

BRIEF REPORT ON THE 7:30 BREAKFAST DEBATE – FEBRUARY 29TH, 2008
**AFROBAROMETER: CITIZEN'S OPINIONS ON THE WAY THEIR COUNTRIES ARE
MANAGED ECONOMICALLY, POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY**

The last Breakfast Debate for the year 2008 was dedicated the findings of the Afrobarometer survey. REPOA in corroboration with DFID, SIDA, Netherlands Embassy and USAID as the main financial supporter, conducted this survey. This is a regional effort involving 20 countries in Eastern, Southern and Western Africa. The objective of the survey is to seek citizen's opinions on the way their countries are managed economically, politically and socially. For Tanzania, this was the fourth survey (prior surveys were held in 2001, 2003 & 2005).

The sample of 1,208 households was randomly drawn from the entire population of the country, including Zanzibar and the survey was conducted during July 2008. The questionnaire is standardised across the countries, with subjects covering: democracy, rule of law, politics, corruption, management of the economy, service provision, governance, citizens' trust in the leadership and institutions of governance and livelihood. In addition, to the standardized questions, there is a provision for country specific questions, in which there were 14 of them for Tanzania. The specific questions covered issues relating to the East African Community; the selection process for the Cabinet, and the process for contracting large international tenders.

The presentation was done by Mr. Lucas Katera from REPOA who started by giving out the rationale of the survey by outlining the main findings of the survey. Objective was to seek citizen's opinions on how their countries are managed Economically, Politically and Socially. On the key findings, he began with the topic of democracy and revealed that generally, there is high satisfaction with democracy and its mechanisms for implementation. However, 63% in mainland believe that their voices are not heard between elections. In Unguja it is 76% where in Pemba it is 73%. However, the greater majority (87%) believe that 2005 general election was free and fair although in Unguja it was only 68% and in Pemba it was 33%.

On political perceptions, people generally are satisfied with current political environment although there are differences in some responses between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. While 51% of those questioned in Mainland perceive high freedom of expression, 82% in Zanzibar believe that one ought to be careful on what they say about politics. There is also a belief that there is a high perception of political intimidation in Zanzibar during campaigning (81%) and the perception that competition between parties leads to conflicts is at around 71%. While 81% in Mainland vote for CCM, in Zanzibar it is 56%. Also 3% in Mainland vote for CUF while in Zanzibar it is 21%.

When it comes to trust in presidential and institution governance, citizens' seem to trust President Kikwete highly together with the institutions. On management of the economy, the general feeling is that there is dissatisfaction with the way economy is being managed (51%). However, 56% are satisfied with efforts in maintaining roads and bridges and 70% satisfied with protection of rivers and forests. In Unguja, only 48% were satisfied while in Pemba the figure was 90%. And there is a general dissatisfaction with living standards and a higher dissatisfaction in Zanzibar than in the Mainland especially in efforts to make sure every one has enough to eat. With the exception of water, there is a general high satisfaction with provision of social services although in Zanzibar satisfaction is relatively lower than in the Mainland.

Comments and questions from Plenary Discussions:

- The findings show that the majority are in favor of the East African Community. Was there any input on the land issue?
- Were there any findings on the level of dissatisfaction and satisfaction in terms of the political representative system, e.g special seats?
- The timing is what produced such findings. If the sample could include urban people as well who have access to media especially during the EPA scandal, the results could have been different.

- Why does the REDET report differ from the Afrobarometer findings on the issue of trust towards the president and institutional governance?
- On the issue of trust of a political party, this depends on one's affiliation to it.

Responds to Comments and Questions:

- This survey was conducted in July 2008 so it is true that the results could be different if it was conducted during the EPA scandal.
- There are no findings on the aspect of political representation like special seats.
- The difference with REDET is that it is true Mkapa had 86% approval and confidence rating while for Kikwete at this moment, the rate is 74%. Yes, there is a drop in confidence but does this drop imply that people now have no confidence with Kikwete?



policy forum