RIGHT THE WRONGS:
Spotlight on the 2020 General Election in Tanzania
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sauti Kubwa and Journalists For Justice wish to acknowledge with gratitude all the individuals whose testimony and insights made the compilation and publication of this report possible. Although we are not able to acknowledge each of them by name for a variety of reasons, including concerns about their safety, their courage in speaking about their experiences as well as their eloquent witness is a first and critical step in setting Tanzania onto the path towards reconciliation, renewed democratisation and respect for basic rights.

Putting this report together involved numerous consultations, interviews (in person and online), documentary review, observation and countless discussions. In some cases, victims had to recount their horrific experiences around the 2020 elections, which certainly took a heavy toll on their emotional and mental health. Notwithstanding, we received unprecedented collaboration from them as they hope for justice for themselves and their loved ones. Many journalists and editors from across the country were called in to verify loads of information collected for this exercise. Had it not been for their insight and expertise, as well as the elephantine memory of some of them, this report would be much the poorer. If anything, this report has brought out the best of Tanzanian journalism and will be recorded for posterity as an act of courage at a time when journalism in the country was and is still being undertaken in an atmosphere of severe restriction.

We acknowledge the collaboration of several leading Tanzanian civil society organisations. As the National Electoral Commission banned most civil society organisations from observing the 2020 elections, many of them found themselves unable to fulfill their mandates, and with the increasing repression, were unable to speak out. The exclusion of civil society from the oversight of elections in Tanzania created a significant oversight gap. Despite not having a presence in Tanzania, international NGOs remained the only channels for airing the human rights concerns emerging out of the 2020 elections. We acknowledge their courage in standing up for justice and human rights despite an increasingly difficult human rights environment. We hope this report fills an important gap in the record of what occurred.
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<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Alliance for Change and Transparency</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASP</td>
<td>Afro-Shirazi Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>Chama Cha Mapinduzi</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>Closed-Circuit Television</td>
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<td>CHADEMA</td>
<td>Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo</td>
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<td>CUF</td>
<td>Civic United Front</td>
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<td>EISA</td>
<td>Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa</td>
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<td>KCMC</td>
<td>Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre</td>
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<td>KVZ</td>
<td>Kikosi cha Valantia Zanzibar</td>
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<td>NEC</td>
<td>National Electoral Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCD</td>
<td>Officer Commanding District</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCCB</td>
<td>Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>PF3</td>
<td>Police Form No. 3 (Medical Examination Report)</td>
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<tr>
<td>POS</td>
<td>Point of Sale</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPC</td>
<td>Regional Police Commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMZ</td>
<td>Serikali ya Mapinduzi</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANU</td>
<td>Tanganyika African National Union</td>
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<td>TSH</td>
<td>Tanzania Shillings</td>
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<td>UP</td>
<td>Umma Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>URT</td>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTP</td>
<td>United Tanganyika Party</td>
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<td>UWT</td>
<td>Umoja wa Wanawake Tanzania (CCM)</td>
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<td>ZEC</td>
<td>Zanzibar Electoral Commission</td>
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<td>ZNP</td>
<td>Zanzibar National Party</td>
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0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Observers in Tanzania’s October 2020 elections noted the deployment of an unprecedentedly large number of security forces, including the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF), Tanzania Police Force (TPF), and party and state militia groups, especially in the islands of Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar.

Armoured police vehicles patrolled the islands, where security forces reportedly shot and killed several civilians. In the lead-up to the elections and days after, there was a heavy and intimidating security forces presence across Zanzibar. Security officers harassed and physically assaulted residents, who remained fearful of reporting such incidents since the perpetrators were the same people tasked with maintaining security and receiving reports of violations.

The heavy security presence not only created an atmosphere of fear but also circumscribed the right to free movement, and sometimes triggered violent confrontations with the public. Security forces routinely quelled public protests by using excessive force such as teargas and live ammunition.

The human rights invoice from the October 2020 elections is lengthy and bloody. There were several reports of killings, physical attacks resulting in injuries, torture, abductions, and arrests. Opposition political parties reported arbitrary arrests, detention, and attacks against their members. By November 2, 2020, human rights monitors and lawyers representing political opposition parties reported over 300 people as having been arbitrarily arrested by security forces. No known accountability measures have been instituted for these deaths and injuries in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Flowing from these initial reports, Sauti Kubwa and Journalists For Justice deployed 32 monitors across Tanzania between June 2021 and April 2022 to gather evidence and document human rights violations relating to these reports from the election period. Human rights monitors were first trained on human rights monitoring, documenting and reporting as well as security management and well-being/resilience awareness training and deployed to 25 of the 31 regions in Tanzania, including Dar es Salaam, Ruvuma, Arusha, Shinyanga, Geita, Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa, Zanzibar, Kagera, Tabora, Mtwara, Simiyu, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Tanga, Kigoma, Songwe, Rukwa, Singida, Morogoro, Mwanza, Dodoma and Pemba.

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1 Tanzania Election Watch monitors reported that between 28 October 2020 and 11 November 2020, security forces killed at least 22 people, although the Inspector General of Police confirmed only three deaths.
This report highlights violations in Zanzibar, Pemba, Songwe, Morogoro, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Songwe, Simiyu, Dar es Salaam, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mara and Coast regions. They interviewed 59 individuals who were victims, survivors, witnesses, or family and friends of the affected. As much as possible, they sought to corroborate the information they obtained with official documentation from police stations, hospitals and local election and administration officials.

Further, the monitors verified the information they collected against publicly available video recordings, images in private collections, official statements, and media reports. An external reviewer with a legal background examined all the visual materials. The findings were aggregated and presented in narrative format.

In summary, several of the deaths resulted from gunshot wounds suffered in the course of police dispersing crowds, some were arbitrary executions, while others followed torture. A number of the deaths could have been avoided if the injured had received immediate medical care, but the security situation was such that many injured people were turned away from health facilities without receiving any assistance. In certain instances, security services staged violent confrontations between rival political parties to create an excuse to violently intervene on the pretext of restoring public order, only to cause harm and death. Civilians perpetrated some of the deadly violence, but no accountability has been pursued for that either.

Many of those killed were family breadwinners who have left destitutes in the wake of their death.

Other victims who were known to some of the security officers would be called out by name before they were viciously attacked and injured. They live with broken bodies without any official help in nursing them back to health.

Opposition party candidates and officials were routinely arrested, detained, and taken to court on trumped up charges as a ploy to prevent them from participating in the elections. Others were physically assaulted, their children abducted, and they themselves kidnapped and tortured without the authorities showing any interest in helping them to seek redress. In one instance, a parliamentary election candidate who went to report suspicious activity at her house was instead arrested and detained overnight without charge.

It was not unusual for opposition supporters to have their homes arbitrarily searched and their privacy intruded into, including interference in their personal communication. After seizing communication equipment, no charges were preferred against them.
In Zanzibar, many citizens were denied their right to vote or to be elected into leadership because they did not have Zanzibari residency registration papers famously known as ZAN IDs. The law requires one to possess residency status to register as a voter and to contest elections in Zanzibar. Elections in Zanzibar have been characterised by violence, with many casualties over several electoral cycles.

The report concludes by calling on the Tanzanian and Zanzibar presidents as well as government organs, including the Director of Public Prosecution and the Police Force, to own up to the documented violations and undertake to provide redress. It also calls on the electoral management bodies in the country as well as the Parliament to reform the law and procedures that make it possible for such violations to occur. The report also urges the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, as well as the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to pass resolutions reflecting the report findings and take up the matter with the Tanzanian authorities.
I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Tanganyika (now Tanzania mainland) conducted its first multiparty General Election in 1960, with the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), the United Tanganyika Party (UTP), and the African National Congress (ANC) contesting seats. These elections were conducted under the British colonial administration and were headed by the Clerk of the National Assembly. In 1957, Zanzibar held its first election, won by the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), which was dominated by nationals of Shirazi and African ethnicity. In the 1961 and 1963 elections, election violence broke out after the ASP, which had 10 seats, lost its majority to the combined strength of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party and Zanzibar People’s Progressive Party, who had won 13 seats. In July 1963 the ASP subsequently complained that the election had been manipulated.\(^2\) The unresolved crisis of the 1963 elections eventually pushed Zanzibar into an outbreak of violence, resulting in over 60 deaths and 100 injured.\(^3\) Notwithstanding the 1963 debacle, Zanzibar was thrown into a violent revolution by January 1964 when the ASP, in alliance with the Umma Party and others who were disgruntled, took over the reins of government.\(^4\)

As the wave of patriotism swept the African continent in the wake of the struggle for independence, Tanganyika (later Tanzania) attained self-rule on 9 December 1961 from the British, with TANU as the dominant party. After parties such as the UTP and the ANC folded, Tanzania became a one-party state following an amendment to the Constitution in 1965. In 1992, the Tanzanian government, then led by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, amended Article 3 of the 1977 constitution and enacted the Political Parties Act, which allowed for more than one political party to contest elections. The National Electoral Commission was consequently established by dint of the Elections Act No. 1 of 1985 and mandated to conduct and supervise elections; the multiparty system was thus officially restored in Tanzania mainland.\(^5\)

In the isles, the Civic United Front rejected the outcome of the 1995 Zanzibar elections citing malpractices, including delays in declaring results, and the close margin of victory. A mediation process led to the adoption of the Muafaka I in 1999, which resulted in, among others, the establishment of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission, with a mandate to oversee

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\(^1\)https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267965873_Evolution_of_elections_management_in_Tanzania


elections to institutions in the isles. Among the 15 resolutions of Muafaka I, the only ones that were implemented were CUF recognising the Zanzibar president and government, and its members occupying their seats in the House of Representatives. All the other resolutions were not implemented, leading to a repeat of the election crisis of October 2000. Muafaka II was signed in an attempt to implement all the Muafaka I resolutions that had not been adhered to.\(^6\)

Since the establishment of the NEC and ZEC, the United Republic of Tanzania as well as Zanzibar have conducted general elections in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. The ruling party, CCM, has been declared the winner in each of these elections.\(^7\)

On 28 October 2020, Tanzanians exercised their right to vote as enshrined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (Article 5(1)) and the Constitution of Zanzibar of 1984 (Article 7(1)). Election observer missions from the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA)\(^8\) in their preliminary statement noted that the “political environment in which the 2020 elections took place was less open and tolerant than previous elections in Tanzania, including the limitation of political campaigning, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and freedom of expression…the arrest and detention of significant numbers of opposition candidates, party leaders and members of the press … the instability and loss of life due to election-related violence” and the Tanzania Elections Watch\(^9\) noted that “Tanzania’s October 28, 2020 General Election was conducted in a severely constricted political atmosphere.”

EISA based its findings on the benchmarks for free, fair, and credible elections; conducted by a competent, independent, and autonomous electoral body; enabling civic and political space; and dispute resolution by a competent and independent judiciary. The Tanzanian

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\(^6\)https://production-new-commonwealth-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/migrated/inline/2015%20Tanzania%20COG%20FINAL%20REPORT_PRINT.PDF

\(^7\)Op Cit.


electoral management body (National Electoral Commission) provided its own report, in which it made no reference to the violations of human rights but rather referred to the lack of awareness among the voters and their (voters) absence from polling stations as some of the challenges in the 2020 elections. The international community was concerned, including the US Embassy in Tanzania, which remarked that “the “irregularities and the overwhelming margins of victory raise serious doubts about the credibility of the results … as well as concerns about the government of Tanzania’s commitment to democratic values.”

The Right the Wrongs: Spotlight on the 2020 General Election in Tanzania report focuses on the pre-electoral, electoral, and post-electoral process during the 2020 General Election in the United Republic of Tanzania. According to the OHCHR, the pre-electoral phase encompasses the preparations for holding elections and lasts until the end of the electoral campaign and the start of the voting process. Activities during this phase are geared towards preparing for the elections and may include amending laws, training election officials, educating and registering voters, printing ballot papers, compiling voter registers, registering candidates, and electoral campaigning. Further, the OHCHR defines the electoral phase as the actual day (or days) dedicated to the casting of votes by eligible voters and ends with the closure of polling stations. And, finally, the OHCHR classifies the post-electoral phase as the period between the closure of polling stations and the announcement of the final results. It includes the sealing and transportation of ballot boxes, the counting of ballots, independent oversight of the counting process, the collation of results, the declaration of provisional results, the resolution of electoral disputes and challenges to the results, and the declaration of the final results.

Tanzania’s 2020 elections were held within the framework of the country’s Constitution. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania is an important frame of reference in ...
assessing the protection and promotion of human rights in the country before, during, and after the elections. It explicitly refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in requiring Tanzania to preserve and uphold human dignity. The Constitution enables Tanzania to translate international agreements into domestic law, and obliges all branches of government to respect and ensure the rights it enunciates.

In the context of Tanzania elections in October 2020, the Constitution provides for the protection of the following rights, among others.

1. Right to dignity of the person (art. 9)
2. Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13); Right to non-discrimination on grounds of race and ethnicity (art. 13)
3. Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)
4. Right to life (art. 14)
5. Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
6. Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
7. Right to receive and impart information (art. 18)
8. Right to freedom of association (art. 20)
9. Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
10. Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

This report, therefore, documents the human rights violations observed during the election period in order to draw attention to them and to inform reforms that would ensure that elections are democratic, and also to create capacity to avoid repression and violations of human rights in future electoral processes. The report sets out overwhelming evidence that a team of researchers have collected showing human rights violations, including harassment of members of the political opposition, restrictions on the media and intimidation of journalists, as well as clampdowns on NGOs and their representatives, religious leaders and artists among others across the United Republic of Tanzania before, during, and after the 2020 General Election. It is by no means an exhaustive account of each violation committed during the elections, but rather it is restricted to what our monitors were not only able to uncover but also to verify based on the rigorous and high standards of verification set in the context of this reporting.
II. METHODOLOGY

Tanzania is divided into 31 administrative regions, namely, Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Dodoma; Geita, Iringa, Kagera; Katavi, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi; Manyara, Mara, Mbeya; Morogoro, Mwanza, Mtwarra; Njombe, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma; Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida; and Songwe, Tabora, Tanga. Additionally, Zanzibar is divided into Unguja North, Unguja South, and Unguja Urban; while Pemba has North and South.

Human rights monitors were deployed in 25 of the 31 regions in Tanzania — Dar es Salaam, Ruvuma, Arusha, Shinyanga, Geita, Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa, Zanzibar, Kagera, Tabora, Mtwarra, Simiyu, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Tanga, Kigoma, Songwe, Rukwa, Singida, Morogoro, Mwanza, Dodoma and Pemba. This report highlights violations in Zanzibar, Pemba, Songwe, Morogoro, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Songwe, Simiyu, Dar es Salaam, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mara and Coast regions. They observed the elections and collected information on various violations before, during, and right after the General Election through interviews with knowledgeable informants. Between June 2021 and April 2022, the monitors interviewed 59 witnesses and documented eight (8) deaths, six (6) injuries, and five (5) arrests. They also documented 12 incidents of election malpractice and irregularities.

Subsequently, a desktop review of video footage, photographs, official statements, and media reports was undertaken. An external reviewer with a legal background examined all the visual materials. The 25 human rights monitors covering the 25 selected regions of the United Republic of Tanzania collected information through a data collection tool on violations that occurred under the mentorship and guidance of five (5) editors. The findings from the human rights monitors’ observations, desktop review, as well as the interviews form the basis of this report.

All interviewees gave consent for use of their information. In incidents where interviewees expressed fear of reprisals, their names and other identifying information have been omitted to protect their identity and safety. The report employs the use of aliases, followed by the Doe.
III. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION PERIOD

Gross human rights violations were documented in at least 17 of the 31 regions in Tanzania, including Zanzibar, Pemba, Njombe, Morogoro, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Songwe, Simiyu, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mara, and Coast regions.

Subsequent sections of this report detail several human rights violations in specific locations, key among them:

a. Arbitrary deprivation of the right to life.
b. Torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
c. Violation of the right to liberty and security of the person through arbitrary arrests, detention, and abduction.
d. Violation of the right to equal protection of the law through charging of parliamentary and councillorship candidates, party leaders as well as members and supporters with criminal offences that cannot be bailed.
e. Violation of the right to participate in the affairs of government by the exercise of franchise and abrogation of popular will.
f. Absence of the opportunity to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights.

ZANZIBAR

1. Said Makame Ali

   Right to life (art. 14)
   Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
   Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)

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Said Makame Ali, 18, a resident of Pemba, had arrived in Zanzibar to holiday with his cousin at Garagara Street. He had left the house on 27 October 2020 despite his sister-in-law warning him of the likelihood of violence in the street. Daisy Doe said that since many youth had left their houses, Said Makame Ali also followed suit. Six people remained in her house on that day. He was shot in the street and later died in hospital.

At 9 am, 27 October 2020, some 20 masked men dressed in black, green, and khaki outfits and/or green, black, red, and white shirts (KVZ – Kikosi cha Valantia Zanzibar uniforms) and armed with grenades and other weapons, entered Garagara Street, Zanzibar Urban. They accused the youth of perpetrating acts of vandalism and throwing stones at people in Daraja Bovu, Zanzibar Town.

A witness at the scene, who is related to the Makames, told human rights monitors that he saw some 20 police officers attacking civilians and heard the sound of grenades going off from different places as teargas clouded the street outside.17

He returned to his house in Mshelishelini. Later, he went outside to Garagara Street, in the capital, Stone Town, where he found teargas canisters still exploding as terrified civilians fled in fear.

Another witnesses, Ben Doe (uncle of Said Makame Ali) was at his store with another man when they saw the masked men beating civilians with clubs and discharging teargas canisters. Ben Doe witnessed some of the youth in confrontation with the security services severely beaten, while police arrested others. Police officers entered one of the stores to inspect it but instead beat up civilian(s), and flushed out youth from their homes. In the process, they began targeting some of the individuals, such as Calvin Doe and Said Makame Ali of Mtoni Kidatu, Zanzibar Urban – West Region.

Ben Doe and Said Makame Ali ran and started to scale a wall in an attempt to escape. Said Makame Ali was shot in the leg and fell to the ground. Ben Doe escaped and ran towards

Summary

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He returned to his house in Mshelishelini. Later, he went outside to Garagara Street, in the capital, Stone Town, where he found teargas canisters still exploding as terrified civilians fled in fear.

Another witnesses, Ben Doe (uncle of Said Makame Ali) was at his store with another man when they saw the masked men beating civilians with clubs and discharging teargas canisters. Ben Doe witnessed some of the youth in confrontation with the security services severely beaten, while police arrested others. Police officers entered one of the stores to inspect it but instead beat up civilian(s), and flushed out youth from their homes. In the process, they began targeting some of the individuals, such as Calvin Doe and Said Makame Ali of Mtoni Kidatu, Zanzibar Urban – West Region.

Ben Doe and Said Makame Ali ran and started to scale a wall in an attempt to escape. Said Makame Ali was shot in the leg and fell to the ground. Ben Doe escaped and ran towards

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16 Firearms, clubs and black water pipes.
17 There were teargas canisters at the house after the explosion.
18 Kwambumbwini Road, Mtoni Kidatu, near the Zantel Telecom Tower, Zanzibar West District, Zanzibar Urban
19 A picture of Said Makame Ali’s leg injury is reproduced as Appendix 1.
an unidentified house at Bondeni, in the western region of Zanzibar, where he hid. Police took the injured Said Makame Ali to the hospital as well as Calvin Doe, who was injured in the leg and knee. The police also shaved his head.

Calvin Doe, who is also the deceased’s uncle, told human rights monitors that he had been sitting with a friend at the veranda of their store when he saw police officers discharging teargas canisters, attacking civilians with clubs, and arresting others. He and his friend were severely beaten for some 20 minutes and forced to crawl on their knees as police hit their backs with clubs. They suffered injuries on their legs, knees, and backs. He said the police also shaved him. When he escaped and reached home, he found his brother, Ben Doe, unharmed.

When Erick Doe returned home later that day, he was informed that his cousin had yet to return. The three days of silence made him believe that Said Makame Ali was probably lost or arrested, as was common at the time. The family conducted unsuccessful searches for Said Makame Ali at police stations, hospitals, and inquired with friends and relatives. Said Makame Ali’s family reported him as a missing person at the Mwera Police Station in the western region of Zanzibar. Eventually they found his body at the Mnazi Mmoja Referral Hospital mortuary and made a report at the Mwera Police Station, Zanzibar Urban. At around 5 pm, four police officers were assigned to accompany Erick Doe to the hospital in order to retrieve the body for burial. Daisy Doe believes that Said Makame Ali was shot nearby, on the road to their house, and taken to the hospital by the police.

Ben Doe told human rights monitors that he did not see Makame again until he received information from Erick Doe that his body had been found at the Mnazi Mmoja Referral Hospital, Vuga Road, Stone Town, Zanzibar Urban. Ben Doe said he took Said Makame Ali’s body home from the Mnazi Mmoja Referral Hospital. His body was returned to his house after family members identified him and retrieved medical records. While washing the

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20 The bullet that injured Said Makame Ali has not been found. Medical staff at the Mnazi Mmoja Hospital have confirmed that they extracted a bullet from his body.
22 Interview with Erick Doe.
23 Interview with Calvin Doe.
deceased’s body in preparation for burial rites, it was confirmed that he had a wound on his leg.

He was buried at Mwanakwerekwe Government Cemetery in the Urban West region of Zanzibar.

Appendix 1: Gunshot wound on Said Makame Ali’s leg.

Appendix 2: Said Makame Ali’s leg wound.

Appendix 3: Said Makame Ali’s burial permit.

24 Interview with Ben Doe.
2. Saada Ali Hassan

*Right to life (art. 14)*
*Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)*
*Right to dignity of the person (art. 12)*

**Summary**
Saada Ali Hassan could not move when a fire broke out in her house on the morning of 27 October 2020. She had suffered a stroke and relied on the help of her family, but they had all been forced to flee when six police officers lobbed teargas canisters into her house in an attempt to flush out men they said they wanted to arrest. Although she finally made it to hospital, she succumbed to her injuries on 8 December 2020.

On 27 October 2020, Gloria Doe was on her weekly family shift caring for her mother, Saada Ali Hassan, who was bedridden after suffering a stroke. Suddenly, at 9 am, six police officers broke down the front door and forcibly entered their home. The police ordered the residents to get out of the house, as they were searching for five young men. Gloria Doe told human rights monitors that she explained to the officers that a total of 14 people, including an infant, lived in the two family houses (one of them belonged to Saada Ali Hassan) adjacent to one another. One of the residents, Ahmed Ali Saleh, wanted to confront the police officers but they lobbed teargas into the house. A grenade was also thrown into the house, setting off an explosion that started a fire. In the ensuing panic and melee, in which fleeing family members desperately called for assistance, Saada Ali Hassan was trapped inside.

Saada’s granddaughter recalls that the whole neighbourhood was gripped by fear and terror at the loud sound of the police breaking down the door. Her immediate reaction was to lock herself and some of her relatives in Saada Ali Hassan’s room. She heard the police ordering the men to come out of the house so that they could arrest them. The men demanded to know the reason for their arrest. Suddenly, teargas canisters were fired as Saada Ali Hassan’s grandchildren desperately tried to wipe her face with wet cloths to reduce the
stinging effect of the teargas on her. According to the granddaughter, it was the third explosion that started the fire.\textsuperscript{25}

Saada Ali Hassan’s son and her son-in-law had the presence of mind to put out the fire using sand and water. Saada’s son-in-law, Ali Saleh, and her neighbours finally rescued her from the house after she had suffered burns. One of Saada’s sons, who had been summoned to the scene, could not reach the house and an ambulance trying to gain access to the house was stopped at a police road blockade. However, traffic police officers assisted the family to rush Saada Ali Hassan to Mnazi Mmoja Referral Hospital, the main such facility in Zanzibar\textsuperscript{26,27} for treatment. She died on 8 December 2020.

\begin{center}
\textbf{Appendix 4: } Saada Ali Hassan’s house after the fire outbreak.
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{saada_house.png}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{25}Interview with Hannah Doe
\textsuperscript{26}Interview with Gloria Doe
\textsuperscript{27}Medical report is available
Appendix 5: Saada Ali Hassan’s burn wounds.

Appendix 6: Teargas canister shells recovered from Saada Ali Hassan’s house after the police attack.
3. Ameir Bin Soud

*Right to life (art. 14)*

*Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13)*

*Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)*

**Summary**

At 1 am on 26 October 2020, some 20 unknown people dressed in military uniform and armed with guns, clubs, water hoses, and hammers broke into 72-year-old Ameir Soud’s house and forcibly seized him before transporting him in a convoy of three police vehicles. Neighbours who witnessed the incident from the safety of their houses informed his family in the morning, setting off a 10-day search for him. On 4 November 2020, a severely injured Ameir Soud and others were released from the prison at Hanyegwa Mchana (known in popular parlance as Hanyegwa Mchana Torture Centre because of its dark history). He was admitted to Al-Rahma Private Hospital at Kilimani, Zanzibar Urban, and died on 24 November 2020 from injuries on his shoulder, arm, and leg, which had been seared with a hot iron.

Ameir Bin Soud was sleeping at his house in Bwejuu on the night of Monday, 26 October 2002 when he heard loud knocking on his door at 1 am, and unknown people calling him by name. When he did not open, they broke down his door and seized him. Neighbours who heard the noise and commotion say they were ordered to stay indoors but they followed the ensuing events by peering out of their windows. Freya Doe said he saw some 20 soldiers dressed in a variety of military uniforms, suggesting the presence of a mix of troops from different army divisions of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, who were armed

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28 Dressed in green army fatigues, faces covered by ski masks save for one who wore a black suit and did not have a mask.
29 Bwejuu Bondeni, Dongwe, South Zanzibar.
30 Land Rover Defenders used by Tanzania Police.
31 This is an unofficial name of the centre which is under the government special forces located in Kati Ward, South Zanzibar.
32 A copy of the burial permit is reproduced at Appendix 7.
33 Dressed in military fatigues, faces covered in black ski masks, save for one who wore a black suit and was not masked.
with clubs, water hoses, and hammers. They forcibly removed Ameir Soud from his house and pushed him into one of the three police vehicles they had arrived in while ordering him to pronounce the ACT-Wazalendo slogan: ‘Alipo tupo’\(^{34}\) (loosely translated to ‘Wherever he is, we are also there’).

In the morning, Ameir Soud’s wife and their children, Jack Doe (27), Kenneth Doe (23), and Liam Doe (17) who had spent the night at another family house at Bwejuu, learned about what had transpired and began to search for him at various hospitals and police stations. They later filed a missing person’s report at the Paje and Madema police stations. After three days, the family also launched an appeal on social media using Twitter and Facebook, from where they received information that Ameir was at the Hanyegwa Mchana Prison with other victims. On 4 November 2020, Ameir was released alongside other detainees. He complained of pains resulting from wounds inflicted on him by severe beatings and torture during his arrest and detention. His family cared for him before he was admitted to Al-Rahma Hospital at Kilimani, Zanzibar. Witnesses told human rights monitors that Ameir Soud had told them that he had been tortured while at the detention centre, and added several times, “Sina tena uhai” (My life is gone).\(^{35}\)

On 24 November, Ameir Bin Soud died\(^{36}\) at the Al-Rahma Hospital, Kilimani, Zanzibar.\(^ {37}\)

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\(^{34}\)Slogan for the opposition party, ACT-Wazalendo.

\(^{35}\)A dying declaration.

\(^{36}\)Although human rights monitors could not access the medical report from the hospital, Al-Rahma Hospital issued Ameir’s death certificate on 24 November 2020.

\(^{37}\)Interview with Freya Doe.
Appendix 7: Ameir Bin Soud at Al-Rahma Private Hospital.

Appendix 8: Ameir Bin Soud’s burial permit.

Appendix 9: Ameir Bin Soud’s gravestone
4. Said Salim Suleiman

*Right to life (art. 14)*

*Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13)*

**Summary**

A police officer shot Said Salim Suleiman, an ACT Wazalendo activist tasked with distributing party flyers and posters, in the stomach. Police officers had attempted to arrest Suleiman’s brother, Patrick Oscar Doe, on 11 November 2020 at around 2:00 pm at Mwembe Makumbi, Zanzibar Urban West. Witnesses identified the officer who shot Said Oscar Doe as ‘Shaibu’. The officer and his colleagues thereafter fled the crime scene, leaving Suleiman on the ground. He died and was taken to Mnazi Mmoja Referral Hospital for documentation.

Oscar Doe, 70, stepped out of his house on 11 November 2020 to attend the funeral of Abubakar Khamis Bakari, a former legal representative of the political party ACT-Wazalendo. Upon his return, he was informed that his son, Said Salim Suleiman, had been killed. He identified his son’s body after it arrived from the hospital and confirmed that it was indeed Said Oscar Doe. He told human rights monitors that he was aware that the police officer who shot him was summoned to court, but he did not know how the case had proceeded. He said that he wanted justice for his son.

Said Salim Suleiman’s 37-year-old brother described him as a carpenter working in Dar es Salaam, who was visiting Zanzibar to vote. Said Oscar Doe meant to travel back to Dar es Salaam, but due to financial constraints, he was unable to raise the fare for the return trip. Patrick Oscar Doe advised him to accompany him to Saateni, Chumbuni Road, for quarrying work to raise money for the trip. On that day, at about 1 pm, four police officers (KVZ) in green uniforms arrived at the quarry and interrogated Patrick Oscar Doe before attempting to arrest him. According to Patrick Oscar Doe, Said Salim Suleiman tried to approach the police, but they warned him not to move any closer. Since he did not comply with their

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38 Near Chumbuni, Biafra, Zanzibar West, Zanzibar Urban.

39 Interview with Oscar Doe.
order, one of the police officers shot him in the stomach. The police immediately left the scene.40

The incident was likely on a closed-circuit television (CCTV) camera installed at the site, but the recording is in the possession of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, which has yet to release it.

After the departure of the police, citizens returned to the scene and took Said Salim Suleiman’s body to the Ng’ambo Police Station, in the western part of Zanzibar, for the mandatory police reporting (also referred to as Police Form 3 – PF3) and later to the Mnazi Mmoja Referral Hospital,41 also in western Zanzibar, before burial. The hospital declined to provide any documentation relating to Said Salim Suleiman’s death, saying that all election issues had ended, and that it was the preference of the hospital not to carry on any further investigations.

The High Court of Zanzibar summoned the police officer identified as Shaibu.42 However, none of the family members were asked to provide any evidence. Patrick Oscar Doe fears that the court case might have been decided without their knowledge or involvement. Patrick Oscar Doe further alleges that the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) transferred Shaibu from Zanzibar to Pemba, part of the semi-autonomous Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in the southwest of Zanzibar instead of charging him for the crime.43

Mwembe Makumbi, where Said Salim Suleiman was killed, is an opposition stronghold where many cases of election irregularities had been flagged during the ACT-Wazalendo leaders’ inspection. Further, Talib Ussi Juma, an official of the ACT Wazalendo, said police surrounded Mabanda Ngome, the old part of Zanzibar city, to assault and arrest members of the opposition. On the night of 27 October 2020, the police, Kikosi cha Valantia Zanzibar (KVZ), an arm of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar security forces, attacked and arrested civilians. They entered polling stations, grabbed ballot boxes, and left with them.

40 Interview with Patrick Oscar Doe.
41 The hospital declined to provide the medical reports under the pretext that all election issues had ended, the institution’s preference was not to pursue any further investigation in that regard.
42 The case file could not be traced at the registry in the High Court of Zanzibar.
43 Interview with Patrick Oscar Doe.
Talib Ussi Juma, who was present during the identification of Said Salim Suleiman’s body, said his death was not unconnected to the many incidents that had transpired around the elections.

Appendix 10: Said Salim Suleiman’s burial permit.

44 Interview with Quincy Doe
PEMBA

5. Hamad Shehe Ali

Right to life (art. 14)
Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13)
Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)
Right to dignity of the person (art. 9)

Summary
On 27 October 2020 at 11:00 am, SMZ personnel shot 55-year-old Hamad Shehe Ali at the Konde Bus Stand, north of Pemba, as he made his way to the market. Hamad Shehe Ali, who had been working as a driver in Saudi Arabia since 2019, had been visiting with his family and also to vote. A witness saw Hamad lying on the ground, bleeding. He was rushed to a nearby house for First Aid before being taken to Wete Hospital, Pemba North, where he died. Police did not follow up at the hospital, and the hospital allowed his family to collect the body for burial at Chemchem cemetery. No police or post-mortem report was filed.

Hamad Shehe Ali, 55, had been visiting Pemba from Saudi Arabia, where he had worked as a driver since 2019. On 27 October 2020 at 11:00 am, as Hamad Shehe Ali made his way to the market, SMZ personnel shot him at the Konde Bus Stand, north of Pemba. His friend, Seth Doe, 49, told human rights monitors that on the night of 26 October 2020, he saw police Land Rover Defenders drive around town as officers lobbed teargas canisters into the street.

On the morning of 27 October 2020, as Seth Doe was heading to the polling station, he saw police vehicles drive past him and ran to hide in a restaurant. He heard gunshots near the market and saw people running for safety. Seth Doe did not vote on that day. The market

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45 The police lobbed teargas canisters and fired live ammunition.
46 Vilima Vitatu, near the Zantel Telecom Tower, Kiungani Village, Konde, Mcheweni.
47 His death certificate, issued on 21 January 2021, erroneously states that he died on 26 October 2020.
road is a seven-minute walk from the polling station and the market itself. Seth Doe later saw his friend, Hama Shehe Ali, lying on the ground in a puddle of blood. He, with the help of some other people, took the injured man to the Wete Hospital, Pemba North, where he was pronounced dead on arrival. According to Seth Doe, Hamad Shehe Ali was visiting from Saudi Arabia for four months. Only a handful of people attended Hamad’s funeral, and Seth Doe lives in fear that he may be captured because of his close friendship with Hamad.48

Tom Doe, a 54-year-old male resident of Konde Kiungani and a mason, had been with Hamad Shehe Ali near the ACT Wazalendo office. He said he saw the police attacking panicked civilians before Hamad Shehe Ali was shot. Tom Doe is unaware if the matter was reported to the police but he told human rights monitors that the security forces, including the police and special forces of SMZ, attacked civilians on the pretext that they had caused violence around the elections. Tom Doe said, however, that the law enforcement agents were the ones who started the commotion.49

Hamad’s 53-year-old father-in-law, a resident of Konde Misufini, Pemba North, where he is a farmer and a petrol station attendant, recalled that he was going to farm at Kifundi, Pemba North, when a government vehicle drove past him. He heard talk that Hamad Shehe Ali was in that vehicle and that he had been shot but was not certain if it was indeed his son-in-law. When he arrived at Vilima Vitatu, his daughter, Hamad’s second wife, telephoned to tell him that her husband had been shot. She had six children with him. Although administrators at the Wete Hospital called the police over the body, they did not show up. They released the body to the family for burial.

Hamad Shehe Ali’s body was taken to his first wife’s house at Vilima Vitatu, where it was ritually prepared in accordance with Islamic law before burial at Chemchem cemetery. His 35-year-old widow explained that her husband had stepped out of the house to go to the market. It was not long before she received information that he had been shot dead50 by the security forces.51

48 Interview with Seth Doe.
49 Interview with Tom Doe.
50 The certificate of death shows that Hamad Shehe Ali’s death occurred on 26 October and was recorded on 31 October but his family insists that he died on 27 October 2020.
51 Interview with Hamida Hamad Salim.
His 21-year-old daughter explained that her father would routinely travel to Pemba every four months to see his family. Hamad Shehe Ali intended to vote in the 2020 elections before making his return trip to Saudi Arabia. Victoria Doe told human rights monitors that she was at home on the fateful day, waiting to vote the following day when she learnt of the incident involving her father from Ali Shehe, his elder brother.

Appendix 11: Hamad Shehe Ali’s grave.

Appendix 12: Hamad Shehe Ali’s certificate of death

52 This is one of the children of first wife Saada Kombo Ali (45). Saada has 11 children with Ali (Time, Zulhat, Aziza, Hassan, Halima, Ally, Tayba, Salim, Aysha, Nusaiba and Sauda). Ali had another child, Bilal, by another woman.
53 Interview with Aziza Ali.

6. Abdalla Said Haji

Right to life (art. 14)
Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary
Security forces arrived at Tumbe School polling station, Pemba North, on 27 October 2020. They first evacuated members of the ruling CCM before turning on members of ACT-Wazalendo. A witness who was part of the CCM group told monitors that armed security officers arrived in six (6) vehicles and charged into the crowd. During the attack, a bystander, Abdalla Said Haji, 24, was shot in the left shoulder. He was carried to a nearby house before being taken to the local health centre, but was denied admission and died. He was buried at the Tumbe Cemetery, North Pemba. No medical report was issued.

54 Near the Tumbe School, Tumbe West, Micheweni Ward, Zanzibar North.
On the morning of 27 October 2020, Xavier Doe, a 42-year-old fisherman who is a member of the Red Cross, Tanzania, and a resident of Tumbe, Micheweni District, Pemba, was transported together with groups of CCM members on designated buses to various polling stations across Pemba. Once members of the opposition arrived at the station, the CCM members were evacuated from the location on the orders of the district and regional commissioners. Security forces thereafter charged at opposition members using teargas and firearms. He saw one opposition supporter shot and lying on the ground. It was Abdalla Said Haji.

Another witness, a 35-year-old entrepreneur, told human rights monitors that at 11:00 pm on 27 October 2020, he arrived at the Chwaka polling station, Pemba North, in the company of a number of people. Police officers in uniform and ski masks with six Land Rover Defenders ordered them to leave. Police officers fired in the air and injured Abdalla Said Haji, who was next to Hamad Mohamed Hamad, an entrepreneur. Some 10 men carried the injured man, who was still breathing but did not speak, to a house some two kilometres away. Khamis Omar Idd was one of the people who transported Abdalla Said Haji to a local hospital. When they requested staff at the hospital to attend to Abdalla Said Haji, they declined and did not even permit him to enter the premises. Abdalla Said Haji died outside the hospital and was transported to Tumbe Cemetery for burial.

7. Ali Said Kombo

Right to life (art. 14)
Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13);

Summary
At 10:00 pm on 26 October 2020 near the Simai School, Pemba North, armed security forces, including the police and SMZ personnel, were patrolling the streets. Fear hung thick in the air, with citizens afraid to move around lest they be clubbed, teargased, or shot. Security forces had begun operations three days before the 27 October General

55 Interview with Xavier Doe.
56 Micheweni, Wete, near the Mapofu Village, Pemba North.
Election, and by the time of voting and tallying the results, violence had erupted in several places. Ali Said Kombo, a 28-year-old farmer, husband, and father of four, was shot in the right arm and died the following day. He was not taken to hospital, and so there is no post-mortem or medical record of his death.

Ali Said Kombo’s 70-year-old father — a resident of Kinazini, south of Pemba — received news that his son had been shot by the police at the Simai School polling station, Pemba North. Ali Said Kombo had attended a political party event where a commotion ensued. He was not taken to the hospital but instead was brought home, where he likely bled out from the gunshot wounds. His father was not able to take him to hospital due to financial constraints and fear that police officers, who were still roaming the street, might still be looking for Kombo.

Brian Doe, Kombo’s 50-year-old teacher and the leader of a Mosque, told human rights monitors that he received information that a civilian had been shot on 27 October 2020 and was taken to his home for First Aid. He saw Ali Said Kombo bleeding from his right arm. Kombo reportedly told him: “Mwalimu nisamehe kama nimekukosea mimi. Washaniua hawa watu na sina mategemeo ya kupona. Sina tena uhai, siponi.”[^58] [“Teacher, forgive me if I have wronged you. These people have killed me and I have no hope of recovering. I no longer have hope for life. I will not recover.”] Brian Doe prayed for Kombo and returned the following day, only to find him in a more critical condition. Ali Said Kombo died at 1:00 pm. While ritually washing the body, Brian Doe realised that the wound was very deep at the front side of his chest, and that probably caused the heavy bleeding.

Ali Said Kombo’s widow, a resident of Kinazini, Pemba, told human rights monitors that she had been married to him since 2012 and they had four children. There was a state of terror and anxiety during the 2020 elections period. The sound of explosions frightened her and she chose to stay indoors with her children. On the day her husband was shot, he told her that he was going to the mosque for prayers while she remained at home. The following morning, her husband was brought back home bleeding from a gunshot wound in the chest. She dabbed at the wound with clothes and nursed him until he died the following day.^[59]

[^57]: Interview with Albert Doe.
[^58]: A proclamation that he is dying.
[^59]: Interview with Catherine Doe.
Ali Said Kombo’s friend and neighbour in Kinazini said that on 26 October 2020, he had accompanied Ali Said Kombo to the Simai School polling station to stop pre-marked ballots from being introduced into the polling rooms. He says that he saw police vehicles, Land Rover Defenders, ferrying officers who were shooting at civilians and lobbing teargas at them.60

Ali Said Kombo was buried at the Ribe cemetery in Pemba.61

Appendix 14: Ali Said Kombo’s gravestone.


60 Interview with David Doe.
61 Interview with Brian Doe.
Appendix 16: Ali Said Kombo’s national identification card.

8. Ali Talib Khamis

Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13);
Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)
Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary
On 27 October 2020, Ali Talib Khamis, an ACT-Wazalendo agent, had stepped out of the Jadida School polling station in Wete\(^{62}\) at around 10:00 pm to head home. On his way, he saw some 40 Tanzania People’s Defence Force soldiers in uniform. Some of them stopped him, calling him by name and asking where he was going. He informed them that he was a polling agent and that he was going home for a toilet break. Ali Talib Khamis had his polling agent identification badge on a string around his neck. He remembers the soldiers attacking him and shoving him into a waiting Land Rover Defender, where he was handcuffed and his face covered with a cloth. The soldiers

\(^{62}\) Bugujiko, Jadida, Wete, Pemba North.
tortured him in the vehicle until he lost consciousness. When he regained his senses the following day, he had been admitted to hospital. He was wounded all over his body, and had knife cuts on his legs, as well as club blow marks. His head appeared to have been stitched and he was in a lot of pain.

Ali Talib Khamis’s 58-year-old mother told human rights monitors that she was informed her son had been kidnapped on the eve of the elections. She tried to telephone him without success. She feared leaving the house because of the heightened security presence around Wete, and so nursed her fears for her son until the following morning. She suspected that he might have been captured by the soldiers, wounded, or killed.

The following morning, Faith Doe received a phone call from a woman who introduced herself as a doctor and informed her that her son was at the local hospital. The doctor explained that her son had been taken to the hospital by public transport, but added that he was in critical condition, and that they needed to operate on his head and leg. She urged Faith Doe to pick up her son because of fears that he might still not be safe from his attackers. Faith Doe immediately went to the local hospital in the company of other family members and returned to their residence in Wete with her wounded son. Ali Talib Khamis was bandaged on his head, arms, and right leg. The injury seemed to have been caused by a sharp object, like a knife or a machete.

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63 Human rights monitors saw medical reports to support this claim.
64 Ali still experiences pain on his head. Ali is a father of four children (Zulkhulaifat Ali Talib Khamis, Adrash Ali Talib Khamis, Talib Ali Talib Khamis and Abdallah Ali Talib Khamis) and is responsible for taking care of his mother.
65 Pictures showing Ali Talib Khamis’ injuries are included as Appendix 16 and 17.
Appendix 17: Ali Talib Khamis’s head and leg injuries.

Appendix 18: Ali Talib Khamis’s injuries on the leg and head.

9. Abass Mgau Ali

Right to dignity of the person (art. 9)
Right to the equal protection of the law (art. 13);
Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).
Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)
Summary
Abass Mgau Ali was on his way back home from a store at Kangagani, Wete, on 26 October 2020, at around 9:00 pm when he smelt teargas in the air. In the commotion of trying to hurry back home, he was shot on his right hand. Abass was rushed to a local hospital, and survived the gunshot injury. Doctors said the bullet had shattered his bones. Abass was later transferred to the Abdallah Mzee Hospital in Pemba, where he was treated for four days before discharge.

Abass Haji Nyange, a resident of Kangagani Mkombani in Pemba, was also on his way back home when he heard gunfire from police officers, who were still in their Land Rover Defender vehicles. People were running in fear while others were falling and being trampled on the ground. Abass told human rights monitors that he was fortunate to survive after a bullet grazed his chest and lodged into the wall of a nearby house. He fell to the ground, bleeding, as the police officers drove off while still shooting. After the police left, the civilians who had fled returned to assist the wounded and take them to hospital. At the local hospital, Abbas received treatment to stem the bleeding before he was discharged. He routinely goes back to the hospital to dress his wounds.

Relating similar incident in the same area, a 20-year-old resident of Kangagani in Pemba told human rights monitors that on the eve of the elections, he was with his colleagues at their usual hangout when they noticed police officers lobbing teargas into the street from their Land Rover Defender as they ordered people to disperse. Many people ran away as the police opened fire. That was when Hamad Omar Hamad was shot in the chest. He fell to the ground and passed out. Civilians rushed him to the local hospital, where was admitted. He was discharged after the elections.

66 Human rights monitors obtained medical reports showing the diagnosis and treatment.
67 Interview with Abass Mgau Ali.
68 Interview with Abbas Haji Nyange.
69 Interview with Hamad Omar Hamad.
10. Juma Hamoud Ali

Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

Juma Hamoud Ali was on his way home from Wete town on 27 October 2020 when he was shot in the thigh at the Jadida School polling station. He was rushed to the Wete hospital for treatment before being transferred to the Abdallah Mzee Referral Hospital, where he was admitted for 19 days.

Police also arrested a 60-year-old councillor of the ACT-Wazalendo party on the night of 27 October 2020. Before the arrest, police had blocked Ali Khamis Hamad, councillor, ACT-Wazalendo, and other ACT-Wazalendo agents from entering the polling station until Election Day on 28 October 2020. Kegan Doe and the polling agents insisted on inspecting the area for any irregularities. Minutes later, police officers and special forces troops arrived at the polling station and lobbed teargas into the buildings. Some people ran off while others lay on the ground. The sound of gunfire could be heard from

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70 Human rights monitors accessed the medical report showing the diagnosis and treatment.
around 11:00 pm and people were very fearful. Civilians were arrested as others ran towards the forest at the Uchozini and Gawani valleys, south of Pemba.\footnote{71}

A 55-year-old resident of Jadida, Wete recounted to human rights monitors how terror law enforcement agents visited Pemba North, which is largely occupied by supporters of the opposition ACT-Wazalendo party. Maryam, an ACT-Wazalendo official, was arrested alongside other party leaders, namely, Khamisa Khamisi, Issa Rubea, Mohammed Juma Amour, Hassan Matunge, and Abdallah Munna on 24 October 2020. They all received police summonses on 24 October 2020 and were arrested for allegedly inciting citizens to vote on 27 October 2020, which was the date set aside for leaders and public servants to vote early in Zanzibar. They were held in police custody for one week. Two women from the group were released on 30 October 2020, while the men were freed the following day.\footnote{72}

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\textbf{Appendix 21:} Juma Hamoud Ali’s national identification card and voter card.

\footnote{71}{Interview with Ali Hamis Hamad.}
\footnote{72}{Interview in person with Lisa Doe}
SONGWE

11. Brayton Mollel

Right to life (art. 14)
Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to freedom of association (art. 20)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary
A dispute between CCM and Chadema supporters over the results of the councillorship election in Tunduma Momba, Songwe, on 25 August 2020 exploded into violence, which claimed the life of Brayton Mollel, a Green Guard of CCM. According to the secretary of the Mwaka Kati Ward local government authority, Chadema supporters and members

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Tunduma Momba, Songwe.
were unable to find their candidate’s name on the final results and fighting broke out between them and their CCM counterparts, during which an unidentified person stabbed Mollel with a sharp object.\textsuperscript{74}

At 3:45 pm, when the results of council election were due to be displayed, Chadema supporters and members disputed the process because they could not see the name of their candidate on the ballot. Owen Doe heard the Mwaka Kati Ward executive explain to the crowd that it was not time yet to display the results and the right person to address their questions was the election official. Chadema supporters loudly disagreed and began spoiling for a fight. They geared up with stones, machetes, knives, and sticks and pursued the ward executive in an attempt to attack him. In the midst of the violence, an unidentified individual from the crowd stabbed Brayton Mollel with a sharp object.\textsuperscript{75} He succumbed to his injuries.

\textbf{Appendix 23:} Video grab of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), Biswalo Mganga, addressing citizens during the inauguration of the Regional Prosecution Office in Songwe. He said 24 people had been arrested in connection with the killing of Brayton Mollel.

\textsuperscript{74} Although human rights monitors did not access any medical or post-mortem report, there were video interviews to corroborate the account of events, especially with Neil Doe.

\textsuperscript{75} Video Interview with Eckson Mahenge.
Appendix 24: Daudi Mbubee and Ekson Mahengee narrating the series of events leading to the death of Brayton Mollel.

Appendix 25: The CCM Youth Wing chairman in Songwe region, Andrew Kadege, speaks at a press conference following the killing of Brayton Mollel. He threatened to deploy CCM youths to deal with Chadema if police would not arrest all the suspects. mp4

Appendix 26: Songwe’s Regional Police Commander (RPC), Assistant Commissioner of Police, George Kyando, addresses the media following the killing of Brayton Mollel. He claimed that the opposition had provoked the police. mp4.
Appendix 27: President Joh Magufuli consoles Brayton Mollel’s mother in Tunduma after his death. He offered Tsh3 million each to Mollel’s widow and mother.

Appendix 28: Chadema’s parliamentary candidate for Tunduma, Frank Mwakajoka, addresses the media on allegations of a plot to arrest the party’s councillorship candidates as a ploy to prevent them from contesting in the elections.

Appendix 29: Road blockade in Mwana Kati Ward.
Appendix 30: Commissioner Sabas addressing media in Tunduma following the killing of Brayton Mollel at Mwana Kati Ward. He vowed to find the people involved in the killing and bring them to justice.

Appendix 31: Citizens light tyres on a road in Tunduma to protest over nomination disputes in Mwana Kati Ward.

Appendix 32: Juma Yolamu Msatala (Chadema councillor candidate) addresses the media on the summons by the immigration department over his citizenship. He said the summons were a ploy to block his candidacy for the councillor’s seat in Songea Ward.
DAR ES SALAAM

12. Dotto Rangimoto

Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to receive and impart information (art. 18)
Right to freedom of association (art. 20)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary
Dotto Rangimoto, ACT-Wazalendo’s social media coordinator, was arbitrarily arrested on 25 September 2020 at around 3:00 pm at the party office. An ACT-Wazalendo guard identified as Fadhili informed Dotto that a police officer was calling him outside. When Dotto realised that the officer intended to arrest him, he asked two of his colleagues at the office to accompany him. His colleagues asked the officer to identify himself but he declined. A group of armed people stormed into the premises and threatened to arrest Dotto’s two colleagues for obstruction of justice. A police vehicle also drove into the compound to arrest Dotto and his colleagues, Arodia Peter and Dahlia Majid, who are the party’s communication officer and lawyer, respectively. No reason was provided for their arrest.

A witness, told human rights monitors that on 25 September 2020, he saw the guard at the ACT-Wazalendo party office inform Dotto that a guest had requested to see him before Dotto went back inside and emerged with his colleagues. He reported to the human rights monitors that Dahlia Majid asked the police officer for his identification, but he declined to produce it. He saw police officers from the Magomeni Police Station forcibly enter the premises.

Another civilian witness, who was also at the premises, said that he was standing with the guard when police arrested Dotto. He noticed two vehicles with red number plates surveying the area outside the office. A man in a red T-shirt and green pants got out of one of the

Ubungo, Magomeni Ward.

Wazalendo member and campaign team member, situated at ACT- Wazalendo headquarters at Magomeni.
vehicles, claiming to be a friend of Dotto’s but Dotto denied any knowledge of the man. The
man informed Dotto that he is a police officer and that he was to be arrested. He saw Dotto
go back inside the office and emerge with a lawyer and the communication officer. The
lawyer asked the man for his identification, but he did not produce it. After about 30
minutes, the office was surrounded by armed police officers.
A man who appeared to be leading the police team presented his identification. Dotto and
Dahlia were arrested and transported by the man who had arrived earlier to see Dotto.

Police officers informed ACT-Wazalendo lawyers that they were not aware of the reason for
Dotto’s arrest but were only following instructions from a higher authority.

The police took the three to the New Oyster Bay Police Station, Kinondoni District in Dar es Salaam. Arodia and Dahlia were freed on bail on 28 September 2020, but Dotto remained in custody for another eight days. Dotto was reportedly to remain in police custody until the police received new instructions. Dotto was neither charged in court nor granted bail. He was ordered to surrender the passwords to his Twitter and Google email accounts. When he refused to comply, the police transported him to the old Oyster Bay Police Station, Kinondoni District, where he said he was tortured to give up his passwords. Dotto said the police hung him upside down with a car tyre around his torso as officers beat him with a club on the back of the legs.

On 26 September 2020, men in civilian clothes interrogated Dotto about his activities on Twitter. The interrogators accused him of using his Twitter account to curse and insult the president and the TPDF, and to instigate conflict between the government and its people. Dotto told human rights monitors that his interrogators further punched and slapped him as they interrogated him until he was weak. He was in pain and could not walk.

Protests by civil society organisations, opposition parties, renowned personalities, and social media over Dotto’s arrest led to his production in court.

79 https://www.hrw.org/node/377089/printable/print
81 https://thechanzo.com/2020/10/17/2102/
82 https://taifaleo.nation.co.ke/waandishi-wataka-haki-kwa-dotto-rangimoto/

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On 6 October 2020, the state prosecutor charged Dotto with publishing pornography, before the Resident Magistrate’s Court of Dar es Salaam, at Kisutu. Specifically, the charge stated that on diverse dates between 1 January 2020 and 26 February 2020 at Tabata area within Ilala District in Dar es Salaam region, Dotto published pornographic material through his mobile phone, make TECNO 1301 with IMEI number 359390101131B62/359390101131870 through a Twitter account, namely JemesMichael@Jemes Michael1.

In the courtroom, Dotto appeared to walk with a lot of pain.

Prior to his arrest, police had searched Dotto’s house on 27 August 2020 and seized an external 500 GB hard disk, a 32 GB flash disk and 20 compact disks. After his release, Dotto found that his house had been raided even though it had been locked after the police search.
Appendix 33: Dotto Rangimo to's charge sheet.
Appendix 34: Twitter post, Zitto Kabwe, ACT Wazalendo chairman warning that the party would hold the police officers involved in the arrests personally responsible.

Appendix 35: Twitter post, Maria Sarungi Tsehai, activist
Appendix 36: Twitter post by Ismail Jussa, senior ACT-Wazalendo official.

Appendix 37: Solidarity Twitter post by human rights activist Goodluck Haule demanding that Dotto be freed.
13. Boniface Jacob

*Right to liberty and security (art. 15)*
*Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)*
*Right to receive and impart information (art. 18)*
*Right to freedom of association (art. 20)*
*Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)*
*Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).*

**Summary**

Numerous hurdles had been placed in Boniface Jacob’s path in seeking election as the Chadema candidate for Ubungo in the 2020 elections. He began his campaigns two weeks after the official period because a competitor objected to his participation in the election on 25 August 2020. His 27 August 2020 appeal against the objection was only dispensed with on 10 September 2020, two weeks after the campaigns commenced on 28 August 2020. When he and two other leaders of his party attempted to organise a protest march on 31 October 2020, they were arrested, held in different police stations, and later released with instructions to report to the police once a week. Chadema chairman Freeman Mbowe, who was one of the three arrested, was later arrested on allegations of terrorist crimes.

On 2 October 2020, the National Electoral Commission summoned Boniface Jacob over complaints lodged by the Alliance for Democratic Change (ADC) and other parties that he had insulted a CCM candidate during his public meeting. Boniface denies ever convening a public meeting on the date in the complaint. NEC, however, suspended him from campaigning for the elections for seven days. On 27 October 2020 at 4 pm, Boniface received 1,000 names of agents to be assigned to various polling stations for the election the following day.

Thereafter, he noted many irregularities in the election process. The polling agents were not issued with notices of their appointments, and when they raised this discrepancy with the director of the Ubungo Municipal Council, he asked that their party should prepare introduction letters for them. Agents who did not have appointment notices from the National Electoral Commission were, however, not allowed into the polling stations. At

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86See Section 57 of the National Elections Act, Cap 343.
around noon, on 28 October 2020, some agents were removed from polling stations after police officers demanded their identification and refused to recognise the introduction letters from their party. One of the polling agents assigned to the Sinza Mapambano Polling Station reported a citizen with pre-marked ballot papers. Boniface retained the pre-marked ballot papers as evidence and demanded the arrest of the unidentified individual to the Urafiki Police Station. Boniface says he received phone calls from the Makumla Ward detailing an unregistered polling station where people were casting votes.

The Chadema women’s chairperson for Mabibo Ward, Ubungo, explained that she witnessed the agents being removed from the polling stations and being attacked by the police as well as special forces troops. She also saw Chadema observers at the polling station arrested. Police also arrested and detained her for allegedly inciting violence.

A polling agent at Mabibo Mpakani entered the polling station and noticed that most votes had already been cast by noon. Some women hid pre-marked ballot papers in their bosoms and would surreptitiously insert them into the ballot boxes. When she raised a complaint about this, male police officers guarding the polling station attacked her. They tore her clothes, leaving her bare-chested, and frogmarched her out of the station. She reported the matter to the Urafiki Police Station, but no action was taken.

On 31 October 2020, Chadema leaders Freeman Mbowe (chairman), Godbless Lema (Arusha candidate), and Boniface Jacob (Chadema candidate for Ubungo) planned a protest against the 2020 General Election. A special forces plainclothes police officer arrested the three at Kunduchi, Dar es Salaam. The police seized their cell phones and transported them to the Oyster Bay Police Station where they were held from 8pm to 2am. The police officers then moved them in three different vehicles (a Toyota Raum transported Boniface, while Mbowe and Lema were bundled into a Toyota Land Cruiser) after informing them they were being taken to Central Police Station. The three vehicles fuelled at the Big Bon Petrol Station and thereafter drove off, each in a different direction.

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87 See Section 91(1) of the National Election Act Cap 343, which entails the offences in relation to nomination forms or ballot papers.
88 Interview with Wanda Doe.
89 Interview with Xandra Doe.
90 Near the residence of Davis Mwamunyange.
Boniface said he was taken to the Kibaha Police Station where he waited in a room and was neither interrogated nor tortured. Lema was held at Mlandizi while Mbowe was taken to the Bagamoyo Police Station. They were in police custody for three days before they were driven back to the Oyster Bay Police Station (Mbowe was the last to arrive). Afterwards, the police inspected Boniface’s car. They were all released on bail and directed to report to the police station twice a week. Mbowe was later arrested in connection with allegations of terror-related crimes.

Appendix 38: A pre-marked ballot paper.

Appendix 39: Boniface Jacob displays pre marked ballot papers.
Appendix 40: A pre-marked ballot papers and election results.
14. Evance Simon Luvinga

Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to receive and impart information (art. 18)
Right to freedom of association (art. 20)
Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

Evance Luvinga, the Chadema councillor candidate for Sinza Ward, told human rights monitors that CCM supporter Raphael Owino, who was accompanied by some 30 people armed with machetes and stones and driving in two cars, attacked him on 28 October 2020, in the early morning hours at Sinza C, Ubungo, Shekilango Road.

At the time, Evance and his team were allocating their agents to polling stations at Sinza C Ward. Evance claims that the attack was meant to intimidate and dissuade the agents from carrying out their duties. Some of the agents, including women and elderly people, were rescued. After Evance and his team stopped the attackers, they continued allocating agents to polling stations but were attacked again after a fight broke out near the Sinza Palestina Hospital. Two cars brought armed people to the scene, who attacked Evance and his team between 5:00 am and 7:00 am. About eight police officers, who appeared to be with Owino, did not take any action. Some other police officers arrived at 7am in a Land Rover Defender from the Sinza Mabatini Police Station. Later, a police Toyota Hilux arrived close to Sinza Palestina Hospital but again the officers took no action and watched as fighting raged.

Evance says the attackers wounded\(^{51}\) him with machetes and stabbed him on different parts of the body with what appeared to be screwdrivers. The police officers later arrested Evance and transported him to Mabatini Police Station in Dar es Salaam to take down his statement. Evance listed the names of his attackers. Later, the police released him to go to the hospital after they declined his request to take him there. He hired transport to the

\(^{51}\)A photograph of Evance Luvinga’s injuries is reproduced as Appendix 42.
Sinza Palestina Hospital where he was treated. Evance says the police officers have not acted on his report, and have never called him back.\(^92\)

The Chadema chairperson for Sinza constituency told human rights monitors that he saw Evance Luvinga and the Chadema polling agents being attacked by an armed group led by CCM’s Raphael Owino. He reported the matter to the Mabatini, Kijitonyama Police Station at around 9:00 am and claimed that the police were not responsive in investigating the issue further or making arrests. He had accompanied Evance to the Mabatini Police Station.\(^93\)

There were similar attacks against Chadema polling agents in Makumla and Manzese wards.\(^94\)

\(^{92}\)Interview with Evance Luvinga.  
\(^{93}\)Interview with Zachary Doe.  
\(^{94}\)Interview with Boniface Jacob.
Appendix 42: An injured Evance Luvinga after the attack.

Appendix 43: Evance Luvinga, Chadema candidate.

15. Halima James Mdee

Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to freedom of movement (art. 17)
Right to receive and impart information (art. 18)
Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary
Two days before the election, Halima James Mdee was held at the Mbweni Police Station for about nine hours after she filed a report alleging that some unknown people had
been following her. She reported that unidentified people had sought to rent an incomplete house within her neighbourhood, and installed surveillance cameras targeting her home. The people, she claims, wanted to compromise the guard at her house by giving him Tsh600,000 (about US$260) but when he declined their offer, they raised the amount to Tsh1,000,000 (about US$430). When the guard told her of the incident, she went to make a report at the Oyster Bay Police Station, but was instead placed under arrest and, therefore, prevented from campaigning for the election.95

Nine hours before her arrest, Mdee had posted on her Twitter handle that she had received information that people associated with CCM were stuffing pre-marked ballots into boxes.96

Mdee said the police had also searched her house looking for recording devices, which they claimed she was in possession of.97 They confiscated her laptop but she was never called back to the police station or charged in court with any offence. No case was instituted against her before or after the elections.

Halima Mdee, the Chadema parliamentary candidate for Kawe constituency in the 2020 general elections, told human rights monitors that she discovered pre-marked ballot papers on Election Day, 28 October 2020, in Kawe.98

Mdee arrived at the Tarafani polling station early, before voting started, to inspect it. She and her team of agents were not permitted into the gate but she had already spotted big black bags that had pre-filled ballot papers. When she asked the election supervisor and the police about the validity of having pre-marked ballot papers in the polling station, a commotion erupted. Her agents were cheering her on to demand answers about the

95 Campaign titled 'Lala salama'.
96 https://twitter.com/halimamdee/status/1320462095415169027.
98 Tarafani Station, Jangwani Beach, Kunduchi, Kawe, Kinondoni Dar es Salaam.
presence of bags at the polling station. The police arrested\textsuperscript{99} Mdee and transported her in their vehicle to the Kawe Police Station for allegedly interfering with the election process.

Mdee’s secretary witnessed her arrest\textsuperscript{100} as she complained about the presence of bags with pre-marked ballots at the polling station. She confirmed seeing bags at the Tarafani Polling Station, Kawe, and was surprised when the election officials and the police stopped Mdee from inspecting the polling station, an entitlement she was legally granted as a candidate.\textsuperscript{101}

At the police station, Mdee was not interviewed on her allegation about the pre-marked ballot papers in black bags. After a short time, she was released.\textsuperscript{102}

The Regional Police Commander (RPC), Kinondoni, Edward Bukombe, ordered\textsuperscript{103} that Mdee be arrested for questioning. When reporters asked him about the black bags with pre-marked ballots, he said he had not received any information on the matter, and that he was ready to address Mdee’s arrest and confirm that she had already been released.\textsuperscript{104}

Reports of the pre-marked ballots were recorded at Chadema’s Pwani office with respect to the Kawe constituency, at the Kunduchi Ward, Mbweni, Jangwani Beach, and Msasani.\textsuperscript{105} Mdee posted on her Twitter handle that the ballots had been pre-marked in favour of John P Magufuli. The final election results showed that CCM’s Rev Josephat Gwajima had 100,094 votes against Mdee’s 30,000 votes.\textsuperscript{106}

\textsuperscript{99}http://www.muungwana.co.tz/2020/10/halima-mdee-akamatwa-na-polisi-na.html
\textsuperscript{101}Interview with Anna Doe.
\textsuperscript{102}Interview with Halima Mdee.
\textsuperscript{103}https://www.mwananchi.co.tz/mw/habari/kitaifa/polisi-tumemuachia-halima-mdee-3014062.
\textsuperscript{104}https://www.mwananchi.co.tz/mw/habari/kitaifa/polisi-tumemuachia-halima-mdee-3014062.
\textsuperscript{105}https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1rQLGp_s5Ik.
\textsuperscript{106}https://twitter.com/halimamdee/status/1322205617558298624?lang=en.
The polling agents were not permitted into the polling stations on time or sometimes not at all. Others were arrested and held in police custody for various reasons, sometimes for three days, until the results were announced.

Mdee’s campaign manager also said that she saw five bags of pre-marked ballots on 27 October 2020. Felista Njau, campaign manager of Halima Mdee questioned this in February 2021 at the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania as she was commenting on the president’s speech on democracy. She said that she had evidence of fake votes. Parliament ordered her to withdraw her statement or provide evidence to prove it. Chadema and other opposition members refused to provide evidence of the ballot stuffing or complain anywhere else about election malpractices, claiming that they did not trust the justice system in Tanzania.  

Pre-marked ballot papers were found at the Kawe, Ubungo, Segerea, and Kibamba constituencies. NEC did not address these irregularities or concerns about missing names in the PNVR as well as suspension of some candidates.

Judge Semistocles Kaijage, the NEC chairperson, urged citizens during a 28 October 2020 press conference, to ignore the information received on the pre-filled ballots at the Kawe Constituency and other stations in the country because it had not been substantiated.

107 Interview with Beatrice Doe.
108 https://mwanahalisionline.com/nec-yazungumzia-kura-feki-zilizokamatwa/ and
Appendix 44: Video of a woman displaying the fake marked ballot papers.

Appendix 45: Police arrest Halima Mdee in Kawe.

Appendix 46: Pre-marked ballot papers in Kawe Constituency.
COASTAL REGION

16. Kerenge Richard Jerry

Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

There were delays and irregularities in accrediting agents who would be allowed into polling stations to monitor the elections. Kerenge Richard Jerry, the Chadema monitoring and evaluation officer for Coast region, said 164 polling agents (42 for Kibiti Constituency, 104 for Chalinze Constituency, and 18 for Kisarawe Constituency) did not receive their accreditation on time. By 28 October 2020, 42 per cent of the party’s agents in the 11,310 polling stations had not been accredited to enter the polling stations and monitor elections. In Kawe Constituency, which had 992 polling stations, only 108 polling agents were allowed into polling stations between 6:00 am and 8:00 am. Others were admitted at 10:00 am. Some 104 polling agents were arrested and only released after results were announced.

Kerenge Jerry, Chadema’s monitoring and evaluation officer, Coastal Region, cited errors in the updated permanent national voter register (PNVR) for the area he was in charge of. Up to 5 per cent of Chadema supporters were unable to find their names in the system despite possessing valid voter identification documents. The areas affected by the irregularity included Vigwaza and Mioni Ward (Chalinze), Vikumbulu Ward (Kisarawe) Ng’arambe and Mwasenyi Ward (Rufiji), Mikocheni and Mbweni Ward (Dar es Salaam), Ilala and Kinondoni (Dar es Salaam).

The National Electoral Commission had announced the updating of the PNVR in Dar es Salaam and Coastal region between 12 and 20 February 2020. Although polling stations commenced the activity on time, and were open between 8am and 6pm, the time proved insufficient to complete the exercise. The NEC director of elections, Dr Wilson Mahera, extended the exercise by three days.\footnote{109 Interview with Kerenge Jerry. \footnote{110 See Section 15(1) of the National Elections Act Cap 343 RE: 2015.}
Several complaints were filed with the NEC, some of which were resolved by extending time for updating the voter register. After registration of voters and candidates, Chadema presented candidates for 19 constituencies in Coastal Region – leaving out Kibiti, Kigamboni, Kibamba, Ubungo and Bagamoyo. Some 20 candidates seeking to contest the elections on the party’s ticket were barred and appealed the decision to the NEC. Appeals succeeded for five constituency candidates with just four weeks to the elections. The five candidates had a shorter campaign period than their competitors because of waiting for the outcome of the appeal.

Chadema fielded candidates in 227 wards out of the total 235 wards in the Coastal and Dar es Salaam regions. The party was unable to present candidates in wards such as Mwananyamala, Magomeni, Mabwepande, Kijichi, Sandari, Mzenga, and Makurumula.

The party’s candidates in Kave and Ubungo, Halima Mdee and Boniface Jacob, respectively, were both suspended from campaigning for seven days. Mdee was also arrested, as was the party’s candidate for Mafia Constituency, Omar Hassan, who was alleged to have campaigned outside the official schedule. Saed Kubena, the ACT-Wazalendo candidate for Kinondoni Constituency, faced similar sanctions as he was also suspended from campaigning for seven days. He successfully appealed the decision.

**MOROGORO**

**17. Peter Mdidi**

*Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)*

*Right to liberty and security (art. 15)*

*Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)*

*Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).*

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111 Chadema candidate, Kave constituency.

112 See Section 51(1) of the National Election Act Cap 343 RE: 2015.
Summary

Peter Mdidi, the Chadema candidate for Hembeti Ward, Mvomero District, Eastern Tanzania, received a telephone call from the Ward Executive, Sharifa Makombolo, at 6 pm on 24 August 2020 summoning him to the latter’s office for an important conversation. When he arrived, the official and one other person viciously attacked him and told him that he was playing with fire and that he would not win the elections. He claimed that this was to intimidate him from seeking nomination. Mdidi sought advice from Chadema leaders, who advised him to go ahead and seek nomination.

The following day, on 25 August 2020 at 5:00 am, he received a text message from one Mzee Mgaya warning him against seeking nomination to contest the election. At 7:30 am, he received another phone call from Mzee Mgaya who insisted that he warned him against filling the prescribed form for candidacy. Mzee Mgaya stated that the Ward Executive was working against him and told him to be cautious. Mdidi reported the matter to Police Officer Commanding District (OCD) Julius Lukindo, who dismissed it as a matter of political differences.

Later that day, a red double-cabin pickup with diplomatic number plates drove past Mdidi and its occupants grabbed him and pulled him in. Inside was a CCM member and other individuals Mdidi believed were special agents. When Mdidi’s colleagues (Retius Peter, Joseph Peter (now deceased), Francis Ndezi and Mwalimu Chambo) saw the commotion, they tried to assist him, but were unsuccessful as the car drove off with him. The car drove until the section between Hembeti and Mvomero bridge, where the occupants attacked Mdidi with clubs, hitting him on the stomach and strangling him until he lost consciousness. Mdidi regained consciousness only to hear threats that he would not be released but rather be killed in Dodoma. He lost consciousness again and when he came to, he had been blindfolded, and his hands and legs were tied. He was left alone in the car as his captors stepped outside to converse loudly about dumping him in Dodoma. Mdidi asked the kidnappers what they wanted and where they were taking him. One of them, who he identified as Kataba, ordered him to keep quiet, and hit him some more.

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113 Interview with Peter Mdidi.
114 See Section 89(1) of the National Election Act Cap 343 RE: 2015.
Mdidi was woken up by the cold hours later and realised he was inside a forest in Dakawa. He walked until he found a road and noticed the ‘Dakawa’registration on a vehicle. Mdidi tried to seek assistance in vain, until a motorcycle rider stopped. The motorcycle rider was initially suspicious of him and asked him why he looked dishevelled, and whether he had been beaten after he was caught stealing. When the rider recognised Mdidi, he took him to his home where one of his relatives made a telephone call to report the incident to the Dakawa Police Station in Morogoro town. The police officer who answered the phone only identified himself as Juma.

The motorcycle rider said he was aware of Mdidi’s kidnapping but was skeptical about it since the report emanated from Chadema, and he is generally distrustful of politics. After seeing Mdidi’s injuries, he said he believed that he was indeed kidnapped.

At Mdidi’s home, a search party had gone out looking for him but police did not provide any assistance. On the morning of 26 August 2020, Mdidi’s relatives took him to the Mazimbu Hospital in Morogoro for an X-ray scan and ultrasound test. He had a broken tooth. Morogoro RPC Willibrod Mutafungwa promised that the police would investigate the kidnapping. The investigations have not been concluded to date.

Barnabasi Okola, Chadema’s deputy chairperson, said the OCD for Mvomero District and RPC Mutafungwa informed him about Mdidi’s kidnapping, but they did not assist in investigating the matter.

Appendix 47: Chadema letter protesting against the kidnapping of Peter Mdidi.
Appendix 48: Police report of Peter Mdi’s kidnapping.

Appendix 49: Medical report of Peter Mdi’s treatment.
KIGOMA

18. Makinga Shaban Kapele

Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

Makinga Shaban Kapele, an ACT-Wazalendo candidate for councillor in Gungu Ward, Kigoma region, northwestern Tanzania, submitted an introduction letter to the National Electoral Commission on 25 August 2020 seeking nomination to contest the position. His letter was not officially received or recorded by any identifiable NEC official.

Subsequently, his name was not on the list of candidates contesting the position of councillor. Kapele had additionally supplied his campaign schedule, and he proceeded with the campaigns nonetheless. The head of the criminal investigations department in the district arrested him and took him to the Kigoma CBD Police Station twice for campaigning outside his schedule. The police insisted that Kapele should abide by the electoral rules and end his campaign activities by 4:00 pm. Each time he was arrested, he was released on police bail the following day at 10:00 am.\footnote{Interview with Makinga Kapele.}

Later, NEC informed him that he had incorrectly filled the form and was thus disqualified from vying for the election. However, records from the NEC show that ACT-Wazalendo did indeed submit the required documentation, but a CCM candidate objected to the candidacy.\footnote{See Appendix 51.}

Two weeks before the commencement of the campaign activities, ACT-Wazalendo chairman, Zitto Kabwe, had been arrested upon arrival in Kigoma on allegations of conducting unlawful protests.

Police Commander Dominic Doe insisted that the candidates were arrested for operating outside their scheduled campaign timetable and taking part in unlawful protests.
Appendix 50: Shaban Makinga Kapele’s election campaign poster as a candidate for ACT-Wazalendo

Appendix 51: Extract from the National Electoral Commission record showing submissions ACT-Wazalendo, and opposition from the CCM candidate, Bakari Rajabu Kasubet.
MARA

19. Pastory Kyaro

- Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)
- Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
- Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
- Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

On 28 October 2020, over 60 soldiers in army uniform charged at civilians at the Khiyara Secondary School polling station in Mara region at 7.30 am. The troops included soldiers from the Tanzania People’s Defence Force (TPDF), who were dressed in military fatigues and ski masks, and armed with sticks. They ordered the crowd to sit on the ground.

Pastory Kyaro recalls being assaulted by some 12 soldiers. When he tried to flee, one of the soldiers threatened to shoot him. When he stopped in his tracks, the soldiers continued to hit him with sticks. They broke his leg, before continuing to assault other civilians. He recalls that the soldiers returned to hit him again. Pastory recalls calling his friend Khajo, who together with the Chadema councillor, Charles Mganga, carried him to the safety of the polling station.

As the attack was going on, Charles was inside the polling station waiting for the results of the votes cast. He saw soldiers attacking civilians with sticks, kicking them, and hitting them with gun butts. Pastory was gravely injured. Charles confirmed that he helped to take Pastory into the polling station. The police later took him to hospital in their vehicle but when he sought to document his injuries by requesting a PF3 form, they demanded to know whom he would file his complaint against when the alleged perpetrators were soldiers. Pastory had X-ray tests performed. His leg had been fractured during the attack at the Khiyara polling station, and he required surgery. He paid Tsh45,000 (about US$20) at the hospital and returned home for care. Pastory is unable to work and has not received assistance from the state.

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117 Photographs of Pastory Kyaro’s injuries are reproduced as Appendix 52.
118 Interview with Ezra Doe.
Freya Doe, a resident of Kwangwa A in Mara was a polling agent at the Khiyara Secondary School polling station and also received beatings at the hands of the TPDF soldiers. They hit her with a stick, kicked her and stripped off her clothes. She also saw Pastory being beaten by the same soldiers.¹¹⁹

Ezra Doe, Chadema councillor, Kwangwa Ward, also corroborated accounts of the attack by TPDF soldiers against the civilians.

Appendix 52: Pastory Kyaro’s injury

¹¹⁹ Interview with Freya Doe.
KILIMANJARO

20. Mwacha Anthony Simon

Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)
Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

Mwacha Anthony Simon, the Chadema secretary for Masama Rundugai Ward, Hai-Kilimanjaro, claimed that Erasmi Pauli, a CCM member, assaulted him on 18 September 2020 at around 7:20 pm, while accompanied by another person.

Police allegedly failed to investigate and hold the perpetrator to account. Erasmi Pauli and another person allegedly used a machete to cut Mwacha on the left arm before fleeing from the scene. During the attack, Mwacha heard the perpetrator say, “You claim to be Chadema, now let’s see where Chadema will take you.” The attacker attempted to cut off Mwacha’s right leg. However, the trees blocked him and he instead tried to hit him on the head but missed and instead slashed his left arm. Mwacha called out for help, which frightened his attackers into fleeing. Those who came to Mwacha’s rescue took him to the Mawenzi Hospital in Moshi town in the northeastern part of Tanzania. He was immediately transferred to the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC), a referral hospital, where the police came to question him about the incident. He gave the police a full description of his attackers. Subsequently, the police arrested Erasmi but released him without taking any further legal action against him. Mwacha says he doesn’t know if the police recorded a statement from him over the incident.

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120 Unofficial translation from the Swahili words ‘Unajifanya wewe ni Chadema, sasa tuone Chadema itakupele ka wapi’.
ARUSHA

21. Leonard Massawe

- Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
- Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
- Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).

Summary

A large number of names perceived to be opposition supporters were removed from the register or entered in the registers for areas where they did not reside or vote. The discrepancy was noted after the 25 July 2020 update of the Permanent National Voter Register. Leonard Massawe, the Chadema secretary for Arusha and a councillor candidate of Kaloleni Ward, claimed that most of the names in the register were not those of area residents. In Kaloleni Ward, more than 2,000 names in the register were not ward residents.

During the campaign period, security forces disrupted opposition campaign meetings. State officials reportedly pre-marked ballots and stuff them into boxes. Leonard Massawe claimed that 90 per cent of the opposition party agents were not allowed to access the polling stations as voting began. In Kaloleni Ward, ballot papers for the councillor election had not arrived when the polling station opened, and the election officials claimed that the ballot papers had been misplaced.

Police arbitrarily arrested members of the opposition, including Godbless Lema, the outgoing Member of Parliament, Arusha, Central Business District Constituency. In the 2020 elections, Chadema lost five constituencies it previously held in the 2015 elections — Arusha, Meru, Karatu, Monduli and Arusha CBD.
22. Francis Kashabi Masanja

*Right to liberty and security (art. 15)*
*Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)*
*Right to seek and obtain redress for violations of rights (art. 26).*

Francis Kashabi Masanja, Chadema’s candidate for Kisesa Ward, Maige Jidendi alias Malomo, Masanja Machibya, Mchele Mitinje, Mayenga Sultan and 20 others were charged with arson. Masanja Machibya was charged with one additional count of stealing. The alleged offences date back to 2018, but they were arrested just before the elections because of their roles as candidates or campaigners for the opposition.

According to the charge sheet, on 22 March 2018 at Mawandoya Village within Meatu District of Simiyu Region, northern Tanzania, the accused persons set fire to a police station, two shops, and a residential house. Also, the prosecution accused Masanja Machibya of stealing one subwoofer, 41 CDs, film paper, an adaptor, and four subwoofer wires.

On 9 February 2021, the Resident Magistrate’s Court of Simiyu at Bariadi, acquitted all accused persons except Francis Kashabi Masanja, Maige Jidendi alias Malomo, Masanja Machibya, Mchele Mitinje and Mayenga Sultan, who were convicted of arson and stealing. They were sentenced to three years’ imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently.

The five appealed the decision in the High Court at Shinyanga District Registry, northern Tanzania. The High Court overturned the lower court’s decision on 30 July 2021 because the prosecution had failed to prove the allegations beyond a reasonable doubt, as is the

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121 Contrary to Section 319(a) of the Penal Code [Cap 16]
122 Contrary to Section 258(1)(2)(a) and 265 of the Penal Code [Cap 16] in respect of
123 The wording on the charge sheet read: “The Appellants and the other accused persons did willfully and unlawfully set fire into a police station, a shop of Magreth Ipasi, a shop and dwelling house of g. 2456 PC Maulid and a shop of H. 965 PC Charles.”
124 Criminal Case No. 1 of 2018
125 Case source: https://tanzlii.org/tz/judgment/high-court-tanzania/2021/5505 -- Appeal No. 21 of 2021
126 Hon. Mdemu J.
standard for criminal cases in Tanzania. Neither the police nor other state official provided a statement on the incidents. Other candidates with similar cases, according to Francis, are Chadema candidates and poll clerks of Malambo Ward, Dutwa Ward (Case No. 141/2020, Resident Magistrate Court of Simiyu), Masewa Ward, Mwaubingi (Case No. 17/2020, Resident Magistrate Court of Simiyu), Nyakabindi Ward (Case No. 140/2020). These cases have yet to be decided.

**Appendix 53:** Criminal Appeal No 21 of 2021, Francis Kashabi Masanja & 4 others v The Republic (TZHC)
RUVMU

23. Christian Komba

Right to liberty and security (art. 15)
Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)
Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 13)

Summary

Days before the 25 August deadline for submitting candidacy documentation to the electoral commission, Christian Komba, the Chadema candidate for Msamala, Songea town, received telephone calls threatening him with untold consequences if he did not withdraw from the elections. He would also receive phone calls from private numbers making threats on his life.

On 25 August 2020, at 12 noon, Christian Komba discovered that his eight-year-old son had been kidnapped. He reported the kidnapping to the police, who informed him that he had to wait 24 hours before making a missing person’s report. A search party went out to look for the boy. Isaac Doe, a resident of Bomba, Songea town, was a member of the search party, and recalls that they were out looking for the boy for four hours. When they found him in Bomba, he was visibly distressed and crying. The boy accompanied Christian as he returned his candidacy form to the election office.

Christian claims that his son’s kidnapping was a diversion meant to cause him to miss the deadline for submitting his nomination documents.

Another witness, an election officer, stated that many incidents transpired during the elections, which were not reported. His house was broken into after vigilantes hung ACT-Wazalendo posters on the walls of his house and spread pictures in an attempt to smear him as being partial to ACT-Wazalendo. His employment with the NEC was terminated but he said that the elections were free and fair.
RUKWA

24. Mpele Ester

*Right to liberty and security (art. 15)*
*Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)*

Mpelele Ester suffered cuts to her hand and head after a CCM member attacked her with a machete on 28 October 2020 at Sumbawanga at around 4:00 pm. She had questioned him about possessing a bag that contained pre-marked ballot papers, which he handed over to the Matanga Ward office. Police did not intervene despite being present. At that time, a confrontation broke out between supporters of the opposition party and those of CCM. The police lobbed teargas into the crowd.

25. Vitalis John

*Right to liberty and security (art. 15)*
*Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)*

On 28 October 2020, (8pm to 5am) at Msusa, Chanji Road, Sumbawanga, police officers lobbed teargas at civilians in the town after they demanded results for the council elections. At 11pm, the returning officer announced that the CCM candidate had won the election.

A witness said violence broke out during which some people were injured while others were arrested and held in remand. Another witness, Justin Doe, confirmed the eruption of violence at the Msusa ward.

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127 Matanga Ward, Kikoma A road, Sumbawanga, Rukwa
ZANZIBAR

26. PVR Discrepancies

Right to participate in the affairs of government (art. 21)

Summary

Many citizens were denied their right to vote or to be elected into leadership because they do not have Zanzibari residency papers. The law requires one to possess residency status to register as a voter and to contest elections in Zanzibar. Elections in Zanzibar have been characterised by violence, with many casualties in terms of injuries and deaths. During the 2020 General Election, some 20 people were reported to have been killed in violence occurring around Polling Day. The isles are split in their political affiliations, with Unguja being a CCM stronghold and Pemba being the base for the opposition ACT-Wazalendo. These differences played out during the elections and in 2020, a significant number of people did not obtain their Zanzibari resident identity cards – especially in Pangawe, Nyarugusu, Mwembe, and Majogoo.

Three siblings, Said Omar Abdallah, Fatma Omar Abdallah, and Salma Omar Abdallah, were denied identification documents despite fulfilling all the Zanzibar residency requirements. The decision by their local ward administrator, Sheha, Mwanahawa Haji, deprived them of their right to vote in the 2020 elections. Statements by Bukhari Omar Juma, Yussuf Ghazal Maalim, Maryam Idrissa Khamis, Khalfan Mussa Kheri, Naila Khamis Abdallah, and Mafunda Hamad Shaame.

Said Omar Abdallah, who was born on October 15, 1986, said he and his siblings went to their Sheha (ward leader) to ask for a letter of recognition but she declined to provide the service. A letter from a Sheha is one of the requirements for those seeking a Zanzibar residence identity card.

A resident of Kinuni Zanzibar, Bukhari Omar Juma, who was born on December 28, 1995, was also denied registration as a resident because his area Sheha said he did not recognise him.

Yussuf Ghazal Maalim, born on July 20, 1998, is a businessman and resident of Magogoni but he said he did not qualify for the letter of recognition since he was allegedly “not a legal resident” of the area.
In Bububu, Urban West Region, Maryam Idrissa Khamis, who was born in 1992, was also denied registration because she did not submit a letter from the Sheha, despite being a resident and repeatedly following up on her application.

Khalfan Mussa Kheri, born in 1962 and a resident of Mtoni Kidatu, had voted several times in previous elections, but in 2020, he lost his right to vote because he did not register afresh when the Permanent National Voter Register was being updated because his Sheha had denied him an introductory letter. He was told that to be a legal resident in the area, he needed to be recognised and identified by the Sheha.

Despite Ali Mohammed Omar having a receipt from the office of the Zanzibar Social Events Registration Agency and repeatedly showing official documents to prove his legal residence, he was also denied registration in PVR. He was born in Zanzibar in 1964.

Naila Khamis Abdallah went several times to seek a resident’s identity card since June 2020 but she was denied registration into the voter’s roll. Ms Mafunda Hamad Shaame confirms that she has gone with Naila to the Sheha several times with all documents to prove her residency but the registrar’s office has declined to serve her.
Appendix 54: List of voters at the Mwanakwerekwe polling station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID No.</th>
<th>Polling Station</th>
<th>Phone No.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kweku, John</td>
<td>Y91Z2A</td>
<td>Mwanakwerekwe</td>
<td>0771137327</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amoah, Mary</td>
<td>D76344</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kwadwo, James</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anku, David</td>
<td>B12345</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Agyemang, John</td>
<td>A98765</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Kwadwo, Kwame</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Akwasi, Kwadwo</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kwadwo, Kwamena</td>
<td>Z56789</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phone number format: 07XX. 11XXX.XX
IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

More than a year after a new administration took the reins in Tanzania, authorities do not seem concerned about justice for victims and survivors of serious human rights violations committed in the context of the October 2020 General Election. The Tanzanian government ought to be investigating a range of human rights violations that occurred in the run-up to, during, and after the elections, and holding those responsible to account.

Evidence indicates that Tanzanian security forces committed a catalogue of human rights violations against civilians and opposition activists. Violations reported include unlawful killings, arbitrary mass arrests, abductions, excessive and unlawful force including in the dispersal of peaceful assembly by the authorities, and torture and other ill treatment. State authorities misused the judicial system to further violate the right to equal protection of the law by charging parliamentary and councillorship candidates, party leaders as well as members and supporters of opposition parties with criminal offences that cannot be bailed.

In 2020, state authorities in Tanzania also violated Tanzanians’ right to participate in the affairs of their government by the exercise of franchise by abrogating the popular will. While official results declared President John Pombe Magufuli the winner of the presidential election with 84.5 per cent of the vote, the electioneering period was marred by claims of widespread electoral fraud and vote-rigging, prohibition of independent election monitors, and intimidation of members of opposition parties.

Immediately after the announcement of the election results, authorities on separate dates arrested Chadema presidential candidate Tundu Lissu, Chadema chairman Freeman Mbowe, former lawmaker Godbless Lema, and the former mayor of Ubungo municipality, Boniface Jacob, all of whom were prevented from launching planned opposition protests against the election results over claims of irregularities. Tundu Lissu, Godbless Lema, Freeman Mbowe, and other opposition party leaders fled the country after their release from police custody.

While these human rights violations were documented in at least 17 of the 31 regions in Tanzania, the cases were widespread.

President Samia Suluhu Hassan’s administration must right these wrongs and take responsibility for what happened. In order to address the impunity and avoid future recurrence of such violence, both the Tanzanian government and that of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar must immediately commit to ensuring independent and impartial
investigations into these violations and any other cases where there is reasonable ground to believe that human rights violations were committed. Her administration must now open up opportunities for Tanzanians to seek and obtain redress for the violations of their rights.

Recommendations

Recommendations to President Samia Suluhu Hassan

- Ensure the urgent repeal and review of all repressive laws and regulations to bring them into conformity with Tanzania’s constitution and international human rights obligations and commitments.
- Disclose the facts and legal basis for the human rights violations documented in this report and immediately commit to ensuring independent and impartial investigations into violations and any other cases where there is reasonable ground to believe that human rights violations were committed.
- Commit to taking the necessary measures to guarantee free and fair elections, including an independent electoral commission, as recommended in various reports including the NEC’s own report as well as the July 2020 ruling of the African Court on Human and People’s Rights on the right to challenge election results as well as ongoing cases at the court.
- Invite and collaborate with human rights monitors and mechanisms, including the African Commission and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to independently investigate the human rights situation in Tanzania in order to remedy the prevailing situation to avoid further violent conflict in future.
- Guarantee the impartial participation of the security forces in any future elections guided by a strict code of conduct and ethics.

Recommendations to President Hussein Ali Mwinyi

- Ensure the urgent investigation of the human rights violations recorded in Zanzibar, which have now been highlighted by various international and national actors that led to severe injury and in some cases death.
- Pursue accountability for all the perpetrators of wanton violence during the 2020 elections and effective remedies for the victims of such violations.
- Commit to urgently reviewing and repealing problematic clauses of the Elections Act No.4 (2018), which was a source of widespread complaints by various stakeholders in the lead-up to the 2020 elections.
- Invite and collaborate with independent human rights monitors to assess the human rights situation in Zanzibar and recommend the necessary measures for redress and reform.

Recommendations to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- Fully investigate the human rights violations documented, including the unlawful deaths, and to disclose any evidence of any such human rights violations, especially the killings documented in this report, to the public.
- Ensure the authorities fully and effectively respect, protect, promote, and fulfill the human rights of everyone, including the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.
- Ensure that victims and survivors of human rights violations, including family members of victims of unlawful killings, have effective access to remedies, including reparation for harm suffered. Where there is sufficient admissible evidence, the Tanzanian government should bring those responsible to justice in public and fair trials.
- Present to the Parliament for ratification the African Convention on Democracy, Elections and Governance.

Recommendations to election management bodies in Tanzania and Zanzibar
- Take steps to guarantee credible elections in future, including by conducting independent, thorough, transparent, and effective investigations into allegations of misconduct leading to election-related human rights violations and hold anyone suspected to be responsible to account.
- Table before the Zanzibar House of Representatives amendments to the Elections Act No.4 (2018) to ensure more transparent and accountable management of elections.
- Commit to facilitate independent election observation by national and international observers through a transparent and accountable process of accreditation.
- Hold accountable those members of the EMBs who have been implicated in a wide range of violations that contributed to election irregularities in the 2020 elections.
- Commit to implement the decisions of the African Court on Human and People’s Rights in providing for fair, free, and inclusive elections in line with the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights as well as the African Convention on Democracy, Elections and Governance.
Recommendations to the Parliament of Tanzania

- Rescind controversial amendments to electoral laws that limit the opportunity for citizens to fully realize their basic rights in the context of elections. This includes the right to freedom of expression limited by the Cyber Crimes Act (2015), the National Election Act (Cap 343), the Local Government (Elections) Act (Cap 242), and the Political Parties (Amendment) Act (2019).
- Immediately rescind all laws that promote arbitrary pre-trial detention by denying accused persons police bail, bail pending trial, and bail pending appeal.
- Undertake a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the 2020 elections and instruct the necessary measures to be taken by the Executive to ensure free and fair elections in future. Ratify the African Convention on Democracy, Elections and Governance.

Recommendation to the International Community, including development partners

- Proactively call for independent investigations and accountability for the human rights violations recorded in the context of the 2020 elections in Tanzania.
- Commit to an open and transparent dialogue with the Government of Tanzania on the state of human rights and democracy, including the violations recorded in the 2020 elections.
- Encourage and promote dialogue between the Tanzanian state and independent civil society, including national and international human rights monitors.
- Deploy the weight of influence from development support to Tanzania to identify and set clear indicators for human rights and democracy performance.
- Engage through the UN Human Rights Mechanisms and the International Financial Institutions to proactively include human rights and democratic ideals into Tanzania’s development plans.
- Support the efforts of independent civil society, including national and international NGOs, to investigate and monitor the human rights situation in Tanzania and to call for accountability and remedies for the same.

Recommendations to the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights

- Review the human rights situation in Tanzania before, during, and after the 2020 General Election, and pass a resolution condemning human rights violations and abuses committed before, during, and after the elections with a view to ensuring accountability for victims.
• Raise the concerns and recommendations detailed above in engagements with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and urge their immediate implementation.

• Undertake special missions to Tanzania to independently assess the human rights situation and make necessary recommendations ahead of the next elections.

• Host a special session on Tanzania to review the human rights situation in view of recent statements by the commission and the UN Special Rapporteurs to assess the measures being undertaken to redress the recent decline in the human rights situation.

Recommendations to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

• Review the human rights situation in Tanzania before, during, and after the 2020 General Election and pass a resolution condemning human rights violations and abuses committed before, during, and after the elections with a view to ensuring accountability for victims.

• Raise concerns and recommendations detailed above in engagements with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and urge their immediate implementation.

• Request and undertake special missions to Tanzania to review the human rights situation in view of the various statements of the UN Special Rapporteurs and other mechanisms and recommend remedial action ahead of the next elections.

• Recommend to the UN Human Rights Council to convene a special session on Tanzania to discuss the human rights situation in the country and the measures being undertaken to recover from the recent regression.
V. REFERENCES


Other relevant sources

https://youtu.be/Wm6ZmeVS9SA Poem iliyoimbwa kwenye uzinduzi wa Kampeni za ACT Wazalendo Pemba
https://youtu.be/duvctZ4r6n4 Kauli ya IGP Simon Siro akiwa Pemba
https://youtu.be/ZssVtZmTO_U Uzinduzi wa Kampeni ACT Wazalendo Pemba
https://youtu.be/6uwnzMDMkdk maandamano ya wafuasi wa upinzani Pemba
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0gNVb-U5pA – NEC yaongeza muda uboreshaji
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQb08Xtlk-U – RC Dar akiwaonya wavunja amani
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1rQLGp_s5Ik – Halima Mdee
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZgnxAY60CSw – Rais Samia akizungumzia uchaguzi
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zeWKyu53aNY - Rais Magufuli kuhusu uchaguzi
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULOHSlaqx90 – Ripoti ya uchaguzi mkuu 2020