

- (i) As a short term measure, political parties be availed resources from the state treasury. However, this should be a temporary measure given the infancy of opposition parties in Tanzania.
 - (ii) Strongly insisted that in future, political parties should not depend on public funds (government subsidies); they should finance themselves and their candidates.
 - (iii) Alternatively, subsidies should given to political parties according to the number of seats or votes obtained in elections. Payments should be made after election results. In order to facilitate their election campaigns, parties borrow from financial institutions and repay after getting government subventions according to the number of votes and seats secured.
8. It was noted that, although estimates of eligible voters nationally was based on the 1988 National Census data, in some Districts/Wards it was pegged on taxpayer rolls. This was statistically unreliable. A need for reliable and valid estimates was emphasized.
9. It was observed that there were acute problems in identifying the citizenship of candidates and voters, both at the registration and voting stages. Citizenship should be keenly and thoroughly checked and established beyond doubt. It was suggested that as a long term solution, all citizens in the United Republic should be issued computerized identity cards (IDs).
10. Noted with concern the continued difficulty of women engaging in competitive politics, and commended the government for setting aside "Special Seats" (*Viti vya Upendeleo*) for women. However, it was recommended that:
- (i) This trend/practice should be a temporary transitional measure. In the long run women should freely compete for seats.
 - (ii) Representatives of women through "Special Seats" arrangements should be elected by fellow women.
 - (iii) Any woman should be eligible for election through "Special Seats" for one term. Thereafter she should allow other women access to the seat so they can also gain experience, cultivate contacts, and gain confidence.
11. The need for adequate detailed information about the candidates was emphasized. Such information should include the candidate's health, wealth, education etc. It was also suggested that names of candidates should be known to the public before the commencement of Voters' registration process. This would motivate and encourage more eligible voters to register.

12. With regard to the campaigns, the workshop noted the following:
- (i) All political parties had no clear ideologies or philosophical premises (visions) unto which to anchor their policy statements and programmes. Thus, they all failed to issue alternative policies to fill the vacuum created by the demise of "Ujamaa".
 - (ii) The National Electoral Commission (NEC) should work out and institute a system (rules and regulations) to control misuse of incumbency. Such measures would ensure attainment of FREE and FAIR elections.
 - (iii) During the campaigns the Returning Officer should execute his/her discretionary powers after making consultations with the contesting/contending political parties and candidates.
 - (iv) The election laws or provisions which require political parties campaign literature to be approved by the National Electoral Commission impinged upon the freedom of contesting parties - mostly the opposition. The provision should be deleted.
13. As regards **voting and vote counting** it was recommended that:
- (i) Polling stations should be accessible, easily visible and acceptable. Contesting political parties should be involved in determining the location of the polling stations.
 - (ii) It was noted that special places i.e. institutions of learning, the army, etc. had no registration centres. It was suggested that in future elections registration and polling centres for such institutions (with potential/eligible voters) be provided.
 - (iii) Election logistics need to be delivered on time at respective polling stations. Relatedly, printing of voting materials should be made and delivered under tight security.
 - (iv) Either indelible or invisible ink should be used to control double voting.
 - (v) Vote counting should be carried out at the respective polling stations.
 - (vi) The polling day should be one of the week-days and be declared a public holiday. It was revealed that on Sundays most people have many commitments and priorities (religious, economic or social) which inhibit them to go for polling.
 - (vii) Arrangements should be made to enable the physically handicapped and the sick to exercise their voting/election democratic right.
 - (viii) Foreign and local observers and/or monitors should be allowed to participate in elections. Their views and findings contribute significantly to declare whether or not the elections were free and fair.

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