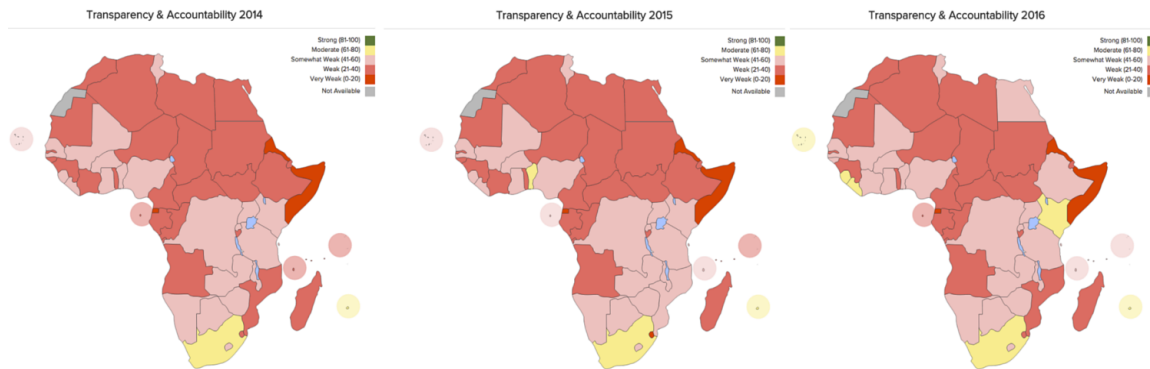


Africa Integrity Indicators – Country Findings



Who is Global Integrity?

Global Integrity supports progress toward open and accountable governance in countries and communities around the world. We focus on generating research and data, supporting the work of country-level reformers, and influencing global conversations on open governance. Our work covers a number of themes, with data, learning and citizen engagement at the core of everything we do. To know more about us, visit our website at www.globalintegrity.org.

What are the Africa Integrity Indicators?

In 2012, Global Integrity embarked on a five-year collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to generate the Africa Integrity Indicators (AII), which assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level across the continent. Global Integrity staff recruits and manages teams of in-country contributors in 54 countries to generate original governance data on an annual basis.

The questionnaire has 114 indicators and is divided in two main categories: Transparency & Accountability and Social Development. The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information. The Social Development indicators category consists of 51 indicators about gender, rights, welfare, rural sector, business environment, health and education.

The rich data set is designed to be particularly fruitful in identifying both bright spots as well as areas for improvement at the country level. The years of data include [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#); the next round of research will begin later in 2016 and be published in April 2017. To access our data, visit our project website at <http://aii.globalintegrity.org>.

Note: Each round of research is named after its year of publication. Thus, the 2016 round of research covers the period from September 2014 to September 2015, with only sources relevant to this period of study being accepted

Get in touch with us

Global Integrity is dedicated not only to producing high quality data, but ensuring that it is as useful as possible for reformers (both inside and outside of government) around the world. If you're interested in working with this data to identify opportunities to support open governance efforts in your country, contact us at aii@globalintegrity.org.

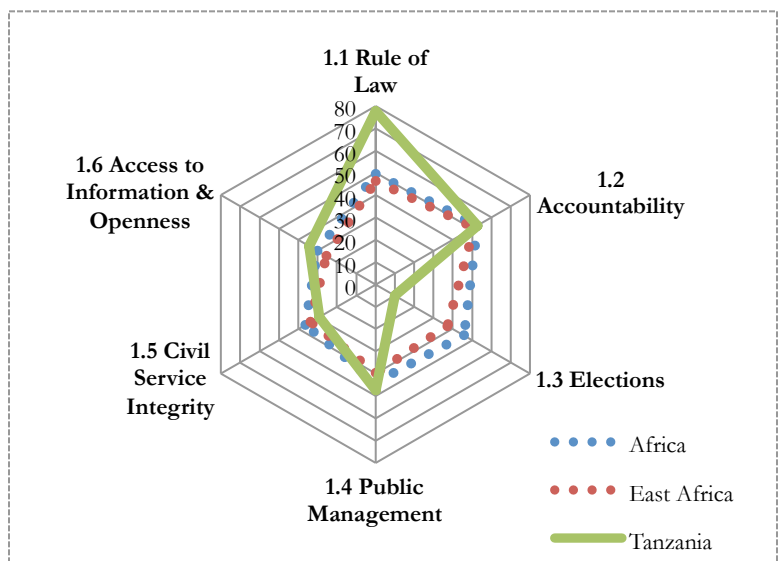
Tanzania – Country Findings Summary

1. Transparency & Accountability

The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information & openness. The indicators look into transparency of the public procurement process, media freedom, asset disclosure requirements, independence of the judiciary, and conflict of interest laws, among others.

The overall category score did not show any substantive changes and remained at the lower 40 range; it stood at 41 in 2015 and at 42 in 2016. Rule of Law remained the highest performing subcategory with a slight increase from an aggregate score of 72 in 2015 to 78 in 2016 (“moderate” on the Global Integrity scale¹). The Rule of Law aggregate score stood far above the East African average of 46 in 2016 and the continental average of 50 (see Figure 1).

On the other hand, Elections remained the lowest performing subcategory with an aggregate score of 10 (“very weak” on the Global Integrity scale). A significant gap is observed when comparing the score to the regional average of 37, and the continental average of 46. Very limited aggregate level changes were observed in the remaining subcategories on Accountability, Public Management, Civil Service Integrity, and Access to Information & Openness.



< Figure 1 > Tanzania’s subcategory scores in comparison to the region and the continent. The radar chart depicts the country’s aggregate scores of each of the six subcategories under Transparency & Accountability, in comparison to average scores of the region (red dotted lines) and the continent (blue dotted lines).

Selected highlights

- **The judiciary enjoys a relatively high level of independence.** The high aggregate score of the Rule of Law subcategory can firstly be attributed to Tanzania having laws guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary. Even in practice, judges overall have the autonomy to interpret and review existing laws and are appointed through a merit-based system. Despite “the public perception that the judiciary might not be completely independent in decision-making”, the research didn’t

¹ The Global Integrity scale on the Africa Integrity Indicators website is as follows: 81-100 (Strong), 61-80 (Moderate), 41-60 (Somewhat weak), 21-40 (Weak), 0-20 (Very Weak)

uncover any evidence to support this. As noted in [indicator 2](#), the judiciary proved its autonomy during the study period by sentencing former cabinet members for abuse of office and upholding its ruling despite subsequent appeals in July 2015.

Judges are appointed by the President upon recommendation by the Judicial Commission, and their selection overall follows a set of professional and academic qualifications that are established in the law. This was also the case with the latest appointments of judges in July 2015, when 13 new High Court judges were appointed and one Court of Appeal judge promoted from the High Court, as reported in [indicator 3](#). The judiciary's overall positive performance is also based on the Court of Appeal, making its formal rulings promptly available to citizens upon request, as noted in [indicator 4](#).

- **Political Interference undermines the independence of the National Electoral Commission.** In practice, the president makes appointments of commissioners and as [indicator 20](#) notes, “for lack of any mechanism to vet the appointees, only the head of state has discretion as to whom and how he chooses those to become commissioners”. Within the study period, two commissioners were appointed in mid-September 2015. With the appointments having occurred only a month before the general elections of October 25, 2015, the opposition voiced criticism that this decision would benefit the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party. [Indicator 21](#) further notes, that the president “has the sole power can remove any of the commissioners.”

Political interference was also observed when it came to the extent to which political parties can access state-owned media. According to [indicator 23](#), the ruling party enjoys preferential rates for campaign advertising, and in the run-up to the October 2015 elections, it also enjoyed more coverage overall by state media. More balanced coverage was observed for English-language state print media, whereas it was reported that the Swahili-language counterpart “generally sided with the ruling party”.

- **The government did not block access to online content during the current study period,** whereas the 2015 research noted, “citizens were occasionally unable to access certain websites (national or international), especially those that are critical, and also popular among citizens”. Examples included the online daily newspaper Mwananchi that was banned for two weeks for allegedly publishing confidential government information. On the other hand, as noted in [indicator 57](#), during the 2016 research no cases occurred where websites were blocked or threatened to be banned, thus improving the score from 50 in 2015 to 100 in 2016.

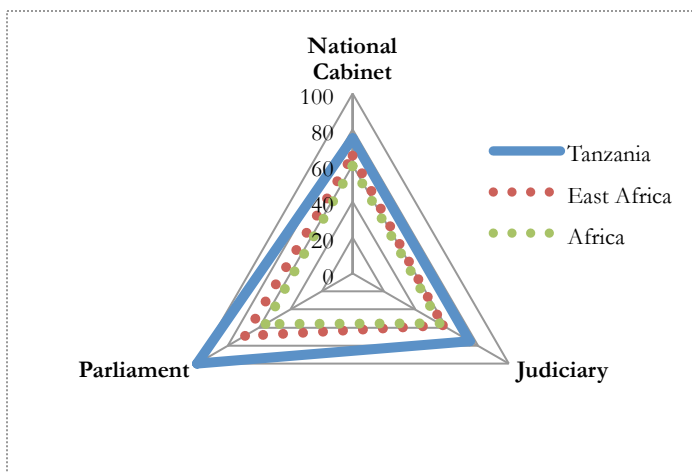
On the aggregate level, however, the score of the Access to Information & Openness subcategory has remained consistently low. Since 2014, it has stayed in the 30 range, which can be attributed to the continued absence of a specific access to information law as noted in [indicator 41](#), among other factors. While the Public Leadership Code of Ethics requires the asset disclosure of some senior officials, it does not make the publication of such disclosures mandatory. The subsequent absence of such a practice, as observed in [indicators 44](#) and [45](#), contribute to the low subcategory score.

2. Social Development

This category covers seven subcategories, including Rights (civil society space and minority rights), gender, business environment and infrastructure, rural Sector, welfare, health, education, and civil registration. Because the Social Development portion of the research only includes a small number of questions per each topic area, we only provide the scores for each individual indicator and don't provide aggregated category or subcategory scores. However, the individual indicators themselves contain a wealth of information across a breadth of topics, a select few highlights of which are noted below.

Selected highlights

- Some NGOs were subject to governmental threats and intimidation, and also saw their licenses withdrawn during the study period.** In December 2014, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition voiced criticism against the government's frequent intimidation and threats against 17 NGOs advocating the land rights of the Maasai in Lolindo, as reported in [indicator 69](#). This stands in contrast to the high score this indicator received in the previous round of research, as during the 2015 study period no cases had been reported of NGO employees being killed, interrogated, threatened or physically harmed in retribution to their work. [Indicator 70](#) further revealed that in February 2015, 24 international NGOs saw their licenses withdrawn by the government "for vague reasons that they failed to follow the law and live within the limits of their registration."
- Tanzania scored high on female representation in all three branches of the government.** Scores of all three relevant indicators were also higher than the regional and continental average (see Figure 2). 10 out of 31 cabinet members were women (32.3%) during the study period, according to [indicator 85](#). On this indicator, Tanzania scored 75, while the East African average stood at 65 and the continental average at



60. [Indicator 86](#) revealed that among a total of 16 justices on the Court of Appeal, the country's highest court, three justices were women (18.8%). As a result, Tanzania's score reached 75, while the East African average was at 58 and the continental average at 56. Within the parliament, there were 126 women after the 2010 parliamentary elections, constituting 35.3% of the total number of members. As clarified in [indicator 87](#), 102 seats were reserved for women legislators and the remaining 24 members were elected. On this indicator, Tanzania received a 100 score, whereas the East African

< Figure 2 > Tanzania's female representation in the three branches of government compared to the country's region and the continent.

average stood at 69 and the continental average at 56. It is to note that the 2016 research period ended before the parliamentary and presidential elections of October 25, 2015, and that any developments resulting from the most recent elections will be reflected in the 2017 research.

- **Two laws were recently adopted, whose effective implementation could improve the welfare of young people and those unable to work due to permanent or temporary injury or illness in the future.** With scores between 0 and 25, the welfare indicators ([indicators 101-104](#)) overall scored low in 2016. This is in part due to the absence of any specific programs to promote youth integration during the study period. Also, the country remains without a social safety net for the unemployed, nor for the elderly. In the case of the elderly, as explains [indicator 102](#), some benefited indirectly from the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), a conditional cash transfer program that targets the population in need in small business and farming.

However, in March 2015 the Youth Council of Tanzania Act was passed, as reported in [indicator 101](#). The new law now gives way to the creation of the National Council of Youth, as proposed in the National Policy on Youth Development (2007), as well as the formation of youth development committees at the district level. The Council's main role will be to address various development and welfare challenges of Tanzania's youth.

In July 2015, another new law was enacted that obliges employers to contribute "1 per cent of their tax bill every year to a 'Workers Compensation Fund' that will be used to pay those injured during work and are incapacitated", according to [indicator 103](#).

The above findings capture selected highlights and are not an exhaustive analysis of the collected data. We encourage interested users to access our website [here](#) for detailed comments and sources for all 114 individual indicators.