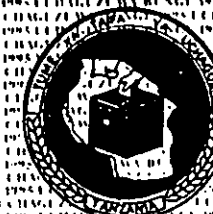
IBRAHIM Abubakar Rajab S.L.P. 916 Moshi Afisa Mkuu Mambo ya Nje CCM 	MANDARI Shabani Rashidi S.L.P. 122 Himo Mkulima TPP 	MTUI Joseph Ophoro S.L.P. 547 Moshi Mfanyabiashara NCCR MAGEUZI 	MWAKABANGA John William S.L.P. 885 Moshi Mfanyabiashara TLP 	NDESAMBURO Philemon Kiwelu S.L.P. 933 Moshi Mfanyabiashara CHADEMA 	SABURI Ahmed Ally S.L.P. 2009 Moshi Mfanyabiashara NRA 	TEMBA Frument Damain S.L.P. 10206 Moshi Mfanyabiashara UPDP 
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7014002

UCHAGUZI WA BUNGE, 1995

JIMBO LA UCHAGUZI LA RUNGWE MAGHARIBI

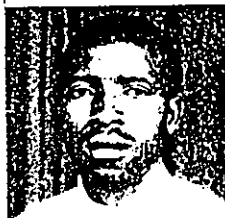


UCHAGUZI WA BUNGE, 1995
JIMBO LA UCHAGUZI LA RUNGWE MAGHARIBI

Namba ya Kuandikishwa

MWAKALAMBILE
Micheal Elly
S.L.P. 183
Kiwira Tukuyu
Mkulima

TLP



MWAKIBINGA
Lupakisyo Noah
S.L.P. 180
Tukuyu
Mkulima

CUF



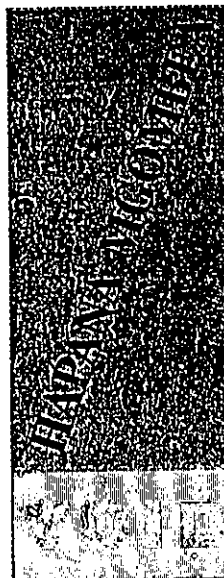
MWAMBONEKE
Adam Angetile
S.L.P. 456
Tukuyu
Mkulima

NLD



MWAMBULUKUTU
Emmanuel Asajile
S.L.P. 530
Tukuyu
Mwanasiasa

CCM



MWAMBUNGU
David Obell
S.L.P. 123
Tukuyu
Afisa Maendeleo ya Jamii

UPDP



MWANDEMELE
Fred Osiah
S.L.P. 3533
Mbeya
Mfanyabiashara

UDP



MWASAKAFYUKA
Ephraim W. Ngwilulupi
S.L.P. 18155
Dar es Salaam
Mkurugenzi Mtendaji
NCCR MAGEUZI

NCCR
MAGEUZI



MWASEBA
Paul Lwaga
S.L.P. 383
Tukuyu
Mhasiba

PONA



APPENDIX IV:

**ZANZIBAR'S PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY
ELECTION RESULTS BY CONSTITUENCIES**

Presidential Election Results - Constituency

Constituency		Salmin Amour Juma (CCM)		Seif Sharif Hamad (CUF)		Registered Voters		Actual voters Turnout		Valid votes		Rejected votes	
Region: Pemba, Kaskazini													
District: Micheweni													
13 Konde		890	12.8%	6080	87.2%	7423		7043	94.9%	6970	99.0%	73	
14 Mgogoni		422	11.1%	3381	88.9%	4093		3914	95.6%	3803	97.2%	111	
16 Micheweni		1281	18.1%	5790	81.9%	7616		7235	95.0%	7071	97.7%	164	
12 Tumbe		364	6.0%	5696	94.0%	6218		6118	98.4%	6060	99.1%	58	
15 Wingwi		309	6.8%	4235	93.2%	4649		4576	98.4%	4544	99.3%	32	
District totals:		3266	11.5%	25182	88.5%	29999		28886	96.3%	28448	98.5%	438	
District: Wete													
6 Gando		876	14.6%	5124	85.4%	6057		6052	99.9%	6000	99.1%	52	
2 Kojani		447	6.4%	6523	93.6%	7123		7020	98.6%	6970	99.3%	50	
4 Mtambwe		303	5.0%	5737	95.0%	6182		6099	98.7%	6040	99.0%	59	
1 Ole		718	11.4%	5574	88.6%	6351		6315	99.4%	6292	99.6%	23	
3 Pandani		369	7.8%	4384	92.2%	5137		4753	92.5%	4753	100.0%	0	
5 Utaani		878	14.3%	5252	85.7%	6333		6161	97.3%	6130	99.5%	31	
District totals:		3591	9.9%	32594	90.1%	37183		36400	97.9%	36185	99.4%	215	
Region totals:		6857	10.6%	57776	89.4%	67182		65286	97.2%	64633	99.0%	653	

Constituency		Salmin Amour Juma (CCM)		Self Sharif Hamad (CUF)		Registered Voters	Actual voters Turnout		Valid votes	Rejected votes	
Region:	Pemba, Kusini										
District:	Chake Chake										
21	Chake Chake	1424	24.7%	4347	75.3%	6012	5799	96.5%	5771	99.5%	28
17	Chonga	1438	25.3%	4251	74.7%	5947	5740	96.5%	5689	99.1%	51
19	Vitongoji	560	13.0%	3759	87.0%	4452	4345	97.6%	4319	99.4%	26
20	Wawi	1959	33.1%	3954	66.9%	6309	5960	94.5%	5913	99.2%	47
18	Ziwani	766	11.9%	5663	88.1%	6620	6470	97.7%	6429	99.4%	41
District totals:		6147	21.9%	21974	78.1%	29340	28314	96.5%	28121	99.3%	193
District:	Mkoani										
9	Chambani	594	12.1%	4313	87.9%	5018	4944	98.5%	4907	99.3%	37
10	Kiwani	1760	32.3%	3686	67.7%	5645	5513	97.7%	5446	98.8%	67
11	Mkanyageni	2151	41.8%	2997	58.2%	5362	5220	97.4%	5148	98.6%	72
7	Mkoani	2261	39.0%	3533	61.0%	6035	5845	96.9%	5794	99.1%	51
8	Mtambile	1093	16.3%	5614	83.7%	6878	6754	98.2%	6707	99.3%	47
District totals:		7859	28.1%	20143	71.9%	28938	28276	97.7%	28002	99.0%	274
Region totals:		14006	25.0%	42117	75.0%	58278	56590	97.1%	56123	99.2%	467

Constituency		Salmin Amour Juma (CCM)		Seif Sharif Hamad (CUF)		Registered Voters	Actual voters Turnout		Valid votes	Rejected votes	
Region:	Unguja, Kaskazini										
District:	Kaskazini A										
30	Chaani	5224	91.2%	504	8.8%	5939	5822	98.0%	5728	98.4%	94
31	Matemwe	5092	83.9%	980	16.1%	6746	6186	91.7%	6072	98.2%	114
29	Mkwajuni	5044	76.7%	1528	23.3%	7208	6760	93.8%	6572	97.2%	188
28	Nungwi	4538	68.4%	2093	31.6%	7110	6736	94.7%	6631	98.4%	105
27	Tumbatu	3856	58.4%	2744	41.6%	6901	6697	97.0%	6600	98.6%	97
District totals:		23754	75.2%	7849	24.8%	33904	32201	95.0%	31603	98.1%	598
District:	Kaskazini B										
32	Bumbwini	2302	45.8%	2721	54.2%	5852	5191	88.7%	5023	96.8%	168
33	Donge	6069	94.4%	362	5.6%	6773	6535	96.5%	6431	98.4%	104
34	Kitope	5150	86.7%	793	13.3%	6359	6026	94.8%	5943	98.6%	83
District totals:		13521	77.7%	3876	22.3%	18984	17752	93.5%	17397	98.0%	355
Region totals:		37275	76.1%	11725	23.9%	52888	49953	94.5%	49000	98.1%	953

Constituency		Salim Amour Juma (CCM)		Self Sharif Hamad (CUF)		Registered Voters		Actual voters Turnout		Valid votes		Rejected votes	
Region: Unguja, Kusini													
District: Kati													
25 Chwaka		5715	81.7%	1283	18.3%	7383		7213	97.7%	6998	97.0%	215	
26 Koani		5478	67.5%	2642	32.5%	8471		8210	96.9%	8120	98.9%	90	
24 Uzini		6978	94.1%	437	5.9%	7707		7635	99.1%	7415	97.1%	220	
District totals:		18171	80.6%	4362	19.4%	23561		23058	97.9%	22533	97.7%	525	
District: Kusini													
23 Makunduchi		4442	75.8%	1415	24.2%	6203		6006	96.8%	5857	97.5%	149	
22 Muyuni		6149	87.6%	872	12.4%	7225		7135	98.8%	7021	98.4%	114	
District totals:		10591	82.2%	2287	17.8%	13428		13141	97.9%	12878	98.0%	263	
Region totals:		28762	81.2%	6649	18.8%	36989		36199	97.9%	35411	97.8%	788	

Constituency		Salmin Amour Juma (CCM)		Seif Sharif Hamad (CUF)		Registered Voters		Actual voters Turnout		Valid votes		Rejected votes	
Region: Unguja, Mjini na Magharibi													
District: Magharibi													
37 Dimani		6857	69.9%	2959	30.1%	10170		9925	97.6%	9816	98.9%	109	
36 Mfenesini		7011	57.6%	5166	42.4%	13938		12561	90.1%	12177	96.9%	384	
35 Mwera		7030	51.4%	6635	48.6%	15282		14063	92.0%	13665	97.2%	398	
District totals:		20898	58.6%	14760	41.4%	39390		36549	92.8%	35658	97.6%	891	
District: Mjini													
44 Amani		6266	69.3%	2782	30.7%	9640		9165	95.1%	9048	98.7%	117	
39 Jang'ombe		7911	64.8%	4306	35.2%	13933		12375	88.8%	12217	98.7%	158	
50 Kikwajuni		2719	55.3%	2195	44.7%	5333		5012	94.0%	4914	98.0%	98	
49 Kwahani		4732	81.1%	1103	18.9%	6035		5923	98.1%	5835	98.5%	88	
47 Kwamtipura		3952	65.5%	2077	34.5%	6431		6094	94.8%	6029	98.9%	65	
48 Magomeni		5764	59.7%	3888	40.3%	10010		9761	97.5%	9652	98.9%	109	
45 Makadara		2797	78.6%	761	21.4%	3745		3613	96.5%	3558	98.5%	55	
46 Malindi		1066	26.5%	2950	73.5%	4369		4077	93.3%	4016	98.5%	61	
38 Mikunguni		4438	85.0%	786	15.0%	5586		5311	95.1%	5224	98.4%	87	
43 Mkunazini		1193	27.3%	3177	72.7%	4837		4423	91.4%	4370	98.8%	53	
42 Mlandege		3248	58.3%	2319	41.7%	5952		5628	94.6%	5567	98.9%	61	
40 Mwembe Makumbi		8872	76.1%	2790	23.9%	12129		11819	97.4%	11662	98.7%	157	
41 Rahaleo		4515	74.5%	1545	25.5%	6207		6121	98.6%	6060	99.0%	61	
District totals:		57473	65.2%	30679	34.8%	94207		89322	94.8%	88152	98.7%	1170	
Region totals:		78371	63.3%	45439	36.7%	133597		125871	94.2%	123810	98.4%	2061	
Zanzibar totals:		165271	50.2%	163706	49.8%	348934		333899	95.7%	328977	98.5%	4922	

Based on 50 constituencies of 50 total

APPENDIX V:
ZANZIBAR'S PRESIDENCIAL ELECTION RESULTS
AS ANNOUNCED BY CUF AND ZEC

CUF FIGURES

1. "Takwimu za Matokeo ya Uchaguzi wa Rais wa Zanzibar 22/10/95, kama zilivyotolewa kwa CUF hapo mwanzo na Tume ya Uchaguzi ya Zanzibar"

Tabulation of election results for the Zanzibar presidency, as announced by the CUF, in conjunction with the ZEC (i.e., those ZEC results that CUF found acceptable, or had no other numbers to replace them. It is not clear from this document which numbers come from ZEC and which come from CUF).

This list shows results per constituency for the presidential election; of 323,873 valid votes, 166,522 were cast in favor of Seif Sherif Hamad (CUF), and 157,351 for Salmin Amour (CCM). In this reckoning, CUF had 51.4% of the vote, and CCM had 48.6%.

2. "Takwimu za Matokeo ya Uchaguzi wa Rais wa Zanzibar 22/10/95, as announced by the ZEC on 26/10/95."

This tally, released by the ZEC, shows a total of 328,977 valid votes, of which 163,706 were cast for CUF, and 165,271 for CCM. CUF by this account has 49.8% of the vote and CCM has 50.2%

3. "Z'bar Presidential Votes Showing Discrepancies Cooked by the Zanzibar Electoral Commission"

This third CUF document sums up the two previous ones. It shows that: there is a difference of 5,104 votes between CUF's and ZEC's reckoning of total valid votes; ZEC's total is higher than CUF's; ZEC's calculation of CUF votes is 2,816 fewer than CUF's calculation of votes received; and that ZEC's calculation of CCM votes is 7,920 higher than CUF's calculation.

**TAKWIMU ZA MATOKEO YA UCHAGUZI WA RAIS WA ZANZIBAR - 22/10/1995,
KAMA ZILIVYOTOLEWA KWA CUF HAPO MWANZO NA TUME YA UCHAGUZI YA ZANZIBAR**

WILAYA YA	JIMBO LA	JUMLA 'VALID' VOTES	KURA ZA CUF	KURA ZA CCM
MJINI	Amani	9,094	2,841	6,253
	Jang'ombe	12,758	5,047	7,711
	Kikwajuni	4,914	2,195	2,719
	Kwahani	6,838	1,205	5,633
	Kwamtipura	5,657	2,080	3,577
	Magomeni	9,355	4,355	5,000
	Makadara	3,644	817	2,827
	Malindi	3,887	2,821	1,066
	Mikunguni	5,224	786	4,438
	Mkunazini	4,314	3,121	1,193
	Mlandege	5,523	2,750	2,773
	M'makumbi	10,447	2,792	7,655
	Rahaleo	5,823	1,369	4,454
MAGHRIB	Dimani	8,814	2,883	5,931
	Mwera	13,633	6,617	7,016
	Mfenesini	13,031	6,299	6,732
KATI	Uzini	6,979	408	6,571
	Koani	7,647	2,356	5,291
	Chwaka	6,968	1,545	5,423
KUSINI	Makunduchi	4,600	1,397	3,203
	Muyuni	6,935	947	5,988
KASK 'A'	Mkwajuni	6,439	2,220	4,219
	Nungwi	6,490	2,050	4,440
	Chaani	5,407	568	4,839
	Tumbatu	6,567	2,744	3,823
KASK 'B'	Matemwe	5,797	1,044	4,753
	Bumbwini	5,023	2,720	2,303
	Kitope	5,378	641	4,737
	Donge	6,113	420	5,693
WETE	Gando	6,000	5,124	876
	Kojani	6,970	6,523	447
	Mtambwe	6,040	5,737	303
	Ole	6,292	5,574	718
	Pandani	4,756	4,384	372
M'WENI	Utaani	6,130	5,252	878
	Konde	6,970	6,080	890
	Mgogoni	3,803	3,381	422
	Micheweni	7,021	5,790	1,231
	Tumbe	6,060	5,696	364
CHAKE	Wingwi	4,544	4,235	309
	Chake Chake	5,766	4,347	1,419
	Chonga	5,739	4,251	1,488
	Vitongoji	4,309	3,749	560
	Wawi	5,913	3,954	1,959
MKOANI	Ziwani	6,428	5,663	765
	Chambani	4,907	4,313	594
	Kiwani	5,446	3,686	1,760
	Mkanyageni	5,148	2,997	2,151
	Mkoani	5,625	3,134	2,491
TOTAL ZANZIBAR	Mtambile	6,707	5,614	1,093
		323,873	166,522 51.4%	157,351 48.6%

TAKWIMU ZA MATOKEO YA UCHAGUZI WA RAIS WA ZANZIBAR - 22/10/1995,
KAMA ZILIVYOTANGAZWA KWA UMA NA TUME YA UCHAGUZI YA ZANZIBAR TAREHE 26-10-95

WILAYA YA	JIMBO LA	JUMLA 'VALID' VOTES	KURA ZA CUF	KURA ZA CCM
MJINI	Amani	9,048	2,782	6,266
	Jang'ombe	12,217	4,306	7,911
	Kikwajuni	4,914	2,195	2,719
	Kwahani	5,835	1,103	4,732
	Kwamtipura	6,029	2,077	3,952
	Magomeni	9,652	3,888	5,764
	Makadara	3,558	761	2,797
	Malindi	4,016	2,950	1,066
	Mikunguni	5,224	786	4,438
	Mkunazini	4,370	3,177	1,193
	Mlandege	5,567	2,319	3,248
	M'makumbi	11,662	2,790	8,872
	Rahaleo	6,060	1,545	4,515
MAGHRIB	Dimani	9,816	2,959	6,857
	Mwera	12,177	5,166	7,011
	Mfenesini	13,665	6,635	7,030
KATI	Uzini	7,415	437	6,978
	Koani	8,120	2,642	5,478
	Chwaka	6,998	1,283	5,715
KUSINI	Makunduchi	5,857	1,415	4,442
	Muyuni	7,021	872	6,149
KASK 'A'	Mkwajuni	6,572	1,528	5,044
	Nungwi	6,631	2,093	4,538
	Chaani	5,728	504	5,224
	Tumbatu	6,600	2,744	3,856
	Matemwe	6,072	980	5,092
	Bumbwini	5,023	2,721	2,302
KASK 'B'	Kitope	5,943	793	5,150
	Donge	6,431	362	6,069
	Gando	6,000	5,124	876
WETE	Kojani	6,970	6,523	447
	Mtambwe	6,040	5,737	303
	Ole	6,292	5,574	718
	Pandani	4,753	4,384	369
	Utaani	6,130	5,252	878
	Konde	6,970	6,080	890
M'WENI	Mgogoni	3,803	3,381	422
	Micheweni	7,071	5,790	1,281
	Tumbe	6,060	5,696	364
	Wingwi	4,544	4,235	309
	Chake Chake	5,771	4,347	1,424
	Chonga	5,689	4,251	1,438
CHAKE	Vitongoji	4,319	3,759	560
	Wawi	5,913	3,954	1,959
	Ziwani	6,429	5,663	766
	Chambani	4,907	4,313	594
	Kiwani	5,446	3,686	1,760
	Mkanyageni	5,148	2,997	2,151
MKOANI	Mkoani	5,794	3,533	2,261
	Mtambile	6,707	5,614	1,093
TOTAL ZANZIBAR		328,977	163,706 49.8%	165,271 50.2%

Z'BAR PRESIDENTIAL VOTES SHOWING DISCREPANCIES COOKED BY ZANZIBAR ELECTORAL COMMISSION

DISTRICT	C'TUENCY	TOTAL VALID VOTES			CUF CANDIDATE'S VOTES			CCM CANDIDATE'S VOTES		
NAME	NAME	C'SSION'S	CUF'S	D'NCE	C'SSION'S	CUF'S	D'NCE	C'SSION'S	CUF'S	D'NCE
TOWN	Amani	9,048	9,094	(46)	2,782	2,841	(59)	6,266	6,253	13
	Jang'ombe	12,217	12,758	(541)	4,306	5,047	(741)	7,911	7,711	200
	Kikwajuni	4,914	4,914	0	2,195	2,195	0	2,719	2,719	0
	Kwahani	5,835	6,838	(1,003)	1,103	1,205	(102)	4,732	5,633	(901)
	Kwamtipura	6,029	5,657	372	2,077	2,080	(3)	3,952	3,577	375
	Magomeni	9,652	9,355	297	3,888	4,355	(467)	5,764	5,000	764
	Makadara	3,558	3,644	(86)	761	817	(56)	2,797	2,827	(30)
	Malindi	4,016	3,887	129	2,950	2,821	129	1,066	1,066	0
	Mikunguni	5,224	5,224	0	786	786	0	4,438	4,438	0
	Mkunazini	4,370	4,314	56	3,177	3,121	56	1,193	1,193	0
	Mlandege	5,567	5,523	44	2,319	2,750	(431)	3,248	2,773	475
	M'makumbi	11,662	10,447	1,215	2,790	2,792	(2)	8,872	7,655	1,217
	Rahaleo	6,060	5,823	237	1,545	1,369	176	4,515	4,454	61
WEST	Dimani	9,816	8,814	1,002	2,959	2,883	76	6,857	5,931	926
	Mwera	12,177	13,633	(1,456)	5,166	6,617	(1,451)	7,011	7,016	(5)
	Mfenesini	13,665	13,031	634	6,635	6,299	336	7,030	6,732	298
CENTRAL	Uzini	7,415	6,979	436	437	408	29	6,978	6,571	407
	Koani	8,120	7,647	473	2,642	2,356	286	5,478	5,291	187
	Chwaka	6,998	6,968	30	1,283	1,545	(262)	5,715	5,423	292
SOUTH	Makunduchi	5,857	4,600	1,257	1,415	1,397	18	4,442	3,203	1,239
	Muyuni	7,021	6,935	86	872	947	(75)	6,149	5,988	161
NORTH 'A'	Mkwajuni	6,572	6,439	133	1,528	2,220	(692)	5,044	4,219	825
	Nungwi	6,631	6,490	141	2,093	2,050	43	4,538	4,440	98
	Chaani	5,728	5,407	321	504	568	(64)	5,224	4,839	385
	Tumbatu	6,600	6,567	33	2,744	2,744	0	3,856	3,823	33
	Matemwe	6,072	5,797	275	980	1,044	(64)	5,092	4,753	339
NORTH 'B'	Bumbwini	5,023	5,023	0	2,721	2,720	1	2,302	2,303	(1)
	Kitope	5,943	5,378	565	793	641	152	5,150	4,737	413
	Donge	6,431	6,113	318	362	420	(58)	6,069	5,693	376
WETE	Gando	6,000	6,000	0	5,124	5,124	0	876	876	0
	Kojani	6,970	6,970	0	6,523	6,523	0	447	447	0
	Mtambwe	6,040	6,040	0	5,737	5,737	0	303	303	0
	Ole	6,292	6,292	0	5,574	5,574	0	718	718	0
	Pandani	4,753	4,756	(3)	4,384	4,384	0	369	372	(3)
	Utaani	6,130	6,130	0	5,252	5,252	0	878	878	0
M'WENI	Konde	6,970	6,970	0	6,080	6,080	0	890	890	0
	Mgogoni	3,803	3,803	0	3,381	3,381	0	422	422	0
	Micheweni	7,071	7,021	50	5,790	5,790	0	1,281	1,231	50
	Tumbe	6,060	6,060	0	5,696	5,696	0	364	364	0
	Wingwi	4,544	4,544	0	4,235	4,235	0	309	309	0
CHAKE	Chake Chake	5,771	5,766	5	4,347	4,347	0	1,424	1,419	5
	Chonga	5,689	5,739	(50)	4,251	4,251	0	1,438	1,488	(50)
	Vitongoji	4,319	4,309	10	3,759	3,749	10	560	560	0
	Wawi	5,913	5,913	0	3,954	3,954	0	1,959	1,959	0
	Ziwani	6,429	6,428	1	5,663	5,663	0	766	765	1
MKOANI	Chambani	4,907	4,907	0	4,313	4,313	0	594	594	0
	Kiwani	5,446	5,446	0	3,686	3,686	0	1,760	1,760	0
	Mkanyageni	5,148	5,148	0	2,997	2,997	0	2,151	2,151	0
	Mkoani	5,794	5,625	169	3,533	3,134	399	2,261	2,491	(230)
	Mtambile	6,707	6,707	0	5,614	5,614	0	1,093	1,093	0
TOTAL FOR ZANZIB		328,977	323,873	5,104	163,706	166,522	(2,816)	165,271	157,351	7,920

APPENDIX VI:

**(IFES/US) DEPLOYMENT PLAN FOR
DAR ES SALAAM'S NOVEMBER 19 ELECTIONS**

**Deployment Plan (IFES/US)
Dar es Salaam Elections
19 November 1995**

<u>Constituency</u>	<u>Ward</u>	<u>Observer (s)</u>
1. Kigamboni	Vijibweni	Ambassador Anderson (US) George Hogeman (US) (will rove)
2. Kinondoni	Ndugumi and Mwanay/Jala	Ahmed Sharif (IFES) Ann Fleuret (USA)
3. Ubungo	Manzese	Keith Klein (IFES) Anne Spiesman (IFES)
4. Ukonga	Kipawe/Msongola*	Kiki Munshi (USA) Miles Henderson (USA)
5. Ilala	Jangwani	Nathalie Arnold (IFES)
6. Temeke	Yombo Vituka* Kurasini*	Mark Wentling (USA) Will Ostick (USA)
7. Kawe	Kunduchi Msasani	Mark Schlacter (USA) Bill Anderson Jossleyn Neukom (USA)
8. Communications Center	UNDP	Pamela Reeves (IFES) Mobitel # 0811-325-948

*Denotes large number of polling station with only one observer

1. There will be a total of 107 international observers, including 18 UN Core Observers stationed at constituency level (returning officers' offices), on election day. Additionally, there will be a representative from IFES, AWEPA, UNES and the British High Commission stationed at a Communications Center at UNDP during the entire process (starting Sunday morning). A deployment plan has been devise such that, in the 7 constituencies of Dar es Salaam, there will be almost blanket coverage (39 of 47) of all wards.

2. Each observer will receive necessary materials (maps, etc., listed below) at the UNES briefing on Friday 17 November at UNDP.

3. The Communications Center at UNDP is designed to receive and relay information between observers, the constituencies (RO), and the NEC. Pamela Reeves will cover the Comms Center for IFES and the American Observers. Observers are asked to check in at regular intervals

throughout the day (to be determined in conjunction with US team, depending on radio use):

- ▶ after the opening of the poll (7 am opening)
- ▶ early afternoon
- ▶ at closing of poll (4 pm closing)
- ▶ during the counting process

In addition, observers are encouraged to call in whenever there is a question or concern about logistics or procedures, if you are having difficulty locating officials or observers in your constituency or ward, or need any other assistance. Any major irregularities should be reported immediately so that Comms Center representatives can inform appropriate authorities and seek redress.

4. Along with the UNES election day checklist that will be handed out to observers on Friday, IFES has prepared supplemental questions focussed on constituency-level issues (attached)

5. Observers are encouraged to pace themselves throughout the day, break for lunch (and a snack), and carry water with them.

Schedule

Friday, 17 November

- 2:00 pm Meeting by constituency at UNDP. Each observer will be given:
- ▶ a city map with your constituency and ward marked in as much detail as possible
 - ▶ a list of polling stations in your ward(s), including street names as available
 - ▶ names of relevant election officials (RO, ARO, other)
 - ▶ election day checklists
 - ▶ Contact names and numbers (communications center and others)
 - ▶ letter from NEC with extension of accreditation

Saturday, 18 November

Observers identify RO and ARO in each constituency. Observe training and disbursement of materials where applicable. The questions attached can guide you in your observations (it is important to note that these questions can and should be asked on election day, as well).

Sunday, 19 November

1. To observe distribution: observers should be at the RO office/distribution center to watch distribution of materials to polling stations at approximately 5:00 am (at 6:00 am you should observe that distribution has been completed or is very near completion).
2. To observe reception of materials at polling station and preparations for voting, observers should be at a polling station at 6:00 am (6:30 am at the latest).
3. To observe opening of the polling station, observer should arrive at 6:45 am at the

latest.

Observers should fill out the checklist supplied by UNES for each polling station visited throughout the day. Any additional comments or irregularities should be noted separately. Observers should check in with Communications Center at regular intervals, and report any important irregularities to the Comms Center as they are observed.

APPENDIX VII:
OPPOSITION PARTIES' PETITION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF TANZANIA
AT DAR ES SALAAM

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CAUSE NO. OF 1995

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ELECTIONS ACT 1985

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1995

BETWEEN

AUGUSTINE LYATONGA MREMA	1ST PETITIONER
IBRAHIM LIPUMBA	2ND PETITIONER
JOHN CHEYO	3RD PETITIONER
CHIEF ABDALLAH SAID FUNDIKIRA	4TH PETITIONER
FLORA KAMBONA	5TH PETITIONER
ABUBAKAR MWAIPOPO	6TH PETITIONER
WILFREM MWAKITWANGE	7TH PETITIONER
EMMANUEL MAKAIKI	8TH PETITIONER
RINGO WILLY TENGA	9TH PETITIONER
SHAABAN MLOO	10TH PETITIONER
E. S. MAZEMULE	11TH PETITIONER
ISRAEL MAGESSA	12TH PETITIONER
ABUBAKAR OLOTTU	11TH PETITIONER
EVEREST MAEMBE	12TH PETITIONER
ERICK MCHATTA	13TH PETITIONER

VERSUS

THE HONOURABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1ST RESPONDENT
THE DIRECTOR OF ELECTIONS	
THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION	2ND RESPONDENT

BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA 3RD RESPONDENT
THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF THE CHAMA
CHAMAPINDUZI 4TH RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

(in support of an application u/o. XXXVII rr. 1 & 2 of the Civil Procedure Code and any other enabling provisions of law)

I, WILLY RINGO TENGA, an adult Christian resident of Dar es Salaam, do hereby MAKE OATH AND STATES as follows:-

1. That I am the Acting Secretary general for the national Convention for Construction and Reform - MAGEUZI and I have been authorized by all the parties to swear this Affidavit on their behalf and on my own behalf.
2. Further, that we have petitioned the High Court for orders among others, that the electoral process currently be undertaken be declared null and void.
3. Further, that in our petition, we are raising several grounds which go into showing the illegality of the whole electoral process, and the fact that they were not free and fair.
4. Further, that we have been compelled to bring the petition at this stage on the following grounds:-
 - (a) That the misconducts complained of have been made throughout the country and practically in every constituency.
 - (b) That the Presidential election is involved in the Petition.
 - (c) That once a Presidential candidate is declared elected, the jurisdiction of the court is ousted.
5. That following what is stated in para. 4 herein, it is just and

proper that no result is declared before there is a decision on the petition as constitutionally we shall have no remedy after there is a declaration of the results.

6. That all what is stated above is true to the best of my own knowledge.

DATED AT DAR ES SALAAM this ^{1st} day of November, 1995.


DEPONENT

SWORN AT DAR ES SALAAM by the said
RINGO WILLY TENGA who is known to me
personally, this ^{1st} day of November, 1995
before me:-

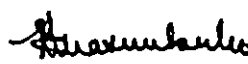

RINGO WILLY TENGA


COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

Presented for filing this ^{1st} day of November, 1995.


REGISTRY OFFICER

DRAWN AND FILED BY:-


Dr. M. R. M. LAMWAI,
ADVOCATE,
CORONATION BUILDING,
AZIKIWE STREET,
P.O. BOX 3929.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF TANZANIA
AT DAR ES SALAAM

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CAUSE NO. 59 OF 1995

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ELECTIONS ACT 1985

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1995

BETWEEN

AUGUSTINE LYATONGA MREMA	1ST PETITIONER
IBRAHIM LIPUMBA	2ND PETITIONER
JOHN CHEYO	3RD PETITIONER
CHIEF ABDALLAH SAID FUNDIKIRA	4TH PETITIONER
FLORA KAMBONA	5TH PETITIONER
THOMAS NGOWI	6TH PETITIONER
WILFREM MWAKITWANGE	7TH PETITIONER
EMMANUEL MAKAIKI	8TH PETITIONER
RINGO WILLY TENGA	9TH PETITIONER
SHAABAN MLOO	10TH PETITIONER
E. S. MAZEMULE	11TH PETITIONER
ISRAEL MAGESSA	12TH PETITIONER
ABUBAKAR OLOTTU	13TH PETITIONER
EVEREST MAEMBE	14TH PETITIONER
MAHIMBO KAONEKA	15TH PETITIONER

VERSUS

THE HONOURABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1ST RESPONDENT
THE DIRECTOR OF ELECTIONS	
THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION	2ND RESPONDENT

BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA 3RD RESPONDENT
THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF THE CHAMA
CHAMAPINDUZI 4TH RESPONDENT

CHAMBER SUMMONS

(u/o. XXXVII rr. 1 & 2 of the Civil Procedure Code and any other enabling provisions of law)

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend the Honourable Judge, Mr. Justice in Chambers, room No. at the High Court of Tanzania at Dar es Salaam, Kivukoni Front, Dar es Salaam, on the day of November, 1995, at ... 0'clock in the forenoon, or soon thereafter as Counsel for the Petitioners can be heard on the application by the Petitioners FOR ORDERS that:-

(a) This Honourable Court may be pleased to order the 2nd Respondent not to declare any results in the on-going general elections pending the final determination of the Petition herein;

(b) This Honourable Court may be pleased to order the 2nd Respondent not to proceed with the conduct of elections in Dar es Salaam Region pending the final determination of the Petition;

(c) Costs of this Petition be provided for;

(d) Any other order(s) that the Honourable Court may deem fit.

This application has been taken out on the grounds and reasons set forth in the Affidavit of RINGO WILLY TENGA sworn at Dar es Salaam on the day of November, 1995 and annexed hereto, and on further grounds and reasons to be adduced at the hearing.

DAB ES SALAAM.

COPIES TO BE SERVED UPON THE RESPONDENTS:-

1. THE HONOURABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
DAB ES SALAAM.
2. THE DIRECTOR OF ELECTIONS,
NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
DAB ES SALAAM.
- 3 -
3. BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA,
CCM OFFICE,
LUMUMBA STREET, DAB ES SALAAM.
4. THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF THE CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI,
CCM OFFICE,
LUMUMBA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF TANZANIA
AT DAR ES SALAAM

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CAUSE NO. OF 1995

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ELECTIONS ACT 1985

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1995

BETWEEN

AUGUSTINE LYATONGA MREMA	1ST PETITIONER
IBRAHIM LIPUMBA	2ND PETITIONER
JOHN CHEYO	3RD PETITIONER
CHIEF ABDALLAH SAID FUNDIKIRA	4TH PETITIONER
FLORA KAMBONA	5TH PETITIONER
THOMAS NGOWI	6TH PETITIONER
WILFREM MWAKITWANGE	7TH PETITIONER
EMMANUEL MAKAI DI	8TH PETITIONER
RINGO WILLY TENGA	9TH PETITIONER
SHAABAN MLOO	10TH PETITIONER
E. S. MAZEMULE	11TH PETITIONER
ISRAEL MAGESSA	12TH PETITIONER
ABUBAKAR OLOTTU	13TH PETITIONER
EVEREST MAEMBE	14TH PETITIONER
MAHIMBO KAONEKA	15TH PETITIONER

VERSUS

THE HONOURABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1ST RESPONDENT
THE DIRECTOR OF ELECTIONS	
THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION	2ND RESPONDENT

BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA 3RD RESPONDENT
THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF THE CHAMA
CHAMAPINDUZI 4TH RESPONDENT

PETITION

The Humble Petition of Your Petitioners SHOWETHS as follows:-

1. That Your 1st, 2nd and 3rd Petitioners are Presidential Candidates for the NCCR-MAGEUZI, CUF AND UDP in the on going general elections respectively, and their proper addresses for service in the Petition is in the care of:-

Dr. M. R. M. LAMWAI,
ADVOCATE,
CORONATION BUILDING,
AZIKIWE STREET,
P.O. BOX 3929,
DAR ES SALAAM.

2. That the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Petitioners are registered voters of the UMD, TADEA, NCCR-MAGEUZI, PONA and NLD registered political parties, and their proper address for service in the Petition is the same as that of the the 1st to 3rd Petitioners herein.

3. That the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Petitioners are Secretaries general of the NCCR-MAGEUZI, CUF, TADEA, UPDP and NAREA, and their proper address for service in the Petition is the same as that of the other Petitioners herein.

4. That the 14th and 15th Petitioners are officials of the CHADEMA Party and their proper address for service in the Petition is the same as that of the other parties herein.

5. That the 1st Respondent is the Attorney General in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and his proper

address for service for the purposes of this suit is:-

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
KIVUKONI FRONT,
DAR ES SALAAM.

6. That the 2nd Respondent is the Director of Elections in the Electoral Commission of Tanzania, and his proper address for service in the Petition is:-

GARDEN AVENUE,
DAR ES SALAAM.

7. That the 3rd Respondent is the Presidential Candidate for the Cama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), and his proper address for service for the purposes of this Petition is:-

CCM OFFICE,
LUMUMBA STREET,
DAR ES SALAAM.

8. That the 4th Respondent is the REGISTERED TRUSTEE OF THE CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI and its proper address for service in the suit is the same as that of the 3rd Respondent herein.

9. That the Petitioner's claim against the Respondents jointly and severally, is for a Declaration that the electoral process in the October 1995 General Elections in Tanzania is null and void and for an order that fresh elections be held after the Electoral Commission has been reconstituted on the grounds of several irregularities.

PARTICULARS OF IRREGULARITIES

(a) Inadequacy of election materials in a substantial number of

/ constituencies throughout the country, thus making a large number of voters failing to vote.

/ (b) Double Registration of voters.

/ (c) Late opening of polling stations throughout the country and early closure of the said stations, thus making a large number of voters failing to cast their ballot.


/ (d) Poor supervision by the 2nd Respondent of the whole electoral process, thus favouring the CCM.

/ (e) The CCM recording numbers and names of those who had registered as voters and thus intimidating them and/or rendering the electoral process open.

/ (f) The CCM, with the knowledge and consent of the 4th Respondent, rigging the elections by forging ballots for the 4th Respondent and the CCM Parliamentary Candidates in most of the constituencies.

/ (g) The CCM, with the knowledge and consent of the 4th Respondent and their Parliamentary Candidates bribing and treating a large section of the electorate so as to make them vote for CCM sponsored candidates.

By doing so, the electoral process as such that a large number of voters throughout the country were prevented from voting and/or were made to vote for a candidate not of their choice.

 10. That the Petitioners also claim for an order that the CCM and the 3rd Respondent be barred from contesting in any elections according to law on the grounds of their involvement in corrupt and illegal practises in the 1995 general Elections.

11. That the 2nd Respondent has persisted with the electoral

process and is declaring results in the Parliamentary elections, despite the fact that he has acknowledged that there have been several irregularities in the elections.

12. WHEREAS THE HONOURABLE COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN THE PETITION, Your Petitioners hereby pray for judgment and decree as follows:-

- (a) The Electoral process in the 1995 General elections throughout the United Republic of Tanzania be declared null and void and any results so far declared be declared null and void;
- (b) The Electoral Commission be reconstituted after consulting all political parties;
- (c) Fresh elections be held for President and Members of Parliament throughout the country;
- (d) CCM in general, and the 3rd Respondent in Particular, be barred from participating in any elections for five years;
- (e) Costs of the Petition be provided for;
- (f) Any other relief(s) that the Honourable Court may deem fit.

DATED AT DAR ES SALAAM this 1st day of November, 1995.



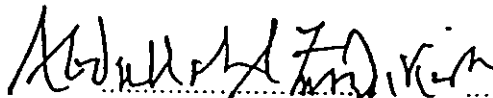
1ST PETITIONER



2ND PETITIONER



3RD PETITIONER



4TH PETITIONER



5TH PETITIONER



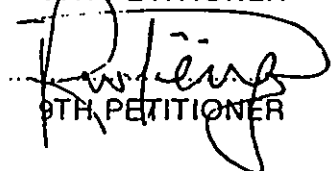
6TH PETITIONER



7TH PETITIONER



8TH PETITIONER

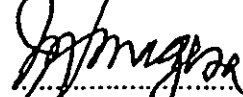


9TH PETITIONER



10TH PETITIONER

11TH PETITIONER



12TH PETITIONER

13TH PETITIONER



14TH PETITIONER



15TH PETITIONER

VERIFICATION

All what is stated is true to the best of our own knowledge.

DATED AT DAR ES SALAAM this day of November, 1995.



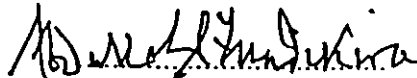
1ST PETITIONER



2ND PETITIONER




3RD PETITIONER



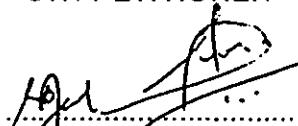
4TH PETITIONER

5TH PETITIONER

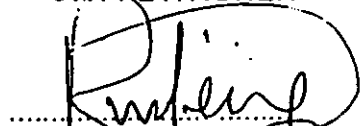


6TH PETITIONER

7TH PETITIONER



8TH PETITIONER



9TH PETITIONER



10TH PETITIONER

11TH PETITIONER

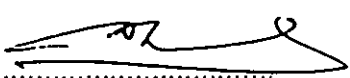


12TH PETITIONER

13TH PETITIONER



14TH PETITIONER

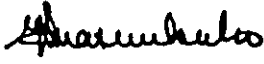


15TH PETITIONER

Presented for filing this day of November, 1995.

.....
REGISTRY OFFICER

DRAWN AND FILED BY:-


Dr. M. R. M. LAMWAI,
ADVOCATE,
CORONATION BUILDING,
AZIKIWE STREET,
P.O. BOX 3929,
DAR ES SALAAM.

COPIES TO BE SERVED UPON THE RESPONDENTS:-

1. THE HONOURABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
DAR ES SALAAM.
2. THE DIRECTOR OF ELECTIONS,
NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
DAR ES SALAAM.
3. BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA,
CCM OFFICE,
LUMUMBA STREET, DAR ES SALAAM.
4. THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF THE CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI,
CCM OFFICE,
LUMUMBA.

APPENDIX VIII:
HIGH COURT RULING

IPC

IN THE HIGH COURT OF TANZANIA
(DAR ES SALAAM MAIN REGISTRY)

AT DAR ES SALAAM

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CAUSE NO. 59 OF 1995

AUGUSTINE LYATONGA MREMA & 12 OTHERS

VERSUS

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL & 3 OTHERS

RULING OF THE COURT

Mackanja, J.

This is an application of great public interest. We are asked by the applicants to order the Director of Elections, the second respondent, not to declare any results in the on going general elections pending the final determination of the petition which is the genesis of this application. We are also asked to order the said Director of Elections not to proceed with the conduct of elections in Dar es Salaam Region pending the determination of the said petition.

The matters we are called upon to decide will be put in clearer focus after a brief reference to the pleadings in the petition. According to paragraph 1 of the Petition Mr. Augustino Lyatonga Mrema, Professor Ibrahim Lipumba, and Mr. John Cheyo, the first, second and third petitioners, respectively, are presidential candidates for NCCR-MAGEUZI, CUF and UDP, in that

order. Chief Abdallah Fundikira, Flora Kambona, Thomas Ngowi, Wilfrem Mwakitwange and Emanuel Makaidi, the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and the eighth petitioners are, in terms of paragraph 2 of the petition, registered voters of political parties listed as UMD, TADEA, NCCR-MAGEUZI, PONA and NLD. And the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Petitioners are, in terms of the third and the fourth paragraphs, officials of various ranks of NCCR-MAGEUZI, CUF, TADEA, UPDP, NAREA and CHADEMA political parties. The petitioners are alleging a number of irregularities which, in their contention, have rendered the October 29th Presidential and Parliamentary elections not free and fair. They seek declaratory orders in the manner claimed in paragraph 12 of the Petition, namely, that the whole electoral process nationwide be nullified; that the Electoral Commission be reconstituted after some condition is fulfilled; that fresh general elections be held nationwide; that the third and fourth respondents be barred from participating in any elections for five years; the usual claim for costs; and the traditional prayer for any reliefs this Court may deem fit to award.

In these proceedings Dr. Lamwai and Dr. Mvungi advocate for the petitioners. Mr. Salula (Senior State Attorney), Mr. Mwidunda and Mrs. Katinda (State Attorneys) appear for the first and second respondents; Mr. Kapinga appears for the third respondent and Mr. Muccadam appears for the fourth respondent. Although all the respondents were served with the chamber summons with which the application was instituted, Dr. Lamwai has made it clear

3
during his submissions that the relief his clients seek is directed at the second respondent.

As is the practice of this Court this application is supported by an affidavit. In this case the supporting affidavit was sworn by Willy Ringo Tenga, the Acting General-Secretary of the NRCR-MAGEUZI. He appears in these proceedings as the ninth petitioner. He swears partly on matters which form the subject of the Petition, and partly, according to paragraph 4 of that affidavit, that they have been compelled to bring the petition at this stage on the following grounds:-

- (a) that the misconducts complained of in the petition have been made throughout the country and practically in every constituency;
- (b) that the Presidential election is involved in the Petition; and
- (c) that once a Presidential candidate is declared elected, the jurisdiction of this Court is ousted.

Dr. Lamwai has argued very forcefully in support of the application, especially as regards the evidential quality of the affidavit which supports the application. He contends that according to paragraph three of that affidavit the elections were illegal and that they were not free and fair. He realizes the normal practice of filing petitions under section 108 of the

Elections Act but he contends that it became necessary for them to file a Petition respecting the entire Presidential and Parliamentary elections because Article 41 (7) the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania ousts the jurisdiction of this Court once a Presidential candidate has been declared a winner. If, therefore, the equitable order they seek from this Court is not issued, this Court will cease to have jurisdiction to hear any petition against the President's election. When he was asked from what law this Court derives power to declare the general elections null and void in one Petition, Dr. Lamwai responded by saying that the Court derives that inherent power from section 2(2) of the Judicature and Application of Law Ordinance which confers on this Court unlimited civil jurisdiction. Thus if, in his view, it is found that the whole general election is irregular, then the entire electoral process and its results should be nullified. He has drawn our attention to paragraph 9 of the Petition under which all the alleged irregularities are listed. At some stage in his submissions, however, Dr. Lamwai abandoned his application for a restraining order against the declaration of results involving Parliamentary candidates because almost all the results are out by now. So we are left with the Presidential and the Dar es Salaam elections.

As regards the Presidential elections, it is the contention of Dr. Lamwai that it is not the intention of the Constitution, nor of the law, to close the Court's jurisdiction in declaring a President who is not elected in a free and fair election. He

therefore urged that the case be concluded before the general elections for Dar es Salaam Region are held, presumably if the Petition will succeed. For if those elections are conducted before the determination of the Petition, the whole proceeding will be superfluous. It is their complaint that the President will not be elected lawfully during the ongoing elections and that the nation should not be compelled to live with a President who is forced upon it. So that the election of another President would rather be delayed as no vacuum in the Presidency will thereby be created. The incumbent President has, according to Dr. Lamwai, and we think he is right, all the constitutional authority until he hands over the reigns of power to the Presidential candidate who will be declared the winner. So His Excellency President Ali Hassan Mwinyi will be constitutionally in power until another President is elected. In a country which has respect for the rule of law, however, the delay in electing another President should not be inordinate.

Now, there are several conditions-precedent before the applicants can succeed. Dr. Lamwai has cited Ibrahim Mancharle Marwa v. The Attorney-General and the Director of Elections. Civil Case (Main Registry) No. 3 of 1995 where this Court, (Mapigano, J.) recently held that one of those conditions is that there must be a serious question to be tried on the facts alleged, and a probability that the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief prayed in the substantive claim. It is learned counsel's submissions that they have a strong case if they are

given an opportunity to lead evidence in proof of the allegations which are contained in paragraph 9 of the Petition.

It is the contention of the Petitioners that the Dar es Salaam elections will be illegal because they contravene section 67(1) of the Elections Act in that the power to postpone an election is conferred on a Returning Officer. Learned counsel's attention was drawn to the fact that the Dar es Salaam elections are not covered in the Petition. He responded by saying that he has covered those elections in his arguments because his clients have as one of their prayers to have the National Electoral Commission dissolved and reconstituted, which means that the Commission cannot therefore conduct the elections. We doubt if this contention is sound.

It is the further contention of Dr. Lamwai that the petitioners will be prejudiced if the Dar es Salaam elections are conducted because the irregularities they complain of in the Petition have not been rectified. As well as that, it is the petitioners' contention that Parliamentary election results so far declared create prejudices in the electorate in favour of the winning political party. Dr. Lamwai has ruled out the possibility of the electorate being sympathetic with the political parties which appear not to have done well in the elections so far.

Mr. Salula has opposed this application very strongly. He raised several grounds in addition to the three preliminary

objections which are contained in the affidavit of Alex Banzi who swore it on behalf of the second respondent. Two of the preliminary objections were abandoned after Dr. Lamwai dropped his clients' prayer which related to an order which was intended to restrain the second respondent from declaring Parliamentary election results. We had, however, directed earlier on in these proceedings that what was brought as preliminary objections could be pursued by Mr. Salula in his submissions when arguing the main application for injunction. Suffice it to say at the moment that Mr. Salula contends, on the basis of the remaining ground of what constituted the three preliminary objections, that the application is incompetent because the supporting affidavit does not conform to the provisions of Order XIX, rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code. Secondly, he argues that the application should be dismissed because, on a balance of convenience, the second respondent would suffer greater injury than his adversaries. Thirdly, that the petitioners have not shown that they are likely to succeed in their Petition. We have decided to dispose of these issues one after another.

It is Mr. Salula's contention that Dr. Tenga's affidavit contains assertions of fact which are not in his personal knowledge. He submits that the matters Dr. Tenga deposed on could not have been in his personal knowledge because he was all the time around in Dar es Salaam. So that he could not, unless he was informed by someone else, have known that there was misconduct throughout the country and practically in every constituency as he asserts in paragraph 4(a) of his affidavit.

We agree with Dr. Lamwai that what is contained in Dr. Tenga's affidavit is evidence which cannot be assailed by learned counsel's statement from the Bar as Mr. Salula does. But that is far from saying that the credibility of a deponent, much the same position as applies to a witness, cannot be put under scrutiny. We know that like all human beings, Dr. Tenga is not omnipresent. He has not sworn that he visited every polling station, let alone every constituency, to see for himself and to acquire personal knowledge of the alleged misconducts. If he therefore came to know of any misconduct it must have been in his official capacity as Acting General Secretary of NCCR-MAGEUZI. He therefore acquired knowledge of what is contained in paragraph 4(a) of his affidavit from other people; from people who allege to have witnessed the misconduct, if any. We are satisfied that in those circumstances the affidavit does not conform to the clear provisions of Order XIX, rule 3(1) of the Civil Procedure Code which lays down a mandatory condition that:-

"3...

- (1) Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the deponent is able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications on which statements of his belief may be admitted:

Provided that grounds thereof are stated".

It is a statutory requirement that where an affidavit is based on the deponent's beliefs, grounds for such beliefs must be disclosed. So also, it is now settled law in this country that where an affidavit is based on information received from others, the source of that information must be disclosed. Decisions of the Court of Appeal and this Court on this issue abound, but the most recent authority is the Court of Appeal decision in Salima Vuai Foum V. Registrar of Co-operative Societies & Three Others. (CA) Civil Appeal No. 36 of 1994. Their Lordships had this to say at Page 4 of their typed judgment:-

"The principle is that where an affidavit is made on (an) information, it should not be acted upon by any court unless the sources of the information are specified....".

Failure to disclose the source of information renders the affidavit defective. Since the affidavit which supports this application is incurably defective the application has been rendered incompetent. It would fail on that account alone.

In his second ground Mr. Salula submits that some of the applicants have not shown how they will be injured if their application for an injunction is refused. They are not vying for the Presidency, he contends. It is his view that even those who are contesting in the Presidential election cannot establish any injury. How do they know that they will lose in the election before the Electoral Commission declares the results? So on a balance of convenience who, between the litigants, will be

adversely affected? The second respondent contends that the Government has already suffered greatly in financial terms. Hence Mr. Salula submits that there is evidence from paragraphs 10 and 11 of Alex Banzi's counter affidavit which shows that so far the Government has spent some forty billion shillings for running the ongoing electoral process and that it has already spent another sum of over two billion shillings for the preparation of the Dar es Salaam re-run of general elections. We understand this plea as being a forbidding reason for another general election if the ones in progress are to be nullified and that, therefore, the second respondent will suffer immense financial hardship were the electoral process to be reversed.

Dr. Lamwai does not believe that the government has spent all that money as claimed by the second respondent. Even if the money was spent, he argues, it is like a person who broadcasts grain seed on rocks; it will not germinate. He submitted, quite correctly, in our view, that democracy has a high price. We, however, do not agree with him on all the indicia of that price as regards our political circumstances. For he went on to make remarks which were loaded with veiled threats of violent repercussions if a decision was not reached that will be acceptable to the followers of his clients. We have been alarmed by that remark but we will leave it rest there for the moment. We intend to declare our position on it at a later stage. We however agree with Dr. Lamwai that it will be a black day indeed for this proud country if a government will be thrust upon the nation through corrupt, fraudulent and rigged elections for fear

of nullifying electoral results by reason only of money spent to conduct proved sham elections. Of course the onus to prove that the elections have been rigged in favour of any of the participating parties is upon whoever alleges so. In fact, this application is not the right opportunity at which any alleged impropriety in the conduct of the general elections can be pursued. It is our considered opinion, nonetheless, that democracy which is expressed through free and fair elections at regular intervals, cannot be compromised for fear of expenses. General elections are a noble and worthy cause on which public funds and resources must be put to use for the benefit of the public good. That is why it is absolutely necessary that money must be spent to prepare and conduct free and fair elections. It is for these reasons that we find Mr. Salula's contention in this behalf wholly untenable.

We have, earlier on in this ruling, observed that the Petitioners contend that they have a good case and that, therefore, their prayer for an injunction restraining the second respondent from declaring Presidential Election results and from conducting elections for the Dar es Salaam Region should be granted. In particular, they argue through their advocate that the court will cease to have jurisdiction in this matter as Article 41(7) of the Constitution ousts that jurisdiction. Mr. Salula concedes this constitutional limitation; he argued, however, that the petitioners can question the validity of Article 41 of the Constitution in Court. He concluded his submissions by inviting this court to consider decisions in other jurisdictions which are relevant to this case. He cited India as

one of those jurisdictions.

Mr. Kapinga submits that the applicants have a duty to adduce evidence in proof of their claims. The only evidence there is, he observes, is the affidavit of Dr. Tenga. We have no doubt Mr. Kapinga is correct in his submissions. For as he contends, paragraph 3 of that affidavit does no more than saying that:-

".... we are raising several grounds which go into showing the illegality of the whole electoral process and the fact that they were not free and fair".

These are mere allegations which afford no proof to the claims. What is more they are claims contained in an affidavit which has been found to be incurably defective. We do not see anything in Dr. Lamwai's further submissions which tends to show an improvement in the evidential quality of that affidavit. Nevertheless it is imperative that whoever alleges the existence or the non-existence of a set of facts has a duty to lead evidence in proof of those facts. This rule of evidence is equally applicable to applications such as this one. More importantly, courts in this country have always been cautious in their approach in considering applications for restraining orders such as is the case here. We think this is a sound approach because as it was observed in the Indian case of Lakshminarasimiah and Others V. Yorakki Gowder, AIR 1965 Mysore 310, at page 312 while quoting an excerpt from 28 American Jurisprudence, page 217,

"... The extraordinary character of the injunctive remedy and the danger that its use in improper

cases may result in serious loss or inconvenience to an innocent party require that the power to issue it should not be lightly indulged in, but should be exercised sparingly and cautiously only after thoughtful deliberation, and with a full conviction on the part of the court of its urgent necessity. In other words the relief should be awarded only in clear cases, reasonably free from doubt, and, when necessary, to prevent great and irreparable injury. The Court should therefore be guided by the fact that the burden of proof rests upon the complaint (sic) to establish the material allegations entitling him to relief".

This is a sound proposition of law which we intend to apply to the facts in this application.

It has been argued for the applicants that there is justification for the injunctive remedy because their chances of success are overwhelming and that there is a serious question to be determined. Dr. Lamwai has pointed out several instances which he considers pertinent, namely, that elections were not conducted on one day; that up to now elections are going on. May be it is so, but these are statements which were made from the Bar. They do not constitute evidence and the issues they raise do not appear in the affidavit which supports the application. We are, after a careful consideration of the law and the application as whole, satisfied that the applicants have failed to show the existence of any serious question which is to be

determined in the Petition. And, in any case, we find it difficult to say affirmatively that the petitioners have a strong case in respect of which, on the facts, there is a probability of succeeding in their enterprise. We base this conclusion on the following grounds: Firstly, the petitioners have not shown how, individually or as a group, they are going to suffer any mischief or any hardship should the Presidential elections results be declared or should the Dar es Salaam Region elections be held. Secondly, no proof has been led to show that who, of the Presidential candidates, will win. Thirdly, as Dr. Lamwai correctly pointed out at some stage in his submissions while referring to Marwa's case, the applicants must show that on the facts alleged there is a serious question to be determined.

Finally we have to consider if we are vested with the necessary jurisdiction to issue the equitable remedy in the form of a restraining order which is sought. We are fully aware that jurisdiction is a creature of legislation. Dr. Lamwai referred us to section 2(2) of the Judicature and Application of Laws Ordinance which gives to this Court unfettered civil jurisdiction in cases where there are no specific provisions. We agree with him in principle generally, but we find specific provisions in the Elections Act, 1985 which confer jurisdiction on this Court in respect of specified electoral issues. On the other hand, however, Article 41(7) of the Constitution, in unambiguous language, ousts the jurisdiction of this Court to inquire

into the election of the President once the National Electoral Commission has declared the election results. It provides

"41...

(7) Iwapo mgombea ametangazwa na Tume ya Uchaguzi kwamba amechaguliwa kuwa Rais kwa Mujibu wa ibara hii, basi hakuna Mahakama yeyote itakayokuwa na mamlaka ya kuchunguza kuchaguliwa kwake".

Whereas, therefore, Article 41 (1) to (7) of the Constitution makes provision for the election of the President, it does not grant jurisdiction to any court to inquire into the fact of that election. We are mindful of the fact that the duty of this Court is to interpret and to implement the law as we find it and not to question the validity of that law unless a petition has been lodged in the appropriate manner, the purpose of which is to challenge the validity of a particular piece of legislation. It is therefore open to the applicants to see how they can challenge Article 41 (7) of the Constitution. In the meantime, it is our view that if it was necessary to vest in this Court powers we are asked to exercise, then Parliament in its undoubted wisdom should have made it clear in the Constitution in relation to this very important matter.

Apart from the foregoing, reference was also made to the applicability of section 11 of the Government Proceedings Act. We have considered those provisions but we do not see, in view of the above observations, the relevance of that piece of

legislation to this application. We will not make any further comment on it.

There are three more issues we have to cover. One of them relates to Mr. Muccadam's affidavit. We rejected that affidavit but we reserved our reasons. The following are our reasons. It is undisputed that Mr. Muccadam is an advocate of this Court and courts subordinate to it. He is empowered by Order III, rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code to appear and to act for litigants. In that connection he is empowered to swear affidavits in relation to matters which arise from the conduct of cases and on matters which are not in the personal knowledge of his clients. As we have seen Order XIX, rule 3 requires that affidavits should be confined to such facts as the deponent is able of his own knowledge to prove; the only exception being on interlocutory applications where statements of belief may be admitted subject to the condition that the grounds for such belief are given. In the instant case all matters on which Mr. Muccadam deposed are in the personal knowledge of the fourth respondent's trustees.

We therefore rejected that affidavit because it did not conform to the statutory requirements as laid down under Order XIX, rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Another matter we have found necessary to address is Dr. Lamwai's conduct in court. At one stage during his submissions a question was put to him and he gave a very unexpected answer.

He wanted the Court to tell him whether to answer that question in his capacity as a politician or as an advocate. We did not expect that Dr. Lamwai, a distinguished Advocate of this Court, would have wanted to turn a session of the High Court into a political circus. We consider that attitude as being very discourteous to this Court and we do not expect him to behave in the manner he did.

What is more grave, however, is when he informed the Court during his submissions that followers of his clients will not accept a decision which will not be in their favour! We consider those remarks to constitute an act of intimidation on this Court and an interference in the due process of the law. Those remarks will not in any way influence our decision one way or the other; we reaffirm our resolve to dispense justice fairly, without fear or favour. In the same vein we decry and deprecate any act which, though unwittingly, will have the effect of inciting members of the public to disobey the constitutional authority of this Court. We are satisfied, however, that Tanzanians are a peaceful people who are sufficiently mature politically and who will not be influenced by those unfortunate remarks.

For the reasons we have given, the application for the two injunctive reliefs, which are:-

- (1) an order to restrain the second respondent, the Director of Elections, from declaring the Presidential elections in the on-going general elections, and

(2) an order to restrain the same second respondent
from conducting the elections for Dar es Salaam
Region;
is dismissed with costs.

Delivered in the presence of the parties and their advocates
at Dar es Salaam this thirteenth day of November, the year One
Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Five.

(SIGNED)

(W. J. Maina)
JUDGE
13\11\1995

(SIGNED)

(L. A. A. Kyando)
JUDGE
13\11\95

(SIGNED)

(J. M. Mackanja)
JUDGE
13\11\95

Appearances

Dr. Lamwai, Advocate: - For the Petitioners
Mr. Salula, Senior State Attorney) For First and
Mr. Mwidunda, State Attorney) Second Respondents
Mrs. Katinda, State Attorney)
Mr. Kapinga, Advocate: - For Third Respondent
Mr. Muccadam, Advocate: - For Fourth Respondent

: 19 :

Certified true copy of the original.


AG. DISTRICT REGISTRAR

13/11/1995.

APPENDIX IX:
FINAL UNION ELECTION RESULTS

APPENDIX IX - A:

PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION RESULTS BY CONSTITUENCIES

Elected Candidates In Constituencies

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Pemba, Kaskazini					
District: Micheweni					
	13 Konde				
	1 Ali Suleiman Abdalla	1002	14.5%		CCM
	2 Miraji Ramadhan Hariri	5898	85.5%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	6900			
	14 Mgogoni				
	1 Mbarouk Rashid Omar	457	12.2%		CCM
	2 Abubakar Khamis Bakari	3293	87.8%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	3750			
	16 Micheweni				
	1 Jabu Khamis Mbwana	1465	20.9%		CCM
	2 Rashid Jabu Dawa	5540	79.1%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	7005			
	12 Tumbe				
	1 Bakar Hamad Khamis	390	6.5%		CCM
	2 Khalib Hamad Sheikh	5601	93.5%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5991			
	15 Wingwi				
	1 Omar Othman Hamad	312	7.0%		CCM
	2 Kombo Khamis Kombo	4146	93.0%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	4458			
Total for district:		28104			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Wete					
	6 Gando				
	1 Ali Mbarouk Ali	864	14.6%		CCM
	2 Said Ali Mbarouk	5058	85.4%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5922			
	2 Kojani				
	1 Mbarouk Mjaka Bwakame	590	8.7%		CCM
	2 Omar Ali Jadi	6153	91.3%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	6743			
	4 Mtambwe				
	1 Khamis Ahmada Mussa	337	5.6%		CCM
	2 Abdalla Juma Khatib	5643	94.4%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5980			
	1 Ole				
	1 Hamad Khamis Hamad	773	12.8%		CCM
	2 Hamad Masoud Hamad	5271	87.2%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	6044			
	3 Pandani				
	1 Issa Ahmed Othman	482	10.4%		CCM
	2 Salim Yussuf Moh'd	4172	89.6%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	4654			
	5 Utaani				
	1 Saada Thani Fakihi	826	13.7%		CCM
	2 Ahmed Seif Hamad	5202	86.3%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	6028			
Total for district:		35371			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Total for region:		63475			
Region:	Pemba, Kusini				
District:	Chake Chake				
21 Chake Chake					
1 Hanuna Ibrahim Masoud		1414	25.1%		CCM
2 Mussa Haji Kombo		4217	74.9%	Elected	CUF
Total for constituency:		5631			
17 Chonga					
1 Salim Ali Rajab		1541	27.3%		CCM
2 Abdalla Juma Abdalla		4094	72.7%	Elected	CUF
Total for constituency:		5635			
19 Vitongoji					
1 Salum Kitwana Sururu		651	15.3%		CCM
2 Soud Yussuf Mgeni		3603	84.7%	Elected	CUF
Total for constituency:		4254			
20 Wawi					
1 Said Rashid Moh'd		1875	32.5%		CCM
2 Hamad Rashid Moh'd		3894	67.5%	Elected	CUF
Total for constituency:		5769			
18 Ziwani					
1 Khamis Suleiman Dadl		766	11.9%		CCM
2 Juma Abdulrahman Saleh		5663	88.1%	Elected	CUF
Total for constituency:		6429			
Total for district:		27718			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Mkoani					
	9 Chambani				
	1 Moh'd Saleh Juma	610	12.6%		CCM
	2 Abass Juma Muhunzi	4244	87.4%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	4854			
	10 Kiwani				
	1 Omar Khamis Othman	1821	34.0%		CCM
	2 Machano Haji Ali	3535	66.0%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5356			
	11 Mkanyageni				
	1 Ali Moh'd Shenl	2141	42.1%		CCM
	2 Haji Faki Shaali	2939	57.9%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5080			
	7 Mkoani				
	1 Sheha Muhamed Sheha	2120	37.4%		CCM
	2 Moh'd Ali Salum (Mullah)	3547	62.6%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5667			
	8 Mtambile				
	1 Ali Moh'd Shoka	1195	18.2%		CCM
	2 Muhidin Moh'd Muhidin	5371	81.8%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	6566			
Total for district:		27523			
Total for region:		55241			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Unguja, Kaskazini					
District: Kaskazini A					
	30 Chaani				
	1 Makame Nahoda Makame	4839	86.0%	Elected	CCM
	2 Mussa Ali Foun	568	10.1%		CUF
	3 Hussin Hija Mlumwa	222	3.9%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	5629			
	31 Matemwe				
	1 Ame Matl Wadi	4753	82.0%	Elected	CCM
	2 Mung'o Matl Wadi	1044	18.0%		CUF
	3 Dodo Matl Wadi	0	0.0%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	5797			
	29 Mkwajuni				
	1 Ali Haji Ali	4219	73.2%	Elected	CCM
	2 Bakari Haji Moh'd	1542	26.8%		CUF
	3 Omar Moh'd Omar	0	0.0%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	5761			
	28 Nungwi				
	1 Mussa Ame Sillima	4440	68.4%	Elected	CCM
	2 Makame Ramadhan Mjaka	2050	31.6%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	6490			
	27 Tumbatu				
	1 Haji Omar Kheri	3823	58.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 Faki Haji Makame	2738	41.7%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	6561			
Total for district:		30238			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kaskazini B					
	32 Bumbwini				
	1 Amour Khamis Silima	2207	47.4%		CCM
	2 Zahran Juma Mshamba	2293	49.3%	Elected	CUF
	3 Twaha Moh'd Khamis	154	3.3%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	4654			
	33 Donge				
	1 Moh'd Abdalla Khamis	5693	93.5%	Elected	CCM
	2 Ibrahim Moh'd Machano	326	5.4%		CUF
	3 Dola Abdalla Juma	69	1.1%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	6088			
	34 Kitope				
	1 Khamis Alum Ali	4737	85.9%	Elected	CCM
	2 Fatma Seif Moh'd	641	11.6%		CUF
	3 Khamis Machano Ali	55	1.0%		CHADEMA
	4 Atti Muhiddin Haji	82	1.5%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	5515			
	Total for district:	16257			
	Total for region:	46495			
Region: Unguja, Kusini					
District: Kati					
	25 Chwaka				
	1 Haydar Haji Abdalla	5423	78.8%	Elected	CCM
	2 Ali Khamis Ali vuai	1345	19.5%		CUF
	3 Issa Ame Issa	115	1.7%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	6883			

Elected Candidates in Constituencies
Zanzibar - 22 Oct. 1995

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Final Results

Page 6 of 11

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
26 Koani	1 Haji Mkema Haji	5291	67.7%	Elected	CCM
	2 Maulid Makame Abdalla	2356	30.1%		CUF
	3 Mikidadi Mbarak Hassan	173	2.2%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	7820			
24 Uzini	1 Tafana Kassim Mzee	6571	94.2%	Elected	CCM
	2 Asha Simai Issa	408	5.8%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	6979			
Total for district:		21682			
District:	Kusini				
23 Makunduchi	1 Haji Mwambe Makungu	4397	75.4%	Elected	CCM
	2 Abdalla Kassu Issa	1434	24.6%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	5831			
22 Muyuni	1 Nyonje Ramadhan Pandu	5988	86.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 Suleiman Moh'd Hassan	947	13.7%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	6935			
Total for district:		12766			
Total for region:		34448			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Unguja, Mjini na Magharibi					
District: Magharibi					
	37 Dimani				
	1 Moh'd Hashim Ismail	5663	74.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 Siba Abdulkadir Ahmed	1979	25.9%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	7642			
	36 Mfenesini				
	1 Ali Abdulla Ali	6732	52.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 Hamed Rashid Hamed	6146	47.7%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	12878			
	35 Mwera				
	1 Juma Mrisho Matogo	6486	53.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 Mwinyi Ramadhan Mwinyi	5222	42.9%		CUF
	3 Yussuf Said Kigwa	460	3.8%		TLP
	Total for constituency:	12168			
Total for district:		32688			
District: Mjini					
	44 Amani				
	1 Maalim Haji Amelr	5884	69.2%	Elected	CCM
	2 Rajab Ramadhan Mussa	2615	30.8%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	8499			
	39 Jang'ombe				
	1 Said Bakar Jecha	7471	59.5%	Elected	CCM
	2 Machano Khamis Ali	4905	39.1%		CUF
	3 Moh'd Chum Fekih	172	1.4%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	12548			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
50 Kikwajuni					
	1 Burhan Saqdat Haji	2650	55.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 Juma Ameir Muchi	2141	44.7%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	4791			
49 Kwahani					
	1 Amina Salim Ali	4568	83.5%	Elected	CCM
	2 Said Amir Saleh	904	16.5%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	5472			
47 Kwamtipura					
	1 Subira Moh'd Ali	3577	64.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 Majaliwa Juma Self	2005	35.9%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	5582			
48 Magomeni					
	1 Hafsa Said Khamis	5100	58.4%	Elected	CCM
	2 Ali Haji Pandu	3640	41.6%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	8740			
45 Makadara					
	1 Talmur Saleh Juma	2541	74.9%	Elected	CCM
	2 Khalid Rajab Mnganah	852	25.1%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	3393			
46 Malindi					
	1 Seif Rashid Self	1108	28.8%		CCM
	2 Inaya Himid Yahya	2741	71.2%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	3849			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
38 Mikunguni	1 Ali Suleiman Ali	4376	85.5%	Elected	CCM
	2 Mwendambo Ali Mwinyi	741	14.5%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	5117			
	43 Mkunazini				
	1 Ali Ferejl Tamim	1151	27.3%		CCM
43 Mkunazini	2 Salm Msabah Mbarouk	3060	72.7%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	4211			
	42 Mlandege				
42 Mlandege	1 Kamal Basha Pandu	2602	49.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 Moh'd Ali Moh'd	2565	48.6%		CUF
	3 Yussuf Ali Hassan	112	2.1%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	5279			
40 Mwembe Makumbi	1 Hamad Ali Fadau	7655	71.6%	Elected	CCM
	2 Omar Moh'd Abdalla	2792	26.1%		CUF
	3 Ali Haji Othman	243	2.3%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	10690			
	41 Rahaleo				
41 Rahaleo	1 Amani Abeid Karume	4454	75.9%	Elected	CCM
	2 Aziza Nabahan Suleiman	1369	23.3%		CUF
	3 Asha Salehi Kombe	44	0.7%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	5867			
Total for district:		84038			
Total for region:		116726			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Zanzibar total votes:		316385			

Based on 50 constituencies of 50 total

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS BY CONSTITUENCIES

REGION	CONSTITTUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Mageuzi
ARUSHA	ARUSHA	273	1,615	25,194	35,681
	ARUMERU WEST	394	830	29,811	20,566
	ARUMERU EAST	303	369	17,749	27,520
	BABATI EAST	328	532	20,240	9,176
	BABATI WEST	230	528	21,676	4,788
	HANANG	190	569	22,666	7,096
	MBULU	485	778	32,552	10,180
	KARATU	289	289	22,229	15,442
	KITETO	612	1,222	19,297	3,938
	SIMANJIRO	90	130	14,634	7,790
	MONDULI	193	205	19,441	4,737
	LONGIDO	128	274	7,399	5,805
	NGORONGORO	95	167	8,454	7,061
DSM	ILALA	97	1,660	22,195	3,298
	UKONGA	504	3,824	35,126	10,628
	KINONDONI	217	3,762	39,420	10,638
	Kawe	255	764	20,820	8,152
	UBUNGO	407	3,354	36,945	21,919
	TEMEKE	354	3,566	43,997	7,946
	KIGAMBONI	317	2,058	25,419	3,517
DODOMA	DODOMA URBAN	950	1,699	48,419	20,118
	BAHI	827	1,115	23,967	5,718
	CHILONWA	815	575	18,305	3,938
	MTERA	540	860	27,256	1,976
	MPWAPWA	604	795	21,665	3,934

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Mageuzi
	KIBAKWE	880	1,191	18,292	3,288
	KONGWA	790	1,199	31,711	5,046
	KONDOA NORTH	1,534	5,302	39,055	9,856
	KONDOA SOUTH	1,431	1,651	24,191	6,538
IRINGA	IRINGA URBAN	294	999	18,749	17,585
	KILOLO	580	690	43,753	9,986
	KALENGA	1,046	664	25,609	10,825
	ISMANI	360	407	17,963	6,573
	LUDEWA	575	565	24,121	9,589
	MAKETE	738	532	20,206	7,738
	MUFINDI NORTH	461	616	26,184	12,164
	MUFINDI SOUTH	620	739	30,118	10,670
	NJOMBE NORTH	879	580	22,526	8,384
	NJOMBE SOUTH	214	302	14,619	12,674
	NJOMBE WEST	719	766	29,928	9,405
KAGERA	BUKOBA URBAN	187	816	11,222	8,912
	BUKOBA RURAL	503	2,744	35,332	19,778
	NKENGE	251	832	24,994	13,558
	BIHARAMULO EAST	1,279	939	16,807	14,474
	BIHARAMULO WEST	598	742	10,778	10,826
	KARAGWE	293	793	23,214	16,013
	KYERWA	264	987	18,274	14,457
	MULEBA NORTH	557	1,075	12,161	15,882
	MULEBA SOUTH	452	1,383	21,309	26,705
	NGARA	510	521	32,217	5,348
KIGOMA	KIGOMA URBAN	239	10,188	15,352	5,611
	KIGOMA NORTH	728	9,733	19,309	9,704
	KIGOMA SOUTH	478	3,667	19,089	10,800
	BUYUNGU	525	1,044	10,666	12,354
	MUHAMBWE	674	858	20,806	9,701
	KASULU WEST	314	692	15,999	4,411
	KASULU EAST	662	1,119	27,624	16,070

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Mageuzi
KILIMANJARO	MOSHI URBAN	222	1,130	13,338	30,372
	MOSHI RURAL	308	596	6,381	65,191
	VUNJO	139	276	4,027	65,121
	MWANGA	240	1,402	20,937	4,915
	ROMBO	223	304	5,036	66,376
	SAME WEST	127	408	9,963	9,769
	SAME EAST	162	320	11,349	7,314
	HAI	175	1,946	6,968	47,073
	SIHA	160	259	4,942	19,160
LINDI	LINDI URBAN	107	588	9,877	1,814
	MCHINGA	224	537	13,664	1,821
	MTAMA	749	749	24,156	1,985
	RUANGWA	295	867	25,021	1,496
	LIWALE	212	473	13,498	1,208
	KILWA NORTH	407	1,289	11,222	1,140
	KILWA SOUTH	326	1,529	11,431	1,045
	NACHINGWEA	329	1,011	30,232	2,192
MARA	MUSOMA URBAN	254	449	15,804	9,765
	MUSOMA RURAL	829	1,104	36,020	23,101
	BUNDA	1,770	735	21,508	13,308
	MWIBARA	560	455	9,457	9,315
	SERENGETI	474	694	16,660	10,022
	TARIME	1,355	1,608	32,216	15,430
	RORYA	1,134	534	23,605	28,778
MBEYA	MBEYA URBAN	249	679	26,608	29,355
	MBEYA RURAL	530	533	31,558	13,760
	MBARALI	404	1,045	22,370	10,834
	SONGWE	208	184	9,985	6,989
	LUPA	360	252	15,465	5,194
	KYELA	429	726	22,718	16,856

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Maguzi
	MBOZI EAST	1,120	551	27,644	18,103
	MBOZI WEST	600	1,042	17,754	9,837
	ILEJE	960	506	12,486	7,792
	RUNGWE EAST	228	199	8,730	8,573
	RUNGWE WEST	665	717	24,860	21,309
MOROGORO	MOROGORO URBAN	976	2,878	28,960	24,596
	MOROGORO SOUTH	1,582	1,775	18,291	8,135
	MOROGORO NORTH	726	1,613	30,794	11,848
	MOROGORO S. E	1,377	1,263	18,290	4,698
	KILOMBERO	897	963	30,837	11,416
	ULANGA WEST	274	274	10,382	5,646
	ULANGA EAST	479	768	10,488	4,627
	GAIRO	451	637	14,909	9,025
	KILOSA	844	1,228	28,527	10,105
	MIKUMI	745	750	25,869	7,907
MTWARA	MTWARA URBAN	170	908	19,692	2,993
	MTWARA RURAL	1,792	3,344	38,094	3,159
	MASASI	659	1,559	40,949	2,393
	LULINDI	615	1,055	36,235	1,280
	NANYUMBU	417	1,385	31,985	1,437
	NEWALA	367	905	33,664	1,177
	MITEMA	851	1,683	42,584	1,262
	TANDAHIMBA	515	1,311	31,379	949
MWANZA	MWANZA URBAN	744	2,371	23,666	20,123
	MWANZA RURAL	3,915	1,796	21,492	12,678
	MAGU	11,267	2,211	23,186	5,182
	BUSEGA	10,587	1,155	17,548	3,220
	GEITA	5,985	1,775	23,274	9,657
	NYANG'HWALE	3,949	1,882	18,552	3,315
	BUSANDA	4,173	2,173	26,384	8,297
	UKEREWE	738	674	17,647	19,036

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Mageuzi
	SENGEREMA	4,245	828	22,389	7,950
	BUCHOSA	2,697	605	13,437	6,178
	KWIMBA	4,259	3,000	14,557	3,910
	SUMVE	6,426	4,398	16,431	3,279
	MISUNGWI	7,731	2,950	23,716	6,502
COAST	BAGAMOYO	366	1,513	13,022	3,351
	CHALINZE	594	1,442	25,115	3,924
	KIBAHA	477	2,029	22,166	9,370
	KIBITI	623	3,934	14,861	1,694
	RUFUJI	692	2,922	12,311	1,496
	MAFIA	241	2,627	6,516	419
	KISARAWA	439	3,096	18,787	2,496
	MKURANGA	979	5,915	19,939	1,902
RUKWA	SUMBAWANGA URBAN	209	675	19,180	7,193
	KALAMBO	120	277	11,116	11,238
	KWELA	464	446	22,965	12,291
	MPANDA EAST	349	358	12,174	9,500
	MPANDA WEST	257	310	5,428	3,161
	MPANDA CENTRAL	113	290	6,095	4,030
	NKANSI	415	727	21,038	9,933
RUVUMA	SONGEA URBAN	126	549	22,154	8,735
	PERAMIHO	323	538	26,579	7,219
	NAMTUMBO	307	1,047	29,237	5,530
	MBINGA EAST	820	764	29,264	7,084
	MBINGA WEST	206	334	12,333	5,382
	TUNDURU	465	1,000	30,977	2,030
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA URBAN	811	935	21,335	9,771
	SOLWA	1,156	835	19,531	3,276
	KISHAPU	2,886	1,713	31,204	6,269
	BARIADI EAST	25,663	2,210	12,457	974

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Maguzi
	BARIADI WEST	28,227	2,075	19,155	1,645
	MEATU	4,353	824	10,075	3,592
	KISESA	15,537	1,436	6,502	800
	KAHAMA	1,508	2,193	25,247	26,187
	BUKOMBE	2,790	2,180	24,258	15,721
	MSALALA	2,956	2,611	29,072	11,547
	MASWA	15,379	2,265	25,630	5,167
SINGIDA	SINGIDA URBAN	541	2,147	18,181	5,748
	SINGIDA NORTH	1,411	3,064	35,655	6,839
	SINGIDA SOUTH	986	2,099	29,723	5,312
	IRAMBA WEST	916	1,111	28,864	7,255
	IRAMBA EAST	592	833	23,111	5,345
	MANYONI WEST	260	321	8,620	2,373
	MANYONI EAST	716	1,009	18,579	4,767
TABORA	TABORA URBAN	775	5,857	21,886	11,318
	IGALULA	768	1,042	8,412	3,473
	TABORA NORTH	966	2,913	16,146	8,614
	TABORA SOUTH	735	2,095	14,088	4,156
	IGUNGA	3,339	2,346	26,322	10,151
	BUKENE	1,054	1,014	16,260	8,834
	NZEGA	1,282	1,863	22,958	18,311
	URAMBO WEST	465	676	8,677	11,331
	URAMBO EAST	208	900	9,338	11,492
TANGA	TANGA	474	10,184	34,199	14,199
	MUHEZA	593	2,022	28,821	8,537
	MKINGA	460	5,783	16,599	3,085
	BUMBULI	276	480	26,087	2,360
	LUSHOTO	230	939	23,236	2,150
	MLALO	528	1,496	29,393	2,108
	KOROGWE WEST	312	825	19,956	4,779
	KOROGWE EAST	439	705	19,420	5,525

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR-Mageuzi
	PANGANI	249	1,469	8,094	1,349
	HANDENI	947	1,576	32,244	4,553
	KILINDI	412	592	20,369	4,162
UNGUJA NORTH	MKWAJUNI	201	1,372	4,315	83
	TUMBATU	117	2,588	3,691	62
	MATEMWE	129	737	4,613	141
	NUNGWI	76	1,372	4,164	78
	CHAAANI	56	440	4,928	58
	BUMBWINI	66	2,680	2,605	86
	KITOPE	147	626	5,005	34
UNGUJA SOUTH	CHWAKA	72	1,210	5,782	75
	KOANI	126	2,296	5,722	134
	UZINI	41	374	5,681	42
	MUYUNI	59	780	5,972	101
	MAKUNDUCHI	78	1,068	4,294	101
URBAN WEST	MKUNAZINI	21	2,798	1,152	42
	MALINDI	19	2,775	904	20
	KIKWAJUNI	33	2,014	2,505	38
	MLANDEGE	27	2,591	2,539	21
	RAHALEO	39	1,394	4,380	25
	MAKADARA	19	735	2,595	18
	KWAHANI	17	915	4,249	51
	MIKUNGUNI	35	721	4,181	26
	JANG'OMBE	56	4,705	7,797	108
	MAGOMENI	59	3,453	5,104	83
	KWAMTIPURA	26	1,862	3,705	35
	MWEMBEMAKUMBI	68	3,057	7,850	67
	AMANI	59	2,458	5,861	50
	MWERA	173	5,456	7,212	177
	DIMANI	90	2,640	6,120	134
	DONGE	50	542	6,282	31
	MFENESINI	153	4,611	7,108	119

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES			
		CHEYO John Momose UDP	LIPUMBA Prof. Ibrahim Haruna CUF	MEKAPA Benjamin William CCM	MREMA Augustino Lyatonga NCCR - Maguzi
PEMBA NORTH	MGOGONI	6	3,300	468	71
	KONDE	36	5,745	910	40
	MICHEWENI	59	4,906	1,259	58
	TUMBE	15	5,417	363	16
	WINGWI	33	3,919	311	37
	GANDO	25	4,832	863	19
	KOJANI	21	6,221	457	20
	OLE	27	5,283	743	18
	PANDANI	19	4,039	379	26
	UTAANI	25	4,999	828	29
	MTAMBWE	12	5,472	339	15
PEMBA SOUTH	WAWI	55	3,684	2,146	45
	VITONGOL	19	3,697	553	13
	ZIWANI	31	5,324	690	20
	CHONGA	74	3,875	1,393	46
	CHAKECHAKE	34	4,134	1,355	35
	MKOANI	27	3,291	2,142	34
	MKANYAGENI	42	2,853	2,026	46
	MTAMBILE	40	5,166	1,043	69
	KIWANI	84	3,398	1,576	54
	CHAMBANI	34	4,027	549	29
Country Total		258,734	418,973	4,026,422	1,808,616
		4.0%	6.4%	61.8%	27.8%

APPENDIX IX - B:

PRESIDENTIAL
COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESULTS

Presidential Election - Country Result

President Candidate	Party	Votes	%	
John Momose Cheyo	UDP	258734	4.0%	
Prof. Ibrahim Haruna Lipumba	CUF	418973	6.4%	
Benjamin William Mkapa	CCM	4026422	61.8%	Max votes
Augustino Lyatonga Mrema	NCCR-MAGEUZI	1808616	27.8%	
Total votes:		6512745		

Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total

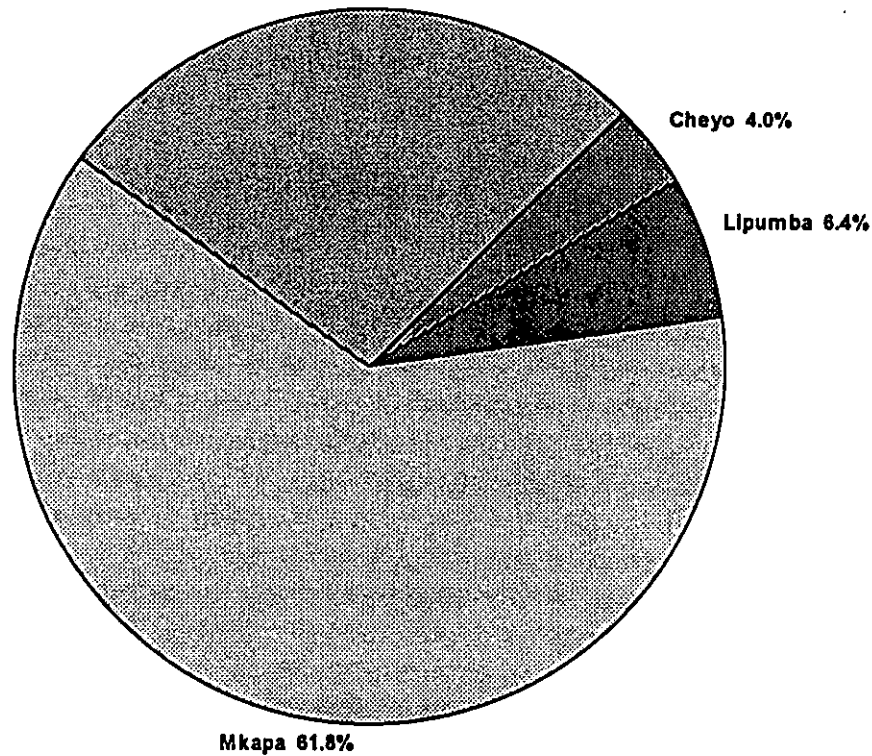
Presidential Election Results - Regions

Region	President Candidates								Registered Voters	Actual voters	Turn -out	Valid cast	Rejected votes
	Cheyo		Lipumba		Mkapa		Mrema						
5 Arusha	3610	0.8%	7508	1.7%	261342	60.5%	159780	37.0%	537908	448522	83.4%	432240	16282
10 Coast	4411	2.4%	23478	12.7%	132717	71.6%	24652	13.3%	237349	195147	82.2%	185258	9889
11 Dar-es-Salaam	2151	0.7%	18988	6.1%	223922	72.0%	66098	21.2%	768482	321537	41.8%	311159	10378
1 Dodoma	8371	2.5%	14387	4.3%	252861	75.2%	60412	18.0%	445805	357583	80.2%	336031	21552
13 Iringa	6486	1.6%	6860	1.7%	273776	68.0%	115593	28.7%	491686	419710	85.4%	402715	16995
17 Kagera	4894	1.3%	10832	2.9%	206308	56.1%	145953	39.7%	465643	386599	83.0%	367987	18612
2 Kigoma	3620	1.6%	27301	12.0%	128845	56.4%	68651	30.1%	312161	239102	76.6%	228417	10685
6 Kilimanjaro	1756	0.4%	6641	1.6%	82941	20.4%	315291	77.5%	472567	414237	87.7%	406629	7608
8 Lindi	2649	1.6%	7043	4.4%	139101	86.1%	12701	7.9%	203445	169672	83.4%	161494	8178
18 Mara	6376	2.3%	5579	2.0%	155270	56.1%	109719	39.6%	390392	292318	74.9%	276944	15374
14 Mbeya	5753	1.5%	6434	1.7%	220178	57.8%	148602	39.0%	519046	406396	78.3%	380967	25429
12 Morogoro	8351	2.5%	12149	3.6%	217347	64.7%	98003	29.2%	440208	351489	79.8%	335850	15639
9 Mtwara	5386	1.8%	12150	4.0%	274582	89.5%	14650	4.8%	359756	323576	89.9%	306768	16808
19 Mwanza	66716	14.4%	25818	5.6%	262279	56.5%	109327	23.6%	677310	490343	72.4%	464140	26203
24 Pemba North	278	0.5%	54133	87.8%	6920	11.2%	349	0.6%	67086	62671	93.4%	61680	991
25 Pemba South	440	0.8%	39449	73.4%	13473	25.1%	394	0.7%	58389	54547	93.4%	53756	791
15 Rukwa	1927	1.2%	3083	1.9%	97996	61.1%	57346	35.8%	215304	170465	79.2%	160352	10113
16 Ruvuma	2247	1.2%	4232	2.2%	150544	78.0%	35980	18.6%	255897	204753	80.0%	193003	11750
20 Shinyanga	101266	23.6%	19277	4.5%	224466	52.2%	84949	19.8%	689913	466098	67.6%	429958	36140
3 Singida	5422	2.5%	10584	4.9%	162733	75.2%	37639	17.4%	268196	232006	86.5%	216378	15628
4 Tabora	9592	3.7%	18706	7.2%	144087	55.4%	87680	33.7%	374728	276118	73.7%	260065	16053
7 Tanga	4920	1.4%	26071	7.6%	258418	75.5%	52807	15.4%	452490	361542	79.9%	342216	19326
21 Unga North	792	2.0%	9815	24.3%	29321	72.5%	542	1.3%	47037	41142	87.5%	40470	672
22 Unga South	376	1.1%	5728	16.8%	27451	80.7%	453	1.3%	37642	34690	92.2%	34008	682
23 Urban West	944	0.8%	42727	34.4%	79544	64.0%	1045	0.8%	141529	126418	89.3%	124260	2158

Region	President Candidates								Registered Voters	Actual voters	Turn -out	Valid cast	Rejected votes
	Cheyo		Lipumba		Mkapa		Mrema						
Country totals:	258734	4.0%	418973	6.4%	4026422	61.8%	1808616	27.8%	8929969	6846681	76.7%	6512745	333936

Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total

Presidential Candidates - votes in %
Mrema 27.8%

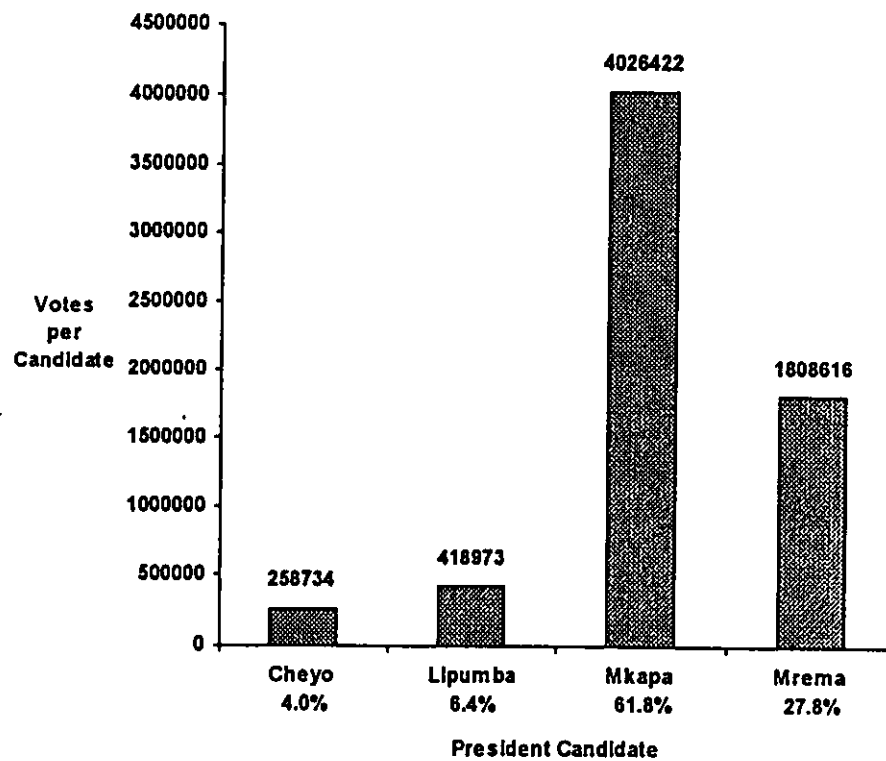


**President Election
NEC HQ Official Results
Intermediate Results**

Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total

22/11/95 13:39:36

**President Election
NEC HQ Official Results
Intermediate Results**



Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total

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APPENDIX IX - C:
PRESIDENTIAL
BALLOT STATISTICS BY CONSTITUENCY

Presidential Election - Ballot Statistics - Constituency

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Arusha										
District: Arumeru										
2 Arumeru Magh	63531	55057	86.7%	8474	13.3%	51601	93.7%	3456	6.3%	
3 Arumeru Mash	54251	47417	87.4%	6834	12.6%	45941	98.9%	1476	3.1%	
District totals:	117782	102474	87.0%	15308	13.0%	97542	95.2%	4932	4.8%	
District: Arusha										
4 Arusha	82892	64221	77.5%	18671	22.5%	62763	97.7%	1458	2.3%	
District totals:	82892	64221	77.5%	18671	22.5%	62763	97.7%	1458	2.3%	
District: Babati										
5 Babati Maghari	30179	27850	92.3%	2329	7.7%	27222	97.7%	628	2.3%	
6 Babati Mashari	34376	31671	92.1%	2705	7.9%	30276	95.6%	1395	4.4%	
District totals:	64555	59521	92.2%	5034	7.8%	57498	96.6%	2023	3.4%	
District: Hanang										
38 Hanang	37154	31250	84.1%	5904	15.9%	30521	97.7%	729	2.3%	
District totals:	37154	31250	84.1%	5904	15.9%	30521	97.7%	729	2.3%	
District: Karatu										
53 Karatu	46684	39874	85.4%	6810	14.6%	38249	95.9%	1625	4.1%	
District totals:	46684	39874	85.4%	6810	14.6%	38249	95.9%	1625	4.1%	
District: Kiteto										
75 Kiteto	34664	25921	74.8%	8743	25.2%	25069	96.7%	852	3.3%	
District totals:	34664	25921	74.8%	8743	25.2%	25069	96.7%	852	3.3%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
District: Mbulu									
118 Mbulu	51146	46728	91.4%	4418	8.6%	43995	94.2%	2733	5.8%
District totals:	51146	46728	91.4%	4418	8.6%	43995	94.2%	2733	5.8%
District: Monduli									
94 Longido	18567	13890	74.8%	4677	25.2%	13606	98.0%	284	2.0%
136 Monduli	29580	25263	85.4%	4317	14.6%	24576	97.3%	687	2.7%
District totals:	48147	39153	81.3%	8994	18.7%	38182	97.5%	971	2.5%
District: Ngorongoro									
174 Ngorongoro	23748	15984	67.3%	7764	32.7%	15777	98.7%	207	1.3%
District totals:	23748	15984	67.3%	7764	32.7%	15777	98.7%	207	1.3%
District: Simanjiro									
200 Simanjiro	31136	23396	75.1%	7740	24.9%	22644	96.8%	752	3.2%
District totals:	31136	23396	75.1%	7740	24.9%	22644	96.8%	752	3.2%
Region totals:	537908	448522	83.4%	89386	16.6%	432240	96.4%	16282	3.6%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Coast									
District: Bagamoyo									
7 Bagamoyo	23002	19198	83.5%	3804	16.5%	18252	95.1%	946	4.9%
26 Chalinze	41607	32816	78.9%	8791	21.1%	31075	94.7%	1741	5.3%
District totals:	64609	52014	80.5%	12595	19.5%	49327	94.8%	2687	5.2%
District: Kibaha									
57 Kibaha	40745	35164	86.3%	5581	13.7%	34042	96.8%	1122	3.2%
District totals:	40745	35164	86.3%	5581	13.7%	34042	96.8%	1122	3.2%
District: Kisarawe									
72 Kisarawe	31699	26568	83.8%	5131	16.2%	24818	93.4%	1750	6.6%
132 Mkuranga	38233	30555	79.9%	7678	20.1%	28735	94.0%	1820	6.0%
District totals:	69932	57123	81.7%	12809	18.3%	53553	93.8%	3570	6.2%
District: Mafia									
99 Mafia	11044	10087	91.3%	957	8.7%	9803	97.2%	284	2.8%
District totals:	11044	10087	91.3%	957	8.7%	9803	97.2%	284	2.8%
District: Rufiji									
59 Kibiti	28258	22686	80.3%	5572	19.7%	21112	93.1%	1574	6.9%
190 Rufiji	22761	18073	79.4%	4688	20.6%	17421	96.4%	652	3.6%
District totals:	51019	40759	79.9%	10260	20.1%	38533	94.5%	2226	5.5%
Region totals:	237349	195147	82.2%	42202	17.8%	185258	94.9%	9889	5.1%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Dar-es-Salaam									
District: Ilala									
42 Ilala	70739	27854	39.4%	42885	60.6%	27250	97.8%	604	2.2%
221 Ukonga	128946	53086	41.2%	75860	58.8%	50082	94.3%	3004	5.7%
District totals:	199685	80940	40.5%	118745	59.5%	77332	95.5%	3608	4.5%
District: Kinondoni									
56 Kawe	74358	30908	41.6%	43450	58.4%	29991	97.0%	917	3.0%
71 Kinondoni	140390	54242	38.6%	86148	61.4%	54037	99.6%	205	0.4%
219 Ubungo	137797	66100	48.0%	71697	52.0%	62625	94.7%	3475	5.3%
District totals:	352545	151250	42.9%	201295	57.1%	146653	97.0%	4597	3.0%
District: Temeke									
60 Kigamboni	72503	32127	44.3%	40376	55.7%	31311	97.5%	816	2.5%
215 Temeke	143749	57220	39.8%	86529	60.2%	55863	97.6%	1357	2.4%
District totals:	216252	89347	41.3%	126905	58.7%	87174	97.6%	2173	2.4%
Region totals:	768482	321537	41.8%	446945	58.2%	311159	96.8%	10378	3.2%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Dodoma									
District: Dodoma									
8 Bahi	51536	35910	69.7%	15626	30.3%	31627	88.1%	4283	11.9%
28 Chilonwa	28923	24812	85.8%	4111	14.2%	23633	95.2%	1179	4.8%
32 Dodoma Mjini	95313	76196	79.9%	19117	20.1%	71186	93.4%	5010	6.6%
151 Mtera	40780	32337	79.3%	8443	20.7%	30632	94.7%	1705	5.3%
District totals:	216552	169255	78.2%	47297	21.8%	157078	92.8%	12177	7.2%
District: Kondoa									
81 Kondoa Kaska	69041	58080	84.1%	10961	15.9%	55747	96.0%	2333	4.0%
82 Kondoa Kusini	45669	35606	78.0%	10063	22.0%	33811	95.0%	1795	5.0%
District totals:	114710	93686	81.7%	21024	18.3%	89558	95.6%	4128	4.4%
District: Mpwapwa									
58 Kibakwe	30732	24976	81.3%	5756	18.7%	23651	94.7%	1325	5.3%
83 Kongwa	49549	40489	81.7%	9060	18.3%	38746	95.7%	1743	4.3%
146 Mpwapwa	34262	29177	85.2%	5085	14.8%	26998	92.5%	2179	7.5%
District totals:	114543	94642	82.6%	19901	17.4%	89395	94.5%	5247	5.5%
Region totals:	445805	357583	80.2%	88222	19.8%	336031	94.0%	21552	6.0%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Iringa									
District: Iringa									
46 Iringa Mjini	44321	38650	87.2%	5671	12.8%	37627	97.4%	1023	2.6%
47 Ismani	32056	26738	83.4%	5318	16.6%	25303	94.6%	1435	5.4%
51 Kalenga	53430	42001	78.6%	11429	21.4%	38144	90.8%	3857	9.2%
66 Kilolo	67412	56754	84.2%	10658	15.8%	55009	96.9%	1745	3.1%
District totals:	197219	164143	83.2%	33076	16.8%	156083	95.1%	8060	4.9%
District: Ludewa									
95 Ludewa	39939	35522	88.9%	4417	11.1%	34850	98.1%	672	1.9%
District totals:	39939	35522	88.9%	4417	11.1%	34850	98.1%	672	1.9%
District: Makete									
103 Makete	35551	30902	86.9%	4649	13.1%	29214	94.5%	1688	5.5%
District totals:	35551	30902	86.9%	4649	13.1%	29214	94.5%	1688	5.5%
District: Mufindi									
154 Mufindi Kaskaz	45478	39947	87.8%	5531	12.2%	39425	98.7%	522	1.3%
155 Mufindi Kusini	51188	44120	86.2%	7068	13.8%	42147	95.5%	1973	4.5%
District totals:	96666	84067	87.0%	12599	13.0%	81572	97.0%	2495	3.0%
District: Njombe									
175 Njombe Kaska	39407	34144	86.6%	5263	13.4%	32369	94.8%	1775	5.2%
176 Njombe Kusini	33079	28418	85.9%	4661	14.1%	27809	97.9%	609	2.1%
177 Njombe Magha	49825	42514	85.3%	7311	14.7%	40818	96.0%	1696	4.0%
District totals:	122311	105076	85.9%	17235	14.1%	100996	96.1%	4080	3.9%
Region totals:	491686	419710	85.4%	71976	14.6%	402715	96.0%	16995	4.0%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Kagera										
District: Biharamulo										
11 Biharamulo Ma	30662	24241	79.1%	6421	20.9%	22944	94.6%	1297	5.4%	
12 Biharamulo Ma	46878	35086	74.8%	11792	25.2%	33499	95.5%	1587	4.5%	
District totals:	77540	59327	76.5%	18213	23.5%	56443	95.1%	2884	4.9%	
District: Bukoba										
15 Bukoba Mjini	24392	21426	87.8%	2966	12.2%	21137	98.7%	289	1.3%	
16 Bukoba Vijijini	70585	60950	86.3%	9635	13.7%	58357	95.7%	2593	4.3%	
179 Nkenge	47673	41588	87.2%	6085	12.8%	39635	95.3%	1953	4.7%	
District totals:	142650	123964	86.9%	18686	13.1%	119129	96.1%	4835	3.9%	
District: Karagwe										
52 Karagwe	47506	41657	87.7%	5849	12.3%	40313	96.8%	1344	3.2%	
91 Kyerwa	40118	35098	87.5%	5020	12.5%	33982	96.8%	1116	3.2%	
District totals:	87624	76755	87.6%	10869	12.4%	74295	96.8%	2460	3.2%	
District: Muleba										
158 Muleba Kaskaz	39477	31229	79.1%	8248	20.9%	29675	95.0%	1554	5.0%	
159 Muleba Kusini	66768	53286	79.8%	13482	20.2%	49849	93.5%	3437	6.5%	
District totals:	106245	84515	79.5%	21730	20.5%	79524	94.1%	4991	5.9%	
District: Ngara										
173 Ngara	51584	42038	81.5%	9546	18.5%	38596	91.8%	3442	8.2%	
District totals:	51584	42038	81.5%	9546	18.5%	38596	91.8%	3442	8.2%	
Region totals:	465643	386599	83.0%	79044	17.0%	367987	95.2%	18612	4.8%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Kigoma										
District: Kasulu										
54 Kasulu Maghar	48986	22297	45.5%	26689	54.5%	21416	96.0%	881	4.0%	
55 Kasulu Mashari	61417	48012	78.2%	13405	21.8%	45475	94.7%	2537	5.3%	
District totals:	110403	70309	63.7%	40094	36.3%	66891	95.1%	3418	4.9%	
District: Kibondo										
23 Buyungu	29276	25938	88.6%	3338	11.4%	24589	94.8%	1349	5.2%	
156 Muhambwe	41105	34334	83.5%	6771	16.5%	32039	93.3%	2295	6.7%	
District totals:	70381	60272	85.6%	10109	14.4%	56628	94.0%	3644	6.0%	
District: Kigoma										
61 Kigoma Kaska	48045	41023	85.4%	7022	14.6%	39474	96.2%	1549	3.8%	
62 Kigoma Kusini	45246	35485	78.4%	9761	21.6%	34034	95.9%	1451	4.1%	
63 Kigoma Mjini	38086	32013	84.1%	6073	15.9%	31390	98.1%	623	1.9%	
District totals:	131377	108521	82.6%	22856	17.4%	104898	96.7%	3623	3.3%	
Region totals:	312161	239102	76.6%	73059	23.4%	228417	95.5%	10685	4.5%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Kilimanjaro									
District: Hai									
37 Hai	62988	57144	90.7%	5844	9.3%	56162	98.3%	982	1.7%
199 Siha	28238	25126	89.0%	3112	11.0%	24521	97.6%	605	2.4%
District totals:	91226	82270	90.2%	8956	9.8%	80683	98.1%	1587	1.9%
District: Moshi									
141 Moshi Mjini	54317	45663	84.1%	8654	15.9%	45062	98.7%	601	1.3%
142 Moshi Vijijini	80187	73800	92.0%	6387	8.0%	72476	98.2%	1324	1.8%
229 Vunjo	85570	69951	81.7%	15619	18.3%	69563	99.4%	388	0.6%
District totals:	220074	189414	86.1%	30660	13.9%	187101	98.8%	2313	1.2%
District: Mwanga									
163 Mwanga	32242	28258	87.6%	3984	12.4%	27494	97.3%	764	2.7%
District totals:	32242	28258	87.6%	3984	12.4%	27494	97.3%	764	2.7%
District: Rombo									
188 Rombo	80891	73574	91.0%	7317	9.0%	71939	97.8%	1635	2.2%
District totals:	80891	73574	91.0%	7317	9.0%	71939	97.8%	1635	2.2%
District: Same									
194 Same Maghari	24717	20928	84.7%	3789	15.3%	20267	96.8%	661	3.2%
195 Same Mashari	23417	19793	84.5%	3624	15.5%	19145	96.7%	648	3.3%
District totals:	48134	40721	84.6%	7413	15.4%	39412	96.8%	1309	3.2%
Region totals:	472567	414237	87.7%	58330	12.3%	406629	98.2%	7608	1.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Lindi										
District: Kilwa										
69 Kilwa Kaskazin	20042	14565	72.7%	5477	27.3%	14058	96.5%	507	3.5%	
70 Kilwa Kusini	18204	14953	82.1%	3251	17.9%	14331	95.8%	622	4.2%	
District totals:	38246	29518	77.2%	8728	22.8%	28389	96.2%	1129	3.8%	
District: Lindi										
92 Lindi Mjini	15066	12847	85.3%	2219	14.7%	12386	96.4%	461	3.6%	
119 Mchinga	21461	17142	79.9%	4319	20.1%	16246	94.8%	896	5.2%	
148 Mtama	33715	29123	86.4%	4592	13.6%	27639	94.9%	1484	5.1%	
191 Ruangwa	33707	29147	86.5%	4560	13.5%	27679	95.0%	1468	5.0%	
District totals:	103949	88259	84.9%	15690	15.1%	83950	95.1%	4309	4.9%	
District: Liwale										
93 Liwale	18715	16187	86.5%	2528	13.5%	15391	95.1%	796	4.9%	
District totals:	18715	16187	86.5%	2528	13.5%	15391	95.1%	796	4.9%	
District: Nachingwea										
169 Nachingwea	42535	35708	83.9%	6827	16.1%	33764	94.6%	1944	5.4%	
District totals:	42535	35708	83.9%	6827	16.1%	33764	94.6%	1944	5.4%	
Region totals:	203445	169672	83.4%	33773	16.6%	161494	95.2%	8178	4.8%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mara									
District: Bunda									
20 Bunda	53147	40246	75.7%	12901	24.3%	37321	92.7%	2925	7.3%
168 Mwibara	26306	21422	81.4%	4884	18.6%	19787	92.4%	1635	7.6%
District totals:	79453	61668	77.6%	17785	22.4%	57108	92.6%	4560	7.4%
District: Musoma									
160 Musoma Mjini	33220	27180	81.8%	6040	18.2%	26272	96.7%	908	3.3%
161 Musoma Vijijini	90300	63462	70.3%	26838	29.7%	61054	96.2%	2408	3.8%
District totals:	123520	90642	73.4%	32878	26.6%	87326	96.3%	3316	3.7%
District: Serengeti									
197 Serengeti	37570	28760	76.6%	8810	23.4%	27850	96.8%	910	3.2%
District totals:	37570	28760	76.6%	8810	23.4%	27850	96.8%	910	3.2%
District: Tarime									
189 Rorya	72825	56911	78.1%	15914	21.9%	54051	95.0%	2860	5.0%
214 Tarime	77024	54337	70.5%	22687	29.5%	50609	93.1%	3728	6.9%
District totals:	149849	111248	74.2%	38601	25.8%	104660	94.1%	6588	5.9%
Region totals:	390392	292318	74.9%	98074	25.1%	276944	94.7%	15374	5.3%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mbeya									
District: Chunya									
97 Lupa	28785	22215	77.2%	6570	22.8%	21271	95.8%	944	4.2%
206 Songwe	25506	18394	72.1%	7112	27.9%	17366	94.4%	1028	5.6%
District totals:	54291	40609	74.8%	13682	25.2%	38637	95.1%	1972	4.9%
District: Ileje									
43 Ileje	27746	22277	80.3%	5469	19.7%	21744	97.6%	533	2.4%
District totals:	27746	22277	80.3%	5469	19.7%	21744	97.6%	533	2.4%
District: Kyela									
90 Kyela	49669	42482	85.5%	7187	14.5%	40729	95.9%	1753	4.1%
District totals:	49669	42482	85.5%	7187	14.5%	40729	95.9%	1753	4.1%
District: Mbeya									
111 Mbarali	55464	36447	65.7%	19017	34.3%	34653	95.1%	1794	4.9%
112 Mbeya Mjini	74297	63867	86.0%	10430	14.0%	56891	89.1%	6976	10.9%
113 Mbeya Vijijini	69772	49000	70.2%	20772	29.8%	46381	94.7%	2619	5.3%
District totals:	199533	149314	74.8%	50219	25.2%	137925	92.4%	11389	7.6%
District: Mbozi									
116 Mbozi Maghari	38461	31865	82.9%	6596	17.1%	29233	91.7%	2632	8.3%
117 Mbozi Mashari	66261	51363	77.5%	14898	22.5%	47418	92.3%	3945	7.7%
District totals:	104722	83228	79.5%	21494	20.5%	76651	92.1%	6577	7.9%
District: Rungwe									
192 Rungwe Magh	61332	49993	81.5%	11339	18.5%	47551	95.1%	2442	4.9%
193 Rungwe Masha	21753	18493	85.0%	3260	15.0%	17730	95.9%	763	4.1%
District totals:	83085	68486	82.4%	14599	17.6%	65281	95.3%	3205	4.7%
Region totals:	519046	406396	78.3%	112650	21.7%	380967	93.7%	25429	6.3%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Morogoro									
District: Kilombero									
67 Kilombero	70471	46882	66.5%	23589	33.5%	44113	94.1%	2769	5.9%
District totals:	70471	46882	66.5%	23589	33.5%	44113	94.1%	2769	5.9%
District: Kilosa									
34 Gairo	30176	25863	85.7%	4313	14.3%	25022	96.7%	841	3.3%
68 Kilosa	51716	42561	82.3%	9155	17.7%	40704	95.6%	1857	4.4%
124 Mikumi	43993	35471	80.6%	8522	19.4%	35271	99.4%	200	0.6%
District totals:	125885	103895	82.5%	21990	17.5%	100997	97.2%	2898	2.8%
District: Morogoro									
137 Morogoro Kask	58630	47436	80.9%	11194	19.1%	44981	94.8%	2455	5.2%
138 Morogoro Kusi	38004	31797	83.7%	6207	16.3%	29783	93.7%	2014	6.3%
139 Morogoro Kusi	33116	26981	81.5%	6135	18.5%	25628	95.0%	1353	5.0%
140 Morogoro Mjini	71317	59690	83.7%	11627	16.3%	57410	96.2%	2280	3.8%
District totals:	201067	165904	82.5%	35163	17.5%	157802	95.1%	8102	4.9%
District: Ulanga									
222 Ulanga Maghar	22915	17597	76.8%	5318	23.2%	16576	94.2%	1021	5.8%
223 Ulanga Mashar	19870	17211	86.6%	2659	13.4%	16362	95.1%	849	4.9%
District totals:	42785	34808	81.4%	7977	18.6%	32938	94.6%	1870	5.4%
Region totals:	440208	351489	79.8%	88719	20.2%	335850	95.6%	15639	4.4%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mtwara									
District: Masasi									
96 Lulindi	44051	40911	92.9%	3140	7.1%	39185	95.8%	1726	4.2%
108 Masasi	54846	49223	89.7%	5623	10.3%	45560	92.6%	3663	7.4%
171 Nanyumbu	41347	37277	90.2%	4070	9.8%	35224	94.5%	2053	5.5%
District totals:	140244	127411	90.8%	12833	9.2%	119969	94.2%	7442	5.8%
District: Mtwara									
152 Mtwara Mjini	28362	24597	86.7%	3765	13.3%	23763	96.6%	834	3.4%
153 Mtwara Vijijini	55748	49266	88.4%	6482	11.6%	46389	94.2%	2877	5.8%
District totals:	84110	73863	87.8%	10247	12.2%	70152	95.0%	3711	5.0%
District: Newala									
126 Mitema	52078	48191	92.5%	3887	7.5%	46380	96.2%	1811	3.8%
172 Newala	40377	38387	95.1%	1990	4.9%	36113	94.1%	2274	5.9%
212 Tandahimba	42947	35724	83.2%	7223	16.8%	34154	95.6%	1570	4.4%
District totals:	135402	122302	90.3%	13100	9.7%	116647	95.4%	5655	4.6%
Region totals:	359756	323576	89.9%	36180	10.1%	306768	94.8%	16808	5.2%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mwanza									
District: Geita									
21 Busanda	66448	43287	65.1%	23161	34.9%	41027	94.8%	2260	5.2%
36 Geita	61113	42547	69.6%	18566	30.4%	40691	95.6%	1856	4.4%
181 Nyang'hwale	38446	29523	76.8%	8923	23.2%	27698	93.8%	1825	6.2%
District totals:	166007	115357	69.5%	50650	30.5%	109416	94.8%	5941	5.2%
District: Kwimba									
89 Kwimba	35861	26954	75.2%	8907	24.8%	25726	95.4%	1228	4.6%
208 Sumve	41382	32089	77.5%	9293	22.5%	30534	95.2%	1555	4.8%
District totals:	77243	59043	76.4%	18200	23.6%	56260	95.3%	2783	4.7%
District: Magu									
22 Busega	47224	34114	72.2%	13110	27.8%	32510	95.3%	1604	4.7%
101 Magu	60711	43647	71.9%	17064	28.1%	41846	95.9%	1801	4.1%
District totals:	107935	77761	72.0%	30174	28.0%	74356	95.6%	3405	4.4%
District: Misungwi									
127 Misungwi	61770	43734	70.8%	18036	29.2%	40899	93.5%	2835	6.5%
District totals:	61770	43734	70.8%	18036	29.2%	40899	93.5%	2835	6.5%
District: Mwanza									
164 Mwanza Mjini	61442	49885	81.2%	11557	18.8%	46904	94.0%	2981	6.0%
165 Mwanza Vijijini	56011	42982	76.7%	13029	23.3%	39881	92.8%	3101	7.2%
District totals:	117453	92867	79.1%	24586	20.9%	86785	93.5%	6082	6.5%
District: Sengerema									
13 Buchosa	41375	24212	58.5%	17163	41.5%	22917	94.7%	1295	5.3%
196 Sengerema	55145	37741	68.4%	17404	31.6%	35412	93.8%	2329	6.2%
District totals:	96520	61953	64.2%	34567	35.8%	58329	94.2%	3624	5.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
District: Ukerewe									
220 Ukerewe	50382	39628	78.7%	10754	21.3%	38095	96.1%	1533	3.9%
District totals:	50382	39628	78.7%	10754	21.3%	38095	96.1%	1533	3.9%
Region totals:	677310	490343	72.4%	186967	27.6%	464140	94.7%	26203	5.3%
Region: Pemba North									
District: Micheweni									
80 Konde	7365	6810	92.5%	555	7.5%	6731	98.8%	79	1.2%
122 Mgogoni	4095	3880	94.7%	215	5.3%	3845	99.1%	35	0.9%
123 Micheweni	7618	6756	88.7%	862	11.3%	6282	93.0%	474	7.0%
217 Tumbe	6234	5875	94.2%	359	5.8%	5811	98.9%	64	1.1%
231 Wingwi	4654	4353	93.5%	301	6.5%	4300	98.8%	53	1.2%
District totals:	29966	27674	92.4%	2292	7.6%	26969	97.5%	705	2.5%
District: Wete									
35 Gando	6192	5782	93.4%	410	6.6%	5739	99.3%	43	0.7%
79 Kojani	7123	6788	95.3%	335	4.7%	6719	99.0%	69	1.0%
150 Mtambwe	6203	5881	94.8%	322	5.2%	5838	99.3%	43	0.7%
183 Ole	6372	6107	95.8%	265	4.2%	6071	99.4%	36	0.6%
184 Pandani	4885	4496	92.0%	389	8.0%	4463	99.3%	33	0.7%
226 Utaani	6345	5943	93.7%	402	6.3%	5881	99.0%	62	1.0%
District totals:	37120	34997	94.3%	2123	5.7%	34711	99.2%	286	0.8%
Region totals:	67086	62671	93.4%	4415	6.6%	61680	98.4%	991	1.6%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Pemba South									
District: Chake - Chake									
25 Chake - Chake	6016	5617	93.4%	399	6.6%	5558	98.9%	59	1.1%
29 Chonga	5992	5498	91.8%	494	8.2%	5388	98.0%	110	2.0%
228 Vitongoji	4461	4297	96.3%	164	3.7%	4282	99.7%	15	0.3%
230 Wawi	6375	6020	94.4%	355	5.6%	5933	98.6%	87	1.4%
232 Ziwani	6597	6115	92.7%	482	7.3%	6065	99.2%	50	0.8%
District totals:	29441	27547	93.6%	1894	6.4%	27226	98.8%	321	1.2%
District: Mkoani									
27 Chambani	5018	4675	93.2%	343	6.8%	4639	99.2%	36	0.8%
77 Kiwani	5645	5216	92.4%	429	7.6%	5112	98.0%	104	2.0%
128 Mkanyageni	5363	5080	94.7%	283	5.3%	4967	97.8%	113	2.2%
130 Mkoani	6044	5587	92.4%	457	7.6%	5494	98.3%	93	1.7%
149 Mtambile	6878	6442	93.7%	436	6.3%	6318	98.1%	124	1.9%
District totals:	28948	27000	93.3%	1948	6.7%	26530	98.3%	470	1.7%
Region totals:	58389	54547	93.4%	3842	6.6%	53756	98.5%	791	1.5%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Rukwa										
District: Mpanda										
143 Mpanda Kati	13610	10806	79.4%	2804	20.6%	10528	97.4%	278	2.6%	
144 Mpanda Magh	12423	9505	76.5%	2918	23.5%	9156	96.3%	349	3.7%	
145 Mpanda Masha	31300	23721	75.8%	7579	24.2%	22381	94.4%	1340	5.6%	
District totals:	57333	44032	76.8%	13301	23.2%	42065	95.5%	1967	4.5%	
District: Nkansi										
178 Nkansi	42180	34957	82.9%	7223	17.1%	32113	91.9%	2844	8.1%	
District totals:	42180	34957	82.9%	7223	17.1%	32113	91.9%	2844	8.1%	
District: Sumbawanga										
50 Kalambo	33921	24260	71.5%	9661	28.5%	22751	93.8%	1509	6.2%	
88 Kwela	47162	38731	82.1%	8431	17.9%	36166	93.4%	2565	6.6%	
207 Sumbawanga	34708	28485	82.1%	6223	17.9%	27257	95.7%	1228	4.3%	
District totals:	115791	91476	79.0%	24315	21.0%	86174	94.2%	5302	5.8%	
Region totals:	215304	170465	79.2%	44839	20.8%	160352	94.1%	10113	5.9%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Ruvuma										
District: Mbinga										
114 Mbinga Magha	24001	18700	77.9%	5301	22.1%	18255	97.6%	445	2.4%	
115 Mbinga Mashar	52566	39935	76.0%	12631	24.0%	37932	95.0%	2003	5.0%	
District totals:	76567	58635	76.6%	17932	23.4%	56187	95.8%	2448	4.2%	
District: Songea										
170 Namtumbo	44214	38261	86.5%	5953	13.5%	36121	94.4%	2140	5.6%	
186 Peramiho	42431	36691	86.5%	5740	13.5%	34659	94.5%	2032	5.5%	
205 Songea Mjini	39244	33261	84.8%	5983	15.2%	31564	94.9%	1697	5.1%	
District totals:	125889	108213	86.0%	17676	14.0%	102344	94.6%	5869	5.4%	
District: Tunduru										
218 Tunduru	53441	37905	70.9%	15536	29.1%	34472	90.9%	3433	9.1%	
District totals:	53441	37905	70.9%	15536	29.1%	34472	90.9%	3433	9.1%	
Region totals:	255897	204753	80.0%	51144	20.0%	193003	94.3%	11750	5.7%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Shinyanga									
District: Bariadi									
9 Bariadi Maghar	82544	56133	68.0%	26411	32.0%	51102	91.0%	5031	9.0%
10 Bariadi Mashar	63970	44046	68.9%	19924	31.1%	41304	93.8%	2742	6.2%
District totals:	146514	100179	68.4%	46335	31.6%	92406	92.2%	7773	7.8%
District: Kahama									
17 Bukombe	69169	48031	69.4%	21138	30.6%	44949	93.6%	3082	6.4%
49 Kahama	83797	57931	69.1%	25866	30.9%	55135	95.2%	2796	4.8%
147 Msalala	79098	50556	63.9%	28542	36.1%	46186	91.4%	4370	8.6%
District totals:	232064	156518	67.4%	75546	32.6%	146270	93.5%	10248	6.5%
District: Maswa									
109 Maswa	90246	56695	62.8%	33551	37.2%	48441	85.4%	8254	14.6%
District totals:	90246	56695	62.8%	33551	37.2%	48441	85.4%	8254	14.6%
District: Meatu									
73 Kisesa	30002	24973	83.2%	5029	16.8%	24275	97.2%	698	2.8%
120 Meatu	28767	19650	68.3%	9117	31.7%	18844	95.9%	806	4.1%
District totals:	58769	44623	75.9%	14146	24.1%	43119	96.6%	1504	3.4%
District: Shinyanga									
74 Kishapu	56417	45634	80.9%	10783	19.1%	42072	92.2%	3562	7.8%
198 Shinyanga Mjin	43497	34917	80.3%	8580	19.7%	32852	94.1%	2065	5.9%
204 Solwa	62406	27532	44.1%	34874	55.9%	24798	90.1%	2734	9.9%
District totals:	162320	108083	66.6%	54237	33.4%	99722	92.3%	8361	7.7%
Region totals:	689913	466098	67.6%	223815	32.4%	429958	92.2%	36140	7.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Singida										
District: Iramba										
44 Iramba Maghar	50053	41011	81.9%	9042	18.1%	38146	93.0%	2865	7.0%	
45 Iramba Mashar	38870	32784	84.3%	6086	15.7%	29881	91.1%	2903	8.9%	
District totals:	88923	73795	83.0%	15128	17.0%	68027	92.2%	5768	7.8%	
District: Manyoni										
106 Manyoni Magh	14370	12052	83.9%	2318	16.1%	11574	96.0%	478	4.0%	
107 Manyoni Mash	32520	27162	83.5%	5358	16.5%	25071	92.3%	2091	7.7%	
District totals:	46890	39214	83.6%	7676	16.4%	36645	93.4%	2569	6.6%	
District: Singida										
201 Singida Kaskaz	54716	50431	92.2%	4285	7.8%	46969	93.1%	3462	6.9%	
202 Singida Kusini	46294	40751	88.0%	5543	12.0%	38120	93.5%	2631	6.5%	
203 Singida Mjini	31373	27815	88.7%	3558	11.3%	26617	95.7%	1198	4.3%	
District totals:	132383	118997	89.9%	13386	10.1%	111706	93.9%	7291	6.1%	
Region totals:	268196	232006	86.5%	36190	13.5%	216378	93.3%	15628	6.7%	

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Tabora									
District: Igunga									
41 Igunga	62769	44296	70.6%	18473	29.4%	42158	95.2%	2138	4.8%
District totals:	62769	44296	70.6%	18473	29.4%	42158	95.2%	2138	4.8%
District: Nzega									
14 Bukene	34828	28465	81.7%	6363	18.3%	27162	95.4%	1303	4.6%
182 Nzega	61849	47074	76.1%	14775	23.9%	44414	94.3%	2660	5.7%
District totals:	96677	75539	78.1%	21138	21.9%	71576	94.8%	3963	5.2%
District: Tabora									
40 Igalula	21176	14680	69.3%	6496	30.7%	13695	93.3%	985	6.7%
209 Tabora Kaskaz	39209	30245	77.1%	8964	22.9%	28639	94.7%	1606	5.3%
210 Tabora Kusini	29783	22431	75.3%	7352	24.7%	21074	94.0%	1357	6.0%
211 Tabora Mjini	56640	42324	74.7%	14316	25.3%	39836	94.1%	2488	5.9%
District totals:	146808	109680	74.7%	37128	25.3%	103244	94.1%	6436	5.9%
District: Urambo									
224 Urambo Magha	35599	22053	61.9%	13546	38.1%	21149	95.9%	904	4.1%
225 Urambo Masha	32875	24550	74.7%	8325	25.3%	21938	89.4%	2612	10.6%
District totals:	68474	46603	68.1%	21871	31.9%	43087	92.5%	3516	7.5%
Region totals:	374728	276118	73.7%	98610	26.3%	260065	94.2%	16053	5.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Tanga									
District: Handeni									
39 Handeni	55280	41344	74.8%	13936	25.2%	39320	95.1%	2024	4.9%
65 Kilindi	36700	27302	74.4%	9398	25.6%	25535	93.5%	1767	6.5%
District totals:	91980	68646	74.6%	23334	25.4%	64855	94.5%	3791	5.5%
District: Korogwe									
84 Korogwe Magh	39570	27919	70.6%	11651	29.4%	25872	92.7%	2047	7.3%
85 Korogwe Mash	35202	27572	78.3%	7630	21.7%	26089	94.6%	1483	5.4%
District totals:	74772	55491	74.2%	19281	25.8%	51961	93.6%	3530	6.4%
District: Lushoto									
18 Bumbuli	37726	30563	81.0%	7163	19.0%	29203	95.6%	1360	4.4%
98 Lushoto	33323	27686	83.1%	5637	16.9%	26555	95.9%	1131	4.1%
134 Mlalo	43330	35800	82.6%	7530	17.4%	33525	93.6%	2275	6.4%
District totals:	114379	94049	82.2%	20330	17.8%	89283	94.9%	4766	5.1%
District: Muheza									
129 Mkinga	36668	27186	74.1%	9482	25.9%	25927	95.4%	1259	4.6%
157 Muheza	48564	41470	85.4%	7094	14.6%	39973	96.4%	1497	3.6%
District totals:	85232	68656	80.6%	16576	19.4%	65900	96.0%	2756	4.0%
District: Pangani									
185 Pangani	14059	11880	84.5%	2179	15.5%	11161	93.9%	719	6.1%
District totals:	14059	11880	84.5%	2179	15.5%	11161	93.9%	719	6.1%
District: Tanga									
213 Tanga	72068	62820	87.2%	9248	12.8%	59056	94.0%	3764	6.0%
District totals:	72068	62820	87.2%	9248	12.8%	59056	94.0%	3764	6.0%
Region totals:	452490	361542	79.9%	90948	20.1%	342216	94.7%	19326	5.3%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Unguja North									
District: North 'A'									
24 Chaani	5972	5522	92.5%	450	7.5%	5482	99.3%	40	0.7%
110 Matemwe	6950	5721	82.3%	1229	17.7%	5620	98.2%	101	1.8%
133 Mkwajuni	7208	6103	84.7%	1105	15.3%	5971	97.8%	132	2.2%
180 Nungwi	7190	5826	81.0%	1364	19.0%	5690	97.7%	136	2.3%
216 Tumbatu	6950	6556	94.3%	394	5.7%	6458	98.5%	98	1.5%
District totals:	34270	29728	86.7%	4542	13.3%	29221	98.3%	507	1.7%
District: North 'B'									
19 Bumbwini	5972	5517	92.4%	455	7.6%	5437	98.5%	80	1.5%
76 Kitope	6795	5897	86.8%	898	13.2%	5812	98.6%	85	1.4%
District totals:	12767	11414	89.4%	1353	10.6%	11249	98.6%	165	1.4%
Region totals:	47037	41142	87.5%	5895	12.5%	40470	98.4%	672	1.6%
Region: Unguja South									
District: Kati									
30 Chwaka	7827	7253	92.7%	574	7.3%	7139	98.4%	114	1.6%
78 Koani	9499	8442	88.9%	1057	11.1%	8278	98.1%	164	1.9%
227 Uzini	6762	6258	92.5%	504	7.5%	6138	98.1%	120	1.9%
District totals:	24088	21953	91.1%	2135	8.9%	21555	98.2%	398	1.8%
District: South									
104 Makunduchi	6209	5724	92.2%	485	7.8%	5541	96.8%	183	3.2%
162 Muyuni	7345	7013	95.5%	332	4.5%	6912	98.6%	101	1.4%
District totals:	13554	12737	94.0%	817	6.0%	12453	97.8%	284	2.2%
Region totals:	37642	34690	92.2%	2952	7.8%	34008	98.0%	682	2.0%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Urban West									
District: Town									
1 Amani	9768	8590	87.9%	1178	12.1%	8428	98.1%	162	1.9%
48 Jang'ombe	14005	12849	91.7%	1156	8.3%	12666	98.6%	183	1.4%
64 Kikwajuni	5340	4649	87.1%	691	12.9%	4590	98.7%	59	1.3%
86 Kwahani	6035	5320	88.2%	715	11.8%	5232	98.3%	88	1.7%
87 Kwamtipura	6421	5758	89.7%	663	10.3%	5628	97.7%	130	2.3%
100 Magomeni	9832	8879	90.3%	953	9.7%	8699	98.0%	180	2.0%
102 Makadara	3740	3419	91.4%	321	8.6%	3367	98.5%	52	1.5%
105 Malindi	4485	3779	84.3%	706	15.7%	3718	98.4%	61	1.6%
125 Mikunguni	5580	5038	90.3%	542	9.7%	4963	98.5%	75	1.5%
131 Mkunazini	4819	4089	84.9%	730	15.1%	4013	98.1%	76	1.9%
135 Mlandege	5963	5234	87.8%	729	12.2%	5178	98.9%	56	1.1%
166 Mwembe/Maku	12129	11229	92.6%	900	7.4%	11042	98.3%	187	1.7%
187 Rahaleo	6457	5870	90.9%	587	9.1%	5838	99.5%	32	0.5%
District totals:	94574	84703	89.6%	9871	10.4%	83362	98.4%	1341	1.6%
District: West									
31 Dimani	10170	9213	90.6%	957	9.4%	8984	97.5%	229	2.5%
33 Donge	7527	6987	92.8%	540	7.2%	6905	98.8%	82	1.2%
121 Mfenesini	13963	12257	87.8%	1706	12.2%	11991	97.8%	266	2.2%
167 Mwera	15295	13258	86.7%	2037	13.3%	13018	98.2%	240	1.8%
District totals:	46955	41715	88.8%	5240	11.2%	40898	98.0%	817	2.0%
Region totals:	141529	126418	89.3%	15111	10.7%	124260	98.3%	2158	1.7%
Country totals:	8929969	6846681	76.7%	2083288	23.3%	6512745	95.1%	333936	4.9%

Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total

APPENDIX IX - D:
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS
(INCOMPLETE)

Parliamentary Election - Elected Candidates In Constituencies

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Arusha					
District: Arusha					
4 Arusha					
	1 AKUNAAY Mustafa Boay	1186	1.8%		CUF
	2 EDWIN Mbilliwi Mtei	9085	13.5%		CHADEMA
	3 FELIX Christopher Mrema	26813	39.9%		CCM
	4 GOLUGWA Peter Rashid	1105	1.6%		TLP
	5 COL. LUKINDO Salim Hiza	696	1.0%		UDP
	6 MAKONGORO Nyerere	27977	41.6%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	7 YASIN Abdalla Mohamed	401	0.6%		UMD
Total for constituency:		67263			
Total for district:		67263			
District: Babati					
5 Babati Magharibi					
	1 MANDA Stephen Shauri	6926	25.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 QARESI Mateo Tluway	19173	71.1%	Elected	CCM
	3 SHAABANI Abdi Bariye	849	3.2%		NRA
Total for constituency:		26948			
6 Babati Mashariki					
	1 OMARI Shabani Kwaangu	17597	61.6%	Elected	CCM
	2 PATRICK Kareya Gway	488	1.7%		CHADEMA
	3 RATSIM Thomas Awtuqwaray	605	2.1%		CUF
	4 SUMAYE Ali Ramadhani Khera	9896	34.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
Total for constituency:		28586			
Total for district:		55534			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Hanang					
	38 Hanang				
	1 MGARE Nicholas Maro	473	1.6%		TLP
	2 NATHANAEL Siringi Mangi	6358	21.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 SUMAYE Frederick Tluway	23212	77.3%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	30043			
Total for district:		30043			
District: Karatu					
	53 Karatu				
	1 BAYO John Gilbert	142	0.4%		CUF
	2 HARIOHAY Peteer Paschal	308	0.8%		UDP
	3 MUSEI Francis Kwaang	840	2.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 QORRO Patrick Silverius	16781	44.1%		CCM
	5 DR. WILLBROAD Peter Slaa	20015	52.6%	Elected	CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	38086			
Total for district:		38086			
District: Kiteto					
	75 Kiteto				
	1 KIMESERA Victor Parkimalo	10143	40.0%		CHADEMA
	2 LOSURUTIA Benedict Kiroya	15198	60.0%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	25341			
Total for district:		25341			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Mbulu					
	118 Mbulu				
	1 AMEDEUS Eliseus Akonaay	345	0.8%		CUF
	2 HIGHMAGWAY Paschal Herman	366	0.8%		CHADEMA
	3 MARMO Philip Sang'ka	34619	78.9%	Elected	CCM
	4 LEMMELLA Eric Yona	895	2.0%		TLP
	5 SANKA Safari Mislai	7631	17.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	43856			
Total for district:		43856			
District: Monduli					
	94 Longido				
	1 CONSOLATA Thomas Kamundi	170	1.3%		UDP
	2 LEKULE Michael Laizer	7162	52.9%	Elected	CCM
	3 OLE LEMBOKO Samuel John	6081	44.9%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 TUMAINI Stepheni Mmbaga	137	1.0%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	13550			
	136 Monduli				
	1 LOWASSA Edward Ngoyai	21299	87.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 OLE SIMMA Samson Kipongi	150	0.6%		CHADEMA
	3 SAKITA Lekibalie Olelekaure	2762	11.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 SEMVUA Abdul Msangi	175	0.7%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	24386			
Total for district:		37936			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Ngorongoro					
	174 Ngorongoro				
	1 MORINGE Lazaro Parkipunyi	4559	29.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 OLLETIMAN Mathew Taki	8701	55.4%	Elected	CCM
	3 TEPLIT Ole Saitoti	2449	15.6%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	15709			
Total for district:		15709			
District: Simanjiro					
	200 Simanjiro				
	1 KONE Parseko Vincent	15119	67.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 LOSIOKI Erasto Kissiyoky	7402	32.9%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	22521			
Total for district:		22521			
Total for region:		336289			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Coast					
District: Bagamoyo					
	7 Bagamoyo				
	1 BUSHIRI Diwani Salum	653	3.7%		CUF
	2 GURUMO Juma Rajabu	2580	14.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MDEGIPALA Mary Andrew	956	5.4%		CHADEMA
	4 MKILA Yahya Jumbe	1597	9.0%		UDP
	5 MKOMAWANTU Saidi Daudi	190	1.1%		TPP
	6 MOMBA Jema Athumani	360	2.0%		NRA
	7 MWINYIKONDO Mussa Mzee	443	2.5%		UMD
	8 COL RAMIA Yusuf Baruti	10975	61.8%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	17754			
	26 Chalinze				
	1 BAHARUNI Muharami Mohamedi	283	0.9%		CHADEMA
	2 KIKWETE Jakaya Mrisho	25645	82.5%	Elected	CCM
	3 MASENGA Tatu Semeni	657	2.1%		TADEA
	4 MPONDA George Dominick	2934	9.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 SEMIONO John Patrick	773	2.5%		NLD
	6 SWAI Aikambe Isaelli	436	1.4%		PONA
	7 ZAYUMBA Issa Bakari	363	1.2%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	31091			
Total for district:		48845			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kibaha					
	57 Kibaha				
	1 KINYOGORI Jumanne Pembe	212	0.6%		NRA
	2 KISESA Iddi Suleiman	182	0.5%		UMD
	3 LUNYELELE Peter Kamchape	428	1.3%		TADEA
	4 LUTTER Symphorian Nelson	11915	35.4%		CHADEMA
	5 MAGUTTO Cassim Haidari	1776	5.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 MBEGA John Noah	197	0.6%		UDP
	7 MBWAMBO Frank Omari	615	1.8%		PONA
	8 DR. MSABAHA Ibrahim Said	17621	52.4%	Elected	CCM
	9 USINGA Shaaban Pembe	709	2.1%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	33655			
Total for district:		33655			
District: Kisarawe					
	72 Kisarawe				
	1 BAVU William Lazaro	1489	6.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 CHUMA Saidi Athuman	632	2.6%		NRA
	3 JANGUO Athumani Saidi	18555	76.9%	Elected	CCM
	4 KILIMBIKE Mohamed Said	333	1.4%		UMD
	5 KISUSU Ali Saidi	238	1.0%		TPP
	6 LUNYALILE Mohamed Mwalimu	1196	5.0%		CUF
	7 MAJENGO Mrisho Abdallah	316	1.3%		TADEA
	8 MASOMBORA Fredricky Merksedec	456	1.9%		PONA
	9 MBOGO Hassan Babuddin	581	2.4%		TLP
	10 NKUBA Stephen Pileo	337	1.4%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	24133			
Total for district:		24133			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Mafia					
	99 Mafia				
	1 KHAMISI Ambaly Shomary	513	5.3%		CUF
	2 COL. KIMBAU Ayub Shomari	6224	64.1%	Elected	CCM
	3 KIPANGA Bakari Ahmedi	2979	30.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	9716			
Total for district:		9716			
District: Rufiji					
	59 Kibiti				
	1 JONGO Ally Kassim	648	3.1%		CHADEMA
	2 KIAMBWE Hamisi Kitutwe	2202	10.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MALENDI Shafii Uwesu	3020	14.2%		CUF
	4 MIKIDADI Juma Omari	14370	67.7%	Elected	CCM
	5 MPENDU Rafii Saidi	987	4.6%		TLP
	Total for constituency:	21227			
Total for district:		21227			
Total for region:		137576			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Dodoma					
District: Dodoma					
	151 Mtera				
	1 CHIGALIKA Joel Henry	227	0.8%		UDP
	2 JULIUS Mwilawi Manjechi	416	1.4%		CHADEMA
	3 MALECELA John Samwel	27362	93.2%	Elected	CCM
	4 MLILIMA Fikiri Ibrahim	0	0.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 NGOMOKA Thomas William	1032	3.5%		CUF
	6 SIMON Paulo Ndahani	337	1.1%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	29374			
Total for district:		29374			
District: Mpwapwa					
	83 Kongwa				
	1 HELLEN Magreth Jumbe	4780	12.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 KASILAGILA Gideon Kibwana	1652	4.3%		UDP
	3 MBELE Job Jacob	1895	4.9%		CHADEMA
	4 MTAKI Ali Saidi	2082	5.4%		CUF
	5 SENYAGWA Gideon Ayub	28089	73.0%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	38498			
	146 Mpwapwa				
	1 KUSUPA Kamara K. Kusupa	3930	14.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 LUBELEJE George Malima	20722	77.2%	Elected	CCM
	3 MALAML A Jonah Saidi	629	2.3%		CUF
	4 MLWANDE Charles Ernest	673	2.5%		UDP
	5 NTUKO Abdu Mohamed	606	2.3%		NRA
	6 SOSPETER Richard Mhando	279	1.0%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	26839			
Total for district:		65337			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Total for region:		94711			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Iringa					
District: Iringa					
47 Ismani					
	1 DAVID Benjamin Nyuza	610	2.4%		UDP
	2 DOTTO Twaha Matola	204	0.8%		CUF
	3 EMMANUEL Michael Kabogo	306	1.2%		TLP
	4 JONATHAN Lutangilo Ndondole	433	1.7%		TPP
	5 LUKUVI William Vangimembe	18826	75.1%	Elected	CCM
	6 MBARAZI Daudi Mwinjuma	4069	16.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	7 MWAKILEMBE Yona Samson	609	2.4%		PONA
Total for constituency:		25057			
51 Kalenga					
	1 GALINOMA Stephen Jones	26763	64.2%	Elected	CCM
	2 LUNYUNGU Alexander Dominicus	10844	26.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MGIMILOKO Joachim Mgulavanu	1867	4.5%		CHADEMA
	4 MKWAWA John Mwanzali	1189	2.9%		CUF
	5 MWANILWA Vallentine Farijala	1011	2.4%		UDP
Total for constituency:		41674			
66 Kilolo					
	1 CHENGULA Reuben Salum	752	1.4%		UDP
	2 MDUDA Haruna Selemani	858	1.6%		NRA
	3 MUNYIMAGE Mahmoud Madenge	10849	19.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 MWADUMA Stephen Zacharia	42581	77.4%	Elected	CCM
Total for constituency:		55040			
Total for district:		121771			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Makete					
	103 Makete				
	1 HANS Mwanamhalala Mhalila	7477	25.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 MITILI John Mahenge	1697	5.8%		UDP
	3 SANGA Tuntemeke Nnungi	20005	68.6%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	29179			
Total for district:		29179			
District: Mufindi					
	154 Mufindi Kaskazini				
	1 BOGGI Dominic Ponela	687	1.8%		UDP
	2 CHAHE Wilbert Pangayena	299	0.8%		TLP
	3 MHAPA Francis Adrian	920	2.4%		CHADEMA
	4 MUNGAI Joseph James	26332	67.4%	Elected	CCM
	5 UTAMWA Ashery Fred	10806	27.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	39044			
	155 Mufindi Kusini				
	1 KALINGA Emmanuel Kaulete	9536	22.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 MALANGALILA Benito William	27017	64.2%	Elected	CCM
	3 MWACHANG'A Oscar Sikauka	5521	13.1%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	42074			
Total for district:		81118			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Njombe					
	175 Njombe Kaskazin				
	1 MAKWETTA Jackson Muvangila	23632	75.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 MASASI Phillip Anania	5026	16.0%		CHADEMA
	3 MDEKA Alex Anania	1486	4.7%		UDP
	4 MNKANDE Paul Simeon	1244	4.0%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	31388			
	176 Njombe Kusini				
	1 ALEX Burton Mwakilembe	539	1.9%		UDP
	2 MAKINDA Anne Semamba	13807	49.6%	Elected	CCM
	3 NGUNANGWA Dr. Herman Ndembwela	13499	48.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	27845			
Total for district:		59233			
Total for region:		291301			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Kagera					
District: Biharamulo					
	11 Biharamulo Magharibi				
	1 ANATORY Kasazi Choya	10656	47.4%	Elected	CCM
	2 HUSSEIN Twaibu Songoro	8040	35.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MARTIN Raphael Mugunga	2339	10.4%		CHADEMA
	4 MASKINI Angelo M. Jacob	1454	6.5%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	22489			
Total for district:		22489			
District: Bukoba					
	15 Bukoba Mjini				
	1 ISHENGOMA Theodore Kailwa	99	0.5%		TLP
	2 KYATWA Anatolius Patrick	723	3.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 LWAKATARE Wilfred Muganyizi	9963	47.0%		CUF
	4 MUJUNI Joseph Katarala	10086	47.6%	Elected	CCM
	5 SEMITI Wilson Kamuhabwa	306	1.4%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	21177			
	16 Bukoba Vijijini				
	1 KAIZA Twaha Abdalatifu	675	1.2%		CUF
	2 KARUGIRA Abdul Karugira	262	0.5%		UDP
	3 KINYONDO Sebastian Rukiza	42169	74.4%	Elected	CCM
	4 MAYANJA Ndibalema John	3446	6.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MUTUNGI Medard Mutalemwa	10116	17.9%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	56668			
Total for district:		77845			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District:	Karagwe				
	52 Karagwe				
	1 LT. GREGORY Rukiza Gabone	543	1.3%		UDP
	2 KAHAMA George Clemence	24290	60.1%	Elected	CCM
	3 ONESMO Ndyamukama Kabugumila	15591	38.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	40424			
	91 Kyerwa				
	1 AGATHA Rugemarila Yusuph	353	1.0%		TLP
	2 BATULAINÉ Ruta Melchior	7319	21.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 DR. BYERA Leopold Shwekerela	961	2.8%		UDP
	4 KAKAMA Andrew Paul	5658	16.7%		CHADEMA
	5 KATAGIRA Eustace Oscar	19303	56.9%	Elected	CCM
	6 MWAFRIKA Herman Gervas	302	0.9%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	33896			
Total for district:		74320			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Muleba					
158 Muleba Kaskazini					
1 DR. KIWANUKA Ahmed Mayanja	11721	38.3%			CCM
2 NDIMARA Isaya Tegambwage	16593	54.3%	Elected		NCCR-MAGEUZI
3 NGAIZA Christopher Pastor	1324	4.3%			UDP
4 NSABE Peter Paul	941	3.1%			CUF
Total for constituency:	30579				
159 Muleba Kusini					
1 BAGENDA Prince M. Mulokozi	18131	36.2%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
2 KASHURA Simon	7337	14.6%			UMD
3 MASILINGI Mutagaywa Wilson	21851	43.6%	Elected		CCM
4 MUKOBA Gratian Alphonse	727	1.4%			UDP
5 MUTTA Angelo Pastory	2106	4.2%			CUF
Total for constituency:	50152				
Total for district:	80731				
District: Ngara					
173 Ngara					
1 BANYIKWA George Malanipo	6876	18.0%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
2 NGEZE Pius Bakengera	31306	82.0%	Elected		CCM
Total for constituency:	38182				
Total for district:	38182				
Total for region:	293567				

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Kigoma					
District: Kasulu					
	55 Kasulu Mashariki				
	1 BITENDELO Ng'ombe Yared	651	1.4%		UDP
	2 BUZINGO Simon Matumo	741	1.6%		TADEA
	3 KIBABI Hassan Sizimwe	991	2.2%		CUF
	4 MAGAYANE Teddy Kilenza	27620	61.0%	Elected	CCM
	5 NSANZUGWANKO Daniel Nicodemus	15304	33.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	45307			
Total for district:		45307			
District: Kibondo					
	23 Buyungu				
	1 GWAMAGOBE Barthose Ruzina	10216	42.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 HAMIS Hassan Hamis	2280	9.5%		CUF
	3 RUHINDA Damian David	11455	47.8%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	23951			
	156 Muhambwe				
	1 BUYOGERA Julius Bunyambo	3686	11.6%		UMD
	2 JAMES Rugakingila Leonard	4652	14.7%		TADEA
	3 NTAGAZWA Arcado Dennis	23367	73.7%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	31705			
Total for district:		55656			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kigoma					
	63 Kigoma Mjini				
	1 ABDALLAH Saidi Mlekwa	40	0.1%		NLD
	2 CHAME Juma H. Kilao	40	0.1%		TADEA
	3 DIGIO Ahmad Hamis	31	0.1%		UPDP
	4 KABOUROU Aman Walid	15478	49.7%	Elected	CHADEMA
	5 KIBIRE Kitandah Swedy	75	0.2%		NRA
	6 JUMA Khalfani Milembe	19	0.1%		UMD
	7 MAEMBE Mrisho Hamza	56	0.2%		CUF
	8 MAYWILI Hamis Omari	73	0.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	9 MROMBO Ramadhani Juma	34	0.1%		PONA
	10 MWAJUMA Shauri I. Kamana	45	0.1%		TLP
	11 PREMJI Azim Suleiman	15205	48.9%		CCM
	12 ZUBEDA Nuru Athumani	19	0.1%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	31115			
Total for district:		31115			
Total for region:		132078			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Kilimanjaro					
District: Hai					
	37 Hai				
	1 KOOSA Jabir Mwasha	2095	3.7%		NRA
	2 MBOWE Freeman Alkaeli	15995	28.6%		CHADEMA
	3 MWINYIHAMISI Mohamed Mushi	29046	52.0%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 NDOSI Obadiah Manasseh	8732	15.6%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	55868			
	199 Siha				
	1 KISINANE Frank Tarimo	1936	8.1%		CHADEMA
	2 MAKIDARA Elias Mosi	15214	63.3%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MWANRI Aggrey Deaisile	6310	26.2%		CCM
	4 ULOTU Mariam Abubakar	589	2.4%		NRA
	Total for constituency:	24049			
Total for district:		79917			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Moshi					
	142 Moshi Vijijini				
	1 GERALD Joseph Ngotolainyo	54422	76.4%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 LESSIO Hassan Mushi	1544	2.2%		NRA
	3 MUSHI Raymond Hieronimi	8894	12.5%		CCM
	4 NDAKIDEMI Tobias R. Amani	4939	6.9%		CHADEMA
	5 TEMBA Alex Richard	1452	2.0%		NLD
	Total for constituency:	71251			
	229 Vunjo				
	1 ABDUR-RAHMAN Saidi Iddy	298	0.4%		NRA
	2 ENEZA Joachim Kisanga	444	0.6%		PONA
	3 DEOGRATIAS Damas Msaki	373	0.5%		TADEA
	4 MAREALLE Aripa Geoffrey	2640	3.8%		CHADEMA
	5 MBATIA James Francis	57714	83.9%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 MOYE Mick Philemon	840	1.2%		UDP
	7 MSAKI Kitau Leonard	6468	9.4%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	68777			
Total for district:		140028			
District: Mwanga					
	163 Mwanga				
	1 AUGUST Matemu Makelele	308	1.1%		CHADEMA
	2 MSUYA Cleopa David	23134	86.3%	Elected	CCM
	3 MSUYA Oliver Elisante	3352	12.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	26794			
Total for district:		26794			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District:	Same				
	194 Same Magharibi				
	1 KIMBWEREZA Dasan T. Daniel	333	1.7%		TPP
	2 MMBAGHA Manga Juma	473	2.3%		NRA
	3 DR. MTERA Nzinyangwa Mrindwa	7929	39.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 MZIRAY Gladness Ramadhani	11192	55.5%	Elected	CCM
	5 SAMWEL Seleman Msuya	233	1.2%		TLP
	Total for constituency:	20160			
	195 Same Mashariki				
	1 GIDEON Ally Mjema	382	2.0%		CUF
	2 KIBOMA Paulo Stephen	201	1.1%		TLP
	3 MJEMA Rose Emmanuel	7140	37.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 MRUTU Ndimangwa Sekichincha	271	1.4%		TADEA
	5 YONA Daniel Ndhira	11037	58.0%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	19031			
Total for district:		39191			
Total for region:		285930			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Lindi					
District: Lindi					
92 Lindi Mjini					
	1 AMBA Hassan Abdallah	1393	11.5%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 KHAMISI Juma Seif	433	3.6%		CHADEMA
	3 MOHAMED Abdul-Aziz Abdi	9144	75.6%		CCM
	4 MTEREMKO Ahamed Abdallah	287	2.4%		NLD
	5 NDIFWA Tumaini Bambo	670	5.5%		CUF
	6 WINA Edward Lawrence	170	1.4%		TLP
Total for constituency:		12097			
119 Mchinga					
	1 MALIWATA Issa Bakari	931	5.9%	Elected	CUF
	2 MTANDIKA Bakari Asha	477	3.0%		CHADEMA
	3 MUDHIHIR Mohamed Mudhihir	12598	79.7%		CCM
	4 SAMIKE Ndatulu S. William	1799	11.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
Total for constituency:		15805			
148 Mtama					
	1 CHITENDE Masudi Ali	20891	76.6%	Elected	CCM
	2 MIKIDADI Mayasa Basheikh	2248	8.2%		NRA
	3 MPUNGA Frowin Vitus	1390	5.1%		CHADEMA
	4 NAMBEDO Abdala Namyundu	2040	7.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 NG'OMBO Beno Joseph	713	2.6%		CUF
Total for constituency:		27282			
Total for district:		55184			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Liwale					
	93 Liwale				
	1 LITOPITE Abdi Chande	1015	6.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 MAALIM ABEID Abdallah Mikongo	802	5.2%		CHADEMA
	3 NGAJULAGE Salum Hernedy	13608	88.2%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	15425			
Total for district:		15425			
District: Nachingwea					
	169 Nachingwea				
	1 AKWILOMBE Shaibu Ally	1893	5.7%		CUF
	2 CHITANDA Thomas Kasian	2044	6.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MAOKOLA-,AJOGO Edgar Diones	27210	82.1%	Elected	CCM
	4 MTANJE Mohamed Bakari	593	1.8%		TLP
	5 NG'ITU Ali Boshu	994	3.0%		CHADEMA
	6 SALIYANA Dovala Saliyana	393	1.2%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	33127			
Total for district:		33127			
Total for region:		103736			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Mara					
District: Musoma					
	160 Musoma Mjini				
	1 JOSEPH Rubaka Komba	86	0.3%		TADEA
	2 DR. MAGOTI Emmanuel Changarawe	14222	54.2%	Elected	CCM
	3 MAKONGORO Issa Gagi Jumanne	167	0.6%		UMD
	4 MALIMA Ngeja Kubebeka Mayagi	210	0.8%		UDP
	5 MUHOCHI Raphael Marwa	247	0.9%		CHADEMA
	6 RAJABU Ukwaju	605	2.3%		CUF
	7 WANDWI Mustafa Juma	10700	40.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	26237			
Total for district:		26237			
District: Serengeti					
	197 Serengeti				
	1 CHARALI Charles Maitari	632	2.3%		CUF
	2 MUNYERA Deogratias Mugendi	449	1.6%		UDP
	3 DR. MWITA Deogratias Maro George	15599	56.8%	Elected	CCM
	4 NG'OCHANI Thobias Makindi	741	2.7%		CHADEMA
	5 NYAMBABE John Mosena	10042	36.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	27463			
Total for district:		27463			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Tarime					
	189 Rorya				
	1 AYOMBE Edward Oyombe	20008	37.4%		CCM
	2 MAGOTTI Said Essangula	436	0.8%		TLP
	3 LT. COL. MAKAMBA William Ghati	749	1.4%		UDP
	4 MAKACHEK Enock J. O.	815	1.5%		CUF
	5 MARANDO Mabere Nyauch	31493	58.9%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	53501			
	214 Tarime				
	1 KISYERI Werema Chambiri	25578	51.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 MBOTA Simon Paul	383	0.8%		UMD
	3 MRIMI Msabi A. Massaithe	390	0.8%		NRA
	4 MAJ. GEN. MWITA Marwa Wabachira	7604	15.3%		CHADEMA
	5 NG'ARIBA George Marwa	913	1.8%		UDP
	6 DR. NYIRABU Mohabe	12833	25.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	7 ROTENTE John Chacha	2130	4.3%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	49831			
Total for district:		103332			
Total for region:		157032			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Mbeya					
District: Chunya					
	206 Songwe				
	1 CHISALALA Emmanuel G. Mauga	6799	39.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 NTWINA Paul Edward	10360	60.4%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	17159			
Total for district:		17159			
District: Ileje					
	43 Ileje				
	1 CHEYO Gideon Asimulike	13122	61.3%	Elected	CCM
	2 JANE Japhet Kajange	372	1.7%		TADEA
	3 LUKALI Ernest Noah	354	1.7%		UDP
	4 MALANG'OMBE Mmanyi Masebo	5630	26.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MBEMBELA Godfrey Anyimike	748	3.5%		CUF
	6 NYINGI Eliezer Zakaria	815	3.8%		CHADEMA
	7 OMARI Bashiri Mkangama	373	1.7%		NRA
	Total for constituency:	21414			
Total for district:		21414			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kyela					
	90 Kyela				
	1 KADYANJI Titus Peter	372	0.9%		UDP
	2 MWAKASUMI Japhet Edgar	13059	32.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MWAKIBINGA Stanford Adamson	549	1.4%		TADEA
	4 MWAKIBINGA John S. Ndoboka	852	2.1%		PONA
	5 MWAKIPESILE John Lingstone	23938	59.5%	Elected	CCM
	6 MWALUKASA Godfrey Ezekia	677	1.7%		TLP
	7 MWANGOGE Shaaban Seif	800	2.0%		UPDP
	Total for constituency:	40247			
Total for district:		40247			
District: Mbeya					
	112 Mbeya Mjini				
	1 JENGELA Mwakyosi Francis	299	0.5%		UDP
	2 MPANGALA Bruno Jacob	19916	35.5%		CCM
	3 MWAIBAMBE Adam Anyosisye	478	0.9%		TLP
	4 MWAIKAMBO Baldwin John	607	1.1%		CUF
	5 MWAISEJE Sikumbula Polisya	25151	44.8%	Elected	NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 MWAKALUKWA Joseph Senti	245	0.4%		TPP
	7 MWAKANYAMALE Isshaq Ismail	574	1.0%		UPDP
	8 MWAKYUSA Kingdom John	526	0.9%		NLD
	9 MWAMBUSI Juma Zakaria	1458	2.6%		NRA
	10 MWANKUNDA Saimon Burton	6897	12.3%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	56151			
Total for district:		56151			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Rungwe					
	192 Rungwe Magharibi				
	1 MWAKALAMBILE Michael Elly	229	0.5%		TLP
	2 MWAKIBINGA Lupakisyo Noah	280	0.6%		CUF
	3 MWAMBONEKE Adam Angetile	785	1.7%		NLD
	4 MWAMBULUKUTU Emmanuel Asajile	25845	55.0%	Elected	CCM
	5 MWAMBUNGU David Obell	367	0.8%		UPDP
	6 MWANDEMELE Fred Osiyah	646	1.4%		UDP
	7 MWASAKAFYUKA Ephraim W. Ng'wilulupi	18086	38.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	8 MWASEBA Paul Lwaga	785	1.7%		PONA
	Total for constituency:	47023			
	Total for district:	47023			
	Total for region:	181994			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Morogoro					
District: Kilombero					
	67 Kilombero				
	1 ABBAS Gulamali Mohamedali	32912	73.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 CHAMWALI John Mohamed	708	1.6%		CUF
	3 FESTO Elituwaha	428	1.0%		UDP
	4 MAGWAJA Reginald Chimulimuli	9659	21.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MKETTO Shaban Ally	607	1.3%		TPP
	6 NGAHEMERA Shermax Shabani	719	1.6%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	45033			
Total for district:		45033			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kilosa					
	34 Gairo				
	1 ABDUL Mursal Mtengera	238	1.0%		CHADEMA
	2 CHIDAU Suleiman Magome	504	2.0%		CUF
	3 DR. CHIDUO Aaron Daudi	13516	54.5%	Elected	CCM
	4 DAMARI Mgulu	8893	35.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MRISHO Selemani Buddy	767	3.1%		NRA
	6 SENG'UNDA Gresford Chilosa	572	2.3%		UDP
	7 YAHAYA Seleman Makunge	331	1.3%		PONA
	Total for constituency:	24821			
	68 Kilosa				
	1 IBRAHIM Hassan Omari	528	1.3%		NRA
	2 KAWATA Wilson Lukuba	612	1.5%		UMD
	3 KITWIKI Samwel Mwakalinga	1110	2.8%		UDP
	4 MADONDO Daimon Nyangasi	1118	2.8%		PONA
	5 MWANJALI Mfaume David	924	2.3%		CHADEMA
	6 NGATA Ramadhan Msasu	644	1.6%		TADEA
	7 SAILENI David Elias	1030	2.6%		CUF
	8 SENYAGWA Kibibi Chilendu	8418	21.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	9 ALHAJ SHAWEJI Abdallah Shaweji	25691	64.1%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	40075			
	124 Mikumi				
	1 KAMBI Daniel Justin	1096	3.1%		CHADEMA
	2 MALUNGULU Bakari Rashidi	915	2.6%		NRA
	3 MASUMBA Ashton Armstrong	920	2.6%		TADEA
	4 MKWAMA Florian Maksi	7470	21.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MTOGO Shomary Stambuly	1212	3.4%		UDP
	6 WEGGA Christopher Semanini	23649	67.1%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	35262			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Total for district:		100158			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Morogoro					
137 Morogoro Kaskazini					
1 KIBWE Hamis Bene	523	1.2%			TLP
2 KIDABU Michael Joseph	840	1.9%			CHADEMA
3 PROF. MAHINDA Nicas Guido	27717	62.3%	Elected		CCM
4 MASUKA Gilbert Luciano	1115	2.5%			UDP
5 MBILIKILA Athumani Mdoe	1985	4.5%			NRA
6 MSIMBE Odillo Pius	11068	24.9%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
7 PASCHAL Salehe Lung'alame	1240	2.8%			CUF
Total for constituency:	44488				
138 Morogoro Kusini					
1 ESKAKA Sanga Simbo	972	3.2%			CUF
2 MASUKA Conrad Ntahokaja	1444	4.7%			CHADEMA
3 MKWIDU Theodore Fabian	4904	15.9%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
4 MWENEGOHA Hamza Abdullah	18075	58.8%	Elected		CCM
5 MZUANDA Benedict Anthony	1207	3.9%			NRA
6 NGALIWATA Yahaya Suleiman	2183	7.1%			TADEA
7 SHILATU Isack Daudi	1963	6.4%			UDP
Total for constituency:	30748				
139 Morogoro Kusini Mashariki					
1 MRS KAMBONA Flora Moriyio	1259	4.9%			TADEA
2 KASELLA-BANTU Richard Joseph	1443	5.7%			UDP
3 KIPEKE Mohamedi Makala	769	3.0%			NRA
4 MALIYAGA David H.	3112	12.2%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
5 MATHIAS Mangumi Kanialla	934	3.7%			TLP
6 MKOBA Mangusi Martin	755	3.0%			CHADEMA
7 PAWA Semindu Kisange	17169	67.5%	Elected		CCM
Total for constituency:	25441				

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
140 Morogoro Mjini	1 KADYOLE Habibu Haji	554	1.0%		UDP
	2 KALOGERIS Innocent Edward	9743	17.1%		CHADEMA
	3 KONDO Hamza	17956	31.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 LUWA Waziri Selemani	811	1.4%		NLD
	5 MAKALA Mohamed Said	1528	2.7%		CUF
	6 MANGA Said Rajab	1248	2.2%		NRA
	7 MAZORA Lt. Col. Ahmad Salum	22429	39.4%	Elected	CCM
	8 MSAFIRI Almaida Moris	694	1.2%		TLP
	9 MTORO Hanifa Ramadhani	724	1.3%		UPDP
	10 MUNYANYI Fulgence Egidi	1245	2.2%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	56932			
Total for district:		157609			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Ulanga					
	222 Ulanga Magharibi				
	1 KATEMBO Mauritius Lucas	305	1.8%		TADEA
	2 KONGOJOLE Angelus Mamba	593	3.6%		CHADEMA
	3 KWANJA Joseph Kwanja	307	1.9%		CUF
	4 MAPIMA Rodrigues Joseph	427	2.6%		NRA
	5 MLAMBITI Melchior Emeran	5456	33.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 NGASONGA Juma Alifa	9413	57.0%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	16501			
	223 Ulanga Mashariki				
	1 GUNTRAM Amani Itatiro	8156	50.7%	Elected	CCM
	2 LUUNGA Cyprian D. Solly	1604	10.0%		CHADEMA
	3 MBAWI Frank Paul	1160	7.2%		CUF
	4 SYLVIA Dr. Elias Mhawi	5166	32.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	16086			
Total for district:		32587			
Total for region:		335387			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Mtwara					
District: Masasi					
	171 Nanyumbu				
	1 BOMANI Borzzen R. Mtimbe	1311	3.8%		CUF
	2 CHIWATA Simon George	3280	9.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 NACHUNGA Albert Laurence	30227	86.8%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	34818			
Total for district:		34818			
District: Mtwara					
	152 Mtwara Mjini				
	1 BADIRU Saidi Bakari	514	2.2%	-	TADEA
	2 CHILUMBA Athman Yusuf	696	2.9%		CUF
	3 KHAISI Juma Mitta	550	2.3%		NLD
	4 LUPANDA Abdallah Juma	2757	11.6%		CHADEMA
	5 MCHIRA Bakari Rashid	3678	15.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 ALHAJI MPEME Ahamadi Hasani	15573	65.5%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	23768			
	153 Mtwara Vijijini				
	1 BALOZI Yusuph Abdulrahmani	1784	3.9%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 CHIKAMBA Omari Nanimuka	3589	7.9%		CHADEMA
	3 KASSIM Athuman Mshamu	3622	7.9%		CUF
	4 NACHENDA Abdulrahman Hamisi	2190	4.8%		TADEA
	5 NAMKULALA Abdillahi Oga	34392	75.5%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	45577			
Total for district:		69345			
Total for region:		104163			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Mwanza					
District: Geita					
	36 Geita				
	1 MAGODI Lugwi Josephat	7800	19.2%		UDP
	2 MANYANYA Ezekiel Malogoi	21044	51.7%	Elected	CCM
	3 MWANA George Pekee	7710	18.9%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 SWITA Moses Mashauri	2100	5.2%		CHADEMA
	5 WAZIRI London Rutandula	2066	5.1%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	40720			
	181 Nyang'hwale				
	1 BARABARA Method Lutama	1844	6.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 DEUS Noah Mulela	3029	11.1%		CUF
	3 ELIAS Bundala Mteleka	4125	15.1%		UDP
	4 KINUNO Stanley Mayige John	17475	64.0%	Elected	CCM
	5 MAGAZI Magema Igulu	825	3.0%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	27298			
Total for district:		68018			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kwimba					
	89 Kwimba				
	1 DIDAS Paul Ntemi	2543	10.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 KABELELE Maluba Sella	481	1.9%		CHADEMA
	3 LUGIKO Sylvester J. Sengerema	2418	9.5%		UDP
	4 LWELA George Bulugu	2457	9.7%		UPDP
	5 MAGENI John Kiyungu	4700	18.5%		CUF
	6 SAKILA Bujiku Philip	12079	47.6%	Elected	CCM
	7 SESAWANGA Elisa Lushinge	714	2.8%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	25392			
	208 Sumve				
	1 KUNJEGA Renatus Sixberu	552	2.0%		TLP
	2 LUBALA Charles Sylvester	1146	4.1%		TADEA
	3 MAGENI Renatus Kiyungu	604	2.2%		CHADEMA
	4 NDASSA Richard Mganga	16981	60.5%	Elected	CCM
	5 SAMAMBA Julius Nyenya	5505	19.6%		CUF
	6 STANLEY Enock Lupondije	3298	11.7%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	28086			
Total for district:		53478			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District:	Mwanza				
	164 Mwanza Mjini				
	1 JUMBE Mohamed Jumbe	3410	7.3%		UDP
	2 MTAJU Aloyce Blastus	194	0.4%		TLP
	3 MWANANA Ally Adam	2283	4.9%		CUF
	4 NGALULA Deusdedit Mbonesho	1019	2.2%		CHADEMA
	5 RAJABU Idrisa	133	0.3%		UMD
	6 RUGAMBWA Valentine Ramadhani	16176	34.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	7 SHOMARI Said Mwanasali	23159	49.6%	Elected	CCM
	8 TILUKAIZILE Josiah Christopher	343	0.7%		UPDP
	Total for constituency:	46717			
	165 Mwanza Vijijini				
	1 DIALLO Anthony Mwandu	21285	57.8%	Elected	CCM
	2 KAPAYA Bernard Abraham	545	1.5%		UPDP
	3 MARKO Ng'oga Machibya	9255	25.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 MPANGOGOCHA James Badosele	195	0.5%		NLD
	5 NDUTA Lazaro Kulumba	2311	6.3%		UDP
	6 OMARY Salum Shaban	292	0.8%		TLP
	7 SHAPPY Nyanda Shimbe	731	2.0%		CUF
	8 SHILLUNGUSHELA Kaheza Nyangaki	1251	3.4%		CHADEMA
	9 TIBA Deusdedit K. Tiba	350	1.0%		TADEA
	10 YEGELLA Popo N.	601	1.6%		UMD
	Total for constituency:	36816			
Total for district:		83533			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Sengerema					
	196 Sengerema				
	1 KAZIMOTO Deogratiasi Joseph	426	1.2%		CUF
	2 DR. MASHA Fortunatus Lwanyantika	13809	38.7%		UDP
	3 SEBUSEBU Paul Lameck	976	2.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 DK. SHIJA William Ferdinand	19987	56.0%	Elected	CCM
	5 SHUSHU Lubogo Robert	475	1.3%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	35673			
Total for district:		35673			
District: Ukerewe					
	220 Ukerewe				
	1 BUHATWA Nicas Lyang'ombe	1205	3.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 GAUDENSIA Chausiku Mzungu	658	1.7%		PONA
	3 MAKENE Bhandiho Kuluchumila	478	1.3%		CUF
	4 MASINDE Sylvester Kanyansi	16324	43.1%		CHADEMA
	5 MSEKWA Pius Chipanda	18616	49.2%	Elected	CCM
	6 MSONGE Theodore A. Kibhogya	550	1.5%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	37831			
Total for district:		37831			
Total for region:		278533			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Pemba North					
District: Micheweni					
80 Konde					
	1 SALIM Mohamed Said	5806	86.9%	Elected	CUF
	2 ZAIDU Said Abdalla Ali	872	13.1%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	6678			
122 Mgogoni					
	1 IDD Khamis Kombo	41	1.1%		TADEA
	2 JUMA Hamad Juma	435	11.6%		CCM
	3 SALIM Abdalla Khalfan	3274	87.3%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	3750			
123 Micheweni					
	1 DAUD Maalim Mkasha	1202	19.1%		CCM
	2 KHATIB Kombo Khalib	263	4.2%		TADEA
	3 MBWAWA Haji Mbwana	4835	76.7%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	6300			
217 Tumbe					
	1 AHMED Salum Hamad	139	2.4%		TADEA
	2 SAID Shame Hamad	386	6.6%		CCM
	3 SALIM Omar Ali	5301	91.0%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	5826			
231 Wingwi					
	1 ALI Hamad Mbarouk	327	7.7%		CCM
	2 ALI Othman Omar	110	2.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MBARUKU Bakari Khamis	115	2.7%		TADEA
	4 RASHID Khalid Salim	3691	87.0%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	4243			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Total for district:		26797			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Wete					
35 Gando					
1 KHALIFA Suleiman Khalifa	4844	84.9%	Elected	CUF	
2 MWALIMU Khamis Haji	46	0.8%		TADEA	
3 MWINYI Juma Hamad	818	14.3%		CCM	
Total for constituency:	5708				
79 Kojani					
1 ALI Mohamed Saidi	19	0.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI	
2 ALI Omar Ali	452	6.9%		CCM	
3 HAMAD Bakar Haji	6056	92.5%	Elected	CUF	
4 MASSOUD Khamis Ally	17	0.3%		TADEA	
Total for constituency:	6544				
150 Mtambwe					
1 ABDALLAH Tamim Hamad	29	0.5%		TADEA	
2 MASOUD Othman Bakari	269	4.6%		CCM	
3 SALEH Ali Saleh	5491	94.9%	Elected	CUF	
Total for constituency:	5789				
183 Ole					
1 HAMAD Ali Mussa	5215	87.0%	Elected	CUF	
2 KOMBO Hamad Yusuf	742	12.4%		CCM	
3 MOH'D Massoud Saleh	36	0.6%		TADEA	
Total for constituency:	5993				

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
184 Pandani	1 ABDUL Mohd Ali	10	0.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 HAMAD Shamata Hamad	366	8.3%		CCM
	3 JUMA Muhamad Mussa	40	0.9%		TADEA
	4 JUMA Salim Omar	41	0.9%		CHADEMA
	5 SEIF Moh'd Azzan	3970	89.7%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	4427			
226 Utaani	1 SEIF Mbarouk Ali	5037	86.5%	Elected	CUF
	2 TAHIR Omar Rehan	785	13.5%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	5822			
Total for district:		34283			
Total for region:		61080			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Pemba South					
District: Chake - Chake					
25 Chake - Chake					
1 ABEID Abdi Ali	26	0.5%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
2 FATMA Maghimbi	4061	74.7%	Elected		CUF
3 FERUZI Ramadhani Khamis	1283	23.6%			CCM
4 HAJI Juma Haji	37	0.7%			TADEA
5 IDDI Mwalimu Ngwali	29	0.5%			TPP
Total for constituency:	5436				
29 Chonga					
1 HEMED Juma Khatib	1356	25.3%			CCM
2 KHAMIS Marzouk Kombo	129	2.4%			TADEA
3 MOHAMED Juma Khatib	3820	71.3%	Elected		CUF
4 RASHID Khamis Sururu	51	1.0%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
Total for constituency:	5356				
228 Vitongoji					
1 HILALI Seif Abdalla	19	0.5%			TADEA
2 JUMA Hamad Omar	541	13.1%			CCM
3 KHAMIS Nassor Khamis	20	0.5%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
4 SALEH Nassor Juma	3546	85.9%	Elected		CUF
Total for constituency:	4126				
230 Wawi					
1 ABOUD Mohamed Mohamed	1898	33.7%			CCM
2 SAID Ali Said	37	0.7%			TADEA
3 SULEIMAN Omar Suleiman	3691	65.6%	Elected		CUF
Total for constituency:	5626				

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
	232 Ziwani				
	1 ALI Mohamedi Faki	619	10.3%		CCM
	2 ASSAA Ali Hamad	71	1.2%		UDP
	3 HASHUL Nassor Ali	5304	87.9%	Elected	CUF
	4 MOHAMED Saleha Abrahman	24	0.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MOH'D Ali Sleiman	15	0.2%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	6033			
Total for district:		26577			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Mkoani					
27 Chambani					
1 DADI Omar Aweis	409	9.0%			CCM
2 KARIM Said Othman	4027	88.9%	Elected		CUF
3 MOH'D Juma Dadi	94	2.1%			TADEA
Total for constituency:	4530				
77 Kiwani					
1 ALI Muhamed A. Shela	3322	65.1%	Elected		CUF
2 HAKIM Adhir Tabir	228	4.5%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
3 ISSA Juma Othman	1554	30.4%			CCM
Total for constituency:	5104				
128 Mkanyageni					
1 HAKIM Shehe Mbwana	28	0.6%			TADEA
2 JUMA Makame Faki	2959	59.5%	Elected		CUF
3 USSI Ame Mbarouk	1989	40.0%			CCM
Total for constituency:	4976				
130 Mkoani					
1 ASSAA Said Salum	14	0.3%			TADEA
2 HAJI Ambar Khamis	43	0.8%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
3 HAMID Juma Haji	3288	60.7%	Elected		CUF
4 SUKWA Said Sukwa	2068	38.2%			CCM
Total for constituency:	5413				

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
149 Mtambile	1 ABDULL-RAHMAN Khamis Ally	36	0.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 AHMAD Said Seif	45	0.7%		TPP
	3 ISMAIL Yussuf Ismail	122	2.0%		TADEA
	4 KHAMIS Juma Salim	5044	80.8%	Elected	CUF
	5 SHAJAK Omari Dadi	996	16.0%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	6243			
Total for district:		26266			
Total for region:		52843			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Rukwa					
District: Mpanda					
	143 Mpanda Kati				
	1 CHIMULA Sylvester Zacharia	125	1.2%		UDP
	2 JUNGA Michael Mangwangwa	959	9.2%		CHADEMA
	3 KAPAMA Sylvester Vitaly	185	1.8%		CUF
	4 KALEMBWE Joachim Mkambu	3134	30.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MBOGO Faranga Phillipo	5754	55.1%	Elected	CCM
	6 TEMBO Rajabu A. Aman	293	2.8%		NRA
	Total for constituency:	10450			
Total for district:		10450			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Sumbawanga					
	50 Kalambo				
	1 CHASUKA Siegfried Nkundwe	1419	6.0%		UDP
	2 HONORATA Andrea Mpepo	962	4.1%		CHADEMA
	3 KOMBANILA Joachymu Timothy	243	1.0%		UMD
	4 KUSULA Raymond James	7900	33.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 LUNGWA Kasmir Kambale	1422	6.0%		CUF
	6 MWINYIMSA Abedi Amri Saidi	10143	42.9%	Elected	CCM
	7 SINKALA Michael Kantanga Chisanga	1559	6.6%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	23648			
	207 Sumbawanga Mjini				
	1 CHOLE Desideri Mpimbwe	221	0.8%		UMD
	2 PAUL Petro Kimiti	21081	77.2%	Elected	CCM
	3 MAKANTA Andrea Paulus	452	1.7%		CHADEMA
	4 MWIMANZI Godfrey Athanas	4497	16.5%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 SIPEMBA Joseph Malale	772	2.8%		CUF
	6 VALENTINO Chazya Kasililwa	281	1.0%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	27304			
Total for district:		50952			
Total for region:		61402			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Ruvuma					
District: Mbinga					
114 Mbinga Magharibi					
	1 GRAY Likungu Mattaka	1335	7.5%	Elected	CHADEMA
	2 DK. LUOGA Tuadeus Mussa	11331	63.5%		CCM
	3 MAHECHA Alban Michael	2622	14.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 NEEMA Chochomwe Masanche	2567	14.4%		TADEA
Total for constituency:		17855			
115 Mbinga Mashariki					
	1 KANZOLO Solanus M. Komba	29378	76.9%	Elected	CCM
	2 NDEMIWAKA Peter Ndunguru	5760	15.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 PHILIIPHO Isdory K. Lingani	1637	4.3%		CUF
	4 STELLA Martin Kumburu	1448	3.8%		TADEA
Total for constituency:		38223			
Total for district:		56078			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Songea					
	170 Namtumbo				
	1 BRASHI Salum Juma	3082	8.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 LIHUWI Zuberi Said	1415	4.0%		CUF
	3 LINDUNDU Yasin Mohamed	2546	7.2%		TADEA
	4 PROF. MBAWALA Pius Paul	28464	80.2%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	35507			
	186 Peramiho				
	1 LIGANGA Yustin Gervazi	282	0.8%		TADEA
	2 KAGARUKI Charles Fulgence	475	1.4%		CUF
	3 MADAMBA Ally Selemani	6651	19.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 MBILINYI Simon Michael	26539	78.2%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	33947			
Total for district:		69454			
Total for region:		125532			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Shinyanga					
District: Bariadi					
	10 Bariadi Mashariki				
	1 MATEGEMEO Julius N. Masala	2741	6.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 MAKANGA Danhi Beatus	23623	57.9%	Elected	UDP
	3 NGAGANI Simon Lyamubo	12504	30.6%		CCM
	4 NGOLE Anthony Kizimya	1940	4.8%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	40808			
Total for district:		40808			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Kahama					
	17 Bukombe				
	1 KAYAGA Sumbuko Kayaga	8981	20.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 KAYOKA January Robert	578	1.3%		NRA
	3 KIYABO Juma Maganga	1123	2.6%		UPDP
	4 KULWA Charles Masanja	4001	9.1%		UDP
	5 MAGUTA Geoffrey Nzuli	607	1.4%		NLD
	6 MNUNKE Emmanuel Mzalia	22714	51.7%	Elected	CCM
	7 MPEMBA Sylvesta Maganga	2553	5.8%		CHADEMA
	8 NGAYIWA Makoye Maziku	2514	5.7%		CUF
	9 YATUBA Salawa Maige	861	2.0%		TPP
	Total for constituency:	43932			
	49 Kahama				
	1 ATHUMAN Amiri Kimbulu	599	1.1%		TPP
	2 FUTA Charles Kipoya	1205	2.3%		UDP
	3 KANGA Sebastian Nzeyabo	21894	41.3%	Elected	CCM
	4 KISHIMBA Andrew Kibela	18126	34.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	5 MALIMI Charles Herman	1341	2.5%		NRA
	6 MASHENENE Elias Joseph	843	1.6%		NLD
	7 MGASSA Vedastus Juma	2895	5.5%		CHADEMA
	8 MIPAWA Hussein Ng'wanangolewa	4862	9.2%		CUF
	9 MLUYA Hamisi Juma	1307	2.5%		UPDP
	Total for constituency:	53072			
Total for district:		97004			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Maswa					
	109 Maswa				
	1 AMANI Mahona Mussa Jidulamabambasi	2423	5.0%		UMD
	2 BUJIKU Simon Makoye	3832	7.9%		UDP
	3 KILUMBA Edward Sego	1615	3.3%		CUF
	4 MACHIBYA Dundas Julius	1934	4.0%		CHADEMA
	5 MASANJA Charles Kija	2218	4.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 MATHIAS Kibinza Mwanzalima	734	1.5%		PONA
	7 DR. NG'WANDU Pius Yasebasi	35716	73.7%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	48472			
Total for district:		48472			
District: Meatu					
	73 Kisesa				
	1 MAGEMBE Zacharia Sitta	1295	5.4%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 MWANANKALANGO Ibrahim Masanja	4613	19.4%		CUF
	3 NG'WALIMU Kulwa Gervas	639	2.7%		CHADEMA
	4 SIMINZILE Samuel Giyunga	7152	30.1%		CCM
	5 TUMBO Erasto Kichano	10064	42.4%	Elected	UDP
	Total for constituency:	23763			
	120 Meatu				
	1 JOKALA Faustine Njile	2518	13.6%		UDP
	2 JOMOKENYATA Shillingi Stanslaus	1010	5.5%		CUF
	3 KITIJA Athanas Mashenji	1068	5.8%		CHADEMA
	4 MULYAMBATTE Jeremiah Jisaba	9724	52.6%	Elected	CCM
	5 SHILINDE Marco Stephano	4170	22.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	18490			
Total for district:		42253			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Shinyanga					
	74 Kishapu				
	1 KALUNGWA Shija Lubambula	2959	7.4%		UDP
	2 MAKOLO Paulo Ng'wala	27754	69.2%	Elected	CCM
	3 MAKWAIA Henry Mwanolu	5173	12.9%		CHADEMA
	4 MNYASHI Sayi Miligo	1107	2.8%		CUF
	5 NG'WANANSESE Maynard Mwita	2796	7.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 SESO John Gebu	307	0.8%		UMD
	Total for constituency:	40096			
	198 Shinyanga Mjini				
	1 AYUB John Kopakopa	91	0.3%		TADEA
	2 BALELE Peter D. Majola	394	1.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 BUGUMBA Enock M. Mgaka	193	0.6%		UDP
	4 DEREFA Leonard Newe	20108	61.8%	Elected	CCM
	5 KADALA Yussuf S. Majal	76	0.2%		UMD
	6 MAKANI Bob Nyanga	10894	33.5%		CHADEMA
	7 NYALADA Bartholomew Luziga	306	0.9%		CUF
	8 SADICK Ally Gogo	242	0.7%		TPP
	9 WILLIAM Masika Lugiana	169	0.5%		PONA
	10 SOLO Adriano Maganga	61	0.2%		UPDP
	Total for constituency:	32534			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
204 Solwa					
	1 CHARLES Kidola Njage	2080	8.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 DOGANI Lucas Kija	949	3.8%		CUF
	3 GERALD Maemba Kome	521	2.1%		TPP
	4 KAPAYA James T. Boaz	1392	5.6%		CHADEMA
	5 MASULE Ndebo T. Nyanda	1078	4.3%		UDP
	6 MGEJA John Ndugulile	18665	74.7%	Elected	CCM
	7 RENARD Salu Kidamabi	315	1.3%		UMD
	Total for constituency:	25000			
	Total for district:	97630			
	Total for region:	326167			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Singida					
District: Iramba					
	44 Iramba Magharibi				
	1 DIDAS Keshia Salum	172	0.5%		PONA
	2 IDD Mustafa Idd	367	1.0%		NRA
	3 KIULA Nalaila Lazaro	27810	75.9%	Elected	CCM
	4 KIULA Nalogwa Mathew	468	1.3%		TADEA
	5 MIRAJI Nassoro Mahinda	168	0.5%		NLD
	6 KULWA Msaada Mohamed	336	0.9%		TPP
	7 DR. MPATWA gerson Nakomolwa	4425	12.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	8 SHANGO Leonard Mlumba	2883	7.9%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	36629			
Total for district:		36629			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Manyoni					
	106 Manyoni Magharibi				
	1 CHRISTOPHER Silas E. Maula	1333	11.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 IWVATA Ismail Juma	8132	70.9%	Elected	CCM
	3 JONES Mugishagwe Majura	1134	9.9%		TLP
	4 MATENDE Stanley Jonathan	639	5.6%		CHADEMA
	5 MKOMA Elizabeth Aaron	236	2.1%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	11474			
	107 Manyoni Mashariki				
	1 ABDALLAH Bakari Zuberi	677	2.6%		UDP
	2 CHILIMOGA Abnery Mika	833	3.2%		CHADEMA
	3 DAGAA Luther Zephaniah	17702	68.3%	Elected	CCM
	4 MKENGELE Joshua Nalogwa	1817	7.0%		TLP
	5 MWALUKO Simon Peter	2861	11.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 NZUCHI Godwin Lazaro	2045	7.9%		UPDP
	Total for constituency:	25935			
Total for district:		37409			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Singida					
	201 Singida Kaskazini				
	1 AMOS Masunzu Masunzu	583	1.3%		TADEA
	2 HUMBE Juma Seif	1785	4.0%		CUF
	3 MGOO Shabani Haji	865	1.9%		TLP
	4 MNYAWI Thobias Shabani	2798	6.3%		CHADEMA
	5 MONKO Joseph Musa	31954	71.9%	Elected	CCM
	6 NKUHI Mgoo Sylvester	4444	10.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	7 NKUNGU Khatibu Jumanne Msaghaa	1243	2.8%		NRA
	8 NYERERE Sengi Daa	754	1.7%		UMD
	Total for constituency:	44426			
	202 Singida Kusini				
	1 CHUNDU Daniel Ramadhani	364	1.0%		TADEA
	2 ISINGO Yona Sinda	26695	73.4%	Elected	CCM
	3 LISSU Tundu Antiphas Mughwai	5698	15.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 MCHUNGA Haji Isaya	378	1.0%		NLD
	5 MISANGA Joseph Njiku	609	1.7%		CHADEMA
	6 MUKHANDIY Abdallah Mohamed	1106	3.0%		NRA
	7 MWAN'GIMBA Edward Ngoi	981	2.7%		TLP
	8 NGOI Alfred Nkuwi	561	1.5%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	36392			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
203 Singida Mjini	1 CHAMBIA Shaban Hassan Salum	167	0.6%		UMD
	2 KITUNDU Milton Kilimba	220	0.9%		TADEA
	3 MAJENGO Abdallah Mnkumbu	609	2.4%		TLP
	4 MWAMBA Zubery Hussein	332	1.3%		CHADEMA
	5 MWANJA Wilson Zephania	5445	21.1%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 NGABU Iddi Juma	392	1.5%		NRA
	7 NKHANGAA Mussa Sakume Kinanga	16600	64.2%	Elected	CCM
	8 NKOLO John Nathan	577	2.2%		UDP
	9 SHANGO Saidi John	230	0.9%		NLD
	10 SIMBU Gholoji Kimu	1271	4.9%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	25843			
Total for district:		106661			
Total for region:		180699			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
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Region: Tabora

District: Igunga

41 Igunga

1	AZIZ Rostam	27382	67.3%	Elected	CCM
2	FREDERICK Kasita Kayeva	349	0.9%		PONA
3	KANOBU'S Elias Kashinje Bundalla	1383	3.4%		CHADEMA
4	KIULA Julius Peter	846	2.1%		TPP
5	LWITAKUBI Sospeter Kabungulu	704	1.7%		NRA
6	MABONDO Juma Willbroad	760	1.9%		UPDP
7	MCHANGA Bernad Bealus	264	0.6%		TADEA
8	MAGUTA Esmael Elieza	239	0.6%		TLP
9	MTAKI Margreth Nyamiti	4897	12.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
10	NDEGEYA Ernest Lazarus	879	2.2%		UMD
11	TEDDY Louise Kasella Bantu	2979	7.3%		UDP

Total for constituency:

40682

Total for district:

40682

Constituency		Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District:	Nzega					
		14 Bukene				
		1 ING'OMBE Felician Ngassa	977	3.7%		UDP
		2 ISHENGOMA Exuper Alfred	321	1.2%		TPP
		3 KAHUMBI Stephen Maziku	14620	55.4%	Elected	CCM
		4 KASUWI Shabani Juma	737	2.8%		UMD
		5 KAWALA Leonard John	857	3.2%		CUF
		6 MAKALANGA January Mkingwa	6235	23.6%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
		7 MAYUNGA Paschal Bundala	374	1.4%		PONA
		8 MAZIKU David Zakaria	592	2.2%		UPDP
		9 MIHAMBO Allan Shija	894	3.4%		TADEA
		10 MWENDO Geoffrey Manase	448	1.7%		CHADEMA
		11 PROSPER Ndugulile Maganga	338	1.3%		NLD
		Total for constituency:	26393			
		182 Nzega				
		1 ATUPELE Loveneer Mwakalinga	361	0.8%		NRA
		2 JOYCE Peter Maro	354	0.8%		TLP
		3 KAYEGA Elias Gaspar	1493	3.4%		CUF
		4 MEZZA Massanja John	15274	34.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
		5 MIHAMBO Ally Mkondo	867	1.9%		PONA
		6 MUTAYOBA Edwin Charles	475	1.1%		UMD
		7 PETER Mtunga Mwanamilembe	1077	2.4%		UDP
		8 SELELI Lucas Lumambo	20485	46.0%	Elected	CCM
		9 SHAABAN Rashid Maige	1177	2.6%		NLD
		10 SHAFI Iddi Barunguza	1215	2.7%		TPP
		11 YOMBO Michael Mtaki	1781	4.0%		TADEA
		Total for constituency:	44559			
Total for district:			70952			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Tabora					
	40 Igalula				
	1 KATALAMBULA Faraji Hussein	620	4.7%		TADEA
	2 MADUKA Abasi Isike	246	1.9%		NRA
	3 MAGOZI Mohamed Shaaban	402	3.0%		UMD
	4 MHELUKA Issa Massuod	218	1.6%		NLD
	5 MNYONGA Shaaban Mnyonga	2213	16.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 MSWANYAMA Clement Anderson	994	7.5%		CHADEMA
	7 MTORO Kasindye Kayemba	271	2.0%		UDP
	8 NTIMIZI Tatu Musa	7339	55.3%	Elected	CCM
	9 NZEGENUKA Masoudi Mustafa Othman	718	5.4%		CUF
	10 SIZA Mathias Ndikubwami	243	1.8%		PONA
	Total for constituency:	13264			
	209 Tabora Kaskazini				
	1 FUNDIKIRA Ipeyu Shabani	519	2.1%		UDP
	2 KASSOGA David Sizya	595	2.4%		CHADEMA
	3 KASOLA Yasini Kasola	1161	4.6%		NLD
	4 KAVAGWA Mrisho Said	611	2.4%		UMD
	5 KESI Deusdedit Michael	13850	54.7%	Elected	CCM
	6 KIVURUGA Mustafa Abdallah	461	1.8%		NRA
	7 LEILA Shamshu Damji	1134	4.5%		TADEA
	8 MAKWAVA Mohamed Masele	343	1.4%		PONA
	9 SAZIA Anton Lubimbi	368	1.5%		TPP
	10 SELELI Emmanuel Paul	4304	17.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	11 SIMWANZA Samwel Msonda	1475	5.8%		CUF
	12 TINGWA Andrew Zakaria	477	1.9%		UPDP
	Total for constituency:	25298			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
210 Tabora Kusini					
	1 ALEX Oneday Brown	126	0.6%		UPDP
	2 HAMIS Shabani Maji	209	1.0%		NLD
	3 KAOMBWE Regina Paul	1252	6.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	4 KASANGA Abel John	640	3.1%		UDP
	5 LUGUSHA Chief Haroun Msabila	9382	46.1%	Elected	CCM
	6 MRUTU David Joseph	180	0.9%		NRA
	7 NKUMILWA Abubakar Kamanya	139	0.7%		UMD
	8 PEARSON Damson Kalangu	140	0.7%		TPP
	9 PENDEZA Mohamed Simba	177	0.9%		CUF
	10 SEBASTIANA Joseph Kapama	330	1.6%		PONA
	11 SHABANI Ramadhan Yusuph	674	3.3%		CHADEMA
	12 TUMBO Christopher Kasanga	7098	34.9%		TADEA
	Total for constituency:	20347			
211 Tabora Mjini					
	1 AZIZ Kassim Ahmed	5080	12.8%		TADEA
	2 BUSSONGO Corona Faída	21318	53.6%	Elected	CCM
	3 CHIBWIKO Ally Mussa	384	1.0%		TLP
	4 FASHAHO Robert Fashaho	626	1.6%		CHADEMA
	5 HABIBU Ally Selemani	493	1.2%		UMD
	6 MAIGE Madirisha Ndaki	291	0.7%		UPDP
	7 MLASEKO Gilliard Joseph	8461	21.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	8 MOHAMED Seif Abdu	742	1.9%		PONA
	9 MSAFIRI Robert Mhozya	667	1.7%		NLD
	10 TESHÁ Joseph David	269	0.7%		TPP
	11 WAIKELA Bilali Rehani	820	2.1%		NRA
	12 ZAMBIA Mustafa Mulenga	597	1.5%		UDP
	Total for constituency:	39748			
Total for district:		98657			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Lushoto					
18 Bumbuli					
1 MSAGATI Twaha Mussa	155	0.5%			CHADEMA
2 NGUGI Shemsanga Nahson	82	0.3%			TADEA
3 OMARI Hiza Abedi Ngwanaaia	326	1.1%			NRA
4 SHEIZA Amiri Abdallah	1902	6.6%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
5 SHELLUKINDO William Hezekia	26234	91.4%	Elected		CCM
Total for constituency:	28699				
98 Lushoto					
1 KANIKI Peter Chake	2009	7.8%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
2 KAONEKA Adam Salim	609	2.4%			NRA
3 SHEKIFU Henry Dafa	23296	89.9%	Elected		CCM
Total for constituency:	25914				
134 Mlalo					
1 KAGONJI Charles Hennonck	28715	87.2%	Elected		CCM
2 MANGOMO Khalifa Salim	1664	5.1%			NRA
3 SHEWALLI Ernest Appeles	2554	7.8%			NCCR-MAGEUZI
Total for constituency:	32933				
Total for district:	87546				

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Muheza					
	129 Mkinga				
	1 DUNSTAN Zahabu Mhilu	3178	13.0%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 GEJERO Athuman Muhamed	404	1.7%		UMD
	3 HASSANI Juma Omari	4326	17.7%		CUF
	4 KITANDULA Luka Dustan	14785	60.4%	Elected	CCM
	5 KOMBOZA Hamadi Abdallah	1052	4.3%		NRA
	6 MATEY Juma Seif	343	1.4%		UPDP
	7 MZENGA Mussa Hatibu	395	1.6%		NLD
	Total for constituency:	24483			
	157 Muheza				
	1 AKIDA Othmani Hassan	5839	14.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 MAJ. KICHENJE Jumaa Ally	967	2.4%		TADEA
	3 MAKANGE Massa Makange	1408	3.5%		CUF
	4 LT. CO. MHINA John Geldart	3736	9.4%		NLD
	5 MHINA Peter Mhina	886	2.2%		CHADEMA
	6 MWENGERE Bakari Omari	551	1.4%		UMD
	7 SAIDA Shekhe Omary	727	1.8%		UPDP
	8 SEMWAIKO Julius Charles	25721	64.6%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	39835			
Total for district:		64318			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: Pangani					
	185 Pangani				
	1 ABDULHAMAN Ahmed Mohamed	749	6.7%		CUF
	2 BAKARI Abdillahi Burudani	180	1.6%		NLD
	3 HAMIDU Aweso Rajabu	331	3.0%		NRA
	4 JAMAL Twalib Ponera	233	2.1%		UPDP
	5 MOHAMED Rishid Abdallah	7425	66.8%	Elected	CCM
	6 WAHI Omar Ibrahim	2204	19.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	11122			
Total for district:		11122			
District: Tanga					
	213 Tanga				
	1 BAUSI Mohamed Abdi	520	0.9%		UMD
	2 EL-SIAGI Kassim Baaliy	12282	20.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 HUSSEIN Malicky Mwinyi	1320	2.2%		TADEA
	4 KIBANGU Omary Ali	400	0.7%		NLD
	5 KIPANGA Assad Abdallah	7403	12.3%		CUF
	6 MKADARA Shame Mohamed	766	1.3%		UPDP
	7 MWAPACHU Harith Bakari	36813	61.0%	Elected	CCM
	8 RASHID Mohamed Hajji	880	1.5%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	60384			
Total for district:		60384			
Total for region:		287994			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Unguja North					
District: North 'A'					
24 Chaani					
	1 ILIASA Hakim Issa	220	4.1%		CHADEMA
	2 JUMA Khamis Juma	295	5.4%		CUF
	3 SHEHA Khamis Sharif	105	1.9%		TADEA
	4 USSI Yahaya Haji	4794	88.5%	Elected	CCM
Total for constituency:		5414			
110 Matemwe					
	1 ALI Khamis Mgwali	795	14.5%		CUF
	2 HAJI Juma Haji	4415	80.4%	Elected	CCM
	3 MAKAME Suha Wadi	171	3.1%		CHADEMA
	4 SEIF Ali Haji	110	2.0%		TADEA
Total for constituency:		5491			
133 Mkwajuni					
	1 ALI Sheha Mussa	4370	74.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 KHAMIS Abbas Makame	1103	18.7%		CUF
	3 NAHODA Haji Ussi	238	4.0%		CHADEMA
	4 YUSSUF Haji Moh'd	185	3.1%		TADEA
Total for constituency:		5896			
180 Nungwi					
	1 HILALI Ali Foun	125	2.0%		CHADEMA
	2 MZEE Ngwali Zubeir	4433	72.4%	Elected	CCM
	3 NGWALI Ussi Mcha	1567	25.6%		CUF
Total for constituency:		6125			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
216 Tumbatu	1 AME Ibrahim Mshenga	2592	40.4%		CUF
	2 MAKAME Khamis Kombo	3728	58.1%	Elected	CCM
	3 MUHAMADI Simai Bakari	96	1.5%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	6416			
	Total for district:	29342			
District:	North 'B'				
19 Bumbwini	1 ISSA Abeld Rajab	72	1.3%		TADEA
	2 MAKAME Haji Makame	2634	49.3%	Elected	CUF
	3 RASHID Ali Amour	115	2.2%		CHADEMA
	4 SALUM Jabir Sheha	2517	47.2%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	5338			
76 Kitope	1 ISHAU Abdallah Khamis	4841	87.2%	Elected	CCM
	2 MAKAME Mshimba Mbarouk	55	1.0%		TPP
	3 MAKAME Mwinyi Simai	64	1.2%		CHADEMA
	4 MMANGA Makame Hamis	57	1.0%		TADEA
	5 SEIF Jaffar Muhiddin	534	9.6%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	5551			
Total for district:		10889			
Total for region:		40231			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Unguja South					
District: Kati					
30 Chwaka					
	1 ALI Makame Abdallah	1062	15.7%		CUF
	2 KHAMIS Ussi Juma	98	1.5%		TADEA
	3 MWINYI Mwaka Mgongo	71	1.1%		NRA
	4 YAHYA Kassim Issa	5512	81.7%	Elected	CCM
Total for constituency:		6743			
78 Koani					
	1 HAROUB Said Masoud	5055	68.7%	Elected	CCM
	2 ISSA Said Kashaija	57	0.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MALIK Khamis Juma	2012	27.4%		CUF
	4 MOH'D Bakari Hassan	90	1.2%		TADEA
	5 RAMADHANI Mwadini Khatibu	77	1.0%		CHADEMA
	6 SEIF Hamoud Hemed	63	0.9%		NRA
Total for constituency:		7354			
227 Uzini					
	1 ABDUL-SWAMAD Fadhil Hassan	327	4.6%		CUF
	2 ABDULLA Othman Salum	87	1.2%		NRA
	3 MUHAMMED Seif Khatib	6656	93.8%	Elected	CCM
	4 RAJABU Mwinyi Hatibu	24	0.3%		TADEA
Total for constituency:		7094			
Total for district:		21191			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District: South					
	104 Makunduchi				
	1 ABDISALAAM Issa Khatibu	4250	77.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 AMINI Ussi Ameir	40	0.7%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 AMOUR Suleiman Mkombe	62	1.1%		CHADEMA
	4 ASYA Ali Juma	153	2.8%		TADEA
	5 SIMAI Ameir Haji	1005	18.2%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	5510			
	162 Muyuni				
	1 AMIR Haji Makame	102	1.5%		TADEA
	2 HAJI Hassan Haji	21	0.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	3 MOHAMED Kombo Ali	744	11.3%		CUF
	4 MOHAMED Simba Khamis	74	1.1%		CHADEMA
	5 RAMADHANI Abdulla Alli	5669	85.8%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	6610			
Total for district:		12120			
Total for region:		33311			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
Region: Urban West					
District: Town					
	1 Amani				
	1 ABDULHAMEED Hassan Aboud	77	1.0%		UDP
	2 EDDY Nassor Salum	2108	26.1%		CUF
	3 HASSAN Rajab Khatib	5692	70.4%	Elected	CCM
	4 KOMBO Hamad Ali	84	1.0%		NRA
	5 MBAROUK Kombo Juma	51	0.6%		TADEA
	6 MUSTAFA Ali Mohamed	70	0.9%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	Total for constituency:	8082			
	48 Jang'ombe				
	1 AMIN Rubbea Salim	26	0.2%		TADEA
	2 EDWIN Mgembe Lucas	29	0.2%		TPP
	3 IBRAHIM Aboud Nadhif	4461	37.0%		CUF
	4 JUMA Said Ali	77	0.6%		CHADEMA
	5 KHAMIS Moh'd Othman	92	0.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	6 NZORI Ramadhani Suleiman	7321	60.7%	Elected	CCM
	7 SULEIMAN Moh'd Abdalla	57	0.5%		NRA
	Total for constituency:	12063			
	64 Kikwajuni				
	1 DEDES Mohamed Mohamed Abdulraham	1985	44.1%		CUF
	2 FARHANI Mzee Farhani	19	0.4%		TLP
	3 MOHAMED Ali Abdalla	15	0.3%		UDP
	4 MUSSA Shaaban Rajab	2448	54.4%	Elected	CCM
	5 RASHID Ahmad Rashid	11	0.2%		NRA
	6 SAID Mshoka Hamad	11	0.2%		TADEA
	7 SAID Mzee Said	15	0.3%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	4504			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
86 Kwahani	1 ABDALLA Ali Abdalla	38	0.8%		TPP
	2 AMIR Masoud	764	15.5%		CUF
	3 ISSA Ali Pandu	14	0.3%		CHADEMA
	4 KHAMIS Ujudi Haji	39	0.8%		TADEA
	5 MOH'D Abduly Ali	4052	82.3%	Elected	CCM
	6 MWINYI Mohamed Abdallah	18	0.4%		TLP
	Total for constituency:	4925			
87 Kwamtipura	1 ABDULRAHAMAN Abdulla Zaharan	63	1.2%		NRA
	2 HAMIDA Mbarouk Bedwi	31	0.6%		TADEA
	3 KHALFAN Hamad Hassan	1694	31.4%		CUF
	4 MOHAMED Fundi Hamad	56	1.0%		TPP
	5 YUSUF Khamis Mohmoud	3555	65.8%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	5399			
100 Magomeni	1 ADAM Faiz Abeid	25	0.3%		TPP
	2 ALI Moh'd Ali	47	0.6%		TADEA
	3 HABIB Abdulla Ali	79	0.9%		NRA
	4 ISSA Ali Issa	50	0.6%		CHADEMA
	5 KITWANA Ali Karonda	68	0.8%		UDP
	6 ZONGA Kassim Khamis	4958	58.8%	Elected	CCM
	7 ZUBEIR Makame Mussa	3205	38.0%		CUF
	Total for constituency:	8432			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
102 Makadara	1 ALAWI Suleiman Khatibu	580	18.2%		CUF
	2 ALI Hassani Ali	0	0.0%		UDP
	3 ASHA Kassim Makame	42	1.3%		TADEA
	4 MOHAMED Ali Maalim	2531	79.6%	Elected	CCM
	5 RASHADI Khamis Ameir	26	0.8%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	3179			
105 Malindi	1 HAJI Ussi Ameir	11	0.3%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
	2 JUMA Ally Khatibu	14	0.4%		TADEA
	3 KESSI Mwinyi Kessi	29	0.8%		UDP
	4 MACHANO Daud Juma	12	0.3%		CHADEMA
	5 NASSOR Ali Ahmed	2633	73.5%	Elected	CUF
	6 NASRA Mohid Hilal	885	24.7%		CCM
	Total for constituency:	3584			
125 Mikunguni	1 AHMED Alawy Said	576	11.9%		CUF
	2 BARASATI Abdalla Haji	22	0.5%		NRA
	3 HASSAN Ali Jongo	29	0.6%		CHADEMA
	4 HASSAN Mtumwa Hamdu	42	0.9%		TADEA
	5 MWITA Hassan Khatibu	4158	86.1%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	4827			
131 Mkunazini	1 JUMA Metu Domo	11	0.3%		CHADEMA
	2 MASOUD Msellem	14	0.4%		NRA
	3 SALEH Sadiq Osman	1113	28.8%		CCM
	4 SANYA Muhamed Ibrahim	2730	70.6%	Elected	CUF
	Total for constituency:	3868			

Constituency	Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
135 Mlandege	1 AHMED Limo	20	0.4%		CHADEMA
	2 ALI Ane Ame	11	0.2%		TADEA
	3 DADI Kombo Maalim	71	1.4%		UDP
	4 FATMA Said Ali	2587	51.3%	Elected	CCM
	5 IDD Khalifa Omar	2328	46.1%		CUF
	6 SALUM Abdulla Amour	30	0.6%		NRA
	Total for constituency:	5047			
166 Mwembe/Makumbi	1 KASIM Bakar Ali	90	0.9%		TADEA
	2 KHAMIS Masoud Khamis	44	0.4%		UDP
	3 KITWANA Pili Kitwana	98	1.0%		CHADEMA
	4 MACHANO Ali Omar	2289	22.3%		CUF
	5 TATU Omar Juma	93	0.9%		NRA
	6 YUSSUF Mohammed Yussuf	7658	74.6%	Elected	CCM
	Total for constituency:	10272			
187 Rahaleo	1 AHMED Hassan Diria	4351	77.1%	Elected	CCM
	2 ALI Said Salum	62	1.1%		NRA
	3 JANU Hassan Kassu	1192	21.1%		CUF
	4 MWANAJUMA Ame	22	0.4%		TADEA
	5 YUSSUF Ally Amour	16	0.3%		CHADEMA
	Total for constituency:	5643			
Total for district:		79825			

Constituency		Candidate name	Candidate votes	%	Elected	Party abbreviation
District:	West					
		31 Dimani				
		1 AMEIR Sharia Ameir	80	1.1%		TLP
		2 MAHMOUD Juma Chum	1706	23.4%		CUF
		3 OMAR Said Omar	63	0.9%		TADEA
		4 SHAABANI Ali Tawalia	85	1.2%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
		5 SIMAI Pandu Makame	5358	73.5%	Elected	CCM
		Total for constituency:	7292			
		33 Donge				
		1 AHMED Suleiman Said	368	5.6%		CUF
		2 ALI Ameir Mohamed	5948	90.4%	Elected	CCM
		3 ISSA Haji Sleiman	109	1.7%		CHADEMA
		4 KASSIM Sheha Khamis	107	1.6%		NRA
		5 MTUMWA Machano Ame	47	0.7%		TADEA
		Total for constituency:	6579			
		121 Mfenesini				
		1 ALI Tabora Ali	6371	63.1%	Elected	CCM
		2 DAUDI Ali Amour	53	0.5%		CHADEMA
		3 HAMIDA Abdalla Hashil	3524	34.9%		CUF
		4 MUHAMED Abdalla Sleyyum	79	0.8%		NCCR-MAGEUZI
		5 NGWALI Juma Bakari	73	0.7%		TADEA
		Total for constituency:	10100			

Parliamentary Election - New Parliament Composition

Party	Party Candidate	Constituency	Region
CCM	ABBAS Gulamali Mohamedali	Kilombero	Morogoro
	ABDALLAH Anna Margareth	Lulindi	Mtwara
	ABDISALAAM Issa Khatibu	Makunduchi	Unguja South
	ADAMJEE Zalnuddin Tayabali	Kawe	Dar-es-Salaam
	AHMED Hassan Diria	Rahaleo	Urban West
	AKUKWETI Juma Jamadin	Tunduru	Ruvuma
	ALHAJ SHAWEJI Abdallah Shaweji	Kilosa	Morogoro
	ALHAJI MPEME Ahamadi Hasani	Mtwara Mjini	Mtwara
	ALI Ameir Mohamed	Donge	Urban West
	ALI Sheha Mussa	Mkwajuni	Unguja North
	ALI Tabora Ali	Mfenesini	Urban West
	ANATORY Kasazi Choya	Biharamulo Magharibi	Kagera
	AZIZ Rostam	Igunga	Tabora
	BENDERA Joel Nkaya	Korogwe Mashariki	Tanga
	BHIKU Mohamed Saleh	Msalala	Shinyanga
	BUSSONGO Corona Faida	Tabora Mjini	Tabora
	CHEYO Gideon Asimulike	Ileje	Mbeya
	CHIBULUNJE Hezekiah Ndahani	Chilomwa	Dodoma
	CHITENDE Masudi Ali	Mtama	Lindi
	CHRISANT Majiyatanga Mzindakaya	Kwela	Rukwa
	COL MJENGWA Edmund Ramadhan	Mbarali	Mbeya
	COL RAMIA Yusuf Baruti	Bagamoyo	Coast
	COL. KIMBAU Ayub Shomari	Mafia	Coast
	DAGAA Luther Zephaniah	Manyoni Mashariki	Singida
	DEGERA Paschal Constantine	Kondoa Kusini	Dodoma
	DEREFA Leonard Newe	Shinyanga Mjini	Shinyanga
	DIALLO Anthony Mwandu	Mwanza Vijijini	Mwanza
	DK. LUOGA Tuadeus Mussa	Mbinga Magharibi	Ruvuma
	DK. SHIJA William Ferdinand	Sengerema	Mwanza
	DR. ALEX Khalid Mtawala	Mitema	Mtwara
	DR. CHIDUO Aaron Daudi	Gairo	Morogoro
	DR. KIGODA Abdallah Omari	Handeni	Tanga
	DR. MAGOTI Emmanuel Changarawe	Musoma Mjini	Mara
	DR. MSABAHA Ibrahim Said	Kibaha	Coast
	DR. MWITA Deogratias Maro George	Serengeti	Mara
	DR. NG'WANDU Pius Yasebasi	Maswa	Shinyanga
	FATMA Said Ali	Mlandege	Urban West
	GALINOMA Stephen Jones	Kalenga	Iringa
	GAMA Lawrence Mtazama	Songea Mjini	Ruvuma
	GUNTRAM Amani Itatiro	Ulanga Mashariki	Morogoro
	HAJI Juma Haji	Matemwe	Unguja North
	HALINGA Edson Mbeyale	Mbozi Mashariki	Mbeya

Party	Party Candidate	Constituency	Region
	HAROUB Said Masoud	Koani	Unguja South
	HASSAN Rajab Khatib	Amani	Urban West
	ISHAU Abdallah Khamis	Kitope	Unguja North
	ISINGO Yona Sinda	Singida Kusini	Singida
	IWVATA Ismail Juma	Manyoni Magharibi	Singida
	JANGUO Athumani Saidi	Kisarawe	Coast
	KABISA Peter Godwin	Kinondoni	Dar-es-Salaam
	KAGONJI Charles Hennock	Mlalo	Tanga
	KAHAMA George Clemence	Karagwe	Kagera
	KAHINDI Ernest Ng'wenda	Busanda	Mwanza
	KAHUMBI Stephen Maziku	Bukene	Tabora
	KANGA Sebastian Nzeyabo	Kahama	Shinyanga
	KANZOLO Solanus M. Komba	Mbinga Mashariki	Ruvuma
	KAPUYA Prof. Juma Athumani	Urambo Magharibi	Tabora
	KASAKA Njelu Mulugala	Lupa	Mbeya
	KATAGIRA Eustace Oscar	Kyerwa	Kagera
	KESI Deusdedit Michael	Tabora Kaskazini	Tabora
	KIDUNDA Juma Salum	Kilindi	Tanga
	KIHIYO Ally Ramadhani	Temeke	Dar-es-Salaam
	KIKWETE Jakaya Mrisho	Chalinze	Coast
	KINGUNGE Ngombare-Mwiru	Kilwa Kaskazini	Lindi
	KINUNO Stanley Mayige John	Nyang'hwale	Mwanza
	KINYONDO Sebastian Rukiza	Bukoba Vijijini	Kagera
	KISYERI Werema Chambiri	Tarime	Mara
	KITANDULA Luka Dustan	Mkinga	Tanga
	KIULA Nalaila Lazaro	Iramba Magharibi	Singida
	KIZANGO Omary S. Kiki	Korogwe Magharibi	Tanga
	KOLIMBA Horace	Ludewa	Iringa
	KOMANYA Marcel Bujiku	Misungwi	Mwanza
	KONDO Kitwana Seleman	Kigamboni	Dar-es-Salaam
	KONE Parseko Vincent	Simanjiro	Arusha
	KUSILA William Jonathan	Bahi	Dodoma
	LEKULE Michael Laizer	Longido	Arusha
	LOSURUTIA Benedict Kiroya	Kiteto	Arusha
	LOWASSA Edward Ngoyai	Monduli	Arusha
	LUBELEJE George Malima	Mpwapwa	Dodoma
	LUGUSHA Chief Haroun Msabila	Tabora Kusini	Tabora
	LUKUVI William Vangimembe	Ismani	Iringa
	LUPONDIJE Malaki Levi	Magu	Mwanza
	MAGANI Philip Alfred	Ruangwa	Lindi
	MAGAYANE Teddy Kilenza	Kasulu Mashariki	Kigoma
	MAGUFULI John P. Joseph	Biharamulo Mashariki	Kagera
	MAJ. GEN. MAKUNDA Rowland Leslie	Masasi	Mtwara
	MAKAME Khamis Kombo	Tumbatu	Unguja North
	MAKINDA Anne Semamba	Njombe Kusini	Iringa

Party	Party Candidate	Constituency	Region
	MAKOLO Paulo Ng'wala	Kishapu	Shinyanga
	MAKWETTA Jackson Muvangila	Njombe Kaskazin	Iringa
	MALANGALILA Benito William	Mufindi Kusini	Iringa
	MALECELA John Samwel	Mtera	Dodoma
	MALOCHO Nassoro Wamchilowa	Newala	Mtwara
	MANGWANGWA John Francis	Mpanda Magharibi	Rukwa
	MANYANYA Ezekiel Malogoi	Geita	Mwanza
	MAOKOLA-MAJOGO Edgar Diones	Nachingwea	Lindi
	MARMO Philip Sang'ka	Mbulu	Arusha
	MASILINGI Mutagaywa Wilson	Muleba Kusini	Kagera
	MAYONGA Halimenshi Kahema	Kigoma Kaskazini	Kigoma
	MAZORA Lt. Col. Ahmad Salum	Morogoro Mjini	Morogoro
	MBILINYI Simon Michael	Peramiho	Ruvuma
	MBOGO Faranga Phillipo	Mpanda Kati	Rukwa
	MBONDE Bakari Muhema	Rufiji	Coast
	MGEJA John Ndugulile	Solwa	Shinyanga
	MIKIDADI Juma Omari	Kibiti	Coast
	MLAO Mwinshehe Shaban	Mkuranga	Coast
	MNUNKE Emmanuel Mzalia	Bukombe	Shinyanga
	MOH'D Abdul Ali	Kwahani	Urban West
	MOHAMED Abdul-Aziz Abdi	Lindi Mjini	Lindi
	MOHAMED Ali Maalim	Makadara	Urban West
	MOHAMED Rished Abdallah	Pangani	Tanga
	MOLLEL Elisa David	Arumeru Magharibi	Arusha
	MONKO Joseph Musa	Singida Kaskazini	Singida
	MPOROGOMYI Kilontsi M. Muhame	Kasulu Magharibi	Kigoma
	MSAMBYA Mwanju Salum Omar	Kigoma Kusini	Kigoma
	MSEKWA Pius Chipanda	Ukerewe	Mwanza
	MSINDAI Mgana Izumbe	Iramba Mashariki	Singida
	MSUYA Cleopa David	Mwanga	Kilimanjaro
	MUDHIHIR Mohamed Mudhihir	Mchinga	Lindi
	MUHAMMED Seif Khatib	Uzini	Unguja South
	MUJUNI Joseph Katarai	Bukoba Mjini	Kagera
	MULYAMBATTE Jeremiah Jisaba	Meatu	Shinyanga
	MUNGAI Joseph James	Mufindi Kaskazini	Iringa
	MUSSA Shaaban Rajab	Kikwajuni	Urban West
	MWADUMA Stephen Zacharia	Kilolo	Iringa
	MWAKIPESILE John Livingstone	Kyela	Mbeya
	MWAMBULUKUTU Emmanuel Asajile	Rungwe Magharibi	Mbeya
	MWAPACHU Harith Bakari	Tanga	Tanga
	MWENDA Omari Mohamed	Kilwa Kusini	Lindi
	MWENEGOHA Hamza Abdullah	Morogoro Kusini	Morogoro
	MWINYIMSA Abedi Amri Saidi	Kalambo	Rukwa
	MWITA Hassan Khatibu	Mikunguni	Urban West
	MZEE Ngwali Zubeir	Nungwi	Unguja North
	MZIRAY Gladness Ramadhani	Same Magharibi	Kilimanjaro

Party	Party Candidate	Constituency	Region
	N'HUNGA Juma Suleiman	Mwera	Urban West
	NACHUNGA Albert Laurence	Nanyumbu	Mtwara
	NAMKULALA Abdillahi Oga	Mtwara Vijijini	Mtwara
	NDAILLE Rashid Mohamed	Tandahimba	Mtwara
	NDASSA Richard Mganga	Sumve	Mwanza
	NDEPANYA Ambangile Mwangosi	Rungwe Mashariki	Mbeya
	NGAJULAGE Salum Hemedi	Liwale	Lindi
	NGASONGA Juma Alifa	Ulanga Magharibi	Morogoro
	NGEZE Pius Bakengera	Ngara	Kagera
	NKHANGAA Mussa Sakume Kinanga	Singida Mjini	Singida
	NSWIMA Sigela Peter	Mpanda Mashariki	Rukwa
	NTAGAZWA Arcado Dennis	Muhambwe	Kigoma
	NTIMIZI Tatu Musa	Igalula	Tabora
	NTWINA Paul Edward	Songwe	Mbeya
	NYAMI Ponsiano Damiano	Nkansi	Rukwa
	NYANDA Ernest Kisumo	Busega	Mwanza
	NYIMBO Thomas Simon	Njombe Magharibi	Iringa
	NZORI Ramadhani Suleiman	Jang'ombe	Urban West
	OLLETIMAN Mathew Taki	Ngorongoro	Arusha
	OMARI Shabani Kwaangu	Babati Mashariki	Arusha
	PAUL Petro Kimiti	Sumbawanga Mjini	Rukwa
	PAWA Semindu Kisange	Morogoro Kusini Mashariki	Morogoro
	PROF. MAHINDA Nicas Guido	Morogoro Kaskazini	Morogoro
	PROF. MBAWALA Pius Paul	Namtumbo	Ruvuma
	PROF. MWAGA Daimon Meshack	Kibakwe	Dodoma
	QARESI Mateo Tluway	Babati Magharibi	Arusha
	RAMADHANI Abdulla Ali	Muyuni	Unguja South
	RUHINDA Damian David	Buyungu	Kigoma
	RUPIA Paul Milyango	Ukonga	Dar-es-Salaam
	RWEGASIRA Joseph Clemence	Nkenge	Kagera
	SAGGAF Hashim Zein	Dodoma Mjini	Dodoma
	SAKILA Bujiku Philip	Kwimba	Mwanza
	SANGA Tuntemeke Nnungi	Makete	Iringa
	SELELI Lucas Lumambo	Nzega	Tabora
	SEMWAICO Julius Charles	Muheza	Tanga
	SENYAGWA Gideon Ayub	Kongwa	Dodoma
	SHEKIFU Henry Dafa	Lushoto	Tanga
	SHELLUKINDO William Hezekia	Bumbuli	Tanga
	SHINDIKA Timoth B. Mandaga	Buchosa	Mwanza
	SHIWA Edward Shusa	Mbeya Vijijini	Mbeya
	SHOMARI Said Mwanasali	Mwanza Mjini	Mwanza
	SIMAI Pandu Makame	Dimani	Urban West
	SIMBA Iddi Mohamed	Ilala	Dar-es-Salaam
	SIMPASA Eliachim Jackson	Mbozi Magharibi	Mbeya
	SUMAYE Frederick Tluway	Hanang	Arusha

Party	Party Candidate	Constituency	Region
	SURU Khalid Suru	Kondoa Kaskazini	Dodoma
	USSI Yahaya Haji	Chaani	Unguja North
	WEGGA Christopher Semanini	Mikumi	Morogoro
	YAHYA Kassim Issa	Chwaka	Unguja South
	YONA Daniel Ndhiru	Same Mashariki	Kilimanjaro
	YUSSUF Mohammed Yussuf	Mwembe/Makumbi	Urban West
	YUSUF Khamis Mohmoud	Kwamtipura	Urban West
	ZONGA Kassim Khamis	Magomeni	Urban West
Total:	186 Seats in Parliament	80.2% of 232 seats	
	3814125 Votes in Country	59.2% of votes cast	

CHADEMA

	DR. WILLBROAD Peter Slaa	Karatu	Arusha
	KABOUROU Aman Walid	Kigoma Mjini	Kigoma
	SALAKANA Justin Alfred	Rombo	Kilimanjaro
Total:	3 Seats in Parliament	1.3% of 232 seats	
	396825 Votes in Country	6.2% of votes cast	

CUF

	ALI Muhamed A. Shela	Kiwani	Pemba South
	FATMA Maghimbi	Chake - Chake	Pemba South
	HAMAD Ali Mussa	Ole	Pemba North
	HAMAD Bakar Haji	Kojani	Pemba North
	HAMID Juma Haji	Mkoani	Pemba South
	HASHUL Nassor Ali	Ziwani	Pemba South
	JUMA Makame Faki	Mkanyageni	Pemba South
	KARIM Said Othman	Chambani	Pemba South
	KHALIFA Suleiman Khalifa	Gando	Pemba North
	KHAMIS Juma Salim	Mtambile	Pemba South
	MAKAME Haji Makame	Bumbwini	Unguja North
	MBWAWA Haji Mbwana	Micheweni	Pemba North
	MOHAMED Juma Khatib	Chonga	Pemba South
	NASSOR Ali Ahmed	Malindi	Urban West
	RASHID Khalid Salim	Wingwi	Pemba North
	SALEH Ali Saleh	Mtambwe	Pemba North
	SALEH Nassor Juma	Vitongoji	Pemba South
	SALIM Abdalla Khalfan	Mgogoni	Pemba North
	SALIM Mohamed Said	Konde	Pemba North
	SALIM Omar Ali	Tumbe	Pemba North
	SANYA Muhamed Ibrahim	Mkunazini	Urban West
	SEIF Mbarouk Ali	Utaani	Pemba North
	SEIF Moh'd Azzan	Pandani	Pemba North
	SULEIMAN Omar Suleiman	Wawi	Pemba South
Total:	24 Seats in Parliament	10.3% of 232 seats	
	323432 Votes in Country	5.0% of votes cast	

Party	Party Candidate	Constituency	Region
NCCR-MAGEUZI			
	GERALD Joseph Ngotolainyo	Moshi Vijijini	Kilimanjaro
	KIBASA Mufwalamagoha Wulanzi wa Ng'ombe	Iringa Mjini	Iringa
	LAMWAI Masumbuko Roman Mahunga	Ubungo	Dar-es-Salaam
	MAKIDARA Elias Mosi	Siha	Kilimanjaro
	MAKONGORO Nyerere	Arusha	Arusha
	MARANDO Mabere Nyauchu	Rorya	Mara
	MBATIA James Francis	Vunjo	Kilimanjaro
	MGAYWA Muttamwega Bhatt	Mwibara	Mara
	MSINA Jacob Abraham	Urambo Mashariki	Tabora
	MTUI Joseph Ophoro	Moshi Mjini	Kilimanjaro
	MWAISEJE Sikumbula Polisy	Mbeya Mjini	Mbeya
	MWINYIHAMISI Mohamed Mushi	Hai	Kilimanjaro
	NDIMARA Isaya Tegambwage	Muleba Kaskazini	Kagera
	NDOBHO Paul J. Casmir	Musoma Vijijini	Mara
	SAMWEL Mbaruku Kisanga	Arumeru Mashariki	Arusha
	WASIRA Stephen Masato	Bunda	Mara
Total:	16 Seats in Parliament	6.9% of 232 seats	
1406343	Votes in Country	21.8% of votes cast	

UDP

	CHEYO Isaac Manjoba	Bariadi Magharibi	Shinyanga
	MAKANGA Danhi Beatus	Bariadi Mashariki	Shinyanga
	TUMBO Erasto Kichano	Kisesa	Shinyanga
Total:	3 Seats in Parliament	1.3% of 232 seats	
213481	Votes in Country	3.3% of votes cast	

Country

Total: 232 Seats for Constituency Representative

Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total

APPENDIX IX - F:

PARLIAMENTARY
BALLOT STATISTICS BY CONSTITUENCY

Parliamentary Election - Ballot Statistics - Constituency

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Arusha									
District: Arumeru									
2 Arumeru Magh	63531	55057	86.7%	8474	13.3%	50952	92.5%	4105	7.5%
3 Arumeru Mash	54251	46792	86.3%	7459	13.7%	44853	95.9%	1939	4.1%
District totals:	117782	101849	86.5%	15933	13.5%	95805	94.1%	6044	5.9%
District: Arusha									
4 Arusha	82892	69683	84.1%	13209	15.9%	67624	97.0%	2059	3.0%
District totals:	82892	69683	84.1%	13209	15.9%	67624	97.0%	2059	3.0%
District: Babati									
5 Babati Maghari	30179	27756	92.0%	2423	8.0%	26948	97.1%	808	2.9%
6 Babati Mashari	34376	31683	92.2%	2693	7.8%	28586	90.2%	3097	9.8%
District totals:	64555	59439	92.1%	5116	7.9%	55534	93.4%	3905	6.6%
District: Hanang									
38 Hanang	37154	31250	84.1%	5904	15.9%	30043	96.1%	1207	3.9%
District totals:	37154	31250	84.1%	5904	15.9%	30043	96.1%	1207	3.9%
District: Karatu									
53 Karatu	46684	39874	85.4%	6810	14.6%	38086	95.5%	1788	4.5%
District totals:	46684	39874	85.4%	6810	14.6%	38086	95.5%	1788	4.5%
District: Kiteto									
75 Kiteto	34664	25921	74.8%	8743	25.2%	25341	97.8%	580	2.2%
District totals:	34664	25921	74.8%	8743	25.2%	25341	97.8%	580	2.2%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Dar-es-Salaam									
District: Ilala									
42 Ilala	70739	27846	39.4%	42893	60.6%	27182	97.6%	664	2.4%
221 Ukonga	128946	53051	41.1%	75895	58.9%	40974	77.2%	1198	2.3%
District totals:	199685	80897	40.5%	118788	59.5%	68156	84.3%	1862	2.3%
District: Kinondoni									
56 Kawe	74351	30908	41.6%	43443	58.4%	30813	99.7%	95	0.3%
71 Kinondoni	140390	55397	39.5%	84993	60.5%	53979	97.4%	1418	2.6%
219 Ubungo	137797	67515	49.0%	70282	51.0%	66008	97.8%	1507	2.2%
District totals:	352538	153820	43.6%	198718	56.4%	150800	98.0%	3020	2.0%
District: Temeke									
60 Kigamboni	72503	32722	45.1%	39781	54.9%	31099	95.0%	1623	5.0%
215 Temeke	143749	57152	39.8%	86597	60.2%	55759	97.6%	1393	2.4%
District totals:	216252	89874	41.6%	126378	58.4%	86858	96.6%	3016	3.4%
Region totals:	768475	324591	42.2%	443884	57.8%	305814	94.2%	7898	2.4%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Dodoma									
District: Dodoma									
8 Bahi	51536	35765	69.4%	15771	30.6%	29756	83.2%	6009	16.8%
28 Chilonwa	28923	24889	86.1%	4034	13.9%	23006	92.4%	1883	7.6%
32 Dodoma Mjini	95313	78104	81.9%	17209	18.1%	71976	92.2%	6128	7.8%
151 Mtera	40780	32261	79.1%	8519	20.9%	29374	91.1%	2887	8.9%
District totals:	216552	171019	79.0%	45533	21.0%	154112	90.1%	16907	9.9%
District: Kondoa									
81 Kondoa Kaska	69041	57774	83.7%	11267	16.3%	54954	95.1%	2820	4.9%
82 Kondoa Kusini	45669	35358	77.4%	10311	22.6%	33142	93.7%	2216	6.3%
District totals:	114710	93132	81.2%	21578	18.8%	88096	94.6%	5036	5.4%
District: Mpwapwa									
58 Kibakwe	30732	24905	81.0%	5827	19.0%	23170	93.0%	1735	7.0%
83 Kongwa	49546	40428	81.6%	9118	18.4%	38498	95.2%	1930	4.8%
146 Mpwapwa	34262	29177	85.2%	5085	14.8%	26839	92.0%	2338	8.0%
District totals:	114540	94510	82.5%	20030	17.5%	88507	93.6%	6003	6.4%
Region totals:	445802	358661	80.5%	87141	19.5%	330715	92.2%	27946	7.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Iringa									
District: Iringa									
46 Iringa Mjini	44321	38575	87.0%	5746	13.0%	37490	97.2%	1085	2.8%
47 Ismani	32056	26816	83.7%	5240	16.3%	25057	93.4%	1759	6.6%
51 Kalenga	53430	42781	80.1%	10649	19.9%	41674	97.4%	1107	2.6%
66 Kilolo	67412	56187	83.3%	11225	16.7%	55040	98.0%	1147	2.0%
District totals:	197219	164359	83.3%	32860	16.7%	159261	96.9%	5098	3.1%
District: Ludewa									
95 Ludewa	39939	35486	88.9%	4453	11.1%	34617	97.6%	869	2.4%
District totals:	39939	35486	88.9%	4453	11.1%	34617	97.6%	869	2.4%
District: Makete									
103 Makete	35551	30902	86.9%	4649	13.1%	29179	94.4%	1723	5.6%
District totals:	35551	30902	86.9%	4649	13.1%	29179	94.4%	1723	5.6%
District: Mufindi									
154 Mufindi Kaskaz	45478	39595	87.1%	5883	12.9%	39044	98.6%	551	1.4%
155 Mufindi Kusini	51188	43598	85.2%	7590	14.8%	42074	96.5%	1524	3.5%
District totals:	96666	83193	86.1%	13473	13.9%	81118	97.5%	2075	2.5%
District: Njombe									
175 Njombe Kaska	39407	34144	86.6%	5263	13.4%	31388	91.9%	2756	8.1%
176 Njombe Kusini	33079	28418	85.9%	4661	14.1%	27845	98.0%	573	2.0%
177 Njombe Magha	49825	42906	86.1%	6919	13.9%	40607	94.6%	2299	5.4%
District totals:	122311	105468	86.2%	16843	13.8%	99840	94.7%	5628	5.3%
Region totals:	491686	419408	85.3%	72278	14.7%	404015	96.3%	15393	3.7%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Kagera									
District: Biharamulo									
11 Biharamulo Ma	30662	24180	78.9%	6482	21.1%	22489	93.0%	1691	7.0%
12 Biharamulo Ma	46878	34946	74.5%	11932	25.5%	32910	94.2%	2036	5.8%
District totals:	77540	59126	76.3%	18414	23.7%	55399	93.7%	3727	6.3%
District: Bukoba									
15 Bukoba Mjini	24392	21516	88.2%	2876	11.8%	21177	98.4%	339	1.6%
16 Bukoba Vijijini	70585	59146	83.8%	11439	16.2%	56668	95.8%	2478	4.2%
179 Nkenge	47673	41878	87.8%	5795	12.2%	39858	95.2%	2020	4.8%
District totals:	142650	122540	85.9%	20110	14.1%	117703	96.1%	4837	3.9%
District: Karagwe									
52 Karagwe	47506	41768	87.9%	5738	12.1%	40424	96.8%	1344	3.2%
91 Kyerwa	40118	35216	87.8%	4902	12.2%	33896	96.3%	1320	3.7%
District totals:	87624	76984	87.9%	10640	12.1%	74320	96.5%	2664	3.5%
District: Muleba									
158 Muleba Kaskaz	39477	32133	81.4%	7344	18.6%	30579	95.2%	1554	4.8%
159 Muleba Kusini	66768	53438	80.0%	13330	20.0%	50152	93.9%	3286	6.1%
District totals:	106245	85571	80.5%	20674	19.5%	80731	94.3%	4840	5.7%
District: Ngara									
173 Ngara	51584	42144	81.7%	9440	18.3%	38182	90.6%	3962	9.4%
District totals:	51584	42144	81.7%	9440	18.3%	38182	90.6%	3962	9.4%
Region totals:	465643	386365	83.0%	79278	17.0%	366335	94.8%	20030	5.2%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Kigoma									
District: Kasulu									
54 Kasulu Maghar	48986	23073	47.1%	25913	52.9%	21462	93.0%	1611	7.0%
55 Kasulu Mashari	61417	48012	78.2%	13405	21.8%	45307	94.4%	2705	5.6%
District totals:	110403	71085	64.4%	39318	35.6%	66769	93.9%	4316	6.1%
District: Kibondo									
23 Buyungu	29276	25804	88.1%	3472	11.9%	23951	92.8%	1825	7.1%
156 Muhambwe	41105	34377	83.6%	6728	16.4%	31705	92.2%	2672	7.8%
District totals:	70381	60181	85.5%	10200	14.5%	55656	92.5%	4497	7.5%
District: Kigoma									
61 Kigoma Kaska	48045	41495	86.4%	6550	13.6%	39214	94.5%	2281	5.5%
62 Kigoma Kusini	45246	35167	77.7%	10079	22.3%	32894	93.5%	2273	6.5%
63 Kigoma Mjini	38086	31618	83.0%	6468	17.0%	31115	98.4%	503	1.6%
District totals:	131377	108280	82.4%	23097	17.6%	103223	95.3%	5057	4.7%
Region totals:	312161	239546	76.7%	72615	23.3%	225648	94.2%	13870	5.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Kilimanjaro									
District: Hai									
37 Hai	62988	57248	90.9%	5740	9.1%	55868	97.6%	1351	2.4%
199 Siha	28238	24896	88.2%	3342	11.8%	24049	96.6%	817	3.3%
District totals:	91226	82144	90.0%	9082	10.0%	79917	97.3%	2168	2.6%
District: Moshi									
141 Moshi Mjini	54317	45524	83.8%	8793	16.2%	44796	98.4%	692	1.5%
142 Moshi Vijijini	80187	72791	90.8%	7396	9.2%	71251	97.9%	1529	2.1%
229 Vunjo	85570	69772	81.5%	15798	18.5%	68777	98.6%	988	1.4%
District totals:	220074	188087	85.5%	31987	14.5%	184824	98.3%	3209	1.7%
District: Mwanga									
163 Mwanga	32242	27491	85.3%	4751	14.7%	26794	97.5%	697	2.5%
District totals:	32242	27491	85.3%	4751	14.7%	26794	97.5%	697	2.5%
District: Rombo									
188 Rombo	80891	73574	91.0%	7317	9.0%	71588	97.3%	1951	2.7%
District totals:	80891	73574	91.0%	7317	9.0%	71588	97.3%	1951	2.7%
District: Same									
194 Same Maghari	24717	21049	85.2%	3668	14.8%	20160	95.8%	889	4.2%
195 Same Mashari	23417	19753	84.4%	3664	15.6%	19031	96.3%	722	3.7%
District totals:	48134	40802	84.8%	7332	15.2%	39191	96.1%	1611	3.9%
Region totals:	472567	412098	87.2%	60469	12.8%	402314	97.6%	9636	2.3%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Lindi									
District: Kilwa									
69 Kilwa Kaskazin	20042	14549	72.6%	5493	27.4%	13606	93.5%	790	5.4%
70 Kilwa Kusini	18204	14932	82.0%	3272	18.0%	14166	94.9%	760	5.1%
District totals:	38246	29481	77.1%	8765	22.9%	27772	94.2%	1550	5.3%
District: Lindi									
92 Lindi Mjini	15066	12846	85.3%	2220	14.7%	12097	94.2%	732	5.7%
119 Mchinga	21461	17120	79.8%	4341	20.2%	15805	92.3%	1303	7.6%
148 Mtama	33715	28114	83.4%	5601	16.6%	27282	97.0%	797	2.8%
191 Ruangwa	33707	28982	86.0%	4725	14.0%	26829	92.6%	2150	7.4%
District totals:	103949	87062	83.8%	16887	16.2%	82013	94.2%	4982	5.7%
District: Liwale									
93 Liwale	18715	16187	86.5%	2528	13.5%	15425	95.3%	762	4.7%
District totals:	18715	16187	86.5%	2528	13.5%	15425	95.3%	762	4.7%
District: Nachingwea									
169 Nachingwea	42535	35708	83.9%	6827	16.1%	33127	92.8%	2572	7.2%
District totals:	42535	35708	83.9%	6827	16.1%	33127	92.8%	2572	7.2%
Region totals:	203445	168438	82.8%	35007	17.2%	158337	94.0%	9866	5.9%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mara									
District: Bunda									
20 Bunda	53147	40058	75.4%	13089	24.6%	37219	92.9%	2839	7.1%
168 Mwibara	26306	21351	81.2%	4955	18.8%	19605	91.8%	1746	8.2%
District totals:	79453	61409	77.3%	18044	22.7%	56824	92.5%	4585	7.5%
District: Musoma									
160 Musoma Mjini	33220	26995	81.3%	6225	18.7%	26237	97.2%	715	2.6%
161 Musoma Vijijini	90300	63462	70.3%	26838	29.7%	60092	94.7%	3370	5.3%
District totals:	123520	90457	73.2%	33063	26.8%	86329	95.4%	4085	4.5%
District: Serengeti									
197 Serengeti	37570	28538	76.0%	9032	24.0%	27463	96.2%	1071	3.8%
District totals:	37570	28538	76.0%	9032	24.0%	27463	96.2%	1071	3.8%
District: Tarime									
189 Rorya	72825	56911	78.1%	15914	21.9%	53501	94.0%	3225	5.7%
214 Tarime	77024	53639	69.6%	23385	30.4%	49831	92.9%	3494	6.5%
District totals:	149849	110550	73.8%	39299	26.2%	103332	93.5%	6719	6.1%
Region totals:	390392	290954	74.5%	99438	25.5%	273948	94.2%	16460	5.7%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mbeya									
District: Chunya									
97 Lupa	28785	22215	77.2%	6570	22.8%	21117	95.1%	1098	4.9%
206 Songwe	25506	18429	72.3%	7077	27.7%	17159	93.1%	1270	6.9%
District totals:	54291	40644	74.9%	13647	25.1%	38276	94.2%	2368	5.8%
District: Ileje									
43 Ileje	27746	22688	81.8%	5058	18.2%	21414	94.4%	1274	5.6%
District totals:	27746	22688	81.8%	5058	18.2%	21414	94.4%	1274	5.6%
District: Kyela									
90 Kyela	49669	42482	85.5%	7187	14.5%	40247	94.7%	2235	5.3%
District totals:	49669	42482	85.5%	7187	14.5%	40247	94.7%	2235	5.3%
District: Mbeya									
111 Mbarali	55464	36714	66.2%	18750	33.8%	34185	93.1%	2529	6.9%
112 Mbeya Mjini	74297	61941	83.4%	12356	16.6%	56151	90.7%	5230	8.4%
113 Mbeya Vijijini	69772	48474	69.5%	21298	30.5%	45435	93.7%	3039	6.3%
District totals:	199533	147129	73.7%	52404	26.3%	135771	92.3%	10798	7.3%
District: Mbozi									
116 Mbozi Maghari	38461	31756	82.6%	6705	17.4%	28880	90.9%	2876	9.1%
117 Mbozi Mashari	66261	51916	78.4%	14345	21.6%	46864	90.3%	5052	9.7%
District totals:	104722	83672	79.9%	21050	20.1%	75744	90.5%	7928	9.5%
District: Rungwe									
192 Rungwe Magh	61332	51725	84.3%	9607	15.7%	47023	90.9%	4702	9.1%
193 Rungwe Masha	21753	18492	85.0%	3261	15.0%	17319	93.7%	1173	6.3%
District totals:	83085	70217	84.5%	12868	15.5%	64342	91.6%	5875	8.4%
Region totals:	519046	406832	78.4%	112214	21.6%	375794	92.4%	30478	7.5%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Morogoro									
District: Kilombero									
67 Kilombero	70471	46882	66.5%	23589	33.5%	45033	96.1%	1849	3.9%
District totals:	70471	46882	66.5%	23589	33.5%	45033	96.1%	1849	3.9%
District: Kilosa									
34 Gairo	30176	25639	85.0%	4537	15.0%	24821	96.8%	805	3.1%
68 Kilosa	51716	42480	82.1%	9236	17.9%	40075	94.3%	2340	5.5%
124 Mikumi	43993	35477	80.6%	8516	19.4%	35262	99.4%	160	0.5%
District totals:	125885	103596	82.3%	22289	17.7%	100158	96.7%	3305	3.2%
District: Morogoro									
137 Morogoro Kask	58630	47430	80.9%	11200	19.1%	44488	93.8%	2756	5.8%
138 Morogoro Kusi	38004	31735	83.5%	6269	16.5%	30748	96.9%	983	3.1%
139 Morogoro Kusi	33116	27049	81.7%	6067	18.3%	25441	94.1%	1595	5.9%
140 Morogoro Mjini	71317	59690	83.7%	11627	16.3%	56932	95.4%	2758	4.6%
District totals:	201067	165904	82.5%	35163	17.5%	157609	95.0%	8092	4.9%
District: Ulanga									
222 Ulanga Maghar	22915	17530	76.5%	5385	23.5%	16501	94.1%	1029	5.9%
223 Ulanga Mashar	19870	17211	86.6%	2659	13.4%	16086	93.5%	1125	6.5%
District totals:	42785	34741	81.2%	8044	18.8%	32587	93.8%	2154	6.2%
Region totals:	440208	351123	79.8%	89085	20.2%	335387	95.5%	15400	4.4%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mtwara									
District: Masasi									
96 Lulindi	44051	40653	92.3%	3398	7.7%	38331	94.3%	2155	5.3%
108 Masasi	54846	48823	89.0%	6023	11.0%	45891	94.0%	2930	6.0%
171 Nanyumbu	41347	35040	84.7%	6307	15.3%	34818	99.4%	167	0.5%
District totals:	140244	124516	88.8%	15728	11.2%	119040	95.6%	5252	4.2%
District: Mtwara									
152 Mtwara Mjini	28362	24516	86.4%	3846	13.6%	23768	96.9%	701	2.9%
153 Mtwara Vijijini	55748	49274	88.4%	6474	11.6%	45577	92.5%	3554	7.2%
District totals:	84110	73790	87.7%	10320	12.3%	69345	94.0%	4255	5.8%
District: Newala									
126 Mitema	52078	49045	94.2%	3033	5.8%	47065	96.0%	1980	4.0%
172 Newala	40377	38297	94.8%	2080	5.2%	35768	93.4%	2346	6.1%
212 Tandahimba	42947	35724	83.2%	7223	16.8%	38674	08.3%	1950	5.5%
District totals:	135402	123066	90.9%	12336	9.1%	121507	98.7%	6276	5.1%
Region totals:	359756	321372	89.3%	38384	10.7%	309892	96.4%	15783	4.9%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Mwanza									
District: Geita									
21 Busanda	66448	43251	65.1%	23197	34.9%	40456	93.5%	2786	6.4%
36 Geita	61113	42637	69.8%	18476	30.2%	40720	95.5%	1917	4.5%
181 Nyang'hwale	38446	29285	76.2%	9161	23.8%	27298	93.2%	1982	6.8%
District totals:	166007	115173	69.4%	50834	30.6%	108474	94.2%	6685	5.8%
District: Kwimba									
89 Kwimba	35861	26954	75.2%	8907	24.8%	25392	94.2%	1543	5.7%
208 Sumve	41382	29920	72.3%	11462	27.7%	28086	93.9%	1774	5.9%
District totals:	77243	56874	73.6%	20369	26.4%	53478	94.0%	3317	5.8%
District: Magu									
22 Busega	47224	34114	72.2%	13110	27.8%	32187	94.4%	1927	5.6%
101 Magu	60711	43647	71.9%	17064	28.1%	41044	94.0%	2603	6.0%
District totals:	107935	77761	72.0%	30174	28.0%	73231	94.2%	4530	5.8%
District: Misungwi									
127 Misungwi	61770	43734	70.8%	18036	29.2%	40094	91.7%	3640	8.3%
District totals:	61770	43734	70.8%	18036	29.2%	40094	91.7%	3640	8.3%
District: Mwanza									
164 Mwanza Mjini	61442	48509	79.0%	12933	21.0%	46717	96.3%	1722	3.5%
165 Mwanza Vijijini	56011	43124	77.0%	12887	23.0%	39887	92.5%	3237	7.5%
District totals:	117453	91633	78.0%	25820	22.0%	86604	94.5%	4959	5.4%
District: Sengerema									
13 Buchosa	41375	24355	58.9%	17020	41.1%	22303	91.6%	2052	8.4%
196 Sengerema	55145	37686	68.3%	17459	31.7%	35673	94.7%	2013	5.3%
District totals:	96520	62041	64.3%	34479	35.7%	57976	93.4%	4065	6.6%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
District: Ukerewe									
220 Ukerewe	50382	39437	78.3%	10945	21.7%	37831	95.9%	1590	4.0%
District totals:	50382	39437	78.3%	10945	21.7%	37831	95.9%	1590	4.0%
Region totals:	677310	486653	71.9%	190657	28.1%	457688	94.0%	28786	5.9%
Region: Pemba North									
District: Micheweni									
80 Konde	7334	6738	91.9%	596	8.1%	6678	99.1%	60	0.9%
122 Mgogoni	4095	3775	92.2%	320	7.8%	3750	99.3%	25	0.7%
123 Micheweni	7618	6721	88.2%	897	11.8%	6300	93.7%	179	2.7%
217 Tumbe	6234	5885	94.4%	349	5.6%	5826	99.0%	59	1.0%
231 Wingwi	4654	4313	92.7%	341	7.3%	4243	98.4%	70	1.6%
District totals:	29935	27432	91.6%	2503	8.4%	26797	97.7%	393	1.4%
District: Wete									
35 Gando	6192	5752	92.9%	440	7.1%	5708	99.2%	44	0.8%
79 Kojani	7123	6632	93.1%	491	6.9%	6544	98.7%	88	1.3%
150 Mtambwe	6203	5813	93.7%	390	6.3%	5789	99.6%	24	0.4%
183 Ole	6316	6033	95.5%	283	4.5%	5993	99.3%	40	0.7%
184 Pandani	4885	4461	91.3%	424	8.7%	4427	99.2%	34	0.8%
226 Utaani	6321	5855	92.6%	466	7.4%	5822	99.4%	33	0.6%
District totals:	37040	34546	93.3%	2494	6.7%	34283	99.2%	263	0.8%
Region totals:	66975	61978	92.5%	4997	7.5%	61080	98.6%	656	1.1%

Constituency		Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Pemba South										
District: Chake - Chake										
25	Chake - Chake	5994	5510	91.9%	484	8.1%	5436	98.7%	74	1.3%
29	Chonga	5987	5433	90.7%	554	9.3%	5356	98.6%	74	1.4%
228	Vitongoji	4461	4136	92.7%	325	7.3%	4126	99.8%	10	0.2%
230	Wawi	6156	5661	92.0%	495	8.0%	5626	99.4%	34	0.6%
232	Ziwani	7395	6084	82.3%	1311	17.7%	6033	99.2%	51	0.8%
District totals:		29993	26824	89.4%	3169	10.6%	26577	99.1%	243	0.9%
District: Mkoani										
27	Chambani	5018	4642	92.5%	376	7.5%	4611	99.3%	31	0.7%
77	Kiwani	5645	5169	91.6%	476	8.4%	5104	98.7%	65	1.3%
128	Mkanyageni	5363	5052	94.2%	311	5.8%	4976	98.5%	113	2.2%
130	Mkoani	6044	5506	91.1%	538	8.9%	5413	98.3%	93	1.7%
149	Mtambile	6878	6371	92.6%	507	7.4%	6243	98.0%	128	2.0%
District totals:		28948	26740	92.4%	2208	7.6%	26347	98.5%	430	1.6%
Region totals:		58941	53564	90.9%	5377	9.1%	52924	98.8%	673	1.3%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots		
Region: Rukwa										
District: Mpanda										
143 Mpanda Kati	13610	10785	79.2%	2825	20.8%	10450	96.9%	335	3.1%	
144 Mpanda Magh	12423	9503	76.5%	2920	23.5%	9143	96.2%	360	3.8%	
145 Mpanda Masha	31300	23416	74.8%	7884	25.2%	21929	93.6%	1487	6.4%	
District totals:	57333	43704	76.2%	13629	23.8%	41522	95.0%	2182	5.0%	
District: Nkansi										
178 Nkansi	42180	34827	82.6%	7353	17.4%	31696	91.0%	3028	8.7%	
District totals:	42180	34827	82.6%	7353	17.4%	31696	91.0%	3028	8.7%	
District: Sumbawanga										
50 Kalambo	33921	25557	75.3%	8364	24.7%	23648	92.5%	1909	7.5%	
88 Kwela	47162	38731	82.1%	8431	17.9%	35786	92.4%	2697	7.0%	
207 Sumbawanga	34708	28432	81.9%	6276	18.1%	27304	96.0%	1128	4.0%	
District totals:	115791	92720	80.1%	23071	19.9%	86738	93.5%	5734	6.2%	
Region totals:	215304	171251	79.5%	44053	20.5%	159956	93.4%	10944	6.4%	

Constituency		Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Ruvuma										
District: Mbinga										
114	Mbinga Magha	24001	18700	77.9%	5301	22.1%	17855	95.5%	845	4.5%
115	Mbinga Mashar	52566	40430	76.9%	12136	23.1%	38223	94.5%	2174	5.4%
District totals:		76567	59130	77.2%	17437	22.8%	56078	94.8%	3019	5.1%
District: Songea										
170	Namtumbo	44214	38165	86.3%	6049	13.7%	35507	93.0%	2658	7.0%
186	Peramiho	42431	36652	86.4%	5779	13.6%	33947	92.6%	2690	7.3%
205	Songea Mjini	39244	33261	84.8%	5983	15.2%	31184	93.8%	2077	6.2%
District totals:		125889	108078	85.9%	17811	14.1%	100638	93.1%	7425	6.9%
District: Tunduru										
218	Tunduru	53441	37323	69.8%	16118	30.2%	33848	90.7%	3475	9.3%
District totals:		53441	37323	69.8%	16118	30.2%	33848	90.7%	3475	9.3%
Region totals:		255897	204531	79.9%	51366	20.1%	190564	93.2%	13919	6.8%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Shinyanga									
District: Bariadi									
9 Bariadi Maghar	82544	59792	72.4%	22752	27.6%	51313	85.8%	8363	14.0%
10 Bariadi Mashar	63970	44091	68.9%	19879	31.1%	40808	92.6%	3177	7.2%
District totals:	146514	103883	70.9%	42631	29.1%	92121	88.7%	11540	11.1%
District: Kahama									
17 Bukombe	69169	48232	69.7%	20937	30.3%	43932	91.1%	3990	8.3%
49 Kahama	83797	57886	69.1%	25911	30.9%	53072	91.7%	4463	7.7%
147 Msalala	79098	50500	63.8%	28598	36.2%	45286	89.7%	5112	10.1%
District totals:	232064	156618	67.5%	75446	32.5%	142290	90.9%	13565	8.7%
District: Maswa									
109 Maswa	90246	54946	60.9%	35300	39.1%	48472	88.2%	4616	8.4%
District totals:	90246	54946	60.9%	35300	39.1%	48472	88.2%	4616	8.4%
District: Meatu									
73 Kisesa	30002	24896	83.0%	5106	17.0%	23763	95.4%	1133	4.6%
120 Meatu	28767	19652	68.3%	9115	31.7%	18490	94.1%	1162	5.9%
District totals:	58769	44548	75.8%	14221	24.2%	42253	94.8%	2295	5.2%
District: Shinyanga									
74 Kishapu	56417	45634	80.9%	10783	19.1%	40096	87.9%	5538	12.1%
198 Shinyanga Mjin	43497	34917	80.3%	8580	19.7%	32534	93.2%	2383	6.8%
204 Solwa	62406	28167	45.1%	34239	54.9%	25194	89.4%	2973	10.6%
District totals:	162320	108718	67.0%	53602	33.0%	97824	90.0%	10894	10.0%
Region totals:	689913	468713	67.9%	221200	32.1%	422960	90.2%	42910	9.2%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Singida									
District: Iramba									
44 Iramba Maghar	50053	40509	80.9%	9544	19.1%	36629	90.4%	3396	8.4%
45 Iramba Mashar	38870	32774	84.3%	6096	15.7%	30017	91.6%	2683	8.2%
District totals:	88923	73283	82.4%	15640	17.6%	66646	90.9%	6079	8.3%
District: Manyoni									
106 Manyoni Magh	14370	11940	83.1%	2430	16.9%	11474	96.1%	466	3.9%
107 Manyoni Mash	32520	27162	83.5%	5358	16.5%	25935	95.5%	1227	4.5%
District totals:	46890	39102	83.4%	7788	16.6%	37409	95.7%	1693	4.3%
District: Singida									
201 Singida Kaskaz	54716	50397	92.1%	4319	7.9%	44426	88.2%	5947	11.8%
202 Singida Kusini	46294	40523	87.5%	5771	12.5%	36392	89.8%	4120	10.2%
203 Singida Mjini	31373	27815	88.7%	3558	11.3%	25843	92.9%	1954	7.0%
District totals:	132383	118735	89.7%	13648	10.3%	106661	89.8%	12021	10.1%
Region totals:	268196	231120	86.2%	37076	13.8%	210716	91.2%	19793	8.6%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Tabora									
District: Igunga									
41 Igunga	62769	43879	69.9%	18890	30.1%	40682	92.7%	3005	6.8%
District totals:	62769	43879	69.9%	18890	30.1%	40682	92.7%	3005	6.8%
District: Nzega									
14 Bukene	34828	28335	81.4%	6493	18.6%	26393	93.1%	1884	6.6%
182 Nzega	61849	48642	78.6%	13207	21.4%	44559	91.6%	4002	8.2%
District totals:	96677	76977	79.6%	19700	20.4%	70952	92.2%	5886	7.6%
District: Tabora									
40 Igalula	21176	14594	68.9%	6582	31.1%	13264	90.9%	1189	8.1%
209 Tabora Kaskaz	39209	28142	71.8%	11067	28.2%	25298	89.9%	2844	10.1%
210 Tabora Kusini	29783	21842	73.3%	7941	26.7%	20347	93.2%	1415	6.5%
211 Tabora Mjini	56640	42076	74.3%	14564	25.7%	39748	94.5%	2328	5.5%
District totals:	146808	106654	72.6%	40154	27.4%	98657	92.5%	7776	7.3%
District: Urambo									
224 Urambo Magha	35599	22053	61.9%	13546	38.1%	20728	94.0%	1286	5.8%
225 Urambo Masha	32875	24550	74.7%	8325	25.3%	22435	91.4%	2039	8.3%
District totals:	68474	46603	68.1%	21871	31.9%	43163	92.6%	3325	7.1%
Region totals:	374728	274113	73.1%	100615	26.9%	253454	92.5%	19992	7.3%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Tanga									
District: Handeni									
39 Handeni	55280	41344	74.8%	13936	25.2%	38954	94.2%	2350	5.7%
65 Kilindi	36700	27302	74.4%	9398	25.6%	25670	94.0%	1630	6.0%
District totals:	91980	68646	74.6%	23334	25.4%	64624	94.1%	3980	5.8%
District: Korogwe									
84 Korogwe Magh	39570	27883	70.5%	11687	29.5%	26047	93.4%	1756	6.3%
85 Korogwe Mash	35202	26750	76.0%	8452	24.0%	25021	93.5%	1690	6.3%
District totals:	74772	54633	73.1%	20139	26.9%	51068	93.5%	3446	6.3%
District: Lushoto									
18 Bumbuli	37726	30355	80.5%	7371	19.5%	28699	94.5%	1598	5.3%
98 Lushoto	33323	27686	83.1%	5637	16.9%	25914	93.6%	1659	6.0%
134 Mlalo	43330	35697	82.4%	7633	17.6%	32933	92.3%	2764	7.7%
District totals:	114379	93738	82.0%	20641	18.0%	87546	93.4%	6021	6.4%
District: Muheza									
129 Mkinga	36668	25934	70.7%	10734	29.3%	24483	94.4%	1388	5.4%
157 Muheza	48564	41556	85.6%	7008	14.4%	39835	95.9%	1721	4.1%
District totals:	85232	67490	79.2%	17742	20.8%	64318	95.3%	3109	4.6%
District: Pangani									
185 Pangani	14059	11880	84.5%	2179	15.5%	11122	93.6%	711	6.0%
District totals:	14059	11880	84.5%	2179	15.5%	11122	93.6%	711	6.0%
District: Tanga									
213 Tanga	72068	62820	87.2%	9248	12.8%	60384	96.1%	2436	3.9%
District totals:	72068	62820	87.2%	9248	12.8%	60384	96.1%	2436	3.9%
Region totals:	452490	359207	79.4%	93283	20.6%	339062	94.4%	19703	5.5%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Unguja North									
District: North 'A'									
24 Chaani	5972	5475	91.7%	497	8.3%	5411	98.8%	61	1.1%
110 Matemwe	6950	5632	81.0%	1318	19.0%	5491	97.5%	141	2.5%
133 Mkwajuni	7208	5896	81.8%	1312	18.2%	5896	00.0%	0	0.0%
180 Nungwi	7190	6224	86.6%	966	13.4%	6125	98.4%	99	1.6%
216 Tumbatu	6950	6478	93.2%	472	6.8%	6416	99.0%	62	1.0%
District totals:	34270	29705	86.7%	4565	13.3%	29339	98.8%	363	1.2%
District: North 'B'									
19 Bumbwini	5909	5406	91.5%	503	8.5%	5338	98.7%	68	1.3%
76 Kitope	6776	5642	83.3%	1134	16.7%	5551	98.4%	87	1.5%
District totals:	12685	11048	87.1%	1637	12.9%	10889	98.6%	155	1.4%
Region totals:	46955	40753	86.8%	6202	13.2%	40228	98.7%	518	1.3%
Region: Unguja South									
District: Kati									
30 Chwaka	6981	6828	97.8%	153	2.2%	6743	98.8%	85	1.2%
78 Koani	9220	7507	81.4%	1713	18.6%	7354	98.0%	153	2.0%
227 Uzini	7978	7207	90.3%	771	9.7%	7094	98.4%	113	1.6%
District totals:	24179	21542	89.1%	2637	10.9%	21191	98.4%	351	1.6%
District: South									
104 Makunduchi	6209	5709	91.9%	500	8.1%	5510	96.5%	195	3.4%
162 Muyuni	7345	6725	91.6%	620	8.4%	6610	98.3%	115	1.7%
District totals:	13554	12434	91.7%	1120	8.3%	12120	97.5%	310	2.5%
Region totals:	37733	33976	90.0%	3757	10.0%	33311	98.0%	661	1.9%

Constituency	Registered voters	Actual voters	Turnout (actual/reg)	Voters not voting		Valid ballots		Rejected ballots	
Region: Urban West									
District: Town									
1 Amani	9691	8296	85.6%	1395	14.4%	8082	97.4%	214	2.6%
48 Jang'ombe	13544	12273	90.6%	1271	9.4%	12063	98.3%	210	1.7%
64 Kikwajuni	5333	4578	85.8%	755	14.2%	4508	98.5%	74	1.6%
86 Kwahani	6093	5013	82.3%	1080	17.7%	4925	98.2%	88	1.8%
87 Kwamtipura	6385	5554	87.0%	831	13.0%	5399	97.2%	155	2.8%
100 Magomeni	9832	8668	88.2%	1164	11.8%	8432	97.3%	224	2.6%
102 Makadara	3714	3373	90.8%	341	9.2%	3245	96.2%	93	2.8%
105 Malindi	4439	3656	82.4%	783	17.6%	3584	98.0%	72	2.0%
125 Mikunguni	5580	4923	88.2%	657	11.8%	4827	98.0%	96	2.0%
131 Mkunazini	4819	3944	81.8%	875	18.2%	3868	98.1%	76	1.9%
135 Mlandege	5963	5115	85.8%	848	14.2%	5047	98.7%	68	1.3%
166 Mwembe/Maku	12129	10495	86.5%	1634	13.5%	10272	97.9%	223	2.1%
187 Rahaleo	6457	5882	91.1%	575	8.9%	5643	95.9%	239	4.1%
District totals:	93979	81770	87.0%	12209	13.0%	79895	97.7%	1832	2.2%
District: West									
31 Dimani	10170	7517	73.9%	2653	26.1%	7292	97.0%	225	3.0%
33 Donge	7298	6642	91.0%	656	9.0%	6579	99.1%	63	0.9%
121 Mfenesini	13936	10407	74.7%	3529	25.3%	10100	97.1%	307	2.9%
167 Mwera	14553	11864	81.5%	2689	18.5%	11578	97.6%	286	2.4%
District totals:	45957	36430	79.3%	9527	20.7%	35549	97.6%	881	2.4%
Region totals:	139936	118200	84.5%	21736	15.5%	115444	97.7%	2713	2.3%
Country totals:	8928816	6831578	76.5%	2097238	23.5%	6440914	94.3%	376831	5.5%

Based on 232 constituencies of 232 total