

# EXPERT QUESTIONNAIRE

## TANZANIA APMR

The series of statements below are designed to elicit your opinion about the nature of governance in Tanzania. They focus on political, economic and social aspects as well as key institutions of governance. You are requested to indicate your opinion by ticking one of the boxes that belong to your choice. Where your opinion does not exactly match one of the choices given, please mark the box with a choice that is closest to your opinion.

### IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. Country
2. Region.....
3. District.....
4. Type:  
1. Rural     2. Urban     3. Peri urban

### INTERVIEWEE PARTICULARS

5. Sex:    1. Male     Female

*For items 6 to 10 below please see the codes at the end of this part of the questionnaire and record accordingly*

6. Age
7. Marital status:
8. Religion
9. Education
10. Occupation
11. Date of Interview \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_
12. Time started \_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_ Time ended \_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_

***Age:***

1. 18 – 15
2. 26 – 30
3. 31 – 35
4. 36 – 40
5. 41 – 45
6. 45 – 50
7. 51 – 55
8. 56 – 60
9. Above 60

***Marital Status***

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Single
4. Separated

***Religion:***

1. CHRISTIAN
2. MUSLIM
3. HINDU
4. TRADITIONAL
5. OTHER

***Educational Level:***

1. MADRASA
2. PRIMARY
3. POST-PRIMARY, VOCATIONAL
4. SECONDARY O AND A-LEVEL
5. COLLEGE (MIDDLE LEVEL)
6. UNIVERSITY
7. OTHER

***Occupation***

1. SUBSISTENCE FARMER
2. PASTORALIST
3. EMPLOYED (FORMAL)
4. SELF EMPLOYED
5. BUSINESS
6. DOMESTIC WORKER
7. OTHER

## SECTION 1: DEMOCRACY AND GOOD POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

### 1. Implementation in terms of signing, ratification, and compliance with international standards and codes regarding democracy and good political governance

- |               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Very good | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Good      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Fair      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) Poor      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (5) Very poor | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 2. Major sources of recent conflicts in Tanzania:

- |   | Yes                      | No                       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Economic reasons including inequalities and wealth distribution               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Diversity differences including ethnicity and religion                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Political reasons including elections, intra and inter party disputes         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) Refuges, internal displacement and border problems                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (5) Criminality including organized crime, drug trafficking and illicit arm trade | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 3. The extent of effectiveness of conflict resolution mechanisms and institution:

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) Very effective mechanism and institutions        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Mostly effective mechanisms and institutions     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Moderately effective mechanisms and institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) Less effective mechanisms and institutions       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (5) Not effective                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**4. The extent of involvement of Sub-regional organizations in conflict resolution in the country:**

- (1) They are always involved
- (2) They are frequently involved
- (3) They are fairly involved
- (4) They are rarely involved
- (5) They are never involved

**5. The extent to which the political system allows for free and fair competition for power and promotion of democratic governance?**

- (1) To a large extent it allows free and fair competition and democratic governance
- (2) To some extent it allows free and fair competition and democratic governance
- (3) Fairly allow free and fair competition and democratic governance
- (4) To a small extent it allows free and fair competition and democratic governance
- (5) Does not allow at all

**6. The weight carried by provisions establishing the rule of law and the supremacy of the constitution in practice?**

- (1) They carry very heavy weight
- (2) They carry heavy weight
- (3) They carry moderate weight
- (4) They carry light weight
- (5) They carry no weight

**7. The level of improvement in decision making, resource allocation and institution capacity brought by the decentralization process.**

- (1) The process has brought highly appreciable improvement
- (2) The process has brought appreciable improvement
- (3) The process has brought moderate improvement
- (4) The process has brought negligible improvement
- (5) The process has not brought any improvement

**8. The extent to which defence and security services are subject to the rule of law and oversight of civil authorities like the legislature and the judiciary**

- (1) They are highly subjected
- (2) They are mostly subjected
- (3) They are fairly subjected
- (4) They are insignificantly subjected
- (5) They are never subjected

**9. The measures which have been taken to protect and promote economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights**

- (1) They are very much adequate
- (2) They are very adequate
- (3) They are fairly adequate
- (4) They are less adequate
- (5) No measures at all

**10. The steps which have been taken to facilitate equal access to justice in terms of factors like court fees, proximity and legal education**

- (1) They are very much adequate
- (2) They are very adequate
- (3) They are fairly adequate
- (4) They are less adequate
- (5) No steps at all

**11. Constitutional and legislative provisions establishing separation of powers?**

- (1) They are very much adequate
- (2) They are very adequate
- (3) They are fairly adequate
- (4) They are less adequate
- (5) There are no provisions at all

**12. The level of independence of the judiciary in Tanzania**

- (1) Very high level of independence
- (2) High level of independence
- (3) Moderate level of independence
- (4) Low level of independence
- (5) Insignificant level of independence

**13. The level of independence of legislature**

- (1) Very high level of independence
- (2) High level of independence
- (3) Moderate level of independence
- (4) Low level of independence
- (5) Insignificant level of independence

**14. Measures that have been taken to strengthen accountability, efficiency and**

**effectiveness of public office holders and civil servants**

- 1) They are very much effective
- 2) They are very effective
- 3) They are fairly effective
- 4) They are less effective
- 5) Not effective at all

**15. The level of effectiveness, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of public office holders and civil servants**

- 1) Very high level of effectiveness, accountability and efficiency
- 2) High level of effectiveness, accountability and efficiency
- 3) Moderate level of effectiveness, accountability and efficiency
- 4) Low level of effectiveness, accountability and efficiency
- 5) Insignificant level of effectiveness, accountability and efficiency

**16. Transparency in recruitment, training, promotion, management and evaluation of civil servants**

- 1) Fully transparent
- 2) Mostly transparent
- 3) Fairly transparent
- 4) Less transparent
- 5) Never transparent

**17. Measures and actions that have been taken to combat corruption in the political spheres**

- (1) They are very much effective
- (2) They are very effective
- (3) They are fairly effective
- (4) They are less effective
- (5) They are not effective at all

**18. The effectiveness of the measures which have been taken to promote and protect women rights in the country?**

- (1) They are very much effective
- (2) They are very effective
- (3) They are fairly effective
- (4) They less effective
- (5) Not effective at all

**19. The measures that have been put in place to enhance participation of women  
in the society**

- 1) They are very much effective
- 2) They are very effective
- 3) They are fairly effective
- 4) Less effective
- 5) Not effective at all

**20. Concrete measures that have been taken to promote and protect rights of  
children and young persons**

- 1) They are very much effective
- 2) They are very effective
- 3) They are fairly effective
- 4) They are less effective
- 5) Not effective at all

**21. The measures that the country has taken to promote and protect the rights of  
vulnerable groups including refugees, internally displaced persons ad disabled**

- 1) They are very much effective
- 2) They are very effective
- 3) They are fairly effective
- 4) They are less effective
- 5) They not effective at all

**22. The initiatives to protect rights of people with disability with regards to access to health services, access to information, access to education, access to public buildings and infrastructure and the right to dignity and safety.**

- 1) They are very much effective
- 2) They are very effective
- 3) They are fairly effective
- 4) They are less effective
- 5) They not effective at all

**SECTION 2: ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

**23. Implementation of governance and management standards, codes and practice aimed at reducing poverty:**

- (1) There has been very credible effort towards that
- (2) There has been credible effort towards that
- (3) There has been moderate effort towards that
- (4) There has little effort towards that
- (5) There has not been efforts towards that

**24. Effectiveness of measures for promotion of market economy by government:**

- (1) The measures have been very serious in promoting market economy
- (2) The measures have been quite serious in promoting market economy
- (3) The measures have been lukewarm in promoting market economy
- (4) The measures have hardly been promoting market economy
- (5) The measures have not been promoting market economy

**25. Predictability in government economic policies:**

- (1) There is very high level of predictability
- (2) There is high level of predictability
- (3) There is moderate level of predictability
- (4) There is low level of predictability
- (5) There is no predictability

**26. Transparency in government economic policies:**

- (1) There is very high level of transparency
- (2) There is high level of predictability and/or transparency
- (3) There is moderate level of predictability and/or transparency
- (4) There is low level of predictability and/or transparency
- (5) There is no predictability and/or transparency

**27. Concern for control of government spending :**

- (1) This has always been an issue at all levels
- (2) This has usually been an issue at all levels
- (3) This has sometimes been an issue at all levels
- (4) This has rarely been an issue at all levels
- (5) This has not been an issue at all

**28. Concern for control of government procurement :**

- (1) This has always been an issue at all levels
- (2) This has usually been an issue at all levels
- (3) This has sometimes been an issue at all levels
- (4) This has rarely been an issue at all levels
- (5) This has not been an issue at all

**29. Implementation of macro economic policies for sustainable development:**

- (1) Economic policies very seriously consider development sustainability
- (2) Economic policies seriously consider development sustainability
- (3) Economic policies moderately consider development sustainability
- (4) Economic policies hardly consider development sustainability
- (5) Economic policies never consider issues of development sustainability

**30. Steps taken by the government to address key economic challenges in the country:**

- (1) The government is addressing the economic challenges we face very well
- (2) The government is addressing the economic challenges we face considerably well
- (3) The government is addressing the economic challenges we face somewhat well
- (4) The government is hardly addressing the economic challenges we face
- (5) The government is not addressing the economic challenges we face

**31. Economic performance in the past five years:**

- (1) The economy has been doing very well
- (2) The economy has been doing considerably well
- (3) The economy has been doing rather well
- (4) The economy has been doing quite badly
- (5) The economy has been doing very badly

**32. Reliability of statistics as input to or output from the policy process:**

- (1) Very reliable
- (2) Reliable
- (3) Fairly reliable
- (4) Hardly reliable
- (5) Unreliable

**33. Does the government take into account independent advice/analysis, as input to economic policy making:**

- (1) It always take independent advice/analysis
- (2) It mostly take independent advice/ analysis
- (3) It usually take independent advice/analysis
- (4) It rarely take independent advice/analysis
- (5) It never takes independent/analysis

**34. Mainstreaming gender in sectoral policies as well as framework documents like MKUKUTA for Tanzania and MKUZA for Zanzibar:**

- (1) Gender is very much mainstreamed
- (2) Gender is substantially mainstreamed
- (3) Gender is satisfactorily mainstreamed
- (4) Gender is sparingly mainstreamed
- (5) Gender is not mainstreamed

**35. Macroeconomic policies and concern for environmental sustainability:**

- (1) Policies are always for environmental sustainability
- (2) Policies are usually for environmental sustainability
- (3) Policies are sometimes for environmental sustainability
- (4) Policies are rarely for environmental sustainability
- (5) Policies are never for environmental sustainability

**36. Policies for creation of employment:**

- (1) All policies aim at creation of employment
- (2) Many policies aim at the creation of employment
- (3) Some policies aim at the creation of employment
- (4) Few policies aim at the creation of employment
- (5) No policy aims at the creation of employment

**37. Government's encouragement of financial intermediation:**

- (1) These are highly encouraged
- (2) These are considerably encouraged
- (3) These are fairly encouraged
- (4) These are hardly encouraged
- (5) These are not encouraged at all.

**38. Tanzania's ability to reduce vulnerability to internal and external shocks:**

- (1) The country is very much capable of absorbing such shocks
- (2) The country is very capable of absorbing such shocks
- (3) The country is just capable of absorbing such shocks
- (4) The country is incapable of absorbing such shocks
- (5) The country is extremely incapable of absorbing such shocks

**39. The effectiveness of such instruments as the MTEF, PER and cash budgeting among others, in promoting sound public finance management:**

- (1) These have been very effective
- (2) These have been considerably effective
- (3) These have been fairly effective
- (4) These have been insignificantly effective
- (5) These have not been effective

**40. Time allowed for the parliamentary committees and parliament to appraise and approve budget:**

- (1) Time very inadequate
- (2) Time noticeably inadequate
- (3) Time just adequate
- (4) Time considerably adequate
- (5) Time very adequate

**41. The argument that there has been fiscal decentralization as means to build capacity and empower at lower levels:**

- (1) There is high fiscal decentralization
- (2) There is considerable fiscal decentralization
- (3) There is reasonable fiscal decentralization
- (4) There is low fiscal decentralization

(5) There is no fiscal decentralization

**42. Corruption as a societal scourge in Tanzania:**

(1) Corruption is still a very big problem now

(2) Corruption is still a big problem now

(3) Corruption is sizeable problem now

(4) Corruption is small problem now

(5) Corruption is not a problem

**43. Effectiveness of measures taken by the government to fight corruption like enacting laws, creating PCCB, presence of a code of conduct for public servants, the presence of an Ombudsman etc.:**

(1) These have been very effective

(2) These have been significantly effective

(3) These have been fairly effective

(4) These have been slightly effective

(5) These have not been effective

**44. Effectiveness of measures addressing imbalances of regional trade:**

(1) Tanzania is very active in these matters

(2) Tanzania is considerably active in these matters

(3) Tanzania is active in these matters

(4) Tanzania is mildly active in these matters

(5) Tanzania is not active in these matters

**45. Effectiveness of measures to link macro and micro economic policies**

- (1) They have been very effective
- (2) They have been effective
- (3) They have been moderate
- (4) They have been less effective
- (5) They have been not effective at all

**46. Initiatives to improve the informal sector:**

- (1) There have been very effective initiatives
- (2) There have been effective initiatives
- (3) There have been moderate initiatives
- (4) There have been less effective
- (5) There have been no initiatives

### SECTION 3: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

#### 47. Compliance with international standards and codes regarding corporate governance

- (1) Very good
- (2) Good
- (3) Fair
- (3) Poor
- (5) Very poor

#### 48. Main categories of corporate business in the country?

- (1) Manufacturing
- (2) Trade, hotels and restaurant
- (3) Public administration and services
- (4) Transport and Communication
- (5) Financial services

#### 49. The role of corporate business in the country's economy?

- (1) They have played a very big role
- (2) They have played a big role
- (3) They have played a fair role
- (4) They have played a small role
- (5) They have played no role

**50. The role of the regulatory framework in facilitating corporate business :**

- (1) It has been highly facilitative
- (2) They have been mostly facilitative
- (3) They have been moderately facilitative
- (4) They have been less facilitative
- (5) They have not been facilitative

**51. The extent to which internal factors like infrastructures such as roads, ICT system and energy supply impact on business activities?**

- (1) They impact on business to a very large extent
- (2) They impact on business to a large extent
- (3) They on the business to moderate extent
- (4) They impact on business to insignificant extent
- (5) They have no impact
- 

**52. The extent to which factors like globalization and the world market impact on business activities?**

- (1) They impact on business to a very large extent
- (2) They impact on business to a large extent
- (3) They impact on business to moderate extent
- (4) They impact on business to insignificant extent
- (5) Have no impact

**53. The degree of recognition and observance of human rights by employees:**

- (1) Very high degree
- (2) High degree
- (3) Average degree
- (4) Poor degree
- (5) very poor degree

**54. The degree of recognition and observance of human rights by corporations:**

- (1) Very high degree
- (2) High degree
- (3) Average degree
- (4) Poor degree
- (5) very poor degree

**55. The degree of recognition and observance of labour laws by employees:**

- (1) Very high degree
- (2) High degree
- (3) Average degree
- (4) Poor degree
- (5) Very poor degree

**56. The degree of recognition and observance of labour laws by corporations in following categories:**

	1. Very high	2. High	3. Moderate	4. Poor	5. Very poor
Remuneration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rights to organize	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collective bargaining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worst forms of labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**57. The responsiveness of corporations to social and environmental concerns of the community in which they operate?**

- (1) They are always responsive
- (2) They are usually responsive
- (3) They are sometimes responsive
- (4) They are rarely responsive
- (5) They are never responsive

**58. Measures that have been put in place to ensure sustainable environmental management on the part of corporations?**

- (1) They are highly effective
- (2) They are fairly effective
- (3) They are less effective
- (4) They are not effective
- (5) There are no such measures

**59. The overall assessment of the degree of integrity of corporations in the country?**

- (1) Very high integrity
- (2) High integrity
- (3) Moderate integrity
- (4) Low integrity
- (5) Very low integrity

**60. The effectiveness of the corporate governance framework in protecting shareholder's rights?**

- (1) It has been very much effective
- (2) It has been very effective
- (3) It has been fairly effective
- (4) It has been less effective
- (5) It has not been effective at all

**61. The effectiveness of the corporate governance framework in recognizing the rights of stakeholders such as consumers, creditors, suppliers, employees and local communities?**

- (1) Always recognizes such rights
- (2) Usually recognizes such right
- (3) Sometimes recognizes such right
- (4) Rarely recognizes such right
-

(5) Never recognizes such right

**62. The effectiveness of the corporate governance framework in ensuring that timely and accurate disclosure is made on all material matters regarding the corporation?**

(1) It has been very much effective

(2) It has been very effective

(3) It has been fairly effective

(4) It has been less effective

(5) It has not been effective at all

**63. Extent to which accounting and auditing standards and practice are in line with international standards?**

(1) They are entirely in line in every aspect

(2) They are in line to a large extent

(3) They are somewhat in line

(4) They rarely in line

(5) They are never in line

**64. The performance of corporate governance framework in ensuring strategic guidance of the corporations?**

(1) It has been very good

(2) It has been good

(3) It has been fair

(4) It has been poor

(e) It has been very poor

**65. The performance of corporate governance framework in ensuring effective monitoring of management by the board:**

(1) It has been very good

(2) It has been good

(3) It has been fair

(4) It has been poor

(5) It has been very poor

**66. The performance of corporate governance framework in ensuring effective board's accountability to corporation and shareholders:**

(1) It has been very good

(2) It has been good

(3) It has been fair

(4) It has been poor

(5) It has been very poor

**67. The criteria used in the appointment of the members of the board of directors of corporations?**

(1) The criteria are always based on merit

(2) The criteria are usually based on merit

(3) The criteria are sometimes based on merit

- (4) The criteria are rarely based on merit
- (5) The criteria are never based on merit

**SECTION 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**68. Orientation of National Development Programmes to the promotion of self-reliance and capacity building:**

- (1) They are totally oriented towards those objectives
- (2) They are considerably oriented towards those objectives
- (3) They are fairly oriented towards those objectives
- (4) They are barely oriented towards those objectives
- (5) They are not oriented towards those objectives at all

**69. The extent to which national development programmes are home grown and respond to national felt needs:**

- (1) They very much meet these two criteria
- (2) They considerably meet these two criteria
- (3) They fairly meet these two criteria
- (4) They barely meet these two criteria
- (5) They do not meet these two criteria at all

**70. The level of dependence to external financing of national development programmes:**

- (1) The programmes are wholly funded by internal sources
- (2) The programmes are in the main funded by internal sources
- (3) The programmes are equally funded by internal and external sources
- (4) The programmes are in the main funded by external sources
- (5) The programmes are wholly funded by external sources

**71. Effectiveness of measures taken and efforts made by the government to accelerate development for the poor like the “JK billions”, facilitating micro financing, subvention on farm inputs, waiver of different fees to the poor, improving infrastructure, wooing investors etc.:**

- (1) They measures are highly effective
- (2) The measures are considerably effective
- (3) The measures are fairly effective
- (4) The measures are marginally effective
- (5) The measures are not effective

**72. Effectiveness measures taken by the government to strengthen delivery mechanisms (like concentrating resources on education, health and infrastructure) and monitor outcomes (as in the MKUKUTA and MUZA monitoring master plan) in order to monitor progress towards social development targets:**

- (1) They measures are highly effective
- (2) The measures are considerably effective
- (3) The measures are fairly effective
-

(4) The measures are barely effective

(5) The measures are not effective

**73. Trends in social indicators in the past five years – health**

(1) The trend is generally fast going upward

(2) The trend is generally slowly going upward

(3) The trend is stagnant

(4) The trend is generally slowly sliding backward

(5) The trend is generally fast sliding backward

**74. Trends in social indicators in the past five years – enrolment of girls in schools:**

(1) The trend is fast going upward

(2) The trend is slowly going upward

(3) The trend is stagnant

(4) The trend is slowly sliding backward

(5) The trend is fast sliding backward

**75. Trends in social indicators in the past five years – fighting HIV/AIDS:**

- (1) The fight has been fast gaining pace
- (2) The fight has been slowly gaining pace
- (3) The fight has stalled
- (4) The fight has been gradually losing pace
- (5) The fight has been fast losing pace

**76. Improvements in the access to basic needs [water, food, shelter and sanitation] in the past two to three years for the urban poor:**

- (1) There has been a big improvement
- (2) There has been some improvement
- (3) There has been no change
- (4) There has been slight deterioration
- (5) There has been considerable deterioration.

**77. Improvements in the access to basic support services to peasants [markets, extension services] in the past two to three years:**

- (1) There has been a big improvement
- (2) There has been some improvement
- (3) There has been no change
- (4) There has been slight deterioration
- (5) There has been a considerable deterioration

**78. Progress towards gender equality in the past five years [women in decision-making positions, tertiary education, participation in political processes like elections]:**

- (1) There has been a largely acceptable increase
- (2) There has been a modestly acceptable increase
- (3) There has been no change
- (4) There has been a slight slide back
- (5) There has been a considerable slide back

**79. Participation by stakeholders in planning, budgeting, implementation , monitoring and other fora for decision making:**

- (1) Participation is highly encouraged through policy and during implementation
- (2) Participation is considerably encouraged through policy and during implementation
- (3) Participation is fairly encouraged through policy and during implementation
- (4) Participation is hardly encouraged through policy and during implementation
- (5) Participation is not encouraged either through policy or during implementation

**80. The effectiveness of policies and actions in the social sector:**

- (1) These have been very effective
- (2) These have been considerably effective
- (3) These have been fairly effective
- (4) These have been barely effective
- (5) These have not been effective