



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE 2007

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The 'Views of the People 2007' is the largest perception survey conducted in Mainland Tanzania to date. 7,879 Tanzanians, aged from 7 to 90 years, from ten mainland regions were asked for their opinion on aspects of economic progress, their standard of living, quality of and access to economic and social services, and trends in governance.

Included in this report are topics such as social well-being, income poverty, education, telecommunications, roads, health services, energy, water, livelihoods, fishing, agriculture, citizen participation, governance, accountability, corruption, crime, alcoholism and security.

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...Tanzanians Give Their Opinions...

Governance

Infrastructure

Citizen participation

Well-being

Livelihood

Health



VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE 2007

TANZANIANS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS ON:
GROWTH AND REDUCTION
OF INCOME POVERTY,
THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AND
SOCIAL WELL-BEING,
AND GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MKUKUTA MONITORING SYSTEM:

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP,
MINISTRY OF PLANNING ECONOMY AND EMPOWERMENT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty)
MMS	MKUKUTA Monitoring System
MPEE	Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PMS	Poverty Monitoring System
PSSS	Policy and Service Satisfactory Survey
RAWG	Research and Analysis Working Group
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
TT	Technical Team
TWG	Technical Working Group
Tz-PPA	Tanzania Participatory Poverty Assessment
VoC	Views of the Children
VoP	Views of the People

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This study, known as 'The Views of the People 2007', reports results of a major survey commissioned under the Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) of MKUKUTA (the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction). The study and resulting report was supervised by the Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG), in collaboration with the Communication Technical Working Group (CTWG) of the MKUKUTA monitoring System. At the time that this project was undertaken, the RAWG was chaired by Laston Msongole, Director of the Macro Economy division in the then Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPPE). The CTWG is chaired by Anna Mwashu, Director of Poverty Eradication Division in the same Ministry. Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), as secretariat to the RAWG, coordinated the survey and production of the report under the supervision of Joseph Semboja.

This survey of 7,879 Tanzanians is the largest opinion survey undertaken to date in Mainland Tanzania. Also unique is the range of the ages of the respondents - from 7 to 90 years. Citizen's opinions on matters relating to their development provide valuable information for planning and policy formulation and use by other stakeholders such as the civil society, the research and donor communities. Therefore, it is important that this information is shared amongst us all, in order to foster informed dialogue on the development of our nation.

Readers of this report are also referred to the 'Poverty and Human Development Report 2007' and the 'Views of the Children 2007' - these three publications combine to provide a holistic 'snapshot' of present day Tanzania. The Government intends to continue this series of studies, to inform its decisions and enrich public dialogue on important development issues.

Many people contributed to this study and the resulting report, and their contributions are gratefully acknowledged. Those who worked on differing stages in the design of the VoP survey, the fieldwork, subsequent data analysis and drafting the report include: Servus Sagday, Alana Albee, Brian Cooksey, Rose Mwaipopo, Flora Kessy, Blandina Kilama, Cornel Jahari, Jamal Msami, Dennis Rweyemamu, Lucas Katera and Valerie Leach.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results of the Views of the People (VoP) survey which sought information about many aspects of people's lives, including their recent economic progress, changes in their standard of living, and the quality and accessibility of economic, (e.g. agricultural extension, road repair and maintenance), and social services. The survey also sought peoples' perceptions of trends in governance including participation in public affairs, policy making, corruption, and trust.

The survey was conducted in March and April 2007, and covered 7,879 Tanzanians aged from 7 to 90 years in ten mainland regions. The sample survey included 512 children, 1,525 youths, 4,987 adults and 855 elderly. Another group of around 1,000 people participated in focus group discussions for in-depth examination of the issues. For the children, the survey sought information on schooling, their role in society and their future ambitions. For the youth, the key issues were education, opinions on policies, employment, personal problems, and future ambitions. For the elderly, the focus of the survey related to the quality of and access to care.

As in many public perception surveys, this survey gathered people's views on the performance of public institutions and stakeholders. While this is vital, it is equally important to acknowledge that opinion surveys may reveal results that differ from data emerging from more conventional household surveys, perception surveys have limitations to the questions which can be usefully asked and the depth of analysis that such a process allows. Nonetheless, trends have emerged about people's views of recent economic progress, changes in standards of living, quality and accessibility of economic and social services, and governance (including participation in public affairs, policy making, corruption, and trust).

The survey generated information on specific indicators of the MKUKUTA monitoring system. It explored people's perceptions about progress according to selected indicators from the three clusters of MKUKUTA: growth and reduction of income poverty, quality of life and social well-being, and governance and accountability. The survey, therefore, provides information about how people discern and interpret policy changes and how they are seen to impact people's lives.

Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty

Generally, fewer adult Tanzanians think they are enjoying the fruits of economic growth, compared to those who see their livelihoods getting worse. While 24% of adult respondents recorded improvements in their economic situation in the last three years, 26% reported no change, and half, 50%, reported deterioration, in both urban and rural areas. About 32% of young respondents consider their economic situation to have deteriorated over the last three years, while 39% see no change and 26% see an improvement. There was no difference in responses between young male and female respondents.

The main findings on growth and reduction of income poverty concern the state of economic infrastructure, the availability of employment opportunities, the cost of living (the cost of food and of other basic needs), and more specific issues related to access to inputs for economic activities.

Economic Infrastructure

Roads

For rural respondents, poor road conditions and lack of maintenance is a major concern. 70% of the rural respondents consider the condition of the roads a 'major problem,' 47% report a deterioration in the past three years, while 26% report no change and 28% an improvement. 57% of those residing in urban areas outside Dar es Salaam, and 41% of those living in Dar es Salaam reported road conditions to be a major problem.

Improvement in the quality of roads was observed by 56% and 42% of respondents in Dar es Salaam and urban areas respectively. Half of the rural respondents pointed out that due to poor roads, they have difficulties reaching markets and accessing services in towns. As a result of the poor condition of rural roads, rural economic growth is constrained.

Telecommunications

Mobile phone ownership has increased more than fourfold in less than four years, and this has helped improve communication. About 33% of adult respondents owned mobile phones: 65% in Dar es Salaam and 16% in rural areas. In Dar es Salaam, 17% of the poorest respondents own a mobile phone, compared to 86% of the least poor respondents. However, improved telecommunication may not have contributed much to boosting economic growth, as nearly 75% of phone owners across the country reported that they use their phones for personal purposes, and only 25% reported use for both business and personal reasons.

Energy

The major source of energy used by the majority of respondents for cooking is wood fuel and charcoal - 60% of respondents use wood fuel and 35% use charcoal. The use of charcoal is more pronounced in Dar es Salaam, where it is used by 83% of respondents there. Wood fuel is used by 87% of rural respondents and 57% of respondents in urban areas other than Dar es Salaam.

Overall, electricity was used as a source of lighting by only 23% of the respondents. It was used mostly in urban Tanzania - in Dar es Salaam by 59% of respondents, compared to 43% in other urban areas and 11% of respondents in rural areas.

Economic Conditions

People's perceptions of their economic conditions were assessed using several variables including employment and other sources of livelihoods, availability and costs of inputs for productive enterprise, and the availability and costs of food and other basic items. While the cost of living - the cost of food and basic needs - was said to be a major problem by 67% of adults, affecting both rural and urban population, 47% said they never had problems with enough food last year and 63% said they ate three meals a day. About 47% of the youth also considered the cost of food and other basic goods to be a major problem. Although the poor were more worried about the price of food and other basic goods than the less poor, about 66% of the better-off respondents also considered the cost of living to be a major problem. Urban residents said they ate meat or fish nearly three days a week compared to rural respondents where the average was less than two days a week.

On a normal basis, three-quarters of Dar es Salaam respondents, 78%, ate three meals a day, compared to two-thirds, 64%, of the respondents in other urban areas and only 55% in rural areas. When asked if they had ever experienced hunger in the previous year 19% of villagers replied 'frequently' and a further 43% replied 'sometimes.' A third of Dar es Salaam respondents, 32%, reported that they 'sometimes' experienced hunger, and 5% said 'often.'

About 87% of the respondents in rural areas are engaged in farming and livestock-keeping and fishing. 52% reported that their economic situation was worse than it had been three years ago, 25% said it was the same and 23% said it had improved. In general, poor agricultural production as a result of low use of agricultural inputs and implements is evident. About 86% of all the farmers interviewed did not use chemical fertilisers in the past year, 72% did not use chemical pesticides, herbicides or insecticides, and 77% did not use improved seeds. The proportion of the poorest farmers who had not used chemical fertilisers was 98%.

Over 70% of farmers identified the cost, availability and appropriateness/quality of fertilisers and other inputs as the biggest hurdles in agricultural production. Asked what the Government should do to help farmers, 42% said improve availability of inputs and 19% wanted loans or credit. There was little difference in response from the poorer or less poor farmers.

Most pastoralists interviewed also complained about the cost of veterinary medicines - 78%, and the non-availability of veterinary services at 63%. Drought, disease and access to market information were also reported to be significant problems by many respondents. 40% of respondents who are livestock keepers received extension advice during the previous year, a much higher contact rate than farmers' reported receipt of agricultural extension advice, half the sample of pastoralists had never received extension advice. The large majority of pastoralists, 76%, thought that the government was doing nothing to help them. Very few mentioned government provision of extension services, suggesting that the services may have been mainly obtained from private practitioners. Improved availability of veterinary medicines and vaccines was the single most important assistance requested of the Government by pastoralists.

70% of fishers interviewed said that catches were falling, with only 16% saying the catches were improving. When asked why they thought catches were getting smaller, a third said there were too many small fishers, and that fishers are using smaller mesh nets. Some respondents also mentioned commercial fishing, the arrival of fishermen from other areas, and the use of dynamite as an explanation for falling yields. When asked whether they would benefit more from exporting fish rather than selling exclusively to local markets, a slight majority, 53%, favoured exporting, compared to 38% who said they prefer to sell to the local market.

For urban respondents, finding work was more frequently reported to be a serious problem than for rural respondents. While finding work was a major problem for 55% of urban adult respondents, it was reported to be a problem for 39% of rural adults. The problem is more significant for young people in both urban and rural areas: 63% of all young respondents (urban 65%; rural 61%) considered it to be their most pressing problem.

The survey also considered the livelihoods of individuals at different stages of the lifecycle. Among the young people (15-24 years old) who were no longer in school, 35% were unemployed/ inactive, while 26% had rural occupations and 11% were self employed. Almost 40% of young people said they planned to continue with their studies. On the whole, gender differences were not very large. Both young males and young females were generally optimistic about their future. Asked whether they expect their economic situation to change over the next three years, about half said that it would be better, 13% of males and 18% of females said it would be the same, and 23-31% said they didn't know.

While the majority of those older than 60 years, women in particular, depend on their immediate family for their subsistence, 34% of the men and 20% of the women declared that they were still working full-time. Nearly 40% of the elderly respondents reported that they were caring for a grandchild, most commonly because of the death or sickness of the child's parents. In caring for their grandchildren, almost three-quarters said that they were helped by their immediate family.

Almost all, 88%, of the elderly said that their immediate family would help if they had a serious problem. Nonetheless, 75% of the elderly are concerned with losing the strength to work as they grow older, 66% fear hunger and poverty, and losing their independence through ill-health. These concerns are common among older men and women alike.

Quality of Life and Social Well-being

Education

Pupils and parents were asked to assess the state of education. Improvements were noted in the number of primary school classrooms by about 60% of respondents, with a larger proportion of the sample in urban areas identifying improvements compared to the rural population. Slightly more than half of the respondents also said that secondary school classrooms were sufficient, though the response was more positive in urban than in rural areas. However, shortages of classrooms in both primary and secondary schools were reported by 22% of respondents, indicating that some schools have not yet been able to establish adequate learning facilities. Provision of desks followed the same

pattern as provision of classrooms, with more shortages noted by rural and primary school respondents as compared to urban and secondary school respondents.

Other notable improvements were in relation to classroom conditions, and participation of both pupil/students and teachers in classroom activities. About 54% saw improvements in classroom conditions, while 34% perceived the conditions to be the same as before. More primary school respondents, 60%, saw improvements in classroom conditions, compared to secondary school students at 48%.

A large majority of both primary and secondary students in the survey said that some or most of their teachers encouraged them to ask questions in class. Girls were just a little less likely than boys to say that teachers encouraged them to ask questions. Some teachers failing to attend lessons was reported to be an issue in 18 of the 20 surveyed schools. However, 59% of students said teachers were 'rarely or never absent.' Absenteeism was perceived to be higher in rural than in urban areas. Differences in rates of absenteeism by gender or primary/secondary school dimensions were not found to be significant.

Textbooks are in shorter supply in rural than in urban areas, but even in Dar es Salaam 61% of respondents were dissatisfied with textbook supply. Close to 80% of the children surveyed, aged 7 to 14, mentioned that there were not enough textbooks, with only 15% saying that there were enough. About 66% of upper primary and secondary school respondents said textbooks were too few and 16% of secondary schoolboys and 19% of secondary schoolgirls claimed that they learnt without access to textbooks.

Corporal punishment, or fear of it, is an issue for younger school children in 18 of the 20 sampled schools in the children's survey. Among older primary school and secondary students, only 20% reported no corporal punishment. In 16% of cases, 'all or most' teachers were reported to use corporal punishment on their students, more in rural than in urban schools.

Children reported that they rarely miss school. Over 70% said that they rarely or never miss school, and only 20% said that they sometimes do so. In both primary and secondary schools personal sickness is by far the major reason for absenteeism, about 61%, with a higher incidence in rural than urban areas. The cost of education and no money for school fees was mentioned by 28% of both primary and secondary school students. Attending marriages and funerals also takes a toll on pupils' time, cited by 41% of secondary school girls and 31% of boys.

The use of computers in schools was reported to be very low, even in secondary schools. More than half of the surveyed secondary schools, 55%, had no computers, and in schools with computers, they were mostly meant for administration purposes and not for use by students.

Health Services

The survey sought information on people's overall health status and their perceptions of availability, quality and cost of the health services provided by the state, and their access to these services. 66% of adult respondents reported that they had suffered from malaria in the previous year; with 60% suffering from coughs, colds or flu, and 32% had one or more bouts of diarrhoea. Malaria was reported more frequently in Dar es Salaam, whereas diarrhoea was more common in rural areas. Almost three-quarters, 73%, of respondents reported having used mosquito nets, the majority of which were said to have been insecticide treated. The use of mosquito nets was much higher in urban than in rural areas.

Asked about the most important issues for the health services, 32% of the adult respondents identified the quality/availability of the service, 16% said distance, 13% said availability of drugs and medicines and 10% their cost, Over a quarter of the respondents had no response to this question.

Of the adults who reported use of health facilities, 62% said that the cost of medical treatment and drugs was a major problem. The availability of drugs and the time people had to wait for service were also reported, especially by the majority of urban respondents, to be major problems. Only a few complained about the politeness of health facility staff, availability of maternity and immunization services, and cleanliness of facilities.

Among the elderly, about 65% said they had health problems requiring regular attention, mostly concerning their mobility/walking and slightly more women than men. About 66% of the elderly had sought medical treatment during the three months prior to the survey, 70% of the elderly women and 60% of the men. Of those seeking treatment, 35% paid themselves, 27% were paid for by family, 15% received free treatment, and 14% did not undergo treatment. Nearly half of the over 60s, 48%, declared that they did not know that they are entitled to free treatment in government facilities, 42% of men and 58% of women. Approximately one fifth, 18%, of elderly respondents said that they had been refused treatment in a government facility because they could not afford to pay for services, and 13% indicated that they had been refused free treatment due to lack of proof of their age.

Young school children in the survey reported that they are taught about health issues as part of the curriculum, but their schools are unable to provide many aspects of care to meet the needs of the learners. Only half the schools sampled had some kind of first aid provision. In other cases, a sick child is sent to a nearby hospital or dispensary.

Nutrition and eating patterns are known to affect the school performance of children. Yet, a large majority of students, 85%, eat only when they return home from school. Only three of the twenty sampled schools provide food on a regular basis for children, one high income school and the other two middle income, and even in the latter information suggested that the programme was in abeyance at the time of the survey. In two other schools, (in Arusha and Dar es Salaam), food is available for sale from small shops (*dukas*) in the vicinity of the school. When asked about their eating habits, only about 30% of pupils in the 15 year old and above sample said they always ate before going to school, ranging from 26% of rural students to 48% in Dar es Salaam. A similarly small proportion, 15%, said they ate snacks during break at school.

Water

Between 80 and 90% of adult respondents access their drinking water from community or neighbours' water points. While 73% of rural adults do not pay for their water, water is free for only 8% of Dar es Salaam respondents - 77% of them pay private providers (pump attendants, kiosks, neighbours or water vendors). Only 13% are billed by the public utility (DAWASCO).

Over the year prior to the survey, the most commonly cited problem with water supply was dry season shortage. More respondents saw deterioration rather than an improvement in water supply, cleanliness, cost, and queuing time. Dirty water was a more serious problem in rural areas, cost and queuing time in Dar es Salaam.

Only two of the twenty primary schools surveyed had piped drinking water available for the children. In Dar es Salaam children either brought water with them from home or bought it at kiosks near the school. In Mtwara, children only had water during the day if they went home during break times or at lunch time. About 44% of the overall sample of young people still in school reported no water at all in their school, and 64% of rural school children reported no water at their school.

Governance and Accountability

Variables used in this survey 'Views of the People' to gauge perceptions about governance and accountability include: participation of citizens in public affairs, efforts in making government official accountable, presence of a functional information and communication system, knowledge and opinions about politics and policies, corruption and accountability, community, trust, cooperation and security, and national cultural identity.

Participation in Public Affairs

Just over a fifth, 22%, of the rural respondents said they had participated in a local-level planning exercise, and 16% had worked on public works projects, in particular road building and maintenance. Similar rates of participation were reported by respondents in urban areas other than Dar es Salaam - 18% and 13% respectively. Many fewer respondents in Dar es Salaam reported such participation - 7% and 6%. Relatively few rural or urban adults, 9%, had attended a local full council meeting.

Further, only 15% of all respondents indicated that they made a request for information at the village/street level of local government in the year preceding the survey, with two thirds of these requests being reported to have been successful. Rural residents appear to be keener to seek information from government offices, with 20% of respondents requesting information, compared to 10% in Dar es Salaam.

In all of the research sites a small majority of respondents, 53%, (with no urban-rural differences), thought that citizens publicly expressing their views make a difference, while 39% thought that government officials do not listen to what people say.

Efforts in Making Government Officials Accountable

The survey looked into whether Tanzanians consider that there is progress in making government officials more accountable. Respondents were asked if anything that has happened in the last three years involving government or local government officials has suggested to them that services and accountability are improving. More than 30% of respondents replied in the affirmative, with little variation between urban and rural areas. By far the most common response, from about 56% of respondents, concerned improvements in relation to schools, classrooms and teacher housing.

As evidence of accountability, 32% of the respondents said that they had observed government officials being accused of misusing public resources and of officials being dismissed for poor performance and corruption.

Information and Communication

The radio constitutes the most important source of information across the country, more so in urban than in rural areas. Newspapers and television are much more important sources of information in Dar es Salaam than in the rest of the country. Very few rural respondents, 6%, access them. 'Word of mouth' is an important source of information for about 20% of respondents in both urban and rural areas. Churches and mosques were reported by few, 7%, to be sources of information. Overall, Dar es Salaam citizens have greater access to information than others.

Knowledge and Opinions on Politics and Policies

Opinions on a few selected specific policy issues were also sought, the idea being to examine how informed people are of recent policy debates and whether they follow up on these. About one-third of the sample of adults said they were not very interested or not interested at all in politics or economics. About half of the adults could not say anything about whether mining companies were paying enough taxes, about what caused the power crisis of 2006, or about the pros and cons of relocating *machingas* (street traders) away from city centres. Of the half of those respondents who had offered opinions, almost all, 96%, were convinced that mining companies should pay more taxes, 74% believe the electricity crisis was caused by drought, while opinions were more divided on the *machinga* issue, with 58% supportive of the policy, and 34% critical of the government's initiative, others were undecided.

Respondents were also asked about their views on whether foreign aid benefits government officials or poor people. Of the 86% of respondents who offered an opinion, 81% believed that 'foreign aid mostly benefits government officials,' and 64% of respondents strongly agreed with this view.

A number of questions were asked in an attempt to assess public opinion on the performance of the

top leaders, politicians and government officials. Most respondents offered very favourable opinions on the performance of the President.

Corruption and Accountability

About 40% of adult respondents offered no opinion about the extent of corruption. Of those who did, similar percentages perceive petty, grand and political corruption to be 'very common' (50%) or 'quite common', about 20%, in Tanzania. Further, about 43% of respondents thought corruption affected their lives, business and politics. Only 8% of respondents believed corruption does not affect these three areas. A large group of respondents, about 40%, offered no opinion, therefore of those who offered opinions, a large majority thought their lives, business and politics are affected by corruption. However, it is possible that many of those who had no opinion may not have been affected. A similar 38% of respondents offered no opinion on the current government's performance in combating corruption. 45% thought the government is effectively combating corruption and only 17% thought the government's anti corruption efforts to be ineffective.

The police and the legal system stand out as the most corrupt services in public perceptions. In general, urban perceptions of corruption in the public sector are more negative than are rural perceptions, perhaps due to high media coverage of corruption allegations. Better-off citizens perceive the incidence of corruption to be significantly higher than do poorer respondents.

Survey respondents were quite positive in their assessment of recent responsiveness of the government to public order, peace and security concerns. A majority, 55%, considered that public order, peace and security had recently improved. Another 44% and 40% respectively mentioned that the quality of basic services and respect for the law by government has improved. 44% of the sample, however, gave no response. Concerns over the incidence of crime, violence and insecurity are nonetheless still high.

Community, Trust, Cooperation and Security

The level of general mistrust is reported to be high. Relatively few respondents 22% believe that these days most people can be trusted, while 78% believe they cannot. Mistrust is higher in Dar es Salaam, 85%, than in rural areas, 75%. However, when questioned about attitudes towards specific groups of people, lower levels of mistrust were reported. Not surprisingly, respondents were much more likely to trust relatives and clan members than more socially distant groups. 40% of respondents considered Tanzanian strangers untrustworthy, and about the same percentage thought the same of young men. 60% considered foreigners untrustworthy.

People's readiness to trust each other reflects, and is in turn reflected by, the level of crime, violence and personal security in society. The survey investigated public perceptions of the incidences of and trends in these and related social problems. Alcoholism (as related to crime) is considered a serious problem by 63% of respondents, particularly in rural areas. On average, the incidence of alcoholism is thought to be increasing, while the incidence of other social or community problems, including disputes over land ownership and inheritance, drug taking, witchcraft accusations and domestic violence, is said to be declining, often significantly. Theft of property is considered a serious problem by more than half of respondents, particularly in Dar es Salaam. Drug abuse and mob justice are also considered more serious problems in Dar es Salaam (by about 40% of respondents there) than elsewhere.

More respondents saw a decline rather than an increase in community care for the poor, the sick and the old, protecting children against violence and abuse and teaching them good behaviour. Community maintenance of roads and bridges, and the practice of cooperative land clearing and crop harvesting are also perceived to be on the decline. Overall, there were only minor differences in views between urban and rural respondents, all point to decreasing community collaboration, care and support for the old and collective community involvement in bringing up young people.

Conclusion

The following major conclusions may be drawn from the respondents' perceptions.

Poverty Reduction and Growth

Using the peoples' perceptions about their recent economic situation, three main conclusions can be drawn. First, more people report themselves to be worse off now than three years ago; second, the inequality between the 'rich' and the 'poor' is perceived to be growing, and third, the 'urban-rural gap' in poverty seems to be growing.

In all income groups, including the least poor, more people perceive falling rather than rising living standards. The survey findings also show that the majority of farmers, pastoralists, and fishers consider that they receive virtually no support from the state and most complain about the cost of living (particularly the cost of food). They call for improved availability of inputs and greater access to loans and credit.

The state of rural roads also emerged as a critical constraint on economic activity and poverty reduction efforts, though in urban areas more citizens acknowledge improvements.

Service Provision

The survey confirms popular appreciation of public investment in education, although concerns on quality remain (for example, continued shortages of textbooks at both the primary and secondary levels). However, other basic services were reported to be getting worse by the majority of respondents. The cost of medical treatment and drugs and availability of drugs were among the major impediments in accessing health care. Many senior citizens also have difficulties accessing free health services. In both urban and rural areas, domestic water supply continues to be a chronic problem as measured by unavailability of clean and safe water, and increased cost for urban dwellers of accessing water.

Governance

Sustained growth, poverty reduction and improved service provision are unlikely to occur in the absence of improvements in governance at both central and local levels. Although the Government is committed to private sector led growth, the survey findings suggest that the public expects the state to provide effective economic support services, in particular access to productive inputs. Thus, there is much scope here for further reflection on the role of the state vis-à-vis the private sector.

The survey shows that the public has a high level of confidence in the capacity of the incumbents of state power to develop and implement policies in the public interest. Despite this, the survey also highlights the pervasiveness of corruption and citizens' direct experience of official corruption in a number of key services. People report that corruption is pervasive among the police and in the legal system. A large majority of respondents also do not see benefits from development assistance accruing to them. The majority consider civil servants to be the main beneficiaries of development aid, rather than the public.

In the face of widespread reported declining community solidarity and co-operation, developing collective means of addressing governance deficits in which the state, the public, the private sector, civil society organisations and communities work together to realise a common, national vision will remain amongst the major challenges facing Tanzania in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Background

The implementation of national strategies¹ to reduce poverty in Tanzania is subject to monitoring through the national MKUKUTA Monitoring System by three Technical Working Groups (TWGs)². The Research and Analysis, Surveys and Routine Data, and Communications Technical Working Groups are responsible for collecting, analysing and disseminating information on MKUKUTA.

In May 2006 the Communications TWG drew up terms of reference to undertake a major survey to capture the 'Views of the People' on the implementation of MKUKUTA and the Tanzanian government's performance more generally. A Technical Team (TT) drawn from the three TWGs was set up to develop the methodology for the survey, known as 'Views of the People 2007'. The Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) commissioned Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) to undertake the survey. The questionnaires were developed through an iterative process involving members of the Technical Working Groups, being representatives from the government, civil society, research and academia, facilitated by a REPOA consultant.

In recognition that half of the Tanzanian population is under the age of 18 years, REPOA's Children's Research Programme undertook a complementary 'Views of the Children survey'. This was the first time the views of children in a nationally representative sample have been sought systematically in Tanzania.

This report summarises information on many aspects of people's lives, including their recent economic progress, changes in standard of living, and quality and accessibility of economic and social services. Information is also incorporated about people's perceptions of trends in governance including participation in public affairs, policy making, corruption, and trust. It further highlights trends by cross-referencing survey findings with those of other similar surveys, in particular the Participatory Poverty Assessment (Tz-PPA, by Vice President's Office, 2004), the Policy and Service Satisfaction Survey (PSSS, by REPOA, 2003) and Afrobarometer surveys (REPOA, 2003, 2005) which were also based on people's opinions on policies and political and social issues. This report incorporates the highlights of the 'Views of the Children' (VoC), a fuller report is forthcoming.

The survey generated information on specific indicators of the MKUKUTA monitoring system. It explored people's perceptions about progress according to selected indicators from the three clusters of MKUKUTA: growth and reduction of income poverty, quality of life and social wellbeing, and governance and accountability. The survey, therefore, provides information about how people discern and interpret policy changes and how they are seen to impact their lives.

As is common for public perception surveys, VoP 2007 gathered participants' views on the performance of public institutions and actors. While this information is vital to national policy debate, it is important to acknowledge that results from opinion surveys may differ from data collected in more conventional household surveys. Perception surveys often encounter limitations in the questions which can be usefully asked and, in turn, limitations to the depth of analysis allowed.

Nonetheless, trends have emerged about people's views of recent economic progress; changes in standards of living; the quality and accessibility of economic and social services; and governance, including participation in public affairs, policy making, corruption, as well as trust, cooperation and security within communities.

1 The Poverty Reduction Strategy (2000/01-2004) and its successor the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (*Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania, MKUKUTA, 2005-2010*)

2 There were four Technical Working Groups under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Poverty Monitoring System. The Routine Data and Census and Surveys Groups have been merged into one group for monitoring MKUKUTA.

1.2 Methodology

The survey sought the views of more than 7,879 Tanzanians aged from 7 to 90 during March and April 2007. It covered ten mainland regions, namely, Arusha, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, Iringa, Singida, Rukwa, Shinyanga and Mwanza. These regions were selected on the poverty headcount status criteria as depicted from the Household Budget Survey 2000/01. They were grouped into three categories, those at the bottom with highest headcount poverty, those at the middle, and those at the top with lowest headcount poverty. Table 1 below summarises this clustering:

Table 1.1 Poverty Headcount Distribution of Sample

Poverty Headcount	Regions		
High	Mwanza	Iringa	Lindi
Medium	Singida	Mtwara	Shinyanga, Rukwa
Low	Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Arusha



The survey included children, young people, adults and the elderly. In addition, around 1,000 youths, adults and elderly people joined focus groups discussions.

Three districts within each region were chosen to represent a mix of urban (with the three districts of Dar es Salaam specifically selected) and rural areas, and from three income strata: the poorest areas, middle and least poor. For the survey of children, a primary school was selected in each of the ten selected district survey sites, again keeping a balance between Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural sites and a mix of income groups.

The categories of respondents are:

Children aged 7-14: 512 primary school children (245 boys and 267 girls), selected randomly from lists

of attendance at 10 schools, were involved in research using participatory methods suitable for their age. They were divided into two groups - one for 7-10 year-olds and the other for 11-14 year-olds. The VoC specifically explored issues of education, relations with adults and children's involvement in their local communities, as well as their future ambitions.

Youth aged 15-24: The survey involved holding face-to-face interviews with 1,525 young people,(885 girls and 640 boys), one third of whom were still at school. Topics focused on were issues of education, opinions on policies, employment, personal problems, and ambitions.

Adults aged 25-59: A total of 4,967 adults (2,560 women - 51% of the sample - and 2,427 men - 49% of the sample) responded to questions concerning trends in their personal economic circumstances and welfare; performance of official health, water, and roads services; their participation in public affairs, views on government policy options, trends in corruption, accountability and trust. Rural adults were interviewed extensively on their use of natural resources, and their livelihoods derived from agriculture, livestock, and fishing.

The elderly (60 and older): The survey interviewed a total of 855 elderly people (39% of whom were women and 61% men) over the age of 60 concerning their welfare and livelihoods, the care they receive, and provide for others, and personal aspects of growing old.

The survey employed a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. The central component of VoP's fieldwork consisted of a detailed questionnaire, covering specific issues for specific groups of respondents as summarized below. Qualitative explorations of key research themes took place in Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs). These were held with different age groups to provide more in-depth analysis of selected themes from the various modules of the questionnaire. Quantitative and qualitative data from the respondents were analysed along the themes relevant for MKUKUTA's three clusters. Box 1 summarizes the scope of the survey

BOX 1 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY: 'VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE 2007'

Whose views?

Views from 512 primary school children aged 7-14, 1,525 young people aged 15-24, 4,967 adults aged 25-59 and 855 elderly people aged 60 and above were collected in ten mainland regions - Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Lindi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Singida, and Tanga during March and April 2007.

In addition, around 1,000 people aged 15 and above participated in focus groups.

Views about what?

Children: Schooling, information, communication, participation in decision-making, ambitions

Youth: Education, opinions on policies, employment, personal problems, ambitions

Adults: Trends in personal economic circumstances and welfare

Performance of official health, water, and roads services

Participation in public affairs

Views on government policy options

Trends in corruption, governance and trust

Natural resources, agriculture, livestock, fishing

Elderly: Welfare and livelihoods

Care for and from others, aspects of old age

Who wants to know?

VOP addresses public policy and government performance, including MKUKUTA implementation, from a citizen's perspective.

Government, researchers, and civil society representatives have provided inputs into VOP and will make use of the results.

VOP 2007 presents its findings for males and females, by level of poverty/wealth, and by urban and rural residence.

1.3 Overview of the Report

This report presents the most general analysis of people's opinions, feelings and behaviour by locality, gender, and poverty levels and provides comparisons with previous studies. Summary measures of wealth/poverty in urban and rural areas were developed to facilitate data analysis. The background is presented in Chapter 1 followed by:

Chapters 2 to 7: Perceptions of MKUKUTA Cluster I issues including economic growth and poverty reduction. These include perceived trends in economic services, urban and rural income and livelihoods, and main dimensions of the livelihoods of the youth.

Chapters 8 to 12: Trends in MKUKUTA Cluster II issues, including the provision of social services, taking as examples primary and secondary education, healthcare, and domestic water supply, giving attention to the situation of children, young people and the elderly.

Chapters 13 to 14: Governance from a citizen's perspective, including an assessment of Tanzanians' knowledge of information and participation in public affairs. It also investigates views on economic and sectoral policies and their impact. Finally, the chapter documents respondents' views and experience with corruption and trends in accountability in public service delivery. Also reported are the findings on the degree of trust between individuals and groups influences the extent to which people address common problems collectively and systematically or individually and opportunistically. Chapter 14 also maps out peoples perceptions on who is and who is not to be trusted.

Chapter 15: draws the main conclusions from the survey overall.

PART I:

MKUKUTA CLUSTER I

GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY

PERSONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

The main objectives of public policy in Tanzania are to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty. The VoP survey asked about people's experiences and views of changes in their personal economic situation and access to services.

2.1 Trends in Personal Economic Situation

Adult respondents assessed changes in the previous three years of their personal economic situation, the findings are summarised in Table 2.1. Fewer adults think they are enjoying the fruits of economic growth than those who see their livelihood getting worse. While half the adult population saw their economic situation deteriorate during the previous three years, 26% perceived things to be the same and 24% said their economic situation is better. There was little difference in response between rural and urban respondents.

Table 2.1 Perceived Changes in Economic Situation 2004-07³

Economic Situation	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural %	All
Worse	46	50	52	50
Same	31	22	25	26
Better	22	27	23	24

Analysis of the economic situation by economic groups reveals the same trend, as shown in Table 2.2. All income groups, including the less poor, perceive falling rather than rising living standards. For the urban poor there are three times as many 'losers' as 'winners.' There are some self-assessed 'winners', even among the urban poor 18% and the rural population 21%.

Table 2.2 Changes in Economic Situation 2004 - 07 by Income Groups

Changes in Economic Situation	Urban Poor %	Urban Middle %	Urban Less Poor %	All Urban %	All Rural %	All %
Much better	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
A little better	18	21	31	23	21	22
The same	24	29	28	26	25	26
A little worse	23	22	21	22	24	23
Much worse	33	27	18	26	29	28

Note: Table omits 'no response'

³ In this table and some of subsequent tables the percentages do not add to 100 % because of rounding figures and no response from some respondents.

In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what was the main improvement in their lives during the last three years - Table 2.3. About 79% of respondents in both urban and rural areas had no improvement to report. House construction, though reported by 7% of the respondents only, was the main achievement in all localities, followed by a major purchase - for example, a mobile phone, bicycle or other goods.

Table 2.3 Improvements in Life 2004-07

Improvements in Life	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural %	All %
No improvement	79	76	80	79
Built a house	7	6	8	7
Bought phone, bicycle, other goods	4	6	3	4
Bought livestock	0	1	2	2
Bought land, increased acreage (bought or leased)	3	3	2	2
Increased income	2	3	2	2
Invested in schooling	2	3	1	2
Opened a business	1	1	2	1

PROMOTING BROAD BASED GROWTH: INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic infrastructure contributes directly and indirectly to growth and poverty reduction. Perceptions on the trend in performance of three major aspects of economic infrastructure were sought.

3.1 Roads

The poor condition of roads and the lack of maintenance is a major concern, especially in rural areas. 70% of adult rural respondents considered the condition of the roads a “major problem”, compared with 57% of respondents in other towns and 41% of Dar es Salaam residents. Disaggregating by economic groups shows that the situation is perceived to be worse by more poor people - at 72%, compared to middle and less poor groups - 63% and 60% respectively, as might be expected since poor people are more likely to be resident in rural areas.

Table 3.1 Percent of Adult Respondents Reporting Condition of Roads to be a Major Problem

Dar es Salaam %	Other Towns %	Rural Areas %	Poor %	Middle %	Less Poor %	All %
41	57	70	72	63	60	60

This finding is corroborated by perceptions of quality of rural roads. Only 28% of rural respondents perceived improvement in road quality over the last three years, while 47% reported a deterioration (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Opinions on Changes in Road Quality 2004 - 2007

Condition of the Roads	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural %	All %
Improvement	56	42	28	38
The same	27	28	26	27
Deterioration	16	30	47	36

Improvements in the condition of roads were noted in urban areas - 56% Dar es Salaam and 42% in other urban areas. Examples of the views of respondents on road conditions are presented in Box 2.

BOX 2 STATE OF THE ROADS

“Barabara ni mbaya sana. Wakulima hulazimika kusafirisha mazao na wanyama kwa mkokoteni (tela la wanyama).”

‘The roads are very bad. Farmers are forced to transport their crops, even their livestock, in push-carts.’

• Focus Group, Singida

“Hakuna utengenezaji wa barabara huku mpaka ujio wa raisi ambaye alipita [Mzee Mwinyi] mara ya mwisho mwaka 1988.”

‘Roads aren’t maintained: the last time these roads were repaired was when President Mwinyi came here in 1988.’

• Focus Group, Mwanza

“Barabara hazipitiki, kama kuna Kata zilizosahaulika kimiundombinu ni Igogo.”

‘Roads are not passable, if there is a Ward that has been forgotten as far as infrastructure is concerned, then it is Igogo.’

• Focus Group, Mwanza

As a consequence of the poor state of rural roads, economic growth in these areas is seriously constrained. Half of the rural respondents pointed out that due to poor roads, they have difficulties in reaching markets for their produce and in accessing services in towns.

3.2 Energy

Most respondents use firewood and charcoal for cooking, and paraffin/kerosene lamps (*koroboi, chemli, karabai*) for lighting, see Table 3.3 below. Use of charcoal is more pronounced in Dar es Salaam where it is used by 83% of respondents. Wood is used as an energy source by 87% of rural respondents and 57% of respondents from other towns. Electricity was reported to be used as a source of lighting overall by 23% of the respondents; in Dar es Salaam by 59% of respondents, and by 43% of respondents from other urban, and 11% from rural areas.

The availability and cost of charcoal and wood for fuel are major problems for most urban and rural residents respectively. In urban areas, 59% of interviewees considered the availability and price of fuel for cooking a 'major problem', as did 50% of the rural respondents. Half of urban and rural respondents considered the availability of electricity a major problem. In urban areas, the electricity supply problems include the cost and difficulty of getting connections, as well as frequent supply interruptions. In rural areas, the problem is that majority of villages do not have access to power from the national grid or other sources.

Table 3.3 Energy Source for Cooking and Lighting

Source of Energy	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural %	All %
Cooking				
Charcoal	83	34	12	35
Wood	8	57	87	60
Kerosene stove	7	8	0	3
Lighting				
Electricity	59	43	11	23
Kerosene lamp	36	54	76	72

Note: Totals may not add to 100 because of non-response

3.3 Telephones

Telephone ownership is four times as common as it had been four years ago. Many more Tanzanians are communicating via mobile phones and text message (SMS) services than previously. About 33% of interviewed adults own mobile phones: 65% in Dar es Salaam, 37% in other urban areas, and 16% in rural areas. In Dar es Salaam, 17% of the poorest third of those interviewed own a mobile phone, compared to 86% of those who are better-off. Table 3.4 shows that, whereas few respondents write letters, a surprisingly large number regularly send text messages.

Table 3.4 Mode of Communication, by Locality

Mode	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural %	All %
Make a phone call	53	31	15	28
Send a SMS	42	24	9	21
Send a letter	4	4	3	4

The recent rapid expansion in mobile phone ownership has increased communications across the country phenomenally, albeit along predictable urban-rural and rich-poor lines. However, improved telecommunication may not have contributed much to boosting economic growth as nearly 75% of phone owners reported that they used their phones for personal rather than business purposes and only about 25% reported using their phones for both personal and business purposes.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

People's perceptions of their economic conditions were assessed by several variables including employment and other sources of livelihoods, availability and costs of inputs for productive enterprise and the availability and costs of food and other basic items.

4.1 Cost of Living

While the cost of living - the cost of food and basic needs - was said to be a major problem by 67% of adults, affecting both the rural and urban populations, 47% said they never had problems with enough food last year and 63% said they ate three meals a day. Although the poor were more worried about the price of food and other basic goods than the less poor, about 66% of the better-off respondents also considered the cost of living (prices both of food and other essential goods) to be a major problem.

Table 4.1 Problems Concerning Prices of Essential Goods and Food

Price as a major problem	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural %	All %
Price of essential goods	65	70	71	69
Price of food	72	72	63	67

Respondents were asked how often they eat meat or fish, how many meals they eat a day on average, and whether they always had enough food during the previous year. Urban residents claimed they ate meat or fish nearly three days a week whereas in rural areas, it was less than two days a week. About three-quarters, 78%, of Dar es Salaam respondents eat three meals a day, compared to two-thirds, 64%, in other urban areas and only 55% in rural areas.

When asked if they had ever experienced hunger in the previous year a fifth of villagers, 19%, replied 'often' and a further 43% replied 'sometimes.' A third, 32% of Dar es Salaam respondents reported that they 'sometimes' went hungry, and 5% said 'often.' Box 3 provides some perceptions on the prices of food, and the relationship between income and food availability.

BOX 3 PERCEPTIONS OF PRICES OF FOOD

"Vyakula vinapatikana inategemea na kipato cha mtu... Mazingira ya upatikanaji wa chakula ni magumu kwani bei ni kubwa na kipato ni kidogo na wengine hawana kabisa kipato."

Meaning: 'Food is available depending on one's income. Access to food is difficult because prices are high and incomes are low... other people have no income at all.'

- Focus Group, Dar es Salaam

4.2 Rural and Urban Livelihoods

This sub-section covers people's sources of livelihoods. Table 4.2 summarises sources of income for the sample of adults (4,967 aged 25-59).

Table 4.2 Occupation/Livelihood Sources

Livelihood Sources	Male %	Female %	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	Total %
Agriculture, livestock, fishing	68	49	4	51	87	58
Self employed, no employees	15	22	41	23	6	19
Homemaker/unpaid farm worker/family business	2	17	23	11	2	10
Employee*	7	4	15	6	5	6
Dependant: retired/student	2	4	7	2	0	3
Self-employed with employees	3	1	6	4	0	3
Unemployed: looking for work	0	1	3	1	0	1
Other	2	0	1	0	1	1

Employee: Formal sector 41%
 Government/parastatals/cooperatives/marketing boards 37%
 Informal sector 15%
 Churches, charities and non-governmental organisations 6%

Almost 90% of rural adults (87%) worked in agriculture, with livestock or fishing. In Dar es Salaam, 41% were self-employed and 23% reported that they were homemakers/unpaid family workers, 15% were employed, mostly with formal institutions. In other urban areas, 51% worked in agriculture, with livestock or fishing, 23% were self-employed and 11% were homemakers/unpaid family workers. Few adult respondents reported themselves to be unemployed, even among the respondents in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas. Unemployment was a bigger concern for young people, as will be reported in a later part of this section.

Just over half of the rural adult respondents, 52%, said that they felt their economic situation was worse than it had been three years earlier; 25% said it was the same and 23% said it had improved.

Livelihoods are sometimes diversified in households to reduce risk, but this survey of adults found that a large proportion of the sample had only one source of income. For example, in rural areas 74% and in Dar es Salaam 81% of the adult respondents declared they did not have a secondary source of income. In rural areas, those with secondary sources of income were self-employed 59%, had other rural livelihood activities 26% or a variety of other activities. In Dar es Salaam, the main secondary activity was self-employment 16%. It is possible, of course, that other members of the respondents' households contributed different sources of income to the household. The following sub-sections examine rural livelihoods in a little more detail.

AGRICULTURE

This chapter looks at the livelihoods of farmers, sub-divided into three groups (terciles) based on a composite wealth indicator made up of assets, quality of housing, water supply and a number of other variables. Farmers include both men and women who declared their main source of livelihood to be agriculture. The poverty-wealth rankings used are based on household rather than individual characteristics, so intra-household inequalities in workload, welfare or consumption are not captured. The three groups are depicted in the following analysis as the 'poorest' third (group 1), the 'middle' third (group 2), and the 'least poor' third (group 3). These three groups are created for analytical purposes only, and are not empirical entities.

5.1 Ownership of Land and Farming Technology

The number of plots reported to be owned by farmers in the survey and their total area do not suggest large-scale differentiation among farmers. While the poorest group farmed 1.9 plots of land (*mashamba*) the middle group and least poor had 2.2 plots of land. The total size of land farmed ranged from 4.5 acres for the poor to 6.4 for the least poor, a 42% difference. A major limitation on the size of land holdings is the technology used to till them. Thus, while all farmers used the humble hand-hoe for many farm operations, 42% of the non-poor farmers used ox ploughs, compared with a quarter (25%) of poor farmers. Only 5% of the least poor farmers used a tractor.

Moreover, land markets seem undeveloped, with 82% of farmers cultivating their own land, and less than 20% renting some or all of the land cultivated. There was no tendency for better-off farmers to rent more land than the poor. About 25% of the farmers had secondary sources of income, mostly as petty producers or traders.

5.2 Types of Crops Grown

Farmers were asked which food crops they grew and whether the crop was grown mainly for home consumption - Tables 5.1 and 5.2. Almost all farmers grew maize, and 64% of maize growers said all or most of their maize was for home consumption. The poorest farmers were more likely than the least poor to grow sorghum, millet, and cassava, while better-off farmers were more likely to grow beans, fruit and vegetables, potatoes, and bananas. The majority of farmers grew the crops mostly for home consumption.

Table 5.1 Percent of Farmers Growing Main Food Crops

Crop	Poorest %	Middle %	Least Poor %	All %
Maize	90	92	94	92
Beans/pulses	49	54	62	55
Fruit/vegetables	37	47	52	45
Potatoes	34	46	49	43
Sorghum/millet	48	48	29	42
Cassava	37	40	33	37
Rice	28	33	26	29
Bananas	12	16	20	16

Table 5.2 Percent of Farmers Reporting Crop Grown is Mostly for Home Consumption

Crop	Poorest %	Middle %	Least Poor %	All %
Potatoes	88	87	78	84
Fruit/vegetables	76	81	71	76
Sorghum/millet	71	75	72	73
Beans/pulses	69	69	63	67
Bananas	67	75	57	66
Maize	68	68	57	64
Cassava	59	65	67	64
Rice	57	55	42	51

5.3 Major Problems Faced by Farmers

Farmers were asked whether the prices and availability of inputs and other issues were a problem during the twelve months prior to the survey. Table 5.3 summarises their responses. The first ten issues listed in the table were reported to be a “major problem” by half of the respondents or more. In general there was consistency across income groups in the problems they faced.

Table 5.3 Major Problems Experienced by Farmers

Major Problem Reported by Farmers	Poorest %	Middle %	Least Poor %	All %
Input prices	87	87	82	85
Availability of inputs	77	71	64	71
Appropriateness/quality of inputs	75	72	61	70
Pests, disease, wild animals	73	69	65	69
Condition of roads	67	67	63	66
Unreliable rainfall pattern	71	68	58	66
Market prices for products	62	64	59	62
Extension advice	68	57	55	60
Distance to markets/transport costs	50	51	49	50
Access to market information	50	52	47	50
Soil fertility/erosion	42	42	42	42
Shortage of land for farming	44	43	40	42
Scattered plots/time to reach fields	38	40	42	40
Water for irrigation	43	40	35	39
Cooperative society/farmers' association	34	35	33	34
Storage facilities for crops	37	35	29	34
Crime and theft	28	29	30	29
Crop boards	22	26	24	24
Cesses, taxes, deductions	19	19	16	18
Local government controls	12	15	14	13

5.4 Use of Fertiliser and Other Inputs

The majority of farmers have never used chemical fertilisers, or other chemical inputs, or improved seeds. Among the middle income group only a handful have used these inputs, and few have used agro-chemical pesticides, herbicides or fungicides. More than two-thirds, 69%, of the least poor farmers have also never used chemical fertilisers.

Table 5.4 Use of Commercial and Natural Agricultural Inputs				
Use of Agricultural Inputs	Poorest %	Middle %	Least Poor %	All %
Chemical fertiliser				
More	0	1	9	3
About the same	1	4	10	5
Less	1	5	12	6
Never used	98	90	69	86
Agro-chemicals (pesticides, herbicides, insecticides)				
More	2	5	9	3
About the same	6	12	19	12
Less	8	11	12	10
Never used	84	72	60	72
Natural Fertiliser				
More	11	17	16	15
About the same	12	17	19	16
Less	7	10	14	10
Never used	70	56	52	60
Improved Seeds				
More	3	6	11	7
About the same	3	9	14	9
Less	4	8	9	7
Never used	89	76	66	77

5.5 Agricultural Extension Advice Provided to Farmers

Table 5.5 reports the extent of extension advice that farmers received in the year prior to the survey from public and private sources. The participation of the private sector in provision of extension services is notably low. A minority of farmers, better-off and poor alike, received extension advice. For example, Lindi farmers explained during group interviews that they know that there is a *bwana shamba*

Table 5.5 Extension Advice to Farmers				
	Poorest %	Middle %	Least Poor %	All %
Received any advice from a government extension officer (last year)				
Yes	18	24	22	21
No	82	76	78	79
Received any advice from a private company (last year)				
Yes	1	3	3	2
No	99	97	97	98

(extension officer) whose responsibilities include extension and other support, but his/her visits are erratic, and many farmers do not receive any advice year after year (see Box 4).

BOX 4 AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

“Wataalamu wanakaa wilayani tu vijijini tunayumba.”

Meaning: ‘The [extension] experts remain at the district headquarters while in the villages we become disoriented.’

- Focus Group, Lindi

5.6 Marketing

Respondents were asked how they sold their main cash crop. The most common channel for both poor and less poor farmers was sale to a private buyer, followed by direct sale to consumers or local markets. Few farmers sold their crops through cooperative societies. Farmers were then asked which marketing arrangements they preferred. While nearly a third, 30%, of respondents had no strong preference in terms of crop marketing, similar proportions preferred cooperative, private, or mixed marketing channels - 21% to 26%. Differences between the poor and less poor farmers were not significant. It is interesting to note that almost a quarter, 23%, of farmers still preferred cooperative marketing alone, and another 21% preferred a mix of co-operative and private marketing channels, suggesting that farmers, both poor and non-poor, did not appreciate the demise of the cooperative marketing system.

5.7 Trends in Agricultural Services

Farmers were further asked what trends they had observed during the previous three years in the provision of agricultural services, whether state or privately delivered.

Table 5.6 Trends in the Availability of Agricultural Services, Changes in the Last Three Years, by Poverty Headcount

Availability of Agricultural Service	Poorest %				Middle %				Less Poor %			
	Imprve	No Chnge	Gettng Worse	Don't Know	Imprve	No Chnge	Gettng Worse	Don't Know	Imprve	No Chnge	Gettng Worse	Don't Know
Availability of fertiliser	7	31	31	31	11	32	32	25	21	32	30	17
Cost of fertiliser	2	24	36	38	2	24	44	29	5	25	50	21
Availability of agro-chemicals	7	30	34	28	11	31	35	22	20	29	34	16
Cost of agro-chemicals	2	22	43	33	3	25	47	26	6	24	51	19
Availability of credit	3	21	40	37	4	23	42	32	7	23	41	28
Cost of credit	0	15	27	57	2	15	32	52	2	16	31	51
Performance of crop board	1	15	9	75	1	19	10	70	1	16	12	71
Performance of private buyers	5	25	33	38	7	30	35	31	8	25	35	32
Performance cooperative unions	2	18	18	62	3	22	19	56	3	18	21	58
Prices paid for produce	4	24	47	25	7	29	46	19	7	25	45	23
Taxes/cesses/ deductions	6	35	19	40	7	36	21	36	9	36	16	39
Extension services	9	36	41	14	13	37	33	17	12	33	36	19
Availability of market information	5	35	32	28	6	37	31	26	6	34	35	25

KEY: **Imprve** = Improvement
Gettng Worse = Getting Worse

No Chnge = No Change
Don't Know = Don't know/No Opinion

Table 5.7 Trends in the Availability of Agricultural Services, Changes in the Last Three Years

	Improvement %	No Change %	Getting Worse %	Don't Know %
Availability of fertilisers	13	31	31	24
Cost of fertiliser	3	24	43	30
Availability of pesticide/herbicide/insecticide	13	30	35	22
Cost of pesticide/herbicide/insecticide	4	23	47	26
Availability of credit	4	22	41	33
Cost of credit (Interest and repayment schedules)	1	15	30	54
Overall performance of export crop boards	1	16	10	72
Overall performance of private crop buyers	7	25	34	34
Overall performance of cooperative unions	3	19	19	59
Prices paid for crops/livestock	6	26	45	23
Taxes/cesses/other deductions	7	35	19	39
Agricultural/livestock extension services	11	35	36	17
Availability of market information, prices	6	35	33	26

The majority of farmers either saw most services, agencies or markets not changing significantly over the last three years, or offered no opinions. Of those who did report a change, many more saw a downward rather than an upward trend. Poorer farmers were more critical of trends than the better-off. In no instance did as many as 10% of poor farmers confirm an improvement. Deterioration in prices paid for produce and the cost of fertiliser and agro-chemicals were consistently criticised by all three income groups. By contrast, some better-off farmers noted improvements in the availability of fertiliser and other chemical inputs, and extension services. Yet even these improvements were countered by larger numbers of farmers noting deterioration.

5.8 Government Assistance to Farmers

Despite government policy in provision of subsidised farm inputs, increasing crop research and propagating the results through agricultural extension, 75% of farmers reported that the government provides them with no services whatsoever. Moreover, there is a significant disparity between income groups, with over 82% of the poor farmers declaring that the state provides them with no services compared to 66% of the least poor.

Table 5.8 Government Assistance to Farmers

Government Assistance	Poor %	Middle %	Least Poor %	All %
Nothing	82	76	66	75
Subsidised fertiliser	1	5	15	7
Supplies improved seeds	4	6	6	5
Markets	2	4	3	3
Provides loans and credit	1	1	1	1
Extension	1	3	2	2
Other	2	1	1	1
Don't know/No response	7	4	5	6

Finally, in an open-ended question, farmers were asked “What is a single most important thing the government can do to help farmers like you?” - Table 5.9. By far the most common response, by 42% of farmers, was for improved availability of farm inputs, in particular fertiliser. This is understandable, given the dire need for farm inputs and the fact that the Government has already shown commitment to increasing the availability of subsidised fertiliser to farmers.

Table 5.9 Desired Government Assistance to Improve Agricultural Production

Desired Government Assistance	Poor %	Middle %	Rich %	All %
Improve availability of inputs	43	42	42	42
Loans, credit	21	19	16	19
Farm machinery	9	10	12	11
Find, improve markets for crops	8	7	7	7
No response/Don't know/nothing	6	8	9	7
Improved extension, education	7	7	7	7
Other	3	3	4	3
Better prices for produce	1	1	1	1
Infrastructure improvement	1	2	1	1
Reduces taxes on farmers	1	1	1	1

5.9 Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists

A total of 616 livestock-keepers were surveyed and asked about the same issues and problems as those discussed with farmers. Free-range indigenous cattle, sheep, goats and poultry were the most commonly kept animals. Indigenous cattle fed on open grazing land were kept by 62% of respondents; sheep and goats were kept by 58% and poultry by 56%. Very few respondents were keeping indigenous cattle enclosed with zero grazing - 3%.

Respondents were asked whether specific issues affecting their livelihood were problematic during the twelve months prior to the survey.

Table 5.10 Problems Facing Pastoralists

Problems Facing Pastoralists	Major Problem %	Small Problem %	Not a Problem %	Not Applicable %
Cost of animal medicines/services	78	8	11	3
Availability of veterinary services	63	9	27	1
Extension advice	58	11	29	2
Drought	54	15	27	3
Pests, disease, wild animals	53	21	23	2
Distance to markets/transport costs	49	14	28	9
Prices for animals	48	17	28	8
Access to land for pasture	39	16	38	7
Access to market information	38	19	36	7
Access to cooperative society /farmers' association	26	9	24	41
Crime and theft	22	19	57	1
Local government controls	13	11	56	20
Cesses, taxes and deductions	13	14	44	30

The most commonly cited 'major problem' was the cost of veterinary medicines and services. The non-availability of veterinary services and extension advice, drought, disease, pests and wild animals, distance to markets, market prices for their animals, are also cited as problems to the majority of respondents.

BOX 5 PASTORALISTS' LAND AND EXTENSION PROBLEMS

"Maeneo ya kulima hakuna, ni machache mno. Matatizo tunayopata kuhusiana na upatikanaji wa ardhi ni ule urasimu wa kufuatilia kugawiwa ardhi. Mambo haya yanaanzia wilayani badala ya kuanzia maeneo ya kata na vijiji ambao wanafahamu matatizo yetu zaidi. ... Sisi wafugaji tunapata matatizo makubwa kutokana na uwekezaji wa makampuni makubwa na watu binafsi katika ardhi. Hawa ni kikwazo cha upatikanaji wa ardhi hapa kijijini kwetu."

Meaning: 'There is no farming land, there are too few [areas]. The problems we face on land shortage arise from the bureaucracy in land allocation. These issues are decided at the district level, instead of the ward or villages where they know about our problems better...For us livestock keepers we experience great problems because of the investments on land by large companies owned by private people... These [people] are a hindrance on access to land in our village.'

• Focus Group, Manyara

"Mtaalamu aliyepo hapa ni wa serikali ila ukimhitaji ni mpaka umfuate na umlipe... Mshauri wa mifugo hapa hayupo kabisa ila ukihitaji ni mpaka uende mjini na ni mbali na utamleta kwa gharama zako. Hivyo ushauri kwa kilimo na mfugo ni adimu hapa."

Meaning: 'There is a government officer here but if you need him until you follow him and pay him... There is no livestock extension here until you go to town; it is far and you have to bear all costs. Therefore agricultural and livestock keeping extension is difficult to get here.'

• Focus Group, Tanga

As with farmers, livestock-keepers were asked whether they had received extension advice. About 41% of respondents received such advice during the previous year, a much higher contact rate than agricultural extension. Half the sample had never received extension advice though. The text box below presents perceptions of respondents from pastoral areas regarding bureaucracy in land allocation for pastoral activities and availability of extension services.

Although over 40% of livestock keepers reported having received extension advice, when asked what the government is doing to help them, 76%, thought the government was doing nothing to help them (Table 5.11). Only a few respondents mentioned extension (advice). This suggests that either the services are not highly valued or that they are coming from the private sector or non-governmental organisations. The implication is that perhaps contact with government officials may have been more to do with disease control (for example, Rift Valley Fever) than with giving advice. When asked what the government should do to help livestock keepers, the most common response, by a third of respondents, was to improve the availability of animal vaccines and medicines, suggesting that they (like farmers) still consider the state an important actor in the supply of inputs.

Table 5.11 Government Assistance Provided to Improve Livestock Production

Government Assistance Provided	%
Nothing	76
Extension advice	9
Price of animal medicine reduced	4
Other	3
Loans/credit to buy livestock	3
No response	4

Table 5.12 Assistance Desired from Government to Improve Livestock Production

Desired Government Assistance	%
Improve availability of medicines, vaccines	31
Extension advice	16
Veterinary services	13
Cattle dips	11
Loans/credit	9
No response	7
Reduce prices, provide medicines free	6
Other	6

5.10 Fishers

The survey solicited information from 32 ocean and 42 fresh-water fishers on their livelihoods. Only a third of these were full-time fishers, the remainder were also farmers, livestock-keepers, small businessmen or traders. Most, 76%, owned, shared or rented a small fishing boat called a *mtumbwi*. While over half, 57%, owned, shared or rented fishing nets, very few owned any other fishing gear. The majority, 72%, fished with one or more other fishers.

Asked about trends in catches, 70% said they were falling, and only 16% said they were improving. Of those who said catches were getting smaller, half (51%) said there were too many small fishers, though half disagreed that this was the cause. There was a similar disagreement about whether fishers using finer mesh nets were the cause of declining catches. Fewer respondents mentioned commercial fishing, the arrival of fishers from other areas, and the use of dynamite as reasons for falling yields. When asked about problems facing fishers, nearly half 47% saw the use of beach nets as problematic. Box 6 provides some perceptions of problems facing fishers.

BOX 6 IMPEDIMENTS TO FISHING

“Samaki wanapungua sana, kila siku wanapungua sana. Hali imeshuka kupita kiasi – kwa uvuvi wa mishipi. Sababu: Tuliingiliwa na uvuvi endelevu unaitwa mtando.”

Meaning: ‘The fish stock is depleting significantly, and the situation is worse for line fishing because we were invaded by ‘sustainable modern’ fishing using seine nets.’

- Focus Group, Lindi

“Serikali inalazimisha tukavue vina virefu wakati nyavu zetu ni chakavu, na boti tunazotumia ni zile za kuendesha kwa mkono hivyo kuongeza umaskini hapa kwetu.”

Meaning: ‘The government forces us to fish in deep waters while our equipments are worn out and [the boats] are hand steered, hence increasing poverty on our area.’

- Focus Group, Tanga

When asked whether they favoured exporting fish or selling exclusively to local markets, a slight majority 53% favoured export while 38% favoured local sale. The main reason given for the majority preference was higher revenues from exporting over from local sales.

Finally, fishers were asked (in open-ended questions) what assistance government is providing to improve fisheries and what government should do to help improve fisheries. Over 80% of respondents mentioned that the government is doing nothing to improve fishing whereas a small percentage, 5%, mentioned controls over fine mesh nets. Table 5.12 provides responses on assistance desired from Government to improve fisheries. Most of the fishers responded that they wished the government

would provide capital goods such as engines and nets, with only a handful mentioning 'education', a more obvious state responsibility.

Table 5.13 Assistance Desired from Government to Improve Fishing Industry

Desired Government Assistance	%
Providing fishing gear (nets)	34
Provide boat engines	22
Don't know/No response	14
Credit/Loans	9
Other	9
Education on breeding and conservation	8
Control illegal fishing practice	4

5.11 Use of Natural Resources

To conclude on rural livelihoods, a few questions were asked of the rural respondents about accessing natural resources for enhancing livelihoods.

Table 5.14 Use of Natural Resources

Natural Resources	Obtain Free %	Buy %	Don't Use %
Grass/thatch for roofing	42	35	23
Poles for house construction	32	54	14
Herbs for medicine	31	40	29
Wild fruit, nuts, honey, tubers	27	42	31
Raffia for mats, beds	20	51	29
Wood for stockades, crop protection	10	38	52
Domestic utensils and storage	9	76	15
Wood for stools, chairs, tables, beds	7	83	10
Bush meat	6	22	72
Fish	3	84	13
Timber for canoes, boats	2	6	92
Musical instruments	2	15	83
Carvings and crafts	2	19	79

Grass/thatch for roofing houses, stores and *banda* huts, is most frequently procured free than purchased. About 20% to 32% of respondents obtained wild food and raffia, medicinal herbs and building poles free, while 40% to 54% of respondents purchased these items.

LIVELIHOOD SOURCES FOR THE YOUTH

A total of 974 young people 15 to 24 years who were no longer in full-time education were questioned on issues concerning their working lives and most pressing problems. There were 620 females and 354 males.

6.1 Economic Situation of Young People

First, the occupational profile of out-of-school youth was recorded, as shown in Table 6.1. About one-third of the young people, 35%, were unemployed, mostly living at home with parents and siblings. A further 31% of males and 23% of females were involved in rural occupations and 34% of males and 23% of females said they were employed, about half of whom were self-employed. Although female respondents were less numerous in the 'rural occupations' category (mostly farmers), it is probable that quite a number of those describing themselves as 'homemakers' and 'housewives' were also involved in farming.

Table 6.1 Economic Status of Youth by Gender

Economic Status	Male %	Female %	All %
Unemployed/not active	33	35	35
Rural occupations	31	23	26
Self-employed	13	10	11
Homemaker	2	16	11
Employee part time/casual	11	5	7
Employee	7	6	6
Self-employed with employees	3	2	2
Other	1	2	2

6.2 Trends in their Economic Situation

Young people out of school were asked about changes in their economic situation compared with three years ago. The most common response, by about 39%, was that it had not changed (Table 6.2). Overall 32% of out-of-school young respondents consider their economic situation to have declined over the last three years (got much worse or a little worse) and 26% see an improvement. The views of males and females were almost identical.

Table 6.2 Trends in the Economic Situation of Youth

Changes in Economic Situation in last 3 Years	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	Male %	Female %	All %
Much worse	15	18	15	19	18	18
A little worse	14	13	14	13	14	14
Same	40	31	41	39	38	39
A little better	27	32	27	27	24	25
Much better	1	1	1	0	2	1
Don't know/No response	2	5	3	3	4	4

Asked to be more specific about recent improvements, 79% of the respondents could not mention any; female respondents were more likely to identify 'no improvements' than males (Table 6.3 next page).

Table 6.3 Recent Improvements in the Lives of Youth

Major Improvement	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	Male %	Female %	All %
None	75	79	83	75	82	79
Income has risen	8	4	5	8	5	6
Bought durable good	7	7	3	7	4	5
Completed school	5	6	3	5	4	5
Other	5	3	4	3	5	4
Bought a plot/land	1	1	2	2	1	1

Young people's economic expectations are reported in Table 6.4. Nearly a quarter of males, 23%, and 31% of females were not sure. Of those who did have an opinion, a majority - 70% of the males and 66% of the females, were looking forward to a better life in the next three years. There was little difference between rural and urban youth.

Table 6.4 Economic Expectations of Youth

Expected Change in Economic Situation in Next 3 Years	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	Male %	Female %	All %
Much worse	6	8	5	6	4	5
A little worse	2	2	2	3	2	3
Same	19	15	19	13	18	16
A little better	38	36	37	43	34	37
Much better	12	14	11	11	12	12
Don't Know/No response	25	26	25	23	31	28

6.3 Problems Facing the Youth

Finding work was a major concern for young people across the country, as indicated by 63% of the respondents (Table 6.5). Many said they would continue with their studies if they had the resources. Other issues were flagged as "major" problems, but none by a majority of the young people. Similar to responses from their adult relatives, the cost of living measured by the price of food and other basic needs, and low disposable income were cited as major problems by 47% and 39% of young people respectively. Further, substantial numbers of young people, especially in rural areas, complained about the state of the roads and non-availability of loans or credit and problems of water supplies.

Generally, differences between the sexes were not very large although males were more negative about jobs, working conditions and income than females.

Table 6.5 Problems Facing Youth

Major Problems	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Finding work	63	67	61	63
Price of food and other basic goods	46	45	48	47
Poor working conditions/low income	36	40	40	39
Condition of roads used most frequently	37	52	69	54
Obtaining credit/a loan	41	47	51	47
Water for crops and livestock	8	26	44	27
Access to land and agricultural inputs	8	33	39	26

COMPARISON WITH SURVEY RESULTS FROM 2003 AND 2007 ABOUT GROWTH AND INCOME POVERTY

Reported in this section are some broad comparisons of information from the Views of the People Survey and from the Policy and Service Satisfaction Survey (PSSS), which was undertaken in September 2003 (REPOA, 2003). Table 7.1 looks at issues related to growth and income poverty.

There are similar findings, in particular with respect to the proportion of respondents who considered their economic situation to have deteriorated. The prices of food and other essential goods are the two main problems identified by both surveys, though the proportion of respondents identifying high prices as a problem is larger in this survey compared to the Policy and Service Satisfaction Survey - 67% compared to 63% for food prices, and 69% compared to 58% for prices of other essentials. There is clearly a popular perception of a significant increase in the cost of non-food items.

Poor employment opportunities figure highly in both surveys, particularly in urban areas.

Difficulties with the supply and cost of firewood and charcoal are reported to have increased in the last four years, and in the 2007 survey, more than half of the adult respondents cited this as a major problem.

Table 7.1 Ranking of Major Problems as Reported in 2003 and 2007

Dar es Salaam		Rural Areas		All	
2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Price of food	Price of food	Price of food	Roads	Price of food	Basic goods
Employment	Basic goods	Basic goods	Basic goods	Basic goods	Price of food
Basic goods	Work	Drought	Price of food	Employment	Roads
Cost of rent	Firewood	Employment	Firewood	Drought	Employment
-	Electricity	Firewood	Markets/services	Firewood	Firewood
-	-	Markets/services	Electricity	Markets/services	Electricity

Notes: 'Markets/services' refers to distance/accessibility

PSSS (2003) surveyed heads of households; VoP (2007) surveyed adult females and males

Different regions were surveyed in 2003

Findings from the Pew Global Attitudes Project (April 2007)⁴ found that 52% of Tanzanian respondents in a national survey considered their present economic situation to be 'good' or 'very good' compared to 47% who considered it 'bad' or 'very bad'. Slightly more respondents thought they were better off five years ago than now, 38%, as compared to 34% who thought the opposite. In the Pew study, nearly half of respondents, 46%, thought the next generation would be worse off than the present generation while 36% thought they would be better off.

Another notable finding from the comparison of the surveys' results is with respect to ownership of telephones, in particular mobile telephones. Comparison with PSSS results (2003) reveal that telephone ownership has more than quadrupled, from 8% in 2003 to 35% in 2007.

⁴ Refer to www.pewglobal.org for survey reports

Nevertheless, perceptions are relative, and if respondents have seen others advancing faster than themselves, they may conclude that their own situation has actually deteriorated (which it has in terms of status or 'relative deprivation'). In fact, growing inequality can undermine even an improved standard of living. PSSS (2003) and numerous other studies established that the vast majority of Tanzanians perceive increasing inequality. In the VoP (2007), for every Tanzanian adult seeing an improvement in his or her standard of living, there are two who consider themselves worse off.

However, the actual level of household poverty and inequality cannot be established from this survey. Household budget survey data suggest that inequality rose slightly in the decade of 1992 to 2002, with little change in rural areas and a more significant trend in Dar es Salaam (URT, 2002). The next data on inequality will emerge from the Household Budget Survey (2007) being conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics.

The VoP (2007) and the complementary Views of the Children survey specifically sought the views of young people and children. The young people in the survey, 15-24 years old, have a positive outlook on their future. It will be important that future comparative analyses are able to assess the extent to which these optimistic views are sustained and are associated with positive outcomes.

PART II:

MKUKUTA CLUSTER II

QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The VoP (2007) examined the state of education especially from the perspective of children and young people. Adults also included responses about education to more general questions about the state of social services. In addition to their educational experiences, school children were asked about their household and extra-curricular activities, their community involvement, and their hopes for the future. The MKUKUTA monitoring process focuses on quantitative, physical measures - classrooms, textbooks - as well as enrolment and examination results. The 'Views of the Children' provided an opportunity also to explore more qualitative aspects of pupils' experiences with learning and teaching, which will be reported below.

The following sections report the responses of the survey of young people 15-24 who were still in school. A later section reports on the views of younger primary school pupils.

A total of 561 school goers aged 15 and above were interviewed on a range of educational themes; there were slightly more males interviewed than females. The majority of rural students were in primary school, most urban students were in secondary.

8.1 Getting to School

Ninety percent of primary school children 15 years and older said that they walk to school, as do nearly half the secondary school students in the sample. Nearly a third of all students in Dar es Salaam take public transport to school. Because primary schools are closer, 75% of primary school pupils take less than half an hour's time getting to school, while 40% of the secondary students take more than half an hour, even though more of them travel by bus.

Table 8.1 Getting to School

Mode of Transport to School	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Walk	88	92	49	47	68
School bus	3	5	29	35	19
Private transport	6	2	14	12	9
Public transport	3	1	8	7	5

8.2 Classrooms

Slightly more than a half of the young respondents still in school thought that there were enough classrooms. The perception of shortages of classrooms is similar between primary boys and girls with about a quarter of the sample lamenting the need for more classrooms. However, secondary school girls complained more than boys about shortages.

Shortages of desks followed the same pattern as shortages of classrooms, with more shortages noted by urban and secondary school respondents, especially by the female students.

Table 8.2 Adequacy of Classrooms

Adequacy of Classrooms	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Yes, there are enough	61	58	55	45	55
Some streams are in the same class	14	14	18	20	17
Most streams are in the same class	4	7	8	8	6
No, we need many more classrooms	22	21	19	27	22

More than half, 54%, of the students interviewed saw improvements in classroom conditions, and 34% perceived the conditions to be the same as before (Table 8.3). Primary pupils saw greater improvements than secondary students.

Table 8.3 Changes in the Condition of Classrooms

Condition of Classrooms	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Classrooms are nicer than before	58	62	48	48	54
Classrooms the same as before	28	26	39	42	34
Classrooms worse than before	11	9	9	5	8
Don't know/No opinion	3	2	4	5	4

8.3 Textbooks

About 66% of the young people at school said that textbooks were few or that they rarely use them and 16% of secondary school boys and 19% of secondary school girls claimed that they learn without access to textbooks at all. Textbooks are in shorter supply in rural than in urban areas, but even in Dar es Salaam, 61% of respondents were dissatisfied with the textbook supply situation.

Table 8.4 Availability of Textbooks

Availability of Textbooks	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Plenty of textbooks	23	26	23	17	22
There are a few textbooks	52	51	40	41	45
We rarely use textbooks	20	16	21	23	21
There are no textbooks	4	7	16	19	12

8.4 Toilets

Toilets were not generally reported to be in short supply, in either primary or secondary school, though in rural areas the situation was worse than in town. In most cases, toilets were considered clean; with secondary school toilets slightly cleaner than primary school toilets.

Table 8.5 Adequacy of School Toilets

Adequacy of Toilets	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
There are plenty of toilets	47	48	36	40	43
There are quite a few toilets	36	36	45	46	41
There are only 1 or 2 toilets	12	10	19	11	13
There are no toilets	4	7	0	3	3

8.5 Computers

Information on availability and use of computers in schools was also sought. The use of computers was very low, particularly in primary schools, where 90% said that there were no computers in their schools. More than half of the surveyed secondary school pupils, 55%, said there were no computers in their schools, and those who reported having computers in their school, the computers were said to be used mostly for administration and not available to students.

Table 8.6 Availability and Use of Computers

Availability and Use of Computers	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
For all students	2	3	14	12	8
Only for the older students	1	2	9	5	5
Only for the administration	8	3	20	27	15
There are no computers	88	91	58	55	72
Don't Know/No response	1	1	0	1	0

8.6 Pupils' Attendance at School

Children reported that they rarely miss school. Over 70% of the in-school youth said that they "rarely" or "never" miss school, and only 20% said that they do "sometimes", 9% said "often". There were no significant differences between female and male students. When they do miss school, "personal sickness" was by far the major reason for absenteeism for both older primary and secondary students,

Table 8.7 Reasons Given for Absenteeism by Pupils

Reasons for Absenteeism	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Sickness	61	60	64	58	61
Marriages, funerals	36	33	31	41	36
No money for fees	23	14	41	33	28
Caring for a sick person	13	11	16	12	13
Helping on family farm (<i>shamba</i>)	9	7	8	6	8
Personal hygiene	9	9	4	3	7
Helping with housework	7	3	7	4	6
Helping with family business	5	5	7	5	6
Playing truant	7	6	7	4	6
Working to earn money	6	7	6	1	5

about 61% of respondents, with a higher incidence in rural than urban areas. “No money for fees” was the third most cited reason, reported by 36% of secondary school students, whose costs for schooling are higher than those for primary. Exigencies of marriages and funerals also take a toll on students' time, cited by 41% and 31% of secondary school girls and boys respectively.

8.7 Teachers

Teachers are critical to educational performance, and VoP asked about different aspects of teachers' interaction with their pupils. Nearly 60% of the pupils said that teachers were rarely or never absent. Teacher absenteeism was reported to be slightly higher in rural than in urban areas, but there is no significant primary/secondary difference or difference in the reported of female and male students.

Table 8.8 Absenteeism by Teachers

Teachers' Absenteeism	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Teachers are never absent	27	32	33	23	29
Teachers are rarely absent	31	26	31	31	30
Teachers sometimes absent	40	37	33	42	38
Teachers are often absent	1	5	3	4	4

Teachers were more generally considered gentle than rough towards their students. Over 60% said that all, most or some of their teachers are gentle, but 40% of students considered 'some' or 'most' teachers to be rough, slightly more in primary than secondary school, and more commonly reported by females students than by males (Table 8.9). In a follow-up question, students were asked about the incidence of corporal punishment. Only 20% of students reported no corporal punishment. In 16 % of cases, 'all or most' teachers were reported to use physical punishment such as caning their students. Primary pupils were more likely to report the use of physical punishment than secondary students, and primary girls more than primary boys (Table 8.10).

Table 8.9 Teachers' Attitudes to Students

Teachers' Attitudes	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
All/most of them are gentle	30	25	38	32	32
Some of them are gentle	28	27	30	30	29
Some of them are rough	34	34	27	25	30
Most or all of them are rough	8	14	5	13	10

Table 8.10 Teachers' Use of Corporal Punishment

	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
None of them cane/hit us	15	10	30	23	20
A few of them cane/hit us	45	38	29	42	38
Some of them cane/hit us	25	31	27	21	26
All or most of them cane/hit us	16	21	14	14	16

A large majority of both primary and secondary students said that some or most of their teachers encouraged them to ask questions in class. Overall, 84% gave these responses. Slightly more secondary students gave these responses. Girls were somewhat more likely than boys to say that teachers did not encourage them to ask questions.

Table 8.11 Teachers' Encouragement of Students to Ask Questions

Encouragement to Ask Questions	Primary		Secondary		All %
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	
Most	47	50	55	51	51
Some	37	26	35	33	33
A few	11	16	6	14	11
None	6	8	4	3	5

8.8 The 'Views of the Children' Survey

The views of 512 younger primary school children aged 7 to 14 were also sought. Their perceptions of education and their role in society are included in the forthcoming 'Views of the Children in Tanzania'; they are summarised below.

The experience of learning, as described by the younger primary school children, 7-14 years, is one of heavy reliance on notes copied from the blackboard and on textbooks. The need for teachers to have good handwriting on the blackboard was frequently mentioned by the children, showing how important it is to the children that they are able to read the writing. Textbooks are highly valued and liked by the children, but also a source of frustration, because whilst the supply is generally improving, there are still far too few to go around. Children would like to be able to read books in their own time, but books are generally collected at the end of each lesson.

The children also made clear the qualities they want in a teacher. A teacher should be someone who really wants to teach, likes children, makes an effort, and ensures pupils understand. It was clear from the survey that some children did have teachers of this calibre. However, every school in the sample reported problems which amount to teachers not meeting basic contractual obligations, or at best having poor professional standards. Teachers failing to attend lessons is a significant issue. Children talked about teachers who gave notes, but didn't explain what they meant, or told them just to ask an older pupil if they don't understand. The fear of corporal punishment - engendered, for example, by teachers who carry a stick in class - was expressed by the children as a significant obstacle to learning.

The overall picture emerges of schooling being a rather limited closed exercise with teachers explaining a fixed body of knowledge to a largely passive body of children. The children in the study were not familiar with active teaching learning methodologies.

Communication between schools and parents was weak.

Contributions in cash and kind were expected in all the schools in the sample, and children are being excluded from lessons for non-payment.

The children held a wide variety of opinions in whether education overall was better last year than this. The vast majority of children felt that the best way to improve education is to increase the supply side of inputs, including infrastructure, teachers, school supplies. They also wanted to have better teachers, a more diverse curriculum, and other services in school (such as health). The children from Dar es Salaam who participated in the survey were assertive in saying that increasing their own commitment to study and listening to teachers and parents would also be a factor to improving their education.

HEALTH

People's health status is based on a number of factors, including nutritional status, lifestyle and the cleanliness of the environment. Basic health services can be both preventive and curative, but most health spending is on curative services, i.e. treating sick people. The survey examined people's overall health status and their perceptions of the availability, quality, access and cost of basic health services provided by the state. This chapter contains the reports of adults and children. Particular health issues of the elderly are reported in chapter 11.

9.1 Health Conditions and Related Problems

Adults in the survey were asked about their recent health history; if they had been sick in the past year, and if so, from what and how frequently. Two-thirds, 66%, of adults reported that they had suffered from one or more bouts of malaria during the previous year, 60% from a cough, cold or flu, and 32% suffered from diarrhoea. Few respondents, 5%, had suffered an accident during the year.

Malaria was reported more commonly in urban areas, diarrhoea in rural. About three-quarters, 73%, of respondents reported that they used mosquito nets, the majority of which were said to have been treated with insecticide, though overall, this meant that only 42% of respondents said they had an treated net. Mosquito net use was much higher in urban than rural areas.

Table 9.1 Health Problems and Use of Mosquito Nets during Previous Year

	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Episodes of Illness				
Malaria	76	63	63	66
Cough, cold, flu	62	57	60	60
Diarrhoea	29	24	35	32
Accident	5	4	4	5
Use of Mosquito Nets				
Treated	56	45	34	42
Untreated	32	34	27	31
None	12	21	39	27

9.2 Healthcare Services

Asked about the most important issues for the health services, 32% of the adult respondents identified the quality/availability of the service, 16% said distance, 13% said availability of drugs and medicines and 10% their cost. Over a quarter of the respondents had no response to this question.

Of the adults who had used health facilities, almost two-thirds cited the cost of medical treatment and drugs to be a major problem. Over two-fifths of adults, 44%, also complained about the availability of drugs. More urban respondents, more than 50%, complained about waiting times, while more rural residents, 42%, complained about access to health facilities. Few respondents complained about the politeness of health facility staff, 18%, availability of maternity services, 13%, and immunisation services, 2%, and cleanliness of facilities 10% (Refer to table 9.2 overleaf.).

Table 9.2 Problems Encountered with Healthcare Service

Major Health Related Problems	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Cost of treatment and drugs	62	69	61	62
Availability of drugs	50	56	45	44
Time waiting to be served	55	52	42	43
Accessing health facility	34	35	42	35
Politeness of health staff	25	23	16	18
Availability of maternity services	13	14	13	13
Cleanliness of facility	10	10	10	10
Immunization availability	3	3	2	2

9.3 Health and Schooling

Primary school children were asked about health services at their school, including the availability of first aid, or ease of getting permission to go to hospital (and how far away that was). Half the schools sampled had some kind of first aid provision. In other cases, a sick child is sent to a nearby hospital or dispensary. Dar es Salaam had the most comprehensive provision, with children mentioning receiving inoculations, dental checks and toothpaste at school. One school was able to ensure that children in standard one were treated without charge, and in the school in Lindi older children remembered that in the past, if you went with the school's '*daftari la wangonjwa*' (patients' register book) you could get free treatment, but they reported that now there is a fee of Tshs 1,000. Only one school apparently had no provision for sick children.

Children's responses to provision of health services at school show that they are aware of the importance of good nutrition and school feeding as well as access to clean water as important components of their health. The survey looked at nutritional issues among its 512 child respondents. Only in three schools out of the ten in the sample was food reported to be provided on a regular basis for children - one high income and the others middle income - and even in the latter the programme seemed to be in abeyance. In two other schools (in Arusha and Dar es Salaam) it was pointed out that food is available for sale from small shops and kiosks *dukas* in the vicinity of the school. One other school has a nursery attached and provides *uji* soft porridge at a cost of Tshs 1,500 a month.

When asked about their eating habits, only about a third, 35%, of school-goers in the 15 year old and above sample said they always ate before going to school, ranging from a quarter, 26%, of rural students to a half 48% in Dar es Salaam. 15% of students said they ate snacks during breaks at school, while a large majority, 85%, said that they ate when they came home from school.

9.4 Road Safety

Because of the current trends in road accidents as reported in different media, adult respondents were asked whether a close friend, relative or neighbour had been killed or seriously injured during the previous three years as a result of a road accident.

Table 9.3 Incidence of Road Deaths and Serious Injuries (friends, relatives, neighbours)

Incidence of Road Accidents	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Killed	17	13	11	13
Injured	19	16	11	14
Total	36	29	22	27

Over 40% of the accidents causing death or injury occurred to people using public transport. A quarter of the victims were on foot when the accident occurred. Riding a bicycle or motorcycle accounted for 19% of reported accidents, while the least accidents were experienced by people travelling in private cars. More accidents were reported by respondents in Dar es Salaam than by those in other towns and rural areas. The reported accidents affected mostly commuters in Dar es Salaam, accounting for nearly half of fatalities or serious injuries in the town. A large number of accidents also affected pedestrians in Dar es Salaam, accounting for 29% of responses. About 25% of rural fatalities and serious accidents were among bicycle and motor-cycle *piki-piki* riders.

Table 9.4 Cause of Death or Injury

Deaths and Injuries When Travelling	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Public transport	46	40	41	42
Pedestrians	29	25	22	25
Bicycle/motor-cycle	9	21	25	19
Private vehicle	16	15	12	14

SUPPLY OF WATER

A safe domestic water supply and a sanitary environment are preconditions for healthy living and avoiding water-borne diseases that kill and incapacitate children and adults. Information was collected from adult respondents on trends in water supply and sanitation.

10.1 Sources of Water for Households and Mode of Payment

Tables 10.1 and 10.2 describe how respondents access and pay for water. Between 80 and 90% of adult respondents access their drinking water from community or neighbours' water points. Even in urban areas, only 16% - 20% have piped water into their own home or yard. While 73% of rural adults do not pay for their water, water is free for only 8% of Dar es Salaam respondents - 77% of Dar es Salaam residents pay private providers (pump attendants, kiosks, neighbours or water vendors). Only 13% are billed by the public utility (DAWASCO).

Table 10.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Sources of Drinking Water	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Community/private water point	41	55	89	70
Piped to neighbour's plot/yard	42	23	5	18
Piped into house/yard	16	20	3	10
Other	1	2	3	2

Table 10.2 Mode of Payment for Drinking Water

Mode of Payment for Drinking Water	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Don't pay (water is free)	8	38	73	49
Pay cash (pump/kiosk/neighbour)	64	36	17	33
Billed by the water company	13	19	3	9
Pay cash (water vendor)	13	6	4	6
Other	1	1	3	3

10.2 Trends and Problems with Water Supply

Table 10.3 (next page) reveals trends in water supply over the previous twelve months. The most common response was that respondents saw no change; about 70% said there was no change in distance, cleanliness, cost or queuing time, and 49% said there was no change in the quantity of water supply. Among those who did see a change, overall, more respondents saw deterioration rather than an improvement in water supply, cleanliness, cost and queuing time, although there have been some perceived improvements in reducing the distance to supplies in urban areas (including Dar es Salaam).

Table 10.3 Trends in Water Supply

Trends in Water Supply	Dar es Salaam %		Other Urban %		Rural Areas %		All %	
	Better	Worse	Better	Worse	Better	Worse	Better	Worse
Shortages	20	33	27	26	20	29	21	29
Distance	17	13	17	11	9	14	13	13
Cleanliness	15	17	17	14	7	22	11	19
Cost	8	32	14	16	12	8	11	16
Queuing time	12	26	17	14	12	13	12	17

Dry season water shortages were reported to be common in both urban and rural areas. Rural respondents in particular complain about dirty and untreated water. Distance to the water source is a more serious problem in rural areas, while urban respondents complain more about queuing and cost (a major concern in Dar es Salaam).

Table 10.4 Water Supply Problems

Major Water Supply Problems	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Dry season shortages	54	59	68	63
Dirty/untreated water	31	35	54	45
Distance to supply	16	21	35	28
Queuing time	41	20	20	26
Cost	54	25	10	25

10.3 Water and Schooling

Water availability and cleanliness are not just domestic problems. Primary school children are also aware of the importance of clean water, both for washing/hygiene and for drinking. The importance of water increases significantly when children are walking long distances to school, and consequently get very thirsty. However, only two of the sampled primary schools (in Mwanza and Tanga) had safe drinking water available for the children. The acting head-teacher in the school in Mtwara mentioned cholera and diarrhoea as problems occurring in the school from time to time due to water problems. In Dar es Salaam, children either brought water with them from home or bought it at kiosks near the school. In Mtwara, children only had water if they went home during break times or at lunchtime. Otherwise they had to wait till they went home at the end of the school day before they could drink safe water.

In the school in Tanga, boiled water for drinking was available in the teachers' office and in the library although some children just drank straight from the tap. Providing boiled water would appear to be an example of good practice, which could be more widely replicated especially if children are already in the habit of bringing firewood to school (as is the case in the school in Lindi), which could be used for boiling the water.

Access to clean water in school was a major problem for rural youth respondents who were still in school, 64% of whom reported having no water at school. In Dar es Salaam, 58% said they had plenty of water in school, and only 7% said there was none.

Table 10.5 Water Availability at School

Availability of Water in Schools	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Yes, plenty	58	31	12	26
Yes, there is some	24	17	15	18
There is only a little water	10	26	8	13
There is no water at school	7	27	64	44
Don't Know/No response	1	0	1	0

THE ELDERLY

Vulnerability reflects the life-cycle, with young children and the elderly at particular risk. The state, communities, churches, NGOs and charities may help adults care for the young and the old, and other at-risk groups, but the main care-giver is the immediate family. In this chapter older people's sources of livelihood, the help they provide to others, and which they receive from others, and their views on community values and the pains and pleasures of ageing are examined. Further, their health status and health-seeking activities, and water needs are also explored.

Just over 60% of the 855 elderly respondents in the survey were male and 80% were heads of household. More than half of the sample, 57%, lived with their spouse, 33% were widowed, and 10% were separated.

11.1 Livelihood Sources for the Elderly

While the majority of older women depend on their immediate family for their subsistence, 34% of men and 20% of the women declared that they are still working full-time. Very few respondents were receiving a pension. Assistance from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) was also very limited. Box 7 later in this chapter provides some sentiments of the elderly on their inability to provide for themselves.

Table 11.1 Main Sources of Subsistence for the Elderly

Main Sources of Subsistence for Elderly	Male %	Female %	All %
Children/family around me	34	60	45
Full-time work	34	20	28
Remittances	20	22	21
Part-time work	8	3	7
Pension	7	1	5
FBOs, NGO/CBO, neighbours	1	2	2

Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

11.2 Sources of Help for the Elderly

The elderly also provided their perceptions on who is likely to help them when they have serious problems. 88% said that their immediate family members are likely or very likely to help; while 38% said that friends and neighbours would help out. About 11% foresaw no help forthcoming from any source (Refer to table 11.2 overleaf.).

Table 11.2 Source of Help for the Elderly

Source of Help when Having Serious Problems	Male %	Female %	All %
Immediate family	88	88	88
Friends and neighbours	38	38	38
Clan, peer group	35	29	33
Religious leaders/bodies	22	18	21
Local government	13	10	12
Older people's group	12	10	11
Nobody	10	12	11
Local NGOs/CBOs	5	6	5

11.3 Water and the Elderly

Elderly respondents were asked how they obtained domestic water and what problems they encountered. Few old people, 28%, collect water for themselves; the majority have it collected for them by a relative or a domestic worker - 68%. More older women collect water by themselves compared to older men.

Asked if they have any problems with their water supply, elderly respondents encountered some of the same as the problems that were identified by adult respondents reported in chapter 10.

11.4 Health and the Elderly

Two-thirds, 65%, of older people said they had health problems which require regular attention, 62% of men, and 68% of women. The most commonly reported problem concerned mobility, reported by 42% of both men and women who had health problems.

Two-thirds of the over sixties had sought medical treatment during the three months prior to the survey, with significantly more women than men seeking treatment. Of those seeking treatment, 35% paid for it themselves, 27% had costs paid by family members, 15% received free treatment, and 14% did not undergo any treatment. Nearly half, 44%, went to a government health facility, 27% bought medicine in a pharmacy, and a quarter, 24%, went to a private facility.

Table 11.3 Paying for Healthcare

Payment for Treatment	Male %	Female %	All %
I paid myself	43	27	35
My family paid for me	18	41	27
I received free treatment	15	14	15
I received no treatment	13	16	14
Other	8	9	8
Health insurance	2	3	2

Critically, nearly half of the over 60s, 48%, did not know that they were entitled to free treatment in government facilities (42% of men and 58% of women). In addition, approximately one-fifth, 18%, of respondents said that they had been refused treatment in a government facility because they could not afford to pay for services, and 13% indicated that they had been refused free treatment due to lack of proof of their age.

Table 11.4 summarizes problems encountered by elderly in seeking health care. While the majority of the elderly who sought treatment said they had no problems in obtaining it, 38% said that their major problem was that there had been requests for payment.

Major Problems in Obtaining Treatment	Male %	Female %	All %
Requests for payments	40	36	38
Availability of drugs and materials	30	28	29
Distance/time to get there	25	25	25
Waiting for consultation/treatment	14	15	14
Respect shown by facility staff	11	10	11

In many of the study sites the elderly know they are entitled to free medical services, however the policy is sometimes ignored in practice. This experience was similar in both rural and urban communities. Box 7 presents some perceptions on difficulties in accessing free health care by the elderly.

BOX 7 DIFFICULTIES IN ACCESSING FREE HEALTH CARE BY ELDERLY

“Kwenye redio wanasema akina mama, wazee, na watoto wadogo wanapewa huduma bure lakini kwa eneo hili ni kitendawili na haijawahi kutokea.”
Meaning: ‘Through the radio they say that women, the elderly and young children should be given free treatment, but in this area, that is a paradox; it has never happened.’
 • Women’s Focus Group, Korogwe

“Msamaha wa matibabu wa wazee huku ni kama haupo, ukienda na barua utaambiwa hakuna dawa. Maduka ya dawa tunayoagiziwa ni ya madaktari wenyewe.”
Meaning: ‘Exemption from medical costs for the elderly is non-existent here, if you go with a letter you are told that that there are no drugs. The pharmacies we are sent to consult are owned by the doctors themselves.’
 • Elderly Focus Group, Tanga

“Kuhusu matibabu ya bure kwa wazee bila kunyanyaswa... tunaambiwa tu, lakini inatakiwa pesa mfano unaweza ukaambiwa nenda huko walikotangaza matibabu bure... Umesikia wapi matibabu bure?”
Meaning: ‘About exemption from medical charges ... we are just told, but payments are demanded, for example you may be scoffed and told to go where they announced free medical care, where did you hear about free medical care?’
 • Elderly Focus Group, Dar es Salaam

“Alienda kupata huduma akaulizia sera hiyo akakataliwa huduma mpaka atoe pesa. Jibu la wauguzi wanasema hawajui. ... Vikongwe wanahudumiwa na pesa.”
Meaning: ‘He went to get treatment and asked about the [exemption] policy – he was denied treatment until he paid. The attendants’ response was that they don’t know [about exemptions]. The elderly get served if they pay.’
 • Focus Group, Lindi

11.5 Elderly as Caregivers

Having to care for grandchildren in their old age is quite common for many elderly. Nearly 40% of the elderly respondents reported that they were caring for a grandchild, most commonly because of the death or sickness of the child's parents. In caring for their grandchildren, almost three-quarters said that they were helped by their immediate family.

11.6 The Concerns of the Elderly about their Future

Respondents were also asked about their concerns for the future. Security in their old age is a big concern among the elderly, with 75% of respondents concerned about losing the strength to work as

they grow older, and 66% fear hunger and poverty, and losing their independence through ill-health. These concerns are the same among older men and women. Table 11.5 also points out other crucial human right issues such as fear of being accused of practicing witchcraft which was reported by 25% of the men and 32% of the women in the survey. The Tanzania Participatory Poverty Assessment also echoed accusations over witchcraft as one of the concerns of the elderly (Tz-PPA ESRF, 2004).

Table 11.5 Concerns of the Elderly about their Future

Concerns	Male %	Female %	All %
Not being able to work	76	74	75
Losing independence through ill-health	67	64	67
Hunger, poverty	69	66	66
Loss of social status, role	53	47	50
Losing respect in society	48	43	46
Being lonely, isolated or neglected	47	40	45
Being attacked, robbed	43	36	40
Having to care for orphans	38	40	39
Conflicts within the family	33	31	33
Being accused of practicing witchcraft	25	32	28
Losing property if spouse dies	27	21	25
Being the victim of witchcraft	27	24	25

Losing respect and social status are concerns for about half those interviewed. However, this does not mean that younger people no longer respect the old. Significantly more respondents, 60%, believed that young people treat them with respect than those who believe they do not. In some societies, for instance in Mwamanoni Ward (Shinyanga), there is cooperation between youth and elderly and this cooperation has a traditional name “*Ukombakomba*”.

Finally, two open-ended questions probed respondents’ views on the pleasures and concerns of growing old. Over a third, 36%, of the elderly saw no pleasure in growing old, while 28% considered growing old an inherent pleasure. Gaining respect and wisdom were less important sources of pleasure than living with grandchildren. Although 20% of old people found nothing to complain about in growing old, 33% complained about losing their strength and therefore their ability to work. Frequent illness was the major concern of a further 22% of old people. More of the older men were worried about losing their strength and ability to work while more of the older women were worried about illness.

Table 11.6 The Worst Thing about Ageing

Worst Thing about Ageing	Male %	Female %	All %
Lose strength, ability to work	37	26	33
Frequent illness	19	25	22
Nothing	18	20	20
No response/other	12	15	12
Abuse, lack of respect	5	7	6
Loss of memory	1	1	1
Become dependent on others	6	4	5
Suspected of witchcraft	1	2	1

COMPARISON OF OTHER SURVEY RESULTS FROM 2003 AND 2007 ABOUT SERVICE PROVISION

Broad comparisons between these survey results and those from the Policy Service and Satisfaction Survey (2003) (PSSS) and Afrobarometer⁵ on quality of life and social being show some similarities (Table 12.1). Just as in the 'Views of the People', these previous surveys show popular appreciation of the government's efforts to improve education. This current survey confirms popular appreciation of the government's investment in educational infrastructure, but also raises the continued shortages of textbooks at both the primary and secondary levels.

For the past several years, the government has committed a growing budget to basic services, but there is mixed evidence that increased spending translates into more and improved services. When asked whether basic services were improving or getting worse, many more respondents said they were improving 44% than said they were worsening 9%. However, the cost of medical treatment was reported to be a major problem for slightly over half the PSSS sample (2003), and for 62% of the VoP 2007 survey respondents. Similarly, concern with the cost of drugs is higher among VoP 2007 respondents, 44%, compared to the PSSS respondents 35% four years ago. Many senior citizens have difficulties accessing free health services. Domestic water supply continues to be a chronic problem in both urban and rural areas, with an overall deterioration in perceptions on water availability and cleanliness. For urban respondents, increased cost was also mentioned.

Table 12.1 Major Problems in Social Services in 2003 and 2007

Dar es Salaam		Rural Areas		All	
2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Medicines	Household water	Household water	Household water	Medicines	Household water
Household water	Medical treatment	Medicines	Medical treatment	Household water	Medical treatment
Schooling	Schooling	Schooling	Medicines	-	Medicines
-	Medicines	-	-	-	-

Notes: 'Medical treatment' refers to the cost of medical treatment

'Medicines' refers to the availability and cost of medicines

PSSS (2003) surveyed heads of households; VoP (2007) surveyed adults and youth

⁵ Various studies, refer to www.afrobarometer.org



PART III:

MKUKUTA CLUSTER III

GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Broadly defined, governance relates to the manner in which public affairs are regulated and conducted to manage resources, deliver essential services, and protect the rights and well-being of all Tanzanians.

Many VoP findings provide valuable data on progress towards achieving MKUKUTA's goals of good governance and increased accountability, including: the participation of citizens in public affairs; perceptions of efforts to improve accountability of government officials; access to information and media; popular knowledge and opinions on politics and policies; perceptions of corruption; and community beliefs about trust, cooperation and security within Tanzanian society.

13.1 Participation in Public Affairs

Participation in public affairs was measured by two major variables; participation in religion and public affairs, and membership of various organisations. Almost all adult respondents expressed an interest in religion, 93%, and 66% expressed an interest in politics as well as reading and sport, 60%.

Respondents were asked about their current or past membership of various formal and informal organisations (Table 13.1). Half the sample said they had been or were currently members of political parties (*kuwa mwanachama wa chama cha siasa*). The high level of political party membership is a reflection of the keen interest in politics mentioned above. About a fifth, 19%, of respondents said they were members of burial societies, or were traditional security guards *sungusungu*. Around a tenth, 13%, claimed to be or to have been members of a choir, dance or cultural group, or an informal saving and credit association *upatu*.

Less than 10% had been a member of a school or water management committee, a community-based organisation, a cooperative society, farmers' association or economic group, or served as a village chairman/woman, a ward or district councillor. With the exception of membership of an informal savings or credit society, rural respondents were more likely than their urban counterparts to belong to the various associations listed.

Table 13.1 Membership in Organisations by Locality

Membership in Organisations (formerly and/or currently)	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Political party	44	57	50	49
Burial society	17	22	19	19
Traditional security guard (<i>sungusungu</i>)	12	20	21	18
Informal saving and credit group	15	15	11	13
Choir, dance or cultural group	11	15	14	13
Primary school committee	5	9	10	9
Community-based organisation	7	10	7	8
Cooperative/farmers' association/economic group	2	4	7	5
Water Management Committee	2	5	6	5
Village Chair, Ward/District Councillor	2	3	5	4

Within the context of participation, respondents were asked whether they had ever been involved in a variety of civic activities as listed in Table 13.2. In general, participation in public affairs is low. Just over a fifth, 22%, of rural respondents said that they had participated in a local-level planning exercise,

and about 16% had worked on public works projects, typically road building and maintenance. Fewer urban respondents reported having participated in such civic activities.

Table 13.2 Types of Public Participation

Type of Public Participation	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Participated in preparing a village/ward plan	7	18	22	18
Worked on a public works project	6	13	16	13
Attended a civic education programme	10	11	12	11
Attended a full local council meeting	9	10	9	9

Respondents were also asked whether during the previous year they had requested any information related to state provided services at the district, ward, or village or *mtaa* levels and whether they had received information as a result. Most respondents had not requested information from public officials at these levels. Table 13.3 also shows that rural residents are more likely to ask for information, with 20% of respondents requesting information at the village/*mtaa* level. 14% of rural respondents received the information they asked for, while 6% asked for, but did not receive it.

Table 13.3 Requests for Public Information

Information Requested From:	Dar es Salaam %		Other Urban %		Rural Areas %		All %		
	Rec'd	Not Rec'd	Rec'd	Not Rec'd	Rec'd	Not Rec'd	Rec'd	Not Rec'd	Total Asked
District	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	7
Ward	8	6	8	6	8	5	8	5	13
Village/ <i>Mtaa</i>	6	4	8	5	14	6	10	5	15

Key: Rec'd = Received information requested Not Rec'd = Did not receive information requested

Respondents were asked a number of questions concerning their participation in local-level decision-making, which official policy formally promotes. Table 13.4 reports on people's feelings about the utility of public engagement in policy and development issues. In all research sites, a small majority of respondents thought that citizens publicly expressing their views make a difference, while 39% thought that government officials do not listen to what people say.

Table 13.4 Perceptions on Whether Participation Makes a Difference

Perception on Whether it is Useful For People to Attend Public Meetings that Discuss Local Development Issues	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
A. People like me make a difference by publicly expressing our views on local issues that affect us	52	54	53	53
B. Even if people like me express opinions on such issues, government officials do not listen to what we say	39	38	39	39
Don't know/no response	9	8	9	9

Note: Respondents were asked to choose between statements A and B.

A related question probed respondents' feelings about the extent to which citizens should be involved in public affairs (Table 13.5). The majority, 65%, of respondents thought that ordinary people should be more involved in decision making concerning basic economic and social development issues that affect their lives. At the same time, just over one quarter, 27%, were of the opinion that despite citizens' involvement, it is the government's responsibility to provide good services and that there is not much that ordinary people can do to improve the government's performance.

Table 13.5 Perceptions on Whether People Should Be More Involved in Decision Making about Public Affairs

Perceptions on Whether People Should Participate in Public Affairs	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
A. Ordinary people should be more involved in decision-making concerning basic economic and social development issues that affect their lives	65	64	66	65
B. It is the government's responsibility to provide good services: there is not much that ordinary people can do to improve the government's performance	27	30	27	27
Don't know/no response	9	7	7	8

Thus, across research sites, adult Tanzanians were much more likely to endorse the formal virtues of public pressure compared to just letting officials 'get on with the job'. Most Tanzanians consider participation in decision-making a civic virtue, but are rather more sceptical about whether government officials are willing to listen to them.

13.2 Information and Communication

As has been shown above, most adult Tanzanians are interested in politics and public affairs, a majority believes that public voice makes a difference to state performance and service provision, and even more think that ordinary people should be involved in monitoring the performance of state actors. A detailed examination of how adults gain access to information for informed participation is provided in this section.

Adults sampled were asked about their most important sources of information about public affairs (Table 13.6). The radio constituted the most important source of information across the country at 60%, slightly more so in urban than in rural areas. Newspapers and television are much more important sources of information in Dar es Salaam than in the rest of the country. 'Word of mouth' is an important source of information for 21% of Tanzanians, in both urban and rural areas. Overall, Dar es Salaam citizens have much greater access to information than others.

Table 13.6 Sources of Information by Locality

Important Source of Information on Politics, Sports and International Affairs	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Radio	67	63	56	60
Word of mouth	19	22	22	21
Newspapers	44	24	7	20
Television	43	20	5	18
Public meetings	7	13	15	12
Church/Mosque	8	11	5	7
NGOs/CBOs	3	3	2	2

Adults were also asked about how often they access information available from the main media sources. Table 13.7 shows that the majority of adult Tanzanians listen to the radio frequently. In Dar es Salaam where newspapers and television are much more easily accessible than elsewhere, 43% of these respondents also said they watch television frequently and 44% said they read newspapers frequently. The growing importance of the mobile phone as a means of communication and source of information is demonstrated, with 35% of adult respondents owned mobile phones: 65% in Dar es Salaam and 16% in rural areas.

Table 13.7 Accessing Information Frequently

Accessing Media Frequently	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Listen to the radio	61	58	52	56
Watch television	40	17	5	17
Read a newspaper	36	21	6	17

The survey of primary school children highlighted another important aspect of information sharing - that of listening. From the research with young primary school children, it is clear that 'institutionalised' listening to children is weak. The overwhelming impression of teachers is that their model of education is teacher not learner centred: their job is to explain well, so that a body of knowledge is understood rather than to facilitate children in a more open ended approach to understanding the world they live in.

Only one school in the sample of ten primary schools had an active school council - a *baraza*. In the rare cases where pupils were represented in school committees, the pupils' perception is that they are not seriously listened to. Where they are not directly represented, pupils tended not to know about when meetings were held and what was discussed.

13.3 Knowledge and Opinions on Policies

Opinions on selected policy issues were surveyed to assess how well informed people were of recent policy debates and whether they follow up on these.

Knowledge of MKUKUTA

Nationally, only about two respondents in five, 38%, said that they had heard of MKUKUTA, and only 34% of rural respondents. Most of those who said they had heard of MKUKUTA thought that it was concerned exclusively with job creation and economic growth; less than 10% could identify MKUKUTA's three clusters which had been presented in a multiple choice format.

Before inviting respondents' opinions on specific policy issues, the questionnaire asked whether they

Table 13.8 Knowledge of MKUKUTA

Heard of MKUKUTA	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Yes	40	44	34	38
No	60	56	66	62

had opinions about government policies and performance. Over two-thirds said they did; about 34% (one-third) answered in the negative, more women than men.

Topical Issues

Respondents were asked about whether mining companies were paying enough taxes, what caused the power crisis of 2006, the pros and cons of relocating *machingas* (street traders) away from city centres and about foreign aid. About half of the sample of adults had no opinions on these issues. Of the respondents offering opinions, almost all - 96%, were convinced that mining companies should pay more taxes. Opinions were divided on the *machinga* issue - 58% were supportive of the action, whereas 34% were critical of the government's action. Almost three quarters, 74%, believe the electricity crisis was caused by drought. Four out of five, 81%, believe that 'foreign aid mostly benefits government officials', and nearly two-thirds, 64%, of respondents with an opinion strongly agreed with this view.

13.4 Opinions on Government: Officials and Political Parties

Performance of Governmental Representatives

A number of questions were also asked to assess public opinion on the performance of politicians and government officials in the past few years. A majority of adult respondents offered favourable opinions on the performance of the top leadership, most senior officials and members of parliament. Over 40% of respondents also saw improvements in the performance of local government officials, councillors and village government, and the police.

Multi-Party System

Lastly, the survey asked respondents how they viewed the competitive political system which was introduced in 1992. Respondents are split almost equally between single and multi-party system options.

Opinions on the Political System	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
I am glad Tanzania became a multi-party system	46	47	44	45
I wish Tanzania had remained a one party state	37	40	42	41
Single party/multi-party system makes little difference	8	7	6	7
No opinion/undecided	9	7	7	7

13.5 Accountability

The survey looked into whether Tanzanians considered that progress was being made in making government officials more accountable. To start, adult respondents were asked to think of anything that had happened in the last three years involving central government or local government officials that suggested to them that services and accountability were improving. About 34% of respondents replied in the affirmative, with little variation between urban and rural areas. An open-ended follow-up requested details regarding these improvements.

By far, the most commonly reported improvement, by 56% of those who said they had noted any improvement, was in education - improved schools, teacher housing, classrooms.

Questions were asked about leaders' accountability. About 32% of respondents said there were examples of officials being accused of misusing public money and of officials being dismissed for poor performance and corruption. A further 24% cited examples of road improvements resulting from public complaints.

Evidence of Accountability	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
People accused officials of misusing resources intended for a development activity or social service	30	35	33	32
A government official was dismissed for poor performance or corruption	32	34	31	32
Complaints about the condition of the roads led to rapid repairs	25	28	22	24
Spending reported by government officials was challenged in a public meeting	19	27	30	26
Someone made reference in a public meeting to information posted in a local government office or service point	11	12	13	12

The survey also asked adults a number of questions about recent changes they had noted in the

accountability of public officials and means towards enhancing accountability. Respondents were positive in their assessment of recent trends, especially in government response to peace, order and security concerns and the quality of public services, with many more noting improvements than had seen deterioration. At the same time, 44% of the adults offered no opinion on these questions.

Table 13.11 Trends in Accountability

Trends in Accountability	Dar es Salaam %		Other Urban %		Rural Areas %		All %	
	Inc	Dec	Inc	Dec	Inc	Dec	Inc	Dec
Public order, peace and security	53	4	57	4	54	5	55	4
Quality of basic services	46	4	48	9	42	12	44	9
Respect for the law by government	36	6	43	5	41	6	40	6
Regulating the economy effectively	32	5	40	6	37	8	36	7
Government's tolerance of criticism	37	7	39	11	34	10	35	9
Newspapers investigating corruption	35	6	31	10	20	11	25	9
Senior politicians and officials held to account	33	6	36	8	30	8	32	8
Performance of Prevention of Corruption Bureau	32	7	35	9	30	9	31	8
Opposition parties' impact in parliament	31	10	27	18	24	19	27	16
Fair/equitable taxation	16	6	18	10	18	10	17	8

Note: Inc = Increase Dec = Decrease

13.6 Corruption

Corruption is often seen as the major factor undermining good governance. The perception that official corruption is widespread undermines public confidence in state institutions and service providers. This section reviews Tanzanians' perceptions concerning the pervasiveness of corruption.

Prevalence of Corruption

About 40% of the adult respondents offered no opinion about the extent of corruption. Of those who did offer an opinion, similar percentages perceive petty corruption to be 'very common' or 'quite common' - 44% of the respondents, or 24% of the total adult sample. Grand corruption was perceived to be 'very common' or 'quite common' by about 41% of those who responded, this would equate to 25% of the total adult sample. Similar results are recorded for political corruption, 40% of those who responded, which represents 26% of the total adult sample. Better-off, urban respondents are somewhat more likely to perceive corruption as common than the poor and the rural.

Table 13.12 Views on the Prevalence of Corruption

Corruption is Very Common and/or Quite Common	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Petty corruption				
- Those who responded, 60% of respondents	46	46	41	44
- Percentage of total sample	22	29	24	24
Grand corruption				
- Those who responded, 60% of respondents	43	44	38	41
- Percentage of total sample	24	30	24	25
Political corruption				
- Those who responded, 60% of respondents	40	40	39	40
- Percentage of total sample	23	27	26	26

Respondents were further asked to what extent they think corruption affects their personal and family lives, business and political life in Tanzania. About 45% of respondents thought that corruption affected their lives, 42% business life, and 39% political life. Only a few, 8%, believed corruption does not affect these three aspects of life. Again, significant proportions of respondents offered no opinion on these three topic areas (ranging between 38% and 43%).

People's views on the degree of corruption in different service sectors were also collected (Table 13.13). The police and the legal system stand out as the most corrupt services in public perceptions, with over 40% reporting that these services are affected by corruption “a lot”. In general, urban perceptions of public sector corruption are more negative than rural, though differences are generally not significant.

Table 13.13 Perceptions of the Extent of Corruption by Sector

Perceived to be Affected by Corruption 'A Lot'	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
The police	48	51	44	46
Legal system	43	50	42	44
Health services	32	40	31	33
Registry and permits	26	30	21	24
Education system	21	26	19	21
Taxation system	21	24	17	19
Utilities	19	20	13	16

Payment of Bribes

Respondents were asked whether they or another household member had contact with various services during the year preceding the survey, and whether a bribe was paid. In Table 13.14, column 'C' represents the proportion of households contacting different service providers, and column 'B' is the proportion of those contacts in which a bribe was paid.

Table 13.14 Contacts with Service Providers and Payment of Bribes

Service Provider	Dar es Salaam %		Other Urban %		Rural Areas %	
	Con	Bri	Con	Bri	Con	Bri
The police	20	55	9	33	9	33
Legal system	14	43	9	22	9	22
Registry and permits	14	29	6	17	6	17
Taxation system	7	14	4	0	4	0
Education system	27	15	31	10	32	3
Utilities	12	17	5	0	5	0
Health system	42	24	43	9	43	9

Note: **Con** = proportion of households contacting service provider
Bri = Proportion thereof where a bribe was paid

Again, the services cited where the largest percentage of contacts involved a reported bribe were the police and the legal system. In Dar es Salaam, 55% of contacts with police were said to involve the payment of a bribe, and 43% of contacts with the legal system. About 42% of respondents indicated that they or other household members made use of health facilities during the preceding year. In Dar es Salaam, nearly a quarter of these contacts, 24%, involved payment of a bribe, for other urban and rural residents 9% reported payment of a bribe. Questions were asked of those who reported that they had paid bribes about the amount they had paid. However, the number of responses was very low, and the range of reported payments was wide, making difficult an analysis of these responses.

Below are examples of perceptions of some people from the focus group discussions that people bribe their way out of police custody, that reporting corruption is considered dangerous and futile, and that rights of people are traded and bought in the legal system.

BOX 8 CORRUPTION

“Kama mtu una malalamikio ya rushwa huwa unanyamaza tu. PCB walikuja na kutuachia vipeperushi. Wezi tunaowakamata huwa tunawapeleka polisi, ila baada ya siku mbili huwa wanarudi vijijini hivyo rushwa ipo wilayani na mijini sehemu nyingine hasa polisi na mahakamani.”

Meaning: ‘If you have a complaint about corruption, you just keep quiet. PCB [Prevention of Corruption Bureau] came and gave us brochures. The thieves/robbers we apprehend are taken to the police, but after two days they come back to the villages; therefore corruption is common at the district level and other urban centres, especially with the police and justice system.’

• Male Focus Group Discussion

“Hakuna jinsi, serikali si ile ile tu? Afadhali unyamaze, maana ukiripoti ni hatari zaidi unaweza hata kuuawa.”

Meaning: There is no way out, the government is the same, it is better to keep silent, because you endanger yourself if you make a report, you can be killed.’

• Female Focus Group

‘Mzee William and his brother are both watchmen in Dar es Salaam. One night in July 2007 thieves broke into the compound guarded by Mzee William’s brother and stole some iron sheets. Mzee William’s brother was arrested for aiding the thieves though he maintains he was sleeping. He was formally charged with stealing iron sheets and wood worth TShs 700,000 and locked up. He maintains the stolen materials weren’t worth a fraction of this amount. Mzee William paid TShs 40,000 for his brother to be released from prison. Mzee William who earns TShs 110,000 a month is worried that he will not be able to find the money needed to find his brother ‘not guilty’ when the case is heard.’

• A case study from individual life histories, Mikocheni, Dar es Salaam

Respondents were asked to rate the present government's efforts in tackling corruption, the results are shown in Table 13.15. Nearly 40% of respondents offered no opinion. Of those expressing opinions, many more thought the government is doing something in combating corruption than those who thought it is not. Fewer than one in five respondents thought the government's efforts were not effective.

Table 13.15 Perceptions of the Current Government’s Actions in Addressing Corruption

Government’s Actions Against Corruption	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Effective	41	48	45	45
Not effective	18	17	18	17
Don’t know/No answer	41	35	38	38

TRUST, COOPERATION AND SECURITY

The survey investigated Tanzanian's attitudes and feelings regarding a number of issues related to social capital. Trust is the glue that holds societies together; people who trust each other are more likely to cooperate than people who routinely suspect the motives of others. People who trust state service providers and each other are more likely to work together towards achieving joint objectives than people who lack such trust. Joint objectives include looking after common resources and protecting the most vulnerable members of society from the effects of natural disasters such as drought and famine, and social shocks such as illness, unemployment and extreme poverty. Such objectives are part of MKUKUTA and various sectoral policies. Protecting young children and the elderly are very important responsibilities, shared by families, communities, and the state. Thus, the survey set out to establish the level of trust that characterises modern Tanzanian society.

14.1 Trust

Adult respondents were asked, "Generally speaking, would you say that these days most people can be trusted, or that most people can't be trusted?", Table 14.1 reveals extremely low levels of trust. Only a minority of adult respondents, 22%, believe that, in general, most people can be trusted, while 78% believe that most people can't be trusted. Mistrust is higher in Dar es Salaam, 85%, than in rural areas - 75%.

Table 14.1 The Level of Trust in the Community

General Trust in the Community	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
People can be trusted	15	25	25	22
People can't be trusted	85	75	75	78

The survey followed up this very general question by asking how trustworthy some specific groups in the community were (refer to Table 14.2 overleaf). Not surprisingly, respondents were more likely to trust immediate family and clan members than more socially distant groups, but even here significant levels of mistrust are evident. Only 5% of respondents considered 'foreigners' very trustworthy and 9-10% thought the same of young men and women.

40% of the adult respondents considered Tanzanian strangers untrustworthy, and about the same percentage thought the same of young men. 60% considered foreigners untrustworthy.

Table 14.2 Groups in the Community who are Trustworthy

Groups	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Immediate family	60	65	68	66
Religious leaders	37	39	48	43
Clan/extended family	36	37	41	39
Teachers	20	24	33	28
Same ethnic group	16	23	29	25
Old women	21	24	32	27
Old men	18	22	30	26
Village/ward chairperson	12	24	28	23
Doctors and nurses	17	21	27	23
Local government officials	12	22	25	21
Politicians	7	15	18	14
Traders, businesswomen	7	12	15	12
NGO officials	6	11	15	12
Police	8	12	14	12
Tanzanian strangers	6	8	13	10
Young women	5	9	13	10
Young men	4	8	11	9
Foreigners	3	8	13	5

14.2 Crime and Alcoholism

People's reluctance to trust each other is reflected in perceptions of personal security as well as their views on the level of crime, violence and other social problems. People are generally worried about crime, violence and insecurity, but often there is disagreement on how bad things are and whether things are improving or getting worse. The survey investigated public perceptions of the incidence of and trends in these and related social problems (refer to Table 14.3 overleaf).

Alcoholism (as related to crime) was considered a serious problem by 63% of adult respondents overall, with this perception more widespread among rural residents. On average, the incidence of alcoholism is thought to be increasing, while the incidence of other social or community problems - such as disputes over land ownership and inheritance, drug taking, witchcraft accusations and domestic violence - are perceived to be declining, often significantly. However, theft of property is considered a serious problem by more than half of respondents, with more respondents in Dar es Salaam citing this problem. Drug abuse and mob justice are also considered more serious problems in Dar es Salaam than in other areas.

Apart from alcoholism and theft, only a minority of respondents considered other forms of violence and insecurity as serious problems. Though not considered major problems, disputes over land, inheritance (probably of land too), witchcraft and domestic violence appear more prevalent in rural than in urban areas. Box 9 provides some perceptions of alcoholism.

Table 14.3 Views on Crime, Violence and Insecurity

Serious Community Crime and Violence Issues	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %	Trend Rising %	Trend Falling %
Alcoholism	54	59	64	63	33	24
Theft of property	56	49	50	52	25	43
Land ownership disputes	20	33	47	37	18	28
Witchcraft accusations	23	33	44	36	18	25
Disputes over land use	18	28	43	34	18	26
Drug taking	43	31	28	33	19	22
Domestic violence	24	27	32	29	11	36
Disputes over inheritance	15	23	32	25	13	26
Mob justice	36	18	15	21	12	31
Child abuse	18	17	21	20	9	31
Rape	17	14	17	16	9	29
Killing of people suspected to be witches	6	7	12	10	5	21

BOX 9 DRUNKENNESS IN TANZANIA

“Ulevi upo. Wengi hufanya ulevi kama njia ya kujiliwaza kutokana na umasikini.”

Meaning: ‘Drunkenness is common. Many resort to drinking as a way of dealing with poverty.’

- Female Focus Group

“Ulevi ni tatizo kubwa hata kwetu wanawake. Sasa kama baba na mama wote mnalewa unafikiri kuna maewano tena hapo?”

Meaning: ‘Drunkenness is a big problem even for us women. If both father and mother are alcoholics, do you think they will understand each other?’

- Female Focus Group

“Ulevi ni tatizo kubwa sana, tunavumilia tunashindwa lakini hata wanawake walevi wapo.”

Meaning: ‘Alcoholism is a big problem; we try to resist it but later we fail, but there are also some women who are alcoholics.’

- Female Focus Group

“Ulevi ni tatizo kubwa. Kila mtu baada ya kazi utamkuta na chupa ya pombe hadi saa nane za usiku, wengine wanaanza asubuhi.”

Meaning: ‘Alcoholism is a big problem. After work, you’ll find everybody drinking; sometimes people drink until two in the morning, some start drinking from the morning.’

- Male Focus Group

“Ulevi hapa kwa ujumla ni tatizo ambalo hupelekea matatizo mengi kama mifarakano na maambukizi ya Virusi Vya Ukimwi.”

Meaning: ‘Alcoholism here in general is a problem that leads to many problems such as conflicts and HIV infection.’

- Male Focus Group

“Ulevi upo lakini siyo tatizo. Hapa watu wako busy na shughuli za kuingiza vipato.”

Meaning: ‘There is excessive drinking, but it’s not a big problem here because people are always busy making a living.’

- Male Focus Group

Respondents were asked their views on mob justice. Nearly two-fifths of respondents, 38%, had heard of incidents of mob justice in their district during the previous year, and fully half of respondents in Dar es Salaam, but almost three-quarters of all respondents, 71%, said there was no justification for killing suspected thieves; this was 61% among Dar es Salaam respondents.

While Tanzanians express a high degree of general distrust of those not in their immediate family, they are generally quite optimistic in their views of recent trends in reductions in social problems and pathologies, with the notable exception of alcoholism, which is described as both widespread and increasing, particularly in rural areas.

14.3 Community Solidarity and Cooperation

Information on community solidarity and cooperation in executing some communal activities was sought - Table 14.4. More respondents saw a decline than an increase in community care for the poor, the sick and the old, protecting children against violence and abuse and efforts to teach children good behaviour. Community maintenance of roads and bridges, and the practice of cooperative land clearing and crop harvesting are also perceived to be on the decline. Overall, only minor differences were recorded in views between urban and rural respondents. However, community forest protection was seen to be on the increase by nearly half the rural respondents, twice the proportion perceiving a declining trend.

Table 14.4 Trends in Community Solidarity and Cooperation

Community Solidarity and Cooperation	Dar es Salaam %		Other Urban %		Rural Areas %		All %	
	Inc	Dec	Inc	Dec	Inc	Dec	Inc	Dec
Helping the poor, the sick, the old	21	44	19	55	21	56	20	52
Teaching children good behaviour	26	42	29	45	30	43	29	43
Protecting children against violence/abuse	26	32	28	38	32	33	29	34
Joint land clearing and harvesting	-	-	12	42	24	46	16	34
Maintaining local roads and bridges	26	24	25	34	26	37	26	33
Guarding forests from misuse	-	-	30	25	48	24	34	19

Note: Inc = Increase Dec = Decrease

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Poverty and Growth

Based on survey findings, more people appear to be worse off now than three years ago. In all income groups, including the least poor, more people perceive falling rather than rising living standards, and most Tanzanian adults consider the cost of living to be a major problem (particularly cost of food). The majority of farmers, pastoralists, and fishers report that they receive virtually no support from the state, and would like much more support from Government in improving access to inputs for production and for loans/credit.

The state of the nation's rural roads emerged as a critical constraint on economic activity and poverty reduction efforts in rural areas, though urban residents did acknowledge some improvements. Improving roads, therefore, should go hand in hand with increased investment to reduce input constraints and raise productivity in the agricultural sector, and people are clearly asking for strong government action to improve the rural economy. At the same time, the Government is committed to private sector led growth. Thus, results offer much scope for reflection on the role of the state vis-à-vis the private sector.

Service Provision

The Government has been increasing budget allocations to social services for some years, and VoP 2007 confirms the popular appreciation of public investment in education. In the health sector, the cost of medical treatment and drugs and availability of drugs were cited as major impediments in accessing health care, and many senior citizens also have difficulties accessing free health services. Domestic water supply, in both urban and rural areas, also remains a chronic problem as measured by reported shortages of clean, safe water and higher water costs. Clearly, public spending on basic social services is still needed, with available resources utilised effectively and efficiently.

Governance

Sustained growth, poverty reduction and better service provision all depend on advances in governance at both central and local levels. The VoP 2007 reveals widespread public concern on the incidence and impact of corruption but it also reveals that over two-fifths of respondents felt that the Government is doing an effective job in combating corruption.

Most encouragingly, the survey shows a high level of public confidence in the capacity of the current government to develop and implement policies in the public interest. This is a valuable asset that is unlikely to continue indefinitely in the absence of better service delivery and greater accountability.

In the face of widespread reported declining community solidarity and co-operation, developing ways of improving governance in which all stakeholders - the state, the public, the private sector and civil society organisations, adults and children alike - work together to realise a common, national vision will, therefore, remain one of the biggest challenges facing Tanzania in years to come.

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