

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in  
Mozambique:  
(Country Specific Questions)  
Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey  
in Mozambique  
26 June 2013



[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)

[www.cpgd.org.mz](http://www.cpgd.org.mz)

# What is the Afrobarometer?

- The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys that measure public attitudes toward democracy, governance, the economy, leadership, identity, and other related issues.
- The AB is an independent, non-partisan, African-based network of researchers.
- The first round of surveys took place in 1999-2001 in 12 countries. The Network is now conducting “Round 5” surveys in up to 35 countries during 2011-2012.
- **Purpose:** To measure popular perspectives on the social, political, and economic environments in each country where it is implemented and across Africa.
- **Goal:** To give the public a *voice* in policy making processes by providing high-quality public opinion data to policy-makers, policy advocates and civil society organizations, academics, media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.

- **Round 1, 1999-2001, 12 countries**
  - *Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe*
  - *West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria*
  - *East Africa: Tanzania, Uganda*
  
- **Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries**
  - *Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal*
  
- **Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries**
  - *Benin, Madagascar*
  
- **Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries**
  - *Burkina Faso, Liberia*
  
- **Round 5, 2011-2013, up to 35 countries**
  - *Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Togo, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Sudan*

## Country Coverage Round 5: 2011-2013



→ A Pan-African Network of survey researchers and analysts.

- In each country there is a **National Partner** responsible for survey implementation. In Mozambique, the National Partner is the Centre for Research on Governance and Development (CPGD).
- Four **Core Partners** provide technical assistance and Network management:
  - *Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana*
  - *Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), South Africa*
  - *Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi, Kenya*
  - *Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP), Benin*
- Two **Support Units** for capacity building and quality assurance
  - *Michigan State University*
  - *University of Cape Town*
- Round 5 **Core Funders** include
  - *DFID*
  - *SIDA*
  - *USAID*
  - *Mo Ibrahim Foundation*

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
  - *all respondents are randomly selected*
  - *every adult citizen has an equal and known chance of being selected*
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice
- Standard survey instrument across all countries for comparability
- The survey interviewed 2,400 adult Mozambicans; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Mozambique was conducted between 17 November and 9 December in 2012.
- Afrobarometer's work in Mozambique is coordinated by the Centre for Research on Governance and Development (CPGD) and field work was carried out by the same organization.

	Weighted	Un-weighted
Mean Age		
Gender		
Male	50	50
Female	50	50
Location		
Urban	34	34
Rural	66	66
Education		
None	14	14
Primary	40	39
Secondary	38	39
Higher	7	8

	Weighted	Un-weighted
Province		
Maputo Province	7	7
Maputo City	6	6
Gaza	6	6
Inhambane	6	6
Sofala	8	8
Tete	9	9
Manica	7	7
Zambezia	18	18
Nampula	20	20
Cabo Delgado	8	8
Niassa	6	6



# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:**

## **COUNTRY SPECIFIC QUESTIONS**

# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:**

## **Appointing Members to the National Electoral Commission**

## BACKGROUND

- Parliamentary parties name who can be a member of CNE
- Party with more seats control CNE, as PR rule is employed
- CNE far away from being “the independent and impartial body that supervises elections” (Clause 135 Constitution)
- What do Mozambican public say?

# Appointing Members to the National Electoral Commission

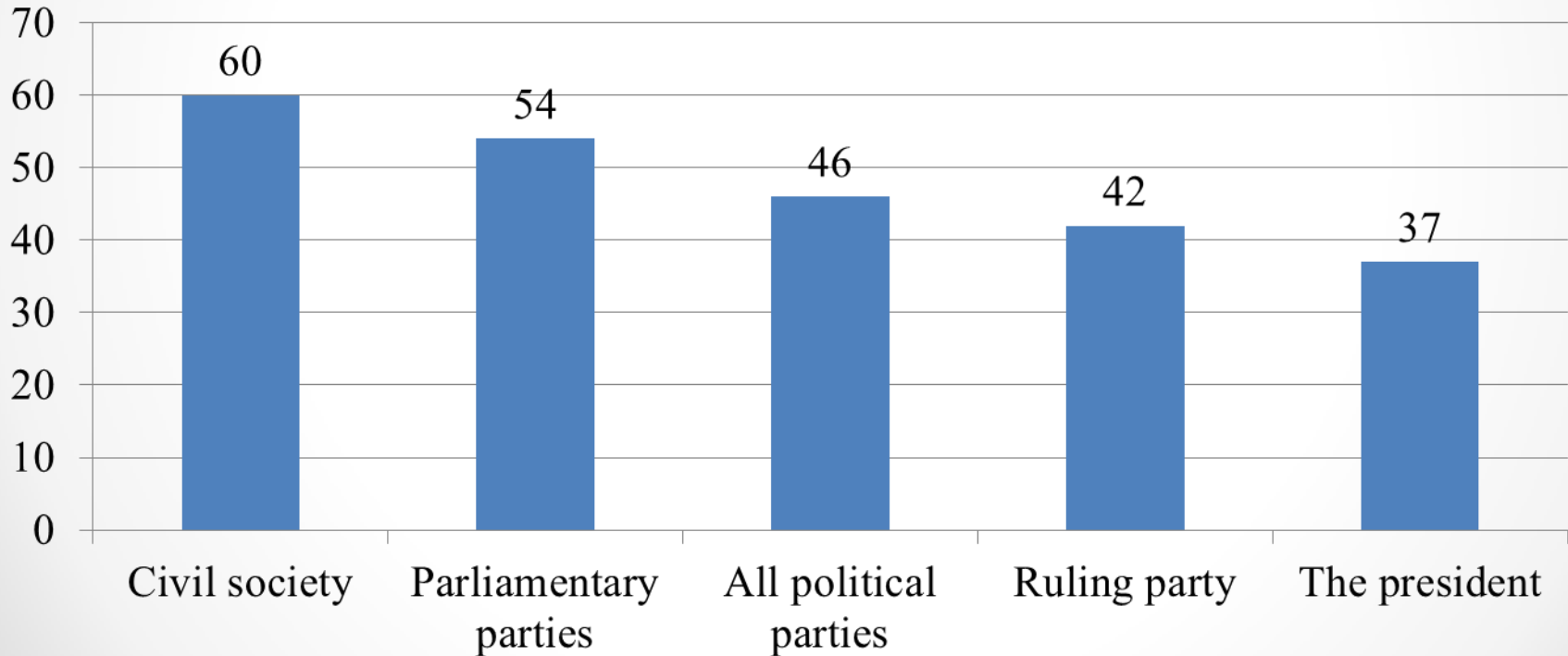
## Key Findings

- Majority Mozambicans opionate that civil society organizations should participate in naming members to the National Electoral Commission. This is followed by:
  - All political parties with parliamentary representation,
  - All political parties existing in the country,
  - The ruling party and
  - The President
- Male and urban dwellers are more likely to be supportive of civil society participating in naming members to the National Electoral Commission than female and rural residents.
- Region or province were respondent come from may also influence as well as exposure to news media and access to formal education.

# Appointing Members to the National Electoral Commission

*Which of the following do you think should participate in naming members to the National Electoral Commission?*

**% of repondents who said Yes**



# Appointing Members to the National Electoral Commission

*Breakdown by residential location and gender*

	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
No	17	16	18	14	16
Yes	67	56	64	56	60

# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:**

## **Head of Govt Accountability to Legislature:**

**Should the President be held accountable by the  
legislature?**

## BACKGROUND

- The Constitution gives no power to legislature to hold HOG accountable
- It allows HOG to avoid accounting to legislature by allowing his/her assistant to do so.
- It says that it is the responsibility of the assistant of HOG (prime-minister) to present to the legislature policy instruments: govt programme, annual plan and budget and govt positions



# Head of Govt Accountability to Legislature

## Key Findings

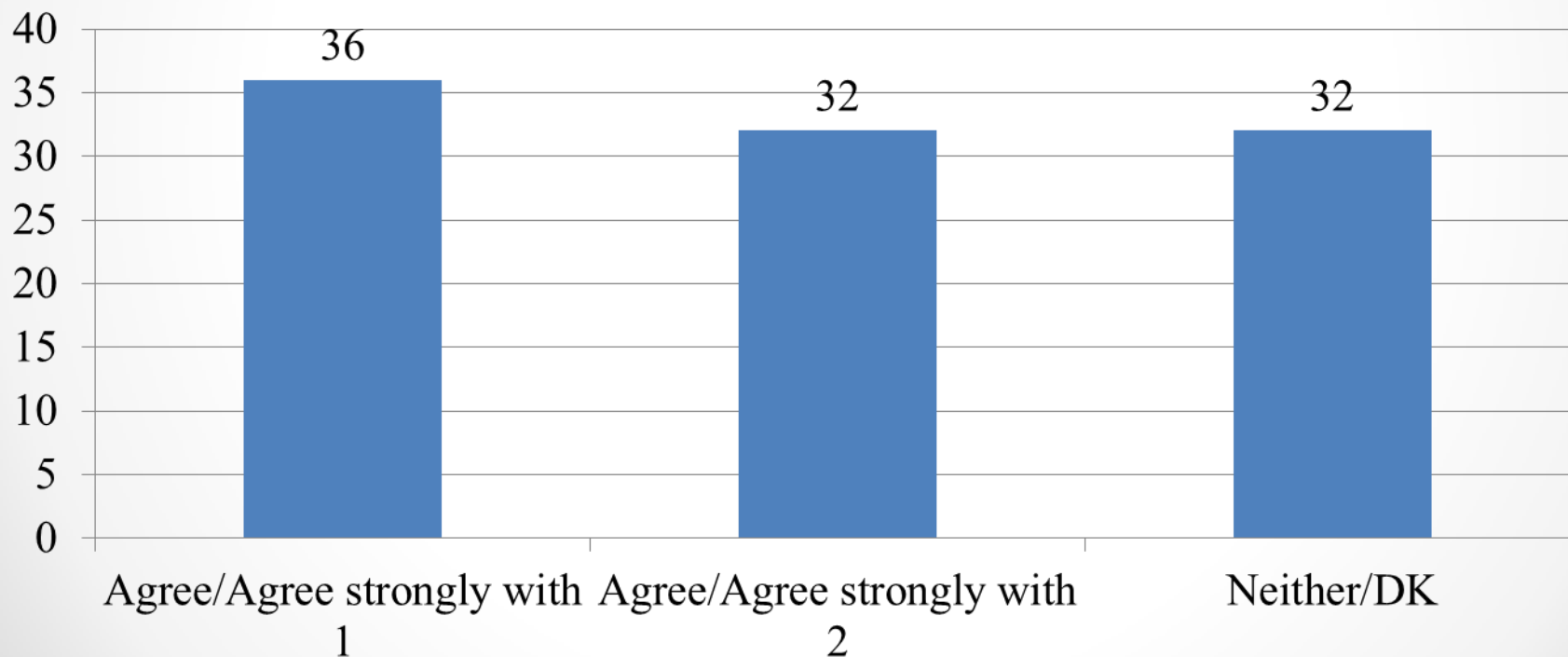
- Mozambicans are less likely to agree or strongly agree that the President (Head of Government) accounts to legislature.
- They are more likely to agree or strongly agree that it is the Assistant of the President (Prime-Minister) accounts to the legislature.
- However, huge proportion agree with neither or do not know.
- By comparing trends over time, the level of those who demand Presidential accountability to the legislature declined from 2008 to 2012.

# Head of Govt Accountability to Legislature

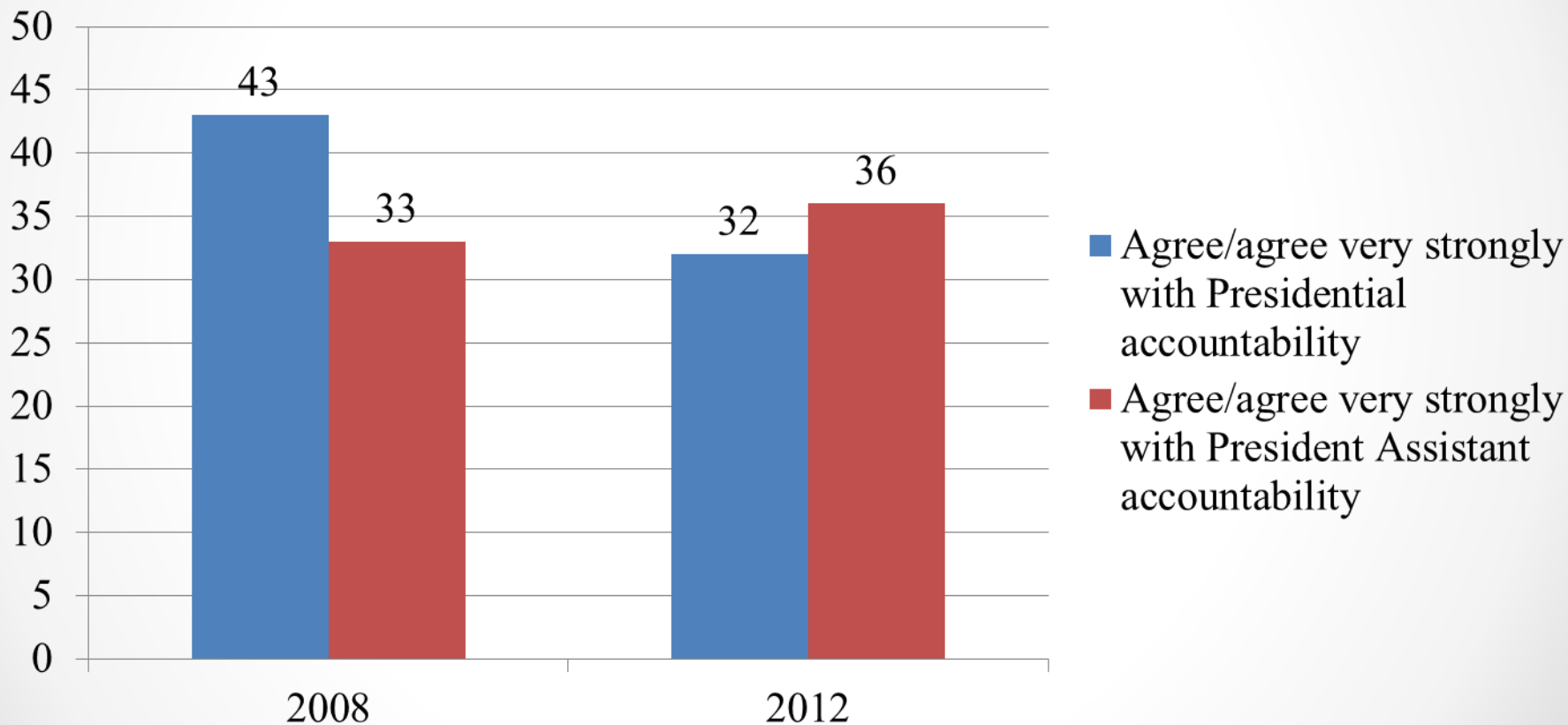
*Which of the following statements is closest to your view?*

**Statement 1: The current system, where the Prime Minister explains the government's policies to the Assembly of the Republic, works well and should be retained**

**Statement 2: The law should be changed so that it is the President who explains government policies to the Assembly of the Republic, rather than the Prime Minister**



*Trends over time: 2008-2012: President accounts Versus President Assistant accounts to the Assembly of the Republic*



# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:**

## **Conflict of Interest:**

**Should MPs allowed to hold other public  
positions?**

## BACKGROUND

- When we included this CSQ, Mozambican MPs were free to hold other public positions
- What do Mozambican public have to say about this?

# Conflict of Interest

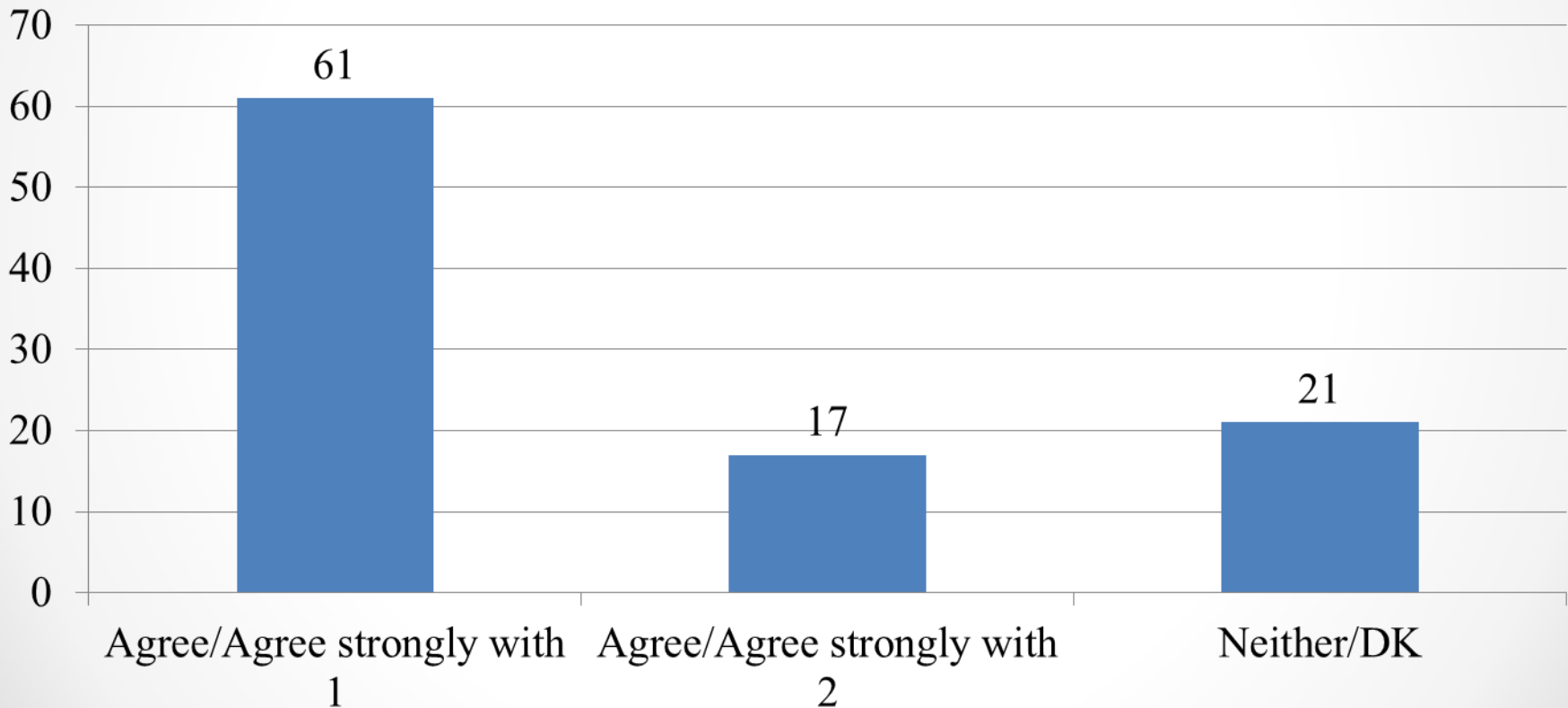
## Key Findings

- Majority agree or agree very strongly that MPs should not be allowed to hold any other public position while minority agree or agree very strongly that they should.
- Huge proportion agree with neither or do not know.
- Urban dwellers and male tend more to agree or agree very strongly that MPs should not be allowed to hold any other public position than rural residents and female.

*Which of the following statements is closest to your view?*

**Statement 1: The work of Members of the Assembly of the Republic requires their full time attention. They should not be allowed to hold any other public position.**

**Statement 2: Members of the Assembly of the Republic should be allowed to hold other public positions.**



## Breakdown by residential location and gender

	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
Agree/agree very strongly with presidential accountability	66	58	65	57	61
Agree/agree very strongly with President Assistant accountability	20	15	18	16	17
Agree with neither/DK	14	26	17	28	21



# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:**

## **Transparency:**

**Should public officials disclose their assets?**

## BACKGROUND

- In Moz public officials do not disclose their assets!
- What is the view of the public toward this?

# Transparency

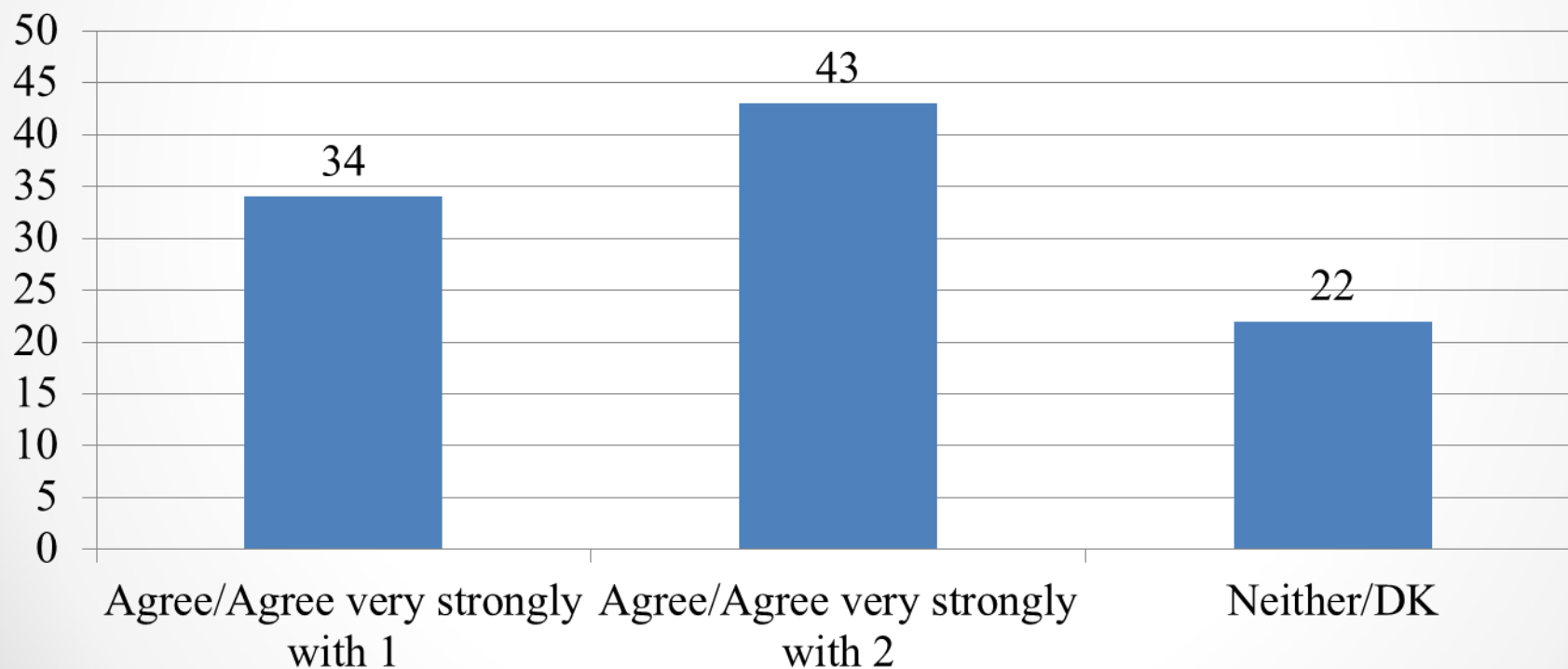
## Key Findings

- Mozambicans are more likely to agree or agree very strongly that their public officials should disclose their assets to aid fighting corruption than hiding them.
- Huge proportion agree with none of these or do not know.
- Urban dwellers and male tend more to agree or agree very strongly that public officials should disclose their assets than rural residents and female.

Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

**Statement 1: Public officials have a right to privacy and should not be required to disclose their personal assets.**

**Statement 2: To aid the fight against corruption, public officials should be required to disclose their personal assets.**



## By breakdown by residential location and gender

	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
Agree/agree very strongly with no disclose	34	35	35	34	34
Agree/agree very strongly with disclose of public officials assets	52	40	34	27	43
Nether/Don't know	13	26	18	25	22

# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:**

## **Perceptions toward Abusing the State?**

## BACKGROUND

- 1975-1994: Party-State, one-party authoritarian regime
- 1995-2013: party-state, multi-party politics

# Abusing the State?

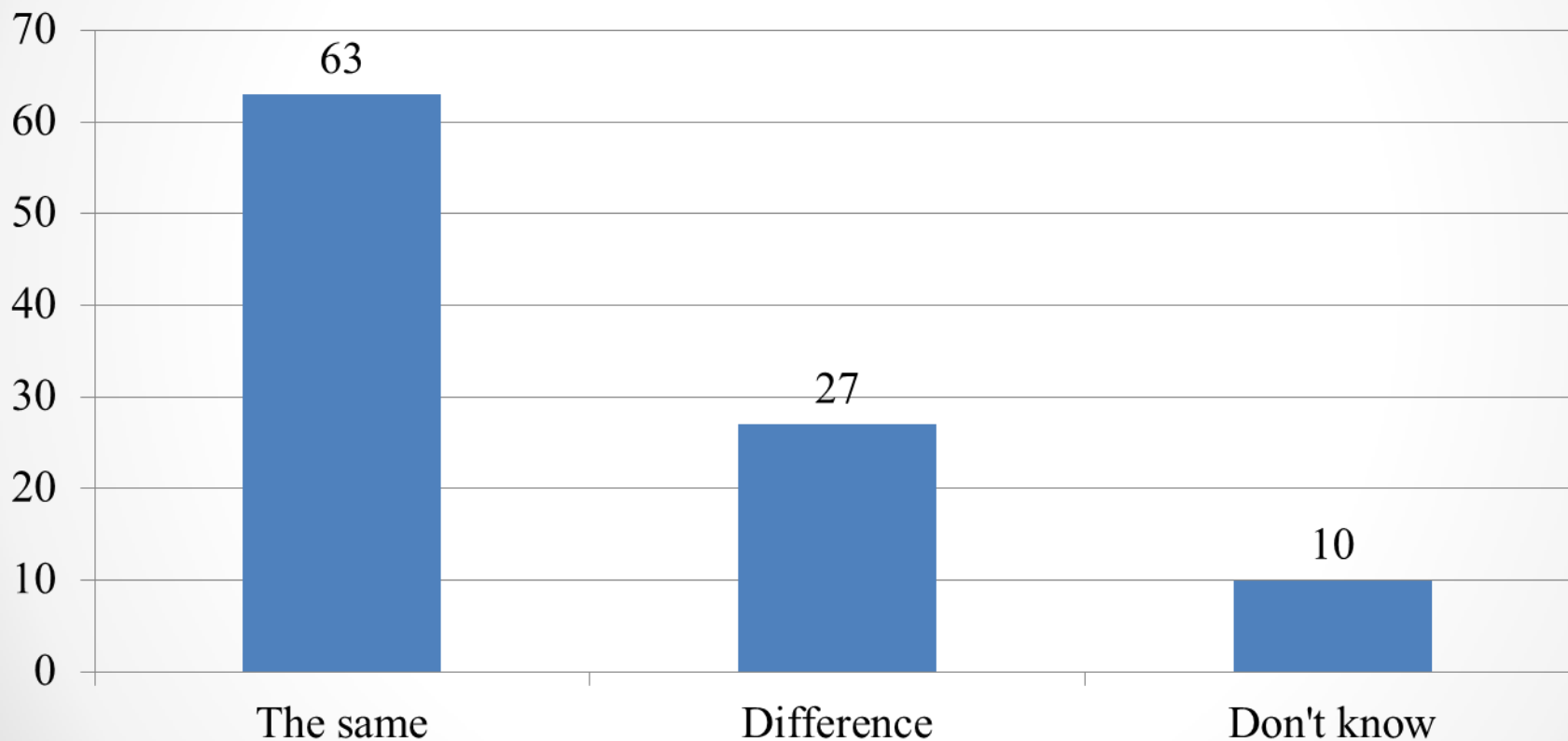
## Key Findings

- Majority Mozambicans think that the ruling party and the state are the same or there is no difference between them.
- Most importantly approximately two-thirds agree or agree very strongly that State resources should only be used for State business. No political party should be allowed to use State resources or facilities for its own private business.



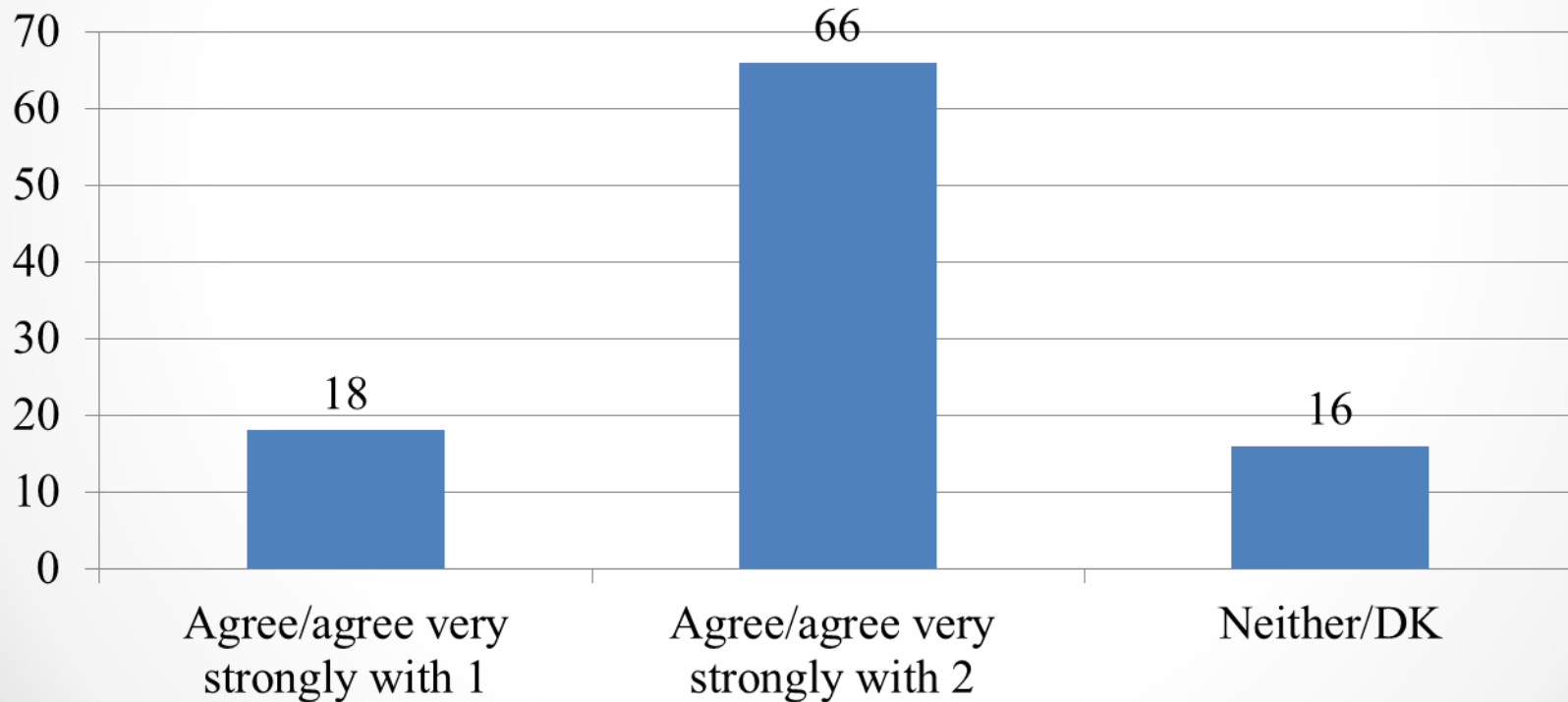
# Perceptions toward Abusing the State?

*In Mozambique, is there a difference between the ruling party and the state, or are they the same thing?*



# Perceptions toward Abusing the State?

*Which of the following statements is closest to your view?*



# Afrobarometer Round 5 Mozambique Survey Results:

**Rule of Law of the National Electoral  
Commission and Central Office for  
Fighting Corruption**

# Rule of Law: Electoral Commission and Anti-Corruption Unit

## Key Findings

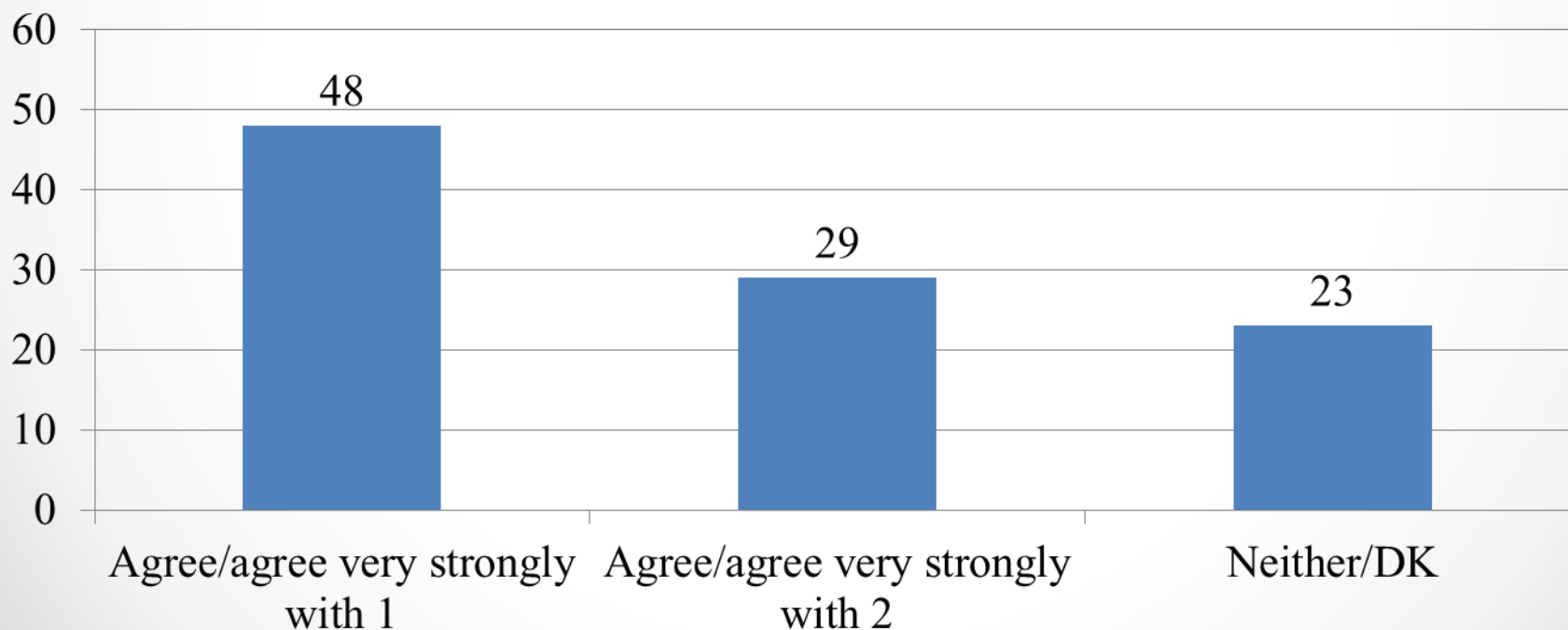
- Mozambicans perceive low levels of break of law by the Electoral Commission and Anti-Corruption Unit.
- With respect to electoral commission, this tend to be the judgment of rural (49 percent) than urban (45 percent) residents. Urban dwellers tend more
- is associated in part with low information (that is, access to formal education and media exposure)

# Perceptions toward Rule of Law: National Electoral Commission

Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

**Statement 1:** The National Electoral Commission performs its duties as a neutral body guided only by law.

**Statement 2:** The National Electoral Commission makes decisions that favor particular people, parties or interests.

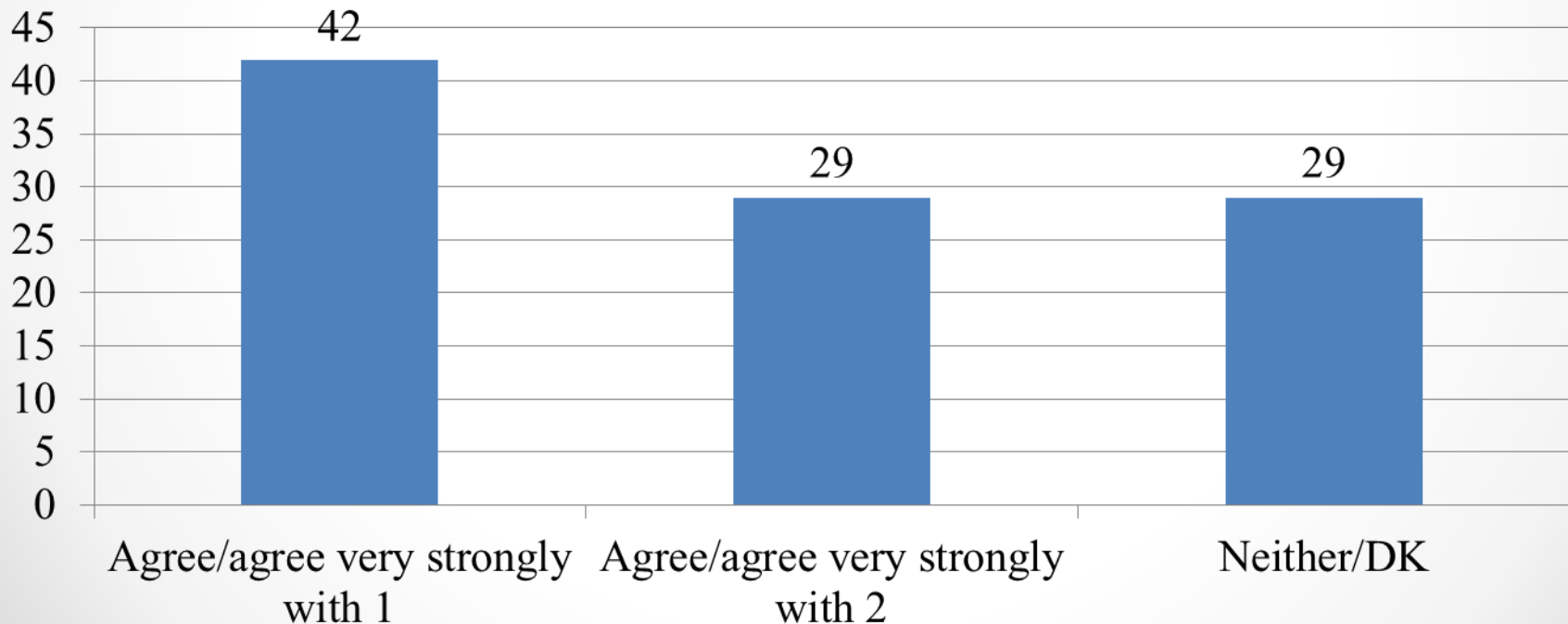


# Perceptions toward Rule of Law: Anti-Corruption Unit

Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

**Statement 1:** The Central Office for Combating Corruption performs its duties and functions as a neutral body, guided only by the law.

**Statement 2:** The Central Office for Combating Corruption makes decisions that favour particular people or political parties.



## Conclusions

- **Problematic independence:** Considering other institutions, Majority Mozambicans express that civil society should be involved naming CNE member.
- However, implementing this public preference may be problematic.
- **Poor accountability:** Mozambicans are less likely to demand HOG accountability to legislature. Instead of just looking at gender and residential location, this view may be associated with lack of formal education and access of news media.
- **No conflict of interests:** Majority agree or strongly agree that MPs should not hold other public positions.
- **More transparency:** Majority agree or strongly agree that public officials should disclose their assets.

## Conclusions

- **Perception that the state and party is the same.** However, two-thirds agree or strongly agree state facilities should not be used for party gain.
- **Perception that electoral commission and anti corruption unit follow the rule of law.** This may be associated with low information society





# AFRO BAROMETER

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