





# National Electoral



A multiparty system was reintroduced in 1992 and the National Electoral Commission of Tanzania (NEC) was mandated to perform electoral functions under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

## NEC vision

To be an efficient organisation that strengthens democracy in Tanzania through the management of transparent, free, fair and trustworthy elections.

## Electoral system

The president, national assembly members, and local authorities' members are elected through the first-past-the-post system. Members of women's special seats in the national assembly and in the local authorities are elected through proportional representation.

Electoral processes and NEC's efforts to improve the management of electoral processes involve the delimitation of boundaries, registration of voters, nomination of candidates, election campaigns, polling, vote counting, vote addition and declaration of results. The Commission has embarked on legal and administrative reforms geared to improve the conduct of elections.

## Registration of voters

The Commission established a Permanent National Voters Register (PNVR) in 2005 which was a novelty in the election administration in Tanzania and registered 15.9 million voters. Building on the achievement of the

2005 elections, in which PNVR played a critical role, the immediate challenge of the preparations of the 2010 elections has been to update the register without negatively impinging on its quality so that it remains credible and acceptable. This necessitated NEC to acquire appropriate technology such as digital cameras and solar powered printers. NEC has conducted two successful PNVR cycles, updating the register as required by law. After a thorough quality check, the number of voters in the Voters Roll prepared for the 2010 General Election was around 19.6 million on the mainland.

## The use of technology and its challenges in the electoral process

Since 2005, the National Electoral Commission decided to utilise appropriate information technology in preparing the elections in major areas of election administration, these include:

- Establishing and updating of the PNVR.
- Setting up communication networks (Wide Area and Local Area Network).
- Establishing a website [www.nec.go.tz](http://www.nec.go.tz), disseminating information relating to the roles and functions of the NEC, election procedures and results.
- Using an Access Controls System to ensure the security of the processing centre, preparing various reports on physical access and providing security alerts.

# Commission of Tanzania



- Using a Geographical Information System to produce electoral maps, managing geospatial electoral statistics in a clear, accessible and comprehensible outlook.
- Implementing Logistics Management Systems for an audit trailing of field materials and equipment such as cameras, registration forms and ballot papers.
- Utilising a Candidate Management System capable of capturing accurate candidate information and preparing ballot papers.
- Employing a Results Management System to receive fast election results from all constituencies of mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, validate them and transfer to the results centre. This enables the Commission to announce results as they are received from constituencies.
  - (i) Providing a Voters Interaction System which enables voters to check their information on the database through cell phones.
  - (ii) General Administrative Management, e.g. financial planning, personnel management and general operational application.

The major challenge associated with the introduction of the appropriate technology is the high cost implication. Another challenge has been the level of Foreign Service Consultancy.

The UNDP has provided great assistance in the provision and co-ordination of the consultancy services both for technical assistance and procurement. However, concerted efforts are required for skills transfer, maintenance of the system and ensuring overall sustainability.

## Nomination of candidates, campaigns and E-Day

In Tanzania the candidates to be nominated for election, are supposed to be sponsored by a political party. Campaign meetings are conducted in accordance with the programme submitted by political parties.

On Election Day, the openness and involvement of parties in the counting of voters at the polling stations have earned the Commission recognition in implementing the electoral process in a transparent manner thus minimising rampant complaints which used to be raised when counting was done centrally.

## Conclusion

The National Electoral Commission has always strived to improve election management by being more transparent and inclusive in the conduct of elections. Needless to say, our democracy is just emerging and consequently relatively young and fragile.

Modern technologies provide easy avenues for managing elections, and Tanzania has therefore decided to share the advantage of technology and its implications globally. However, some challenges remain so as to achieve full impact on the conduct and management of cost-effective elections in Tanzania.

The will and spirit exist and it is undisputed that the future is bright for managing more transparent, free, fair and more acceptable elections in Tanzania.





# National Identification Authority

*Enhancing national peace and security*

## ►► Background

The National Identification Authority (NIDA) was established under Section 2(1) of the National Identification Authority (Establishment) Instrument, 2008. The Authority focuses on providing National ID cards to eligible Tanzanian citizens and residents who are non-citizens to enhance national peace and security and maintaining database information for socio-economic development.



The objectives of NIDA shall be to:

- Determine citizenship of individuals and register identity information
- Provide identification documents
- Provide Good governance of the Authority
- Manage and establish an ID database and provide reliable, accessible and useful information.

## ►► Vision

A responsive Authority that provides information identification services which are nationally and internationally recognized.

## ►► Contact

Director General  
National Identification Authority (NIDA)  
Kilimani Road P.O. BOX 12324  
DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA  
TEL: +255 22 266 4070  
FAX: +255 22 266 4168  
EMAIL: [info@nida.go.tz](mailto:info@nida.go.tz)

[www.nida.go.tz](http://www.nida.go.tz)

## ►► Mission

To provide secured ID cards to Tanzanians and eligible residents who are non-citizens and manage an ID database in order to enhance the security and peace for the social-economic development of the country.

Benefits of the National System of Identification and Registration of Persons in Tanzania

- The National System of Identification and Registration of Persons is a catalyst for the development of other projects which include MKUKUTA (Mpango wa Kupunguza Umaskini Kukuza Uchumi Tanzania) / MKUZA (Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi Zanzibar), MKURABITA (Mkakati wa Kurasimisha Biashara za Wanyonge Tanzania), civil servants information system and wages and government networks.
- The system will assist in the sharing of existing resources to support the provision, reduction of heavy interest rates and return of credit/loans as well as streamlining compensation for citizens when such need arises.
- The concept of e-government is to improve performance within the Government for the purpose of improving service delivery.
- The system will assist the Government to identify its citizens' needs, and so improve public service delivery.
- The system will assist the government to identify its citizens' needs so the system will work hand in hand with other key stakeholders' systems thus reducing the problem of ghost workers in Government Pay Systems by providing current and correct information.
- The National System of Identification and Registration of Persons register will improve the National Voters Register by providing the most updated voters' information.
- All social pension funds will use the National System of Identification and Registration of Persons in identifying the beneficiaries.

The district courts and primary courts are presided over by magistrates, the primary courts having more limited jurisdiction than the district courts. Other more specialised courts include the Commercial Court and the Land Court.

The president appoints the chief justice and judges, judges of appeal with the advice of the chief justice, and High Court judges with the advice of the Judicial Services Commission. Judges of Appeal and High Court judges have tenure of office until retirement, or unless their removal is recommended by a panel of judges from other Commonwealth countries.

## Government and politics

Last elections:	October 2010 (presidential and legislative)
Next elections:	2015 (presidential and legislative)
Head of state:	President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete
Head of government:	the president
Ruling party:	Chama Cha Mapinduzi

In October 2000, in the United Republic's second multiparty elections, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) leader Benjamin Mkapa won more than 70% of the votes in the national presidential election, and the ruling CCM took 244 seats in the National Assembly, with the balance of 31 seats won by the Zanzibar-based Civic United Front (CUF; 15) and smaller parties.

Presidential and legislative elections were held in Zanzibar in October 2005 ahead of the national elections. The CCM's candidate, Abeid Amani Karume, won the presidential poll with 53% of the votes, while the CUF's Seif Sharif Hamad took 46%. The ruling CCM also won the parliamentary elections with 30 of the 50 elective seats. The CUF did not accept the result of these fiercely contested, and in places violent elections but the Commonwealth observer group present said that the conditions overall were such as to enable the people to express their will.

In December 2005 the CCM was also successful in the national presidential and legislative elections. Having served two full terms Mkapa was not eligible to stand again for the presidency and, in a 72% turnout, CCM candidate Jakaya Kikwete was elected president. CCM took 206 seats in the National Assembly, with Zanzibar-based CUF (19 seats) accounting for most of the rest.

In the October 2010 national presidential election, with a turnout of 42%, Kikwete was returned with 61.2% of the votes cast, while Willbrod Slaa of Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) secured 26.3% and Ibrahim Lipumba (CUF) 8.1%. In the concurrent parliamentary elections the CCM won 186 seats, the CUF 23 and CHADEMA 22. In Zanzibar, CCM's Ali Mohamed Shein narrowly won the presidency with 50.1% of the votes



## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT

### PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM PROGRAMME, PHASE TWO (PSRP II): 2008-2012

PSRP II is a logical sequel to the achievements realised during PSRP I which ended in 2007, and the main thrust is to enhance performance results and accountability in the public service through systems developed during PSRP I.

### Vision

The vision of PSRP II is to be 'a national institution of excellence that plays a pivotal role in achieving sustained economic growth and prosperity and eradication of poverty in the 21st Century'.

### Mission

The mission of PSRP II is 'to deliver quality service to the people of Tanzania with efficiency, effectiveness and the highest standard of courtesy and integrity'.

### Achievements

- Human Capital Management Information system is implemented in 29 Ministries, 78 Independent Departments, 21 Regional Secretariats, 126 Local Government Authorities, 26 Higher Learning Institutions and 4 Referral Hospitals.
- A Performance Management System has been installed in all Ministries, Independent Departments, Executive Agencies and Regional Secretariats.
- The Government has harmonised national planning and budgeting processes.
- Thirty-five Executive Agencies have been created.
- Some non-core services, such as grounds' maintenance, security and cafeterias have been outsourced to the private sector.
- The average pay of public servants has continued to rise steadily.
- National Record Centre has been constructed in Dodoma.
- Public Service Recruitment secretariat has been established.
- E-government Agency has been established.
- Processes for Human Resource (HR) management were re-engineered to promote more decentralised decision-making, to move towards a systems of position management, and to reduce delays in payroll processing.
- The Public Service Commission began undertaking HR compliance inspections.
- Records Management has been improved across Government.
- Capacity-building programmes have been conducted to various cadres of public service.

### Mode of Implementation of PSRP II

Under PSRP II and through PO-PSM facilitation, Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies (MDAs) will plan, implement, monitor and be accountable for results of their PSRP II interventions.

- Increase the relevancy and ownership of reforms by MDAs
- Better connect reform interventions to service delivery improvements, and thus ensure reforms are linked to national development programmes, such as MKUKUTA
- Better linked with other sector and cross-cutting reforms and ensure their complementarities.

### Contact

Mr George Yambesi  
Tel: + 255 222 118 5314 • 222 13 0122  
Permanent Secretary  
Email: georgeyambesi@estabs.go.tz  
zamaradikawawa@estabs.go.tz

Kivukoni Front  
Utumishi Building  
Dar es Salaam



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
[www.utumishi.go.tz](http://www.utumishi.go.tz)





# Zanzibar Land Information System (ZALIS)

## Background

ZALIS is a project of the government of Zanzibar to establish a fully computerised, GIS-enabled land registration, management and information system on the basis of digital maps derived from aerial photographs of the two main islands of Unguja and Pemba.

The project is a component of the Sustainable Management of Land and Environment (SMOLE) Programme, an international co-operation project sponsored by Finland. The overall objective of SMOLE is to reduce absolute poverty in the society through environmentally sound land management and socio-economic development – of which ZALIS is a key element.

The development of the project has taken a different course from what was originally planned. It is migrating towards the 'Zanzibar Spatial Data Infrastructure' (Z-SDI, as outlined in the consultancy report) in which SMOLE databases act as the hub in sharing of data with stakeholders for a variety of uses, in a 'data warehousing scheme'. It has great potential for being self-financing, while sustainability is a short term concern. It remains an ongoing aspiration for the Government of Zanzibar.

## Relationship with government departments

ZALIS is controlled by government departments who play co-ordinating roles. While other stakeholder organisations will provide and maintain information related to land use based on geographically linked characteristics such as ecological sensitivity, protected areas, land sets and utilities.

The work station for ZALIS is located at the Department of Surveys and Mapping. During this implementation phase, ZALIS will be implemented by the three 'lands departments': The Department of Surveys and Mapping – the leading department, the Department of Urban and Rural Planning and Department of Land Registration from the Ministry of Land. The Department of Environment from the First President's Office and the Department of Forestry from the Ministry of Agriculture are other close stakeholders of ZALIS that are a part of SMOLE. For instance, the Department of Surveys and Mapping will provide a basic topographical map with infrastructure as well as a cadastral map showing land ownership according to land use proposals from the Department of Urban and Rural Planning. The Department of Environment and Forestry on the other hand, will provide layers of data that will include information on natural attributes, a sensitivity atlas, land and marine protected areas and environmentally high-risk zones. The Department of Lands and Registration will provide attributed data related to land ownership and other land rights data.

The software Arc GIS 9.0 was originally installed ready for the processing of ZALIS but other programmes are used in urban surveyed areas, such as AutoCADMap3D. In-service training of staff is continuing on software as well as on Quantum GIS. Many other departments will be invited to contribute to ZALIS by providing and maintaining data layers that can be updated as required.

*Zanzibar is a densely populated area and it has to adopt a proper and sustainable land use plan for its future welfare. Land disputes are on the rise in Zanzibar and the situation could be alleviated through the registration process. Registration of land will increase security and thereby reduce environmental degradation as well as boost socio-economic development.*

Permanent Secretary of Lands,  
Mr Mwalim A. Mwalim

## Contact

Mr Talib K. Shaaban  
Head of ZALIS

Tel:  
+255 777 42 3849

Email:  
tkshaaban@hotmail.com

Mr Muhammed J.Omar  
Director of Surveys  
and Mapping

Tel:  
+255 777 43 5225

Email:  
cadmap2010@hotmail.com  
mjcaiba@yahoo.co.uk

cast; his main challenger Seif Sharif Hamad of the CUF received 49.1%.

## Local government

Ministry:	Prime Minister's Office
Association:	Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania

Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania, with its own devolved government and legislature.

Local government in mainland Tanzania is substantially provided for by the Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982 and the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act 1982, and in Zanzibar by the Zanzibar Municipal Council Act 1995 and the District and Town Councils Act 1995; and it is enshrined in Article 145 of the constitution. The Ministry for Regional Administration and Local Government in the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for local government in mainland Tanzania, which comprises four city, 22 town and 106 district authorities. In Zanzibar local government comprises ten authorities. Local elections are held every five years.

The local authorities have revenue-raising powers, and levy taxes and fees, as well as receiving transfers from the union government. They are responsible inter alia for economic development planning; law and order; agriculture, business and industry support services; and promotion of economic and social welfare.

## National development plan

Up to the mid-1990s, narrowly-focused social and economic reforms were introduced under successive structural adjustment programmes, in response to external economic conditions and tied in with the financial support of the international development agencies. The National Development Vision 2025 was developed in the latter 1990s as a result of a broad national consultation process. It established comprehensive long-term economic and social development goals – to be realised by 2025.

In an evaluation of Vision 2025 conducted in 2009, the Planning Commission pointed to consistently high levels of economic growth; much improved macroeconomic stability; and investment in institutions and systems aimed at strengthening governance and the rule of law.

## Policy

The main goals of Vision 2025 are:

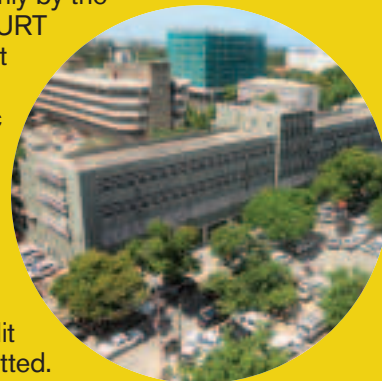
- high quality of life, where all Tanzanians benefit from greater prosperity
- peace, stability and unity
- good governance and the rule of law, such that people are to be empowered with the capacity to make their leaders and public servants accountable

# NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE OF TANZANIA

*A centre of excellence in public sector auditing*



The National Audit Office of Tanzania (NAOT) is the Supreme Audit Institution of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) headed by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG). Its duties and responsibilities are governed primarily by the Constitution of the URT and the Public Audit Act of 2008. Other laws such as Public Finance Act of 2001 and Local Government Finances Act of 1982 allow the CAG to examine, inquire into and audit the accounts submitted.



The independence of the CAG is protected by the Constitution, which provides safeguards against his unfair dismissal. For that to happen a panel of three Commonwealth judges will have to recommend such a dismissal. The CAG's statutory audit reports are tabled in Parliament, which then become public. The CAG is mandated to access all records or any public property in possession of any officer or any other person who has received or dealt with public money or property.

NAOT Headquarters in the city centre of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



The National Audit Office has evolved from conducting only regularity audits, to also conducting performance, forensic and environmental audits. NAOT is audited by an external audit service provider appointed by the Public Accounts Committee.

HE Mr Kikwete  
President of the United Republic of Tanzania  
and Mr Ludovick S.L. Utouh,  
Controller and Auditor General  
(left)

## Contact

National Audit Office  
Audit House  
Samora Avenue/Ohio Street  
P.O. Box 9080  
Dar es Salaam

Tel: +255 22 211 5157/8  
Fax: +255 22 211 7527/2133555  
Email: [ocag@nao.go.tz](mailto:ocag@nao.go.tz)

[www.nao.go.tz](http://www.nao.go.tz)





- a well educated population benefiting from lifelong learning
- a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits.

The strategies required to achieve these goals by the year 2025 included:

High quality of life:

- food self-sufficiency and food security
- universal primary education, eradication of illiteracy and expansion in tertiary education and training
- gender equality and the empowerment of women
- access to quality primary health care for all
- reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates
- universal access to safe water
- life expectancy comparable to middle-income countries
- absence of abject poverty

A strong and competitive economy:

- a diversified economy with a substantial industrial sector
- macroeconomic stability
- a growth rate of at least 8% per annum
- an active and competitive player in the regional and world markets.

## Governance

The Planning Commission, based in the President's Office, is responsible for monitoring and analysing economic and social development in general and progress towards Vision 2025 in particular.

The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau was established in 2007 as an independent law enforcement institution with regional and district offices throughout the mainland of Tanzania. Its mandate, which extends only to the mainland part of the country, is to raise public awareness about the nature and extent of corruption; to prevent corruption; and enforce the law against corruption.

## Further information

Government of the United Republic of Tanzania:

**[www.tanzania.go.tz](http://www.tanzania.go.tz)**

Commonwealth Secretariat:

**[www.thecommonwealth.org](http://www.thecommonwealth.org)**

Commonwealth Governance:

**[www.commonwealthgovernance.org](http://www.commonwealthgovernance.org)**

## Governance institutions

National Electoral Commission of Tanzania:

**[www.nec.go.tz](http://www.nec.go.tz)**

Parliament: **[www.parliament.go.tz](http://www.parliament.go.tz)**

Judiciary: **[www.judiciary.go.tz](http://www.judiciary.go.tz)**

Planning Commission: **[www.mipango.go.tz](http://www.mipango.go.tz)**

National Development Vision 2025:

**[www.tanzania.go.tz/vision.htm](http://www.tanzania.go.tz/vision.htm)**

Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau:

**[www.pccb.go.tz](http://www.pccb.go.tz)**

Public Procurement Regulatory Authority:

**[www.ppra.go.tz](http://www.ppra.go.tz)**

Public Service Management: **[www.estabs.go.tz](http://www.estabs.go.tz)**

National Audit Office: **[nao.go.tz](http://nao.go.tz)**

Ministry of Finance: **[www.mof.go.tz](http://www.mof.go.tz)**

National Identification Authority: **[www.nida.go.tz](http://www.nida.go.tz)**

Bank of Tanzania: **[www.bot-tz.org](http://www.bot-tz.org)**

Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange: **[www.dse.co.tz](http://www.dse.co.tz)**

Tanzania Bureau of Standards: **[tbs.go.tz](http://tbs.go.tz)**

Capital Markets and Securities Authority: **[www.cmsa-tz.org/](http://www.cmsa-tz.org/)**

Insurance Regulatory Authority: **[www.tira.go.tz](http://www.tira.go.tz)**

Communications Regulatory Authority:

**[www.tcra.go.tz](http://www.tcra.go.tz)**

Energy and Water Regulatory Authority:

**[www.ewura.com](http://www.ewura.com)**

Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority:

**[www.sumatra.or.tz](http://www.sumatra.or.tz)**

Tanzania Minerals Audit Agency: **[www.tmaa.go.tz](http://www.tmaa.go.tz)**