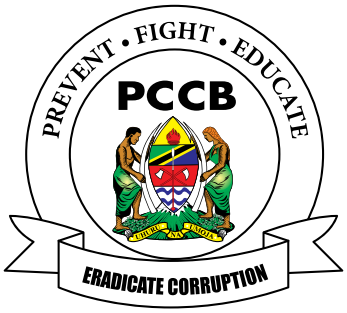
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF CORRUPTION BUREAU

MINI-BASELINE SURVEY REPORT BASED ON THE DEVELOPED NATIONAL CORRUPTION AND ANT-CORRUPTION EFFORT INDICATORS

May, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 2

1.1 Background 2

1.2 Objectives of the Baseline Study 2

1.3 An Overview of the National Corruption Indicators 2

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY 3

2.1 Sampling Design 3

2.1.1 Study Sites 3

2.1.2 Sample Size 3

2.2 Description of the Population for the Study 4

2.2.1 Citizens Survey 4

2.2.2 Business Enterprises Survey 5

2.2.3 Revision of Indicators 5

2.3 Recruitment and Training of Researchers 6

2.4 Data Collection Tools 6

2.4.1 Documentary Review Tool 7

2.5 Field work (piloting and data quality assurance) 7

2.6 Data entry and analysis 7

3 FINDINGS ON INDICATORS BASELINE VALUES 8

3.1 Demographic characteristics 8

3.1.1 Gender 8

3.1.2 Age Group 9

3.1.3 Educational Level 9

3.1.4 Occupation, Income and Nature of Business 10

3.2 Understanding of Corruption, its Causes and Scope 11

3.3 Extent of perceived corruption 13

3.3.1 Extent of being asked to pay bribe 13

3.3.2 Kind of Bribe Paid 14

3.3.3 Amount of money or in-kind paid 15

3.3.4 Extent of perceived corruption in service sectors 15

3.3.5 Extent of grand corruption 16

3.3.6 Willing to appear to relevant authorities to testify on corruption 16

3.4 Extent of perceived efforts to fight/prevent corruption 17

3.4.1 Rule of law 17

3.4.2 Government effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery 17
3.4.3 Political Tolerance and Competition 19
3.4.4 Society Voice against Corruption 20
3.4.5 Business Environment 21
3.4.6 Effectiveness of anti-corruption actors (state and non-state) 22
3.4.7 Summary of baseline indicators under the perceived efforts to fight corruption 24
3.5 Extent of corruption based on quantitative measures 27
3.6 Extent of efforts to fight/prevent corruption based on quantitative measures 28
4 COMPUTATION OF CORRUPTION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS INDICES (BASELINE VALUES) 30
4.1 Methodology 30
4.2 Computations 30
4.2.1 Extent of perceived corruption 31
4.2.2 Extent of perceived anti-corruption efforts 31
4.2.3 Quantitative measure of corruption and anti-corruption efforts' indices 31
4.2.4 Computation of the overall national Corruption and Anti-Corruption Efforts Indices 0
5 LESSONS AND EMERGING ISSUES 1
6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 1
6.1 Conclusions 1
6.2 Recommendations 2
APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED NATIONAL CORRUPTION INDICATORS AND RELATED INFORMATION 3
Appendix 1.1: Perceptual Measures of Corruption 3
Appendix 1.2: Quantitative Measures of Corruption 4
Appendix 1.3: Perceptual Measures of Anti-Corruption Strategies 6
Appendix 1.4: Quantitative Measures Anti-Corruption Strategies 11
APPENDIX 2: DATA COLLECTIONS TOOLS 15
Appendix 2.1: Citizens Survey data collection tool 15
Appendix 2.2: Business Enterprises data collection tool 33
Appendix 2.3 Secondary Data Information Collection Tool 52

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Sampling Protocol for Citizens Survey in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza 3
Table 3-1: Gender of the Citizens and Business Enterprises Respondents 7
Table 3-2: Age group of the Citizens and Business Enterprises Respondents 8
Table 3-3: Education Level of Citizens and Business Enterprises Respondents 8
Table 3-4: Main (Primary) Occupation of the Citizens 9
Table 3-5: Estimated Household Income per month(Tshs) of the Citizens Respondents 9
Table 3-6: Type of Business from which the Business Enterprises Respondents belonged to 9
Table 3-7: Understanding of Corruption by the Respondents 10
Table 3-8: Key Problems currently facing Tanzanian society 11
Table 3-9: The Extent to which Respondents agree to the causes of corruption in Tanzania 11
Table 3-10: Extent of perceived corruption 12
Table 3-11: Extent of being asked for bribe by gender 12
Table 3-12: Extent of being asked for bribe by education level 12
Table 3-13: Extent of being asked for bribe by occupation 13
Table 3-14: Extent of being asked for bribe by region 13
Table 3-15: Kind of bribe paid by region 13
Table 3-16: Kind of bribe paid by gender 13
Table 3-17: Amount of money or in-kind paid 14
Table 3-18: Extent of Perceived Corruption of Service Sectors 14
Table 3-19: Extent of Grand Corruption 15
Table 3-20: Willingness to appear to relevant authority (PCCB) for interview 15
Table 3-21: Willingness to appear in court for testifying in a corruption case 15
Table 3-22: Public and citizens perceptions on the enforcement of laws 16
Table 3-23: Citizens' and business owners' perceptions on the timeliness of public ... service delivery 16
Table 3-24: Citizens and business owners' perception on the availability of public services 17
Table 3-25: Citizens and Business owners' perception on the fairness of electoral laws 18

Table 3-26: Citizens and Business owners' perception on the existence of internal democracy within parties 19
Table 3-27: Citizens and business owners' willingness to appear in court for testifying 20
Table 3-28: Business owners' perception on the Business environment 21
Table 3-29: Summary of Baseline indicators for the perceived efforts to fight corruption 23
Table 3-30: Corruption indicators based on quantitative measures 25
Table 3-31: Indicators on anti-corruption efforts based on quantitative measures 26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: A Summary of the Approach and Methodology used for the Mini-Survey 2
Figure 2-2: Contents of the Training of Research Assistants 5
Figure 3-1: Citizens' perceptions on timeliness in the provision of public services 17
Figure 3-2: Business enterprises owners' perceptions on the timeliness in the provision of public services 17
Figure 3-3: Citizens and Business owners' perception on the fairness of electoral laws 19
Figure 3-4: Citizens and business owner's perceptions on awareness of major corruption scandals 20
Figure 3-5: Business owners' perception on effectiveness of ant-corruption actors
(between effective and very effective) 21
Figure 3-6: Citizens' perceptions on the effectiveness of anti-corruption actors (between effective and very effective) 22
Figure 3-7: Business owners, and citizens' perception on the effectiveness of anti-corruption actors 22

BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEOs	Chief Executive Officers
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFID	Department for International Development
DICC	Dar es salaam International Conference Centre
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MDAs	Ministries, Departmental and Agencies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NAO	National Audit Office
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
PCCA	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PPAA	Public Procurement Appeals Authority
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
STACA	Strengthening Tanzania Anti Corruption Action
STRs	Suspicious Transaction Reports
TAKUKURU	Taasisi ya Kuzuai na Kupambana na Rushwa
TANESCO	Tanzania Electrical Supply Company Ltd
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The current assignment to develop home grown indicators to measure corruption and effectiveness of good governance interventions and set benchmarks is in line with the recommendations made during the presentation of a report on the Development of National Corruption and Anti-Corruption Indicators to a stakeholders' validation workshop which took place on 7th May, 2015 at the Dar es salaam International Conference Centre (DICC).

The workshop stakeholders generally received the proposed indicators very well but raised a number of concerns that required undertaking a mini-baseline survey to pilot the indicators. It was therefore agreed at the workshop that the findings from the envisaged mini-survey would provide a roadmap for a comprehensive baseline survey in future. This report should be read in conjuction with the report on the development of *homegrown national corruption and anti-corruption indicators.*

1.2 Objectives of the Baseline Study

The overall objective of this mini-baseline survey was to test the proposed indicators so as to ensure they were SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-Bound) and workable.

The specific objectives of the survey were to:

1) Develop an inception report, detailing the study design, methodology, indicators, tools and work plan to carry out the assignment.
2) With a focus on **Mwanza** and **Dar es Salaam,** develop an appropriate sample design for the survey relating to perception-based indicators.
3) Undertake the data collection for the perception-based and quantitative indicators.
4) Analyze the collected data for the indicators to establish baseline values.
5) Analyze the data for validity, reliability and practicality.
6) Design and produce a baseline report based on the developed indicators.
7) Develop and submit the baseline report and PCCB management and Heads of Units.
8) Refine and submit the final National Indicators Report to PCCB after including the findings and implications of the mini-baseline survey.

1.3 An Overview of the National Corruption Indicators

The primary challenge faced by both scholars and practitioners of anti-corruption measures worldwide remains one of its measurement. It is true that without accurate and reliable measures, the extent and magnitude of corruption cannot be properly identified; theories of corruption cannot be meaningfully tested against available data to enable policy makers to understand the fundamentals of how and why corruption emerges. And, as such, as effective anti-corruption strategies cannot be developed, tested and adapted to different settings.

Measurement of corruption remains a challenge for a variety of reasons despite the existing various international methodologies such as the Corruption Perception Index (CPI). At the most fundamental level, one should note that corruption is a complex concept that cannot be easily measured by just using a single variable. In addition, those who are involved in corruption are actively seeking to hide their behaviour for fear of punishment or shame. Attempts for measuring corruption using the worldwide indicators have come under heavy criticisms leading to a call for re-designing some new effective and efficient ways of measuring corruption according to the local context. It is against this background that PCCB sought to develop home grown corruption and anti-corruption effort indicators. The resulting indicators are presented in a separate report tilted *National Corruption and Anti-corruption Indicators.*

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This section provides a summary of the key steps followed in the designing and implementation of the mini-survey in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. It starts by providing the summary of the key steps used, the sampling design, description of the population for the study, recruitment and training of research assistants, data collection tools, logistics for fieldwork, and then data entry and analysis (see **Figure 2-1**).

2.1 Sampling Design

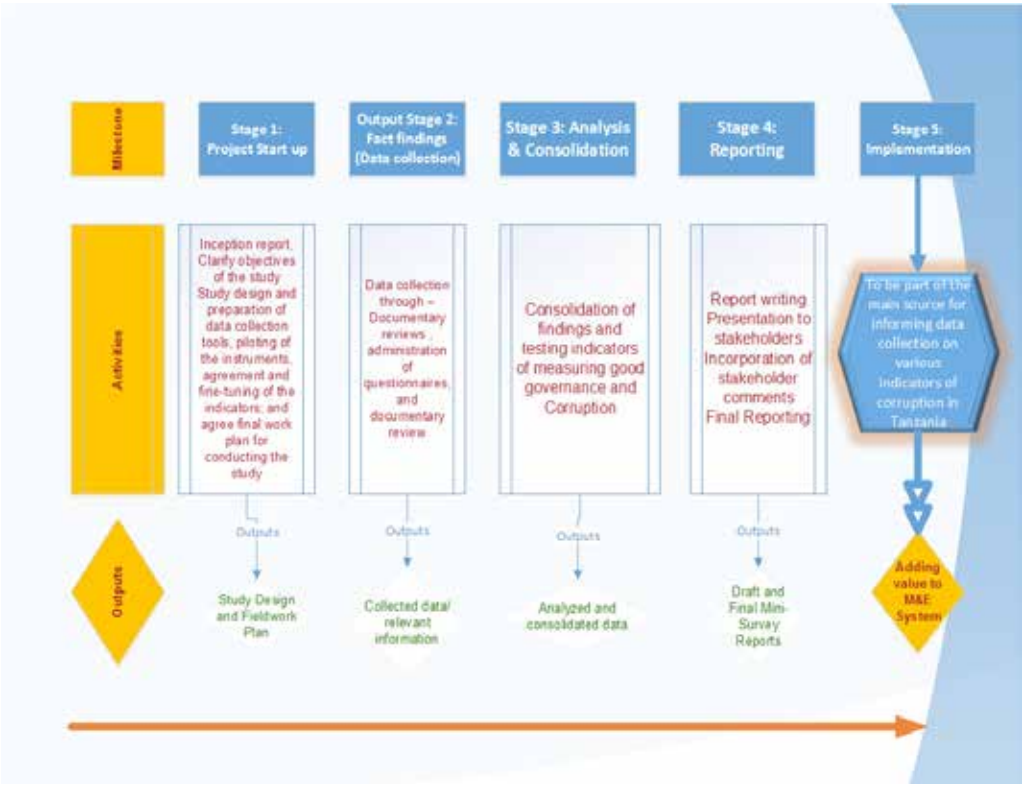
2.1.1 Study Sites

Considering the resources available for the study, the mini-survey was conducted in two regions of Tanzania, namely **Mwanza** and **Dar es Salaam.** These two regions were purposively chosen based on the size of the cities in terms of number of economic activities carried by their residents. Besides this, the cities were selected based on the fact that they have also relatively large population of people as compared to other cities in Tanzania.

2.1.2 Sample Size

The perception study targeted a total number of 450 citizens (300 in Dar es Salaam and 150 from Mwanza) and 30 business firms (20 from Dar Es Salaam and 10 from Mwanza) as discussed in the following sub-sections.

Figure 2-1: A Summary of the Approach and Methodology used for the Mini-Survey



2.2 Description of the Population for the Study

2.2.1 Citizens Survey

For the category of citizens, a total of 450 citizens was planned to be interviewed (i.e. 300 in Dar es Salaam and 150 in Mwanza). For cost effectiveness purposes, the citizen survey was limited to urban areas of the two cities.

From each district, two wards were purposely selected. This was followed by a random selection of two streets from each ward. Once the streets were selected, the next stage was to use a sampling frame of all the households from the streets to randomly select 50 households from each street for the case of Dar es Salaam and 38 and 37 households for the case of Ilemela and Nyamagana districts respectively in Mwanza region. In the selection of the last unit for interview at the household, a list of people aged 18 years and above in each household was prepared and used as a sampling frame to get one respondent for interview from each household (**Table 2-1**).

Table 2-1: Sampling Protocol for Citizens Survey in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza

NO	REGION	Planned Sampling (STRATUM)					Actual HHs number	Total Per Region
		District NC	Population (2012 NC)	Ward	Street	Household		
	DAR ES SALAAM	Kinondoni MC	1,775,049	2	2 streets (one from each ward)	50 HH x 2 streets =100	97	**294**
		Ilala MC	1,220,611	2	2 streets (one from each ward)	50 HH x 2 streets =100	100	
		Temeke MC	1,368,851	2	2 streets (one from each ward)	50 HH x 2 streets =100	97	
		Total	4,364,511	**6**	**6**	**300**	294	
	MWANZA	Ilemela MC	663,034	2	2 streets @ 38	38 HH x 2 streets =76	69	**154**
		Nyamagana MC	343,001	2	2 streets @ HH 37	37 HH x 2 streets =74	85	
Sub-Total			**1,006,035.0**	**4**	**4**	**150**	154	
Grand Total			**5,370,546**	**10**	**10**	**450**	**448**	**448**

NB; MC- Municipal Council

NC- National Census

HH- HouseHold

In the end, the actual number of respondents was 448 as sample size considered representative enough for the purposes of the pilot.

2.2.2 Business Enterprises Survey

For business enterprises' survey, total of **30 firms were randomly selected for the interviews, 20** in Dar es Salam and **10** in Mwanza. The reason for having a higher number of respondents in Dar es Salaam was due to the population size of its municipalities. The firms were carefully selected to ensure that there was a good mixture of small, medium and large firms differing also in terms of their nature of businesses. *Nevertheless, the response rate was only 80% as the actual number of firms that were consulted during the interviews was only 24 firms; 14 in Dar es Salaam and 10 in Mwanza.*

2.2.3 Revision of Indicators

One of the main observations from the stakeholders' validation workshop was that the indicators **were too many and some were not easily measurable**. On the basis of these observations, the team of three consultants worked with a counterpart team of three PCCB staff to refine and update the indicators. For example: as a result of the refinement.

i. STACA indicators were included: This was due a strong comment provided by one participant from the DfID who advised that it was logical to have STACA indicators in the survey as they nationally available and had been tested widely.

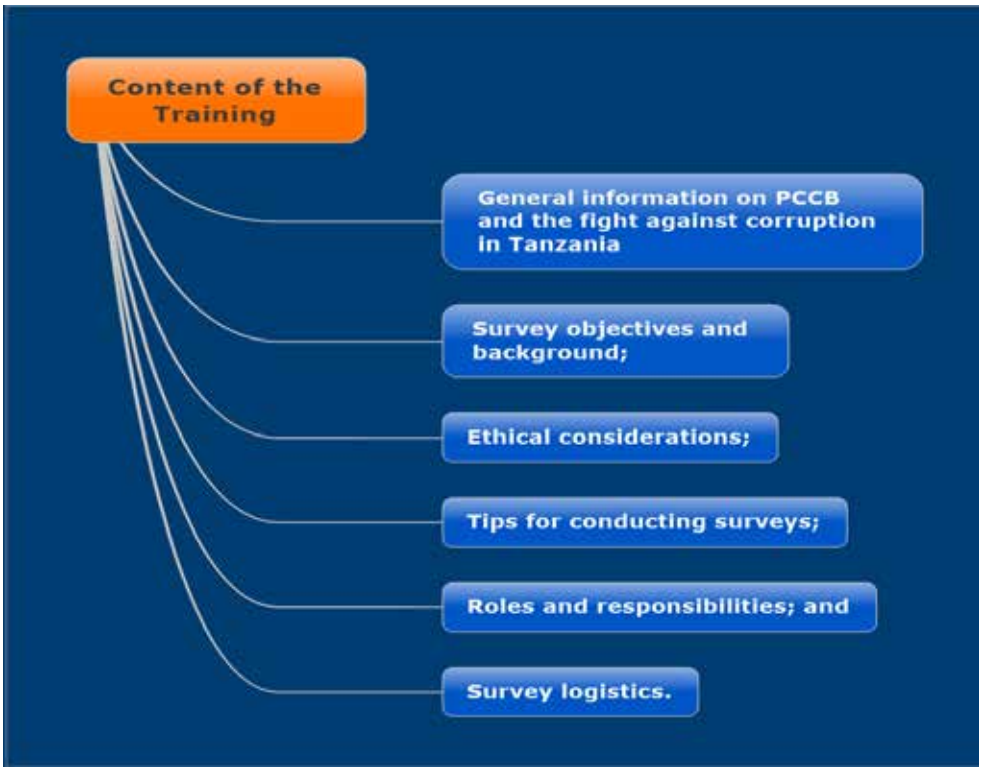
ii. Disaggregation between petty and grand Corruption was done: During the workshop, it was proposed to break down the corruption indicators into petty (affecting households) and grand (with impact on revenue and growth) corruption.

The resulting list of indicators is provided as Appendix 1.

2.3 Recruitment and Training of Researchers

Considering the nature of the survey and the demand for high quality field data, all the recruited research assistants had at least diploma level of education and long experience in both quantitative and qualitative data collections. Furthermore, the researchers attended a two-day training session was conducted. The training session covered the following key issues (**Figure 2-2**):

Figure 2-2: Contents of the Training of Research Assistants



2.4 Data Collection Tools

The data collection tools used in the mini-survey were of three types: Citizens Questionnaire, Business Enterprises Questionaire and a tool for capturing secondary information. While the Citizens Survey questionnaires were administered to citizens at the households' level, the business enterprise survey questionnaires were administered to business enterprises, particularly to the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of respective institutions or designated senior officers.

All questionnaires were translated into Kiswahili, a language that is easily understood by both enumerators and the majority of the respondents in the study areas. These tools were translated from the original language (English into Swahili by one translator and then translated back into the original (English) language by a separate and independent translator. The Consultants ensured that the final original language translation from the Swahili language coincided with the original questionnaires.

Appendix 2 presents the Swahili versions of the tools.

2.4.1 Documentary Review Tool

This tool was used to collect secondary information from government reports and reputable online sources such as journal articles etc., government institutions such as Police, FIU, NAO, PCCB, judiciary, etc.

2.5 Field Work (piloting and data quality assurance)

The instruments of data collection were piloted in Dar es Salaam to test the clarity and validity of the questions in terms of measuring the indicators of corruption in Tanzania. The information and experience gained from this exercise helped to revise and sharpen the questions and also familiarize the research assistants with the instruments and the logistics for administering the instruments while in the fieldwork.

In consonant with the piloting of the instruments above, data quality assurance was one of the most important aspects of the mini-survey design. The strategies employed to achieve high quality data included:

- The presence of senior researchers in the field work who also acted as the field senior supervisors to receive daily reports from subordinates (junior supervisors);
- Face to face administration of the questionnaire with respondents instead of a self-administered questionnaire (i.e. leaving the questionnaires for respondents to fill themselves; and,
- Daily data audit of survey forms by supervisors who reported to senior supervisors.

In order to minimize non-response cases, teams made prior-communication with respondents, through deployment of a logistic specialist who acted as a forerunner to the survey sites for self-introduction and sensitization of relevant local government authorities and communities before the full survey team was sent out. This strategy worked well to the extent of achieving most data collection targets.

2.6 Data Entry and Analysis

Data entry and analysis are key important aspects of any survey. A high level of precision and attention in entering the data into the computer for analysis was needed. To make sure that this noble objective was successfully achieved, a qualified team of experienced and competent data entry and data-management staff was assembled and oriented on the specifics of the mini-survey. The team members had long experience and in-depth competency in SPSS, STATA and Excel. In line with the requirement of a clean database, a one-day training session for data entry clerks preceded the data entry exercise. This was followed by data quality checks and supervision of all data entry activities. When the data entry was completed, data cleaning was carried out. This involved checking for inconsistencies and outliers, and where some discrepancies were spotted, the necessary

corrections were made. Once the dataset was cleaned, the team moved to the next stage on data analysis.

A data analysis plan was prepared based on the mini-survey questionnaires for the citizens and business enterprises. The plan included the production of key tables which informed the write up of the report. The tables included those that would contain key indicators of the mini-survey based on the information from the survey responses. Thus, the data analysis involved computation of simple statistics, generation of frequency tables, and where necessary, cross-tabulations of some variables.

3 FINDINGS ON INDICATORS BASELINE VALUES

In line with the terms of reference and objectives of the mini-survey, the findings are presented as follows:

- Demographic characteristics
- The perceived meaning of corruption, its causes and scope
- Extent of perceived corruption
- Extent of perceived efforts to fight/prevent corruption
- Extent of corruption based on quantitative measures
- Extent of efforts to fight/prevent corruption based on quantitative measures

3.1 Demographic Characteristics

The mini-survey sought to understand the main demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education, occupation and income. The presentation of the findings is provided for each characteristic enlisted here to underscore the key backgrounds of the respondents.

3.1.1 Gender

The mini-survey examined the gender composition of both citizens and business enterprises' respondents. The findings are presented in Table 3-1 which shows that overall, 54.5% and 45.5% of the citizens interviewed from Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions were female and male respectively. Likewise, 25% were male and 75% male business enterprises respondents interviewed from Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions.

Table 3-1: Gender of the Citizens and Business Enterprises Respondents

Region	Citizens		Total	Enterprises		Total
	Female	Male		Female	Male	
Dar es Salaam	46.3%	53.7%	100.0%	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
Mwanza	44.2%	55.8%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Total	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

3.1.2 Age Group

With respect to the age group of the respondents, the mini-survey findings show that the majority of the respondents were in the ages between 19-49 years old. For example, about 78.1% and 70.8% of the citizens and business enterprises respondents were in the 19-49 age group (**Table 3-2**).

Table 3-2: Age group of the Citizens and Business Enterprises Respondents

Region	Age group								Total
	14-18 Years		19-49 Years		50-60 Years		Over 60 Years		
	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	
Dar es Salaam	2.7%	-	75.9%	78.6%	14.6%	14.3%	6.8%	7.1%	100.0%
Mwanza	-	-	82.5%	60.0%	14.9%	40.0%	2.6%	-	100.0%
Average Total	1.8%	-	78.1%	70.8%	14.7%	25.0%	5.4%	4.2%	100.0%

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

3.1.3 Educational Level

The mini-survey examined the level of education of both the citizens and enterprises respondents. The findings presented in **Table 3-3** indicate that the composition of level of education differs by the type of respondents. For example, the majority of the business enterprises' respondents (54.2%) have College/University education as compared to the citizens' respondents (19.2%). However, Mwanza region has the highest percentage of business enterprise respondents with university education (60%) as compared to Dar es Salaam (50%). In the same vein, the majority of the citizens' respondents interviewed have secondary education (39.5%) as compared to business enterprises respondents (29.92%).

Table 3-3: Education Level of Citizens and Business Enterprises Respondents

Region	Education Level								Total
	Never attended		Primary Education		Secondary Education		College/University		
	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	
Dar es Salaam	3.4%		35.0%	28.6%	38.1%	21.4%	23.5%	50.0%	100.0%
Mwanza	1.9%	-	44.8%	-	42.2%	40.0%	11.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Total	2.9%	-	38.4%	16.7%	39.5%	29.2%	19.2%	54.2%	100.0%

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

3.1.4 Occupation, Income and Nature of Business

The mini-survey had a question for capturing the occupations of the citizens who were covered by the survey. The findings on occupations are summarized in **Table 3-4**. The findings generally show that the majority of the citizens interviewed are self-employed businessmen/women (42.6%) followed by those who are employed in private sector (14.7%) and public sector (13.6%)

Table 3-4: Main (Primary) Occupation of the Citizens

Region	Main (Primary) Occupation									Total
	Public Service employee	Private Sector employee	Self-employed Businessman/ woman	Self-employed-other	Student	Housewife	Stays at home	Retired	Unemployed	
Dar es Salaam	13.9%	16.0%	38.1%	18.0%	7.1%	3.4%	.3%	2.7%	.3%	100.0%
Mwanza	13.0%	12.3%	51.3%	16.2%	1.9%	5.2%				100.0%
Total	13.6%	14.7%	42.6%	17.4%	5.4%	4.0%	.2%	1.8%	.2%	100.0%

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

With respect to income level, the findings indicate that the majority of the citizens interviewed (25.4%) earn less 100,000 Tshs per month with more respondents from Mwanza region earning less than that amount (Table 3-5).

Table 3-5: Estimated Household Income per month(Tshs) of the Citizens Respondents

Estimated Household Income per month(Tshs)	Region		Total
	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	
Below 100,000	24.5%	27.3%	25.4%
100,000-149,000	13.3%	11.0%	12.5%
150,000-199,000	8.5%	12.3%	9.8%
200,000-299,000	12.9%	11.7%	12.5%
300,000-499,000	15.6%	19.5%	17.0%
500,000-799,000	10.5%	10.4%	10.5%
800,000-999,000	4.4%	1.3%	3.3%
1,000,000 or more	6.1%	4.5%	5.6%
N/A	4.1%	1.9%	3.3%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Citizens' Mini-Survey (N=448)

The final aspect that the mini-survey looked at was on the assessment of the nature of the business type in which the respondents from the business enterprises belonged to. The findings indicate that four respondents belonged to wholesale and retail trade, followed by two respondents from Information, Media, Telecom, and Data processing; and two respondents from construction and Real Estates enterprises (See Table 3-6).

Table 3-6: Type of Business from which the Business Enterprises Respondents belonged to

Type of Business (What defines best your Industry)	Region		Total
	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	
1. Finance and Insurance	1	0	1
2. Professional and Consultancy Services	1	1	2
3. Information: Media, Telecom, and Data Processing	2	0	2
4. Construction and Real Estates	2	0	2
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade	3	1	4
6. Manufacturing: Food and Beverage	1	1	2
7. Manufacturing: Wood, Paper, and Printing	0	1	1
8. Manufacturing: Metal and Machinery	1	0	1
9. Other Manufacturing	1	0	1
10. Accommodation and Food Services	1	1	2
11. Transport and Logistics	1	0	1
12. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	1	1
13. Other	0	4	4
Total	**14**	**10**	**24**

Source: Business Enterprises Mini-Survey (N=24)

3.2 Understanding of Corruption, its Causes and Scope

Corruption has been defined in many different ways and forms in the literature of good governance and corruption. However, there has been a lack of common agreement about the exact meaning of corruption. While it may be difficult to describe it, the concept may not be difficult to be recognized and observed by the people who are mostly affected by it, despite the behaviour involved being difficult to directly observe the strategy in this study is to use a triangulation approach involving secondary data, survey data and operational (quantitative) data to inform a heathly debate on corruption and anti-corruption efforts. Accordingly, the analysis of the mini-survey from the two categories of respondents (citizens and business enterprises) show that the major form of corruption is **demand for unofficial payment (money or in-kind).** For example, about 43.2% of citizens' respondents and 33.3% business enterprises' respondents in Dar es Salaam; and 38.4% of citizens and 40.9% business enterprises from Mwanza perceived corruption as *demand for unofficial payment (money or in-kind).* Other significant conceptions of corruption are abuse of power, demand for favour, fraud, traditional hospitality, emblements of public funds, kickbacks and demand for sexual favours.

Table 3-7: Understanding of Corruption by the Respondents

In your understanding, how do you define Corruption?	Region			
	Dar es Salaam		Mwanza	
	Citizens	Enterprises	Citizens	Enterprises
1. Demand for unofficial payment 2. (Money or In-kind)	43.2%	33.3%	38.4%	40.9%
3. Abuse of Power	9.0%	12.1%	15.6%	4.5%
4. Demand for Favour	13.9%	18.2%	16.3%	9.1%
5. Fraud	8.8%	9.1%	8.0%	9.1%
6. Takrima (Traditional Hospitality)	5.3%	3.0%	5.9%	4.5%
7. Embezzlement of Public Funds	2.9%	9.1%	3.1%	9.1%
8. Kick Backs	6.3%	9.1%	4.5%	4.5%
9. Demand for sexual favour	8.0%	6.1%	5.9%	13.6%
10. Presents	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	4.5%

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

Analysis of the causes of corruption have tended to be associated with the key socio-economic problems facing a particular country. In this case, the mini-survey also gauged the views of the respondents on this regard. For example, the main problems which are currently facing Tanzanian society were reported by the respondents as poverty, high costs of living and inflation. Overall, between 10% to 17% of all the respondents from Dar es Salaam and Mwanza ranked these problems as the three top problems facing the Tanzanian society (See Table 3-8).

Table 3-8: Key problems currently facing Tanzanian society

In your views, which key problems are currently facing Tanzania society?	Region			
	Dar es Salaam		Mwanza	
	Citizens	Enterprises	Citizens	Enterprises
1. Bureaucracy in private services	0.8%	3.6%	1.0%	14.3%
2. Bureaucracy in public services	4.3%	-	4.1%	-
3. Drug abuse	2.8%	-	1.0%	-
4. High costs of Living	12.4%	17.9%	12.5%	17.9%
5. Inadequate / poor habitat	5.4%	1.8%	5.7%	0.0%
6. Inadequate agricultural Inputs	1.0%	-	1.0%	-
7. Inflation	12.7	17.9%	12.2	10.7
8. Land conflicts	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	0.0%
9. Political instability	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%
10. Poor / bad leadership	6.0%	12.5%	6.8%	7.1%
11. Poor education services	8.5%	5.4%	9.1%	7.1%
12. Poor health services	10.8%	3.6%	10.8%	10.7%
13. Poor road Infrastructure	4.4%	8.9%	5.1%	7.1%
14. Poverty	10.5%	12.5%	10.8%	7.1%
15. Tribal conflicts	0.3%	10.7%	0.1%	17.9%
16. Unemployment	11.1%	1.8%	11.4%	0.0%
17. Widening social and economic differences	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
18. Other	3.0%	-	3.0%	-

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

To validate the nature and causes of corruption in Tanzania, the mini-survey went further into asking the same respondents to assess the extent to which they agree/disagree with the problems listed above as main causes of corruption in Tanzania. The findings from both the citizens and business enterprises show that more than two thirds completely agree that the listed problems above are the main causes of corruption in Tanzania. For example, about 85.3% of the citizens interviewed and 87.5% of the business enterprises interviewed completely agreed with the causes of corruption listed above (**Table 3-9**).

Table 3-9: The Extent to which respondents agree to the causes of corruption in Tanzania

Region	To what extent do you agree that corruption is the Main Cause of the identified problem(s)								Total
	Completely agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree		Don't know		
	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	Citizens	Enter.	
Dar es Salaam	82.7%	78.6%	9.9%	21.4%	4.8%		2.7%		100.0%
Mwanza	90.3%	100.0%	5.8%		1.3%		2.6%		100.0%
Total	85.3%	87.5%	8.5%	12.5%	3.6%		2.7%		100.0%

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

3.3 Extent of Perceived Corruption

The proposed indicators for measuring the extent of corruption include a set of perceptual measures, shown in Table 3-10. The results are presented based on the two data sets: citizens and business enterprises surveys. There is significant coherence between the results from the two surveys. In general, the results show existence of substantial perceived corruption in Tanzania, assuming that the two regions indicate the national picture. In the subsequent sub-sections of the results some of this indicators are disaggregated by region (Dar es Salaam vs Mwanza), gender, education, etc. to see if there are any major differences by certain factors. However, there is only a small difference indicating a major national consensus on the prevalence of corruption.

Table 3-10: Extent of Perceived Corruptions

S/N	*Indicator*	*(% Citizens)*	*(%Business enterprises)*
1	Proportion of citizens indicating to have been asked to pay bribe in past one year	56.5	70.8
2	Proportion of citizens indicating to have paid bribe in past one year	36.4	37.5
3	Proportion of citizens perceiving that senior central government leaders/officials engage in corruption	78.1	87.5
4	Proportion of citizens of the view that public officials are stealing or misappropriating public funds entrusted to them.	83.9	87.5
5	Proportion of citizens of the view that it is helpful or essential to have a relative or friend on the inside in order to get a Government job	78.1	62.5

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises (N=24)

3.3.1 Extent of being asked to pay bribe

The extent to which one is asked to pay bribe does not appear to vary much by gender, education, occupation and region as can be deciphered from Table 3-11, Table 3-12, Table 3-13 and Table 3-14. However, some differences can be noted. For example, the proportion of Mwanza citizens who have been asked to pay bribe is relatively bigger than the one for Dar es Salaam. The main reasons for this difference cannot be determined from this survey and will require a more extensive and purposively designed study to do that.

Table 3-11: Extent of being asked for bribe by gender

Gender	Have you ever been asked to pay bribe in the past one year?			Total
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't remember (%)	
Female	53.9	42.2	3.9	100
Male	58.6	41.4		100
Total	56.5	41.7	1.8	100

Table 3-12: Extent of being asked for bribe by education levelEducation

Level	Have you ever been asked to pay bribe in the past one year?			Total
	Yes (%)	**No (%)**	**Don't remember (%)**	
Never attended	53.8	46.2		100
Primary Education	52.3	46.5	1.2	100
Secondary Education	56.5	40.7	2.8	100
College/University	65.1	33.7	1.2	100
Total	56.5	41.7	1.8	100

Citizens Survey (N=448)

Table 3-13: Extent of being asked for bribe by occupation

Main (Primary) Occupation	Have you ever been asked to pay bribe in the past one year?			Total
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't remember (%)	
Public service employee	47.5	47.5	4.9	100
Private sector employee	53	45.5	1.5	100
Self-employed Businessman/woman	67.5	31.9	0.5	100
Self-employed-other	48.7	51.3		100
Student	45.8	50	4.2	100
Housewife	44.4	50	5.6	100
Farmer		100		100
Retired	37.5	50	12.5	100
Unemployed		100		100

Citizens Survey (N=448)

Table 3-14: Extent of being asked for bribe by region

Region	Have you ever been asked to pay bribe in the past one year?			Total
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't remember (%)	
Dar es Salaam	53.4	44.6	2.0	100
Mwanza	62.3	36.4	1.3	100
Total	56.5	41.7	1.8	100

Citizens Survey (N=448)

3.3.2 Kind of Bribe Paid

The results indicate that money is the most common form of bribe that is paid (90.9%) (**Table 3-15** & **Table 3-16**). It is also noted that for those who paid bribe, 6.7% of them paid in the form sex. Dar es Salaam appears to have a higher proportion of bribe payers than Mwanza who do it through sex.

Table 3-15: Kind of bribe paid by region

Region	**What kind of bribery did you pay?**				**Total**
	Money (%)	In-kind (%)	Sex (%)	N/A (%)	
Dar es Salaam	88.5	1.3	8.9	1.3	100
Mwanza	94.8		3.1	2.1	100
Total	90.9	0.8	6.7	1.6	100

Citizens Survey (N=253)

Table 3-16: Kind of bribe paid by gender

Gender	**What kind of bribery did you pay?**				**Total**
	Money (%)	In-kind (%)	Sex (%)	N/A (%)	
Female	84.5	1.8	12.7	0.9	100
Male	95.8		2.1	2.1	100

Citizens Survey (N=253)

3.3.3 Amount of money or in-kind paid

For citizens who paid bribe in monetary or in-kind terms, only 6.7% paid amounts exceeding Tshs 500,000 per incidence implying that a significant level of corruption is petty corruption.

Table 3-17: Amount of money or in-kind paid

Region	If you paid, How much did you pay (Money or In-kind)					Total
	Less than Tshs 50,000 (%)	Between Tshs 51,000 to 100,000 (%)	Between Tshs101, 000 to 300,000 (%)	Between Tshs 301000 to 500000 (%)	Above Tshs 500,000 (%)	
Dar es Salaam	48	25.5	13.3	5.1	8.2	100
Mwanza	56.9	18.5	9.2	10.8	4.6	100

Citizens Survey (N=163)

3.3.4 Extent of Perceived Corruption in Service Sectors

Table 3-18 indicates the extent of perceived corruption in various service sectors. It is apparent that most service sectors have been largely affected by corruption.

Table 3-18: Extent of Perceived Corruption of Service Sectors

Sector/Institution	To what extent do you think institutions in the following sectors engage in corruption practices?					
	To a large extent	Moderate	To small extent	Not at all	Don't know	Total
Health	67.4	17.6	8.9	2.2	3.8	100.0
Education	41.1	26.1	20.3	7.4	5.1	100.0
Immigration department	54.2	10.7	8.3	1.8	25.0	100.0
Police force	83.5	7.1	1.8	2.5	5.1	100.0
Traffic Police	85.3	5.6	1.8	1.3	6.0	100.0
Tanzania Revenue Authority	61.8	12.5	5.4	4.2	16.1	100.0
Court	75.7	8.7	2.5	2.7	10.5	100.0
Water/Waste water authorities	34.4	21.0	13.6	10.5	20.5	100.0
TANESCO	57.8	13.6	10.0	6.0	12.5	100.0
Treasury-Pension Service Unit	29.5	10.9	7.6	8.0	44.0	100.0
PCCB	27.5	10.9	12.5	12.7	36.4	100.0
Social Security Funds	24.3	11.6	7.6	11.4	45.1	100.0
Banking Institutions	22.1	18.1	12.7	20.8	26.3	100.0
City/Municipal/Town/District Councils	44.6	20.3	13.6	8.5	12.9	100.0
Village/Street Government	36.4	20.1	19.9	17.2	6.5	100.0
Land arbitration council	42.4	16.5	10.7	7.6	22.8	100.0
Arbitration Council	34.4	14.7	9.2	8.5	33.3	100.0
Tender boards/procurement entities	39.1	7.8	6.0	3.6	43.5	100.0

Citizens Survey (N=448)

3.3.5 Extent of grand corruption

The extent of perceived grand corruption is defined as the extent to which senior government officials/leaders engage in corruption. In this regard, the findings show that grand corruption was perceived to be quite high in both Mwanza (77.2%) and Dar es Salaam (79.9%) (Table 3-19).

Table 3-19: Extent of Grand Corruption

Region	Do you agree that senior central government leaders / officials engage in corruption?			Total
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)	
Dar es Salaam	77.2	4.1	18.7	100
Mwanza	79.9	3.9	16.2	100

3.3.6 Willing to appear to relevant authorities to testify on corruption

If one intercepts a corruption event, the willingness to appear to relevant authorities for interview is quite high at 79% (**Table 3-20**). It appears to be slightly higher in Mwanza than Dar es Salaam. Furthermore, a substantially high proportion of citizens (i.e. 79%) are willing to appear in court for testifying in a corruption case when they have evidence (Table 3-21). Likewise this latter proportion is slightly higher for Mwanza than Dar es Salaam.

Table 3-20: Willingness to appear to relevant authority (PCCB) for interview

Region	If you intercept a corruption event, are you ready to appear to Relevant Authority (PCCB) for Interview?		Total
	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Dar es Salaam	75.9	24.1	100
Mwanza	85.1	14.9	100

Table 3-21: Willingness to appear in court for testifying in a corruption case

Region	If requested, would you be willing to appear in court for testifying a corruption case in which you have evidence?			Total
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not sure (%)	
Dar es Salaam	70.1	26.2	3.7	100
Mwanza	79.9	19.5	0.6	100

3.4 Extent of perceived efforts to fight/prevent corruption

3.4.1 Rule of law

The rule of law, transparency and accountability in the public sector serve not only as means to counter corruption but also as fundamental conditions of good governance. Citizens were then asked whether the rule of laws was being strictly enforced. As indicated below, only 6.7% and 4.2% of citizen and business respondents, respectively indicated that the laws were strictly enforced (Table 3-22).

Table 3-22: Public and citizens perceptions on the enforcement of laws

	Citizens(%)			Business Enterprises(%)		
Law enforced	**Dar-es-Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Total**	**Dar-es-Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Total**
Yes	6.8	6.5	6.7	0.0	10.0	4.2
No	83.7	89.0	85.5	92.9	80.0	87.5
Don't know	9.5	4.5	7.8	7.1	10.0	8.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises Survey (N=24)

3.4.2 Government Effectiveness and Efficiency in Service Delivery

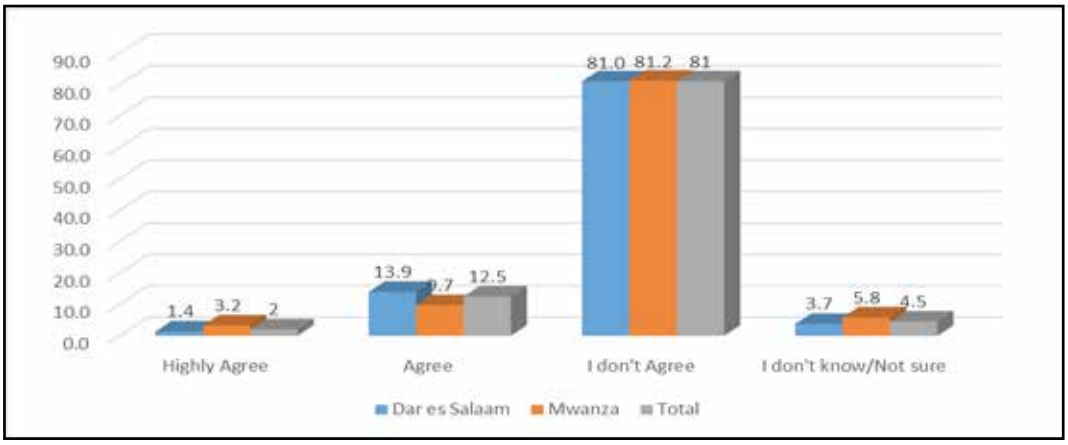
Service delivery implies tangible and intangible goods and services provided by the government in order to improve the wellbeing of the citizenry. Carlson et al. (2005) conceptualized service delivery as the relationship between policy makers, service providers and poor people. According to them, it encompasses services and their supporting systems that are typically regarded as a state responsibility. These include social services (primary education and basic health services), infrastructure (water, sanitation, roads and bridges) and services that promote personal security (justice, police etc.). Inefficiency in the provision of public services may lead into corruption.

In this case, two indicators were used to measure government effectiveness and efficiency in the service delivery: availability and accessibility. The findings are summarized in Table 3-23. According to the findings, only 14.5% of citizens who were interviewed agreed that public services being timely provided. The business owners' perception though higher than those of citizens is also very low (16.7%) (Figure 3-1, Figure 3-2).

Table 3-23: Citizens' and business owners' perceptions on the timeliness of public service delivery

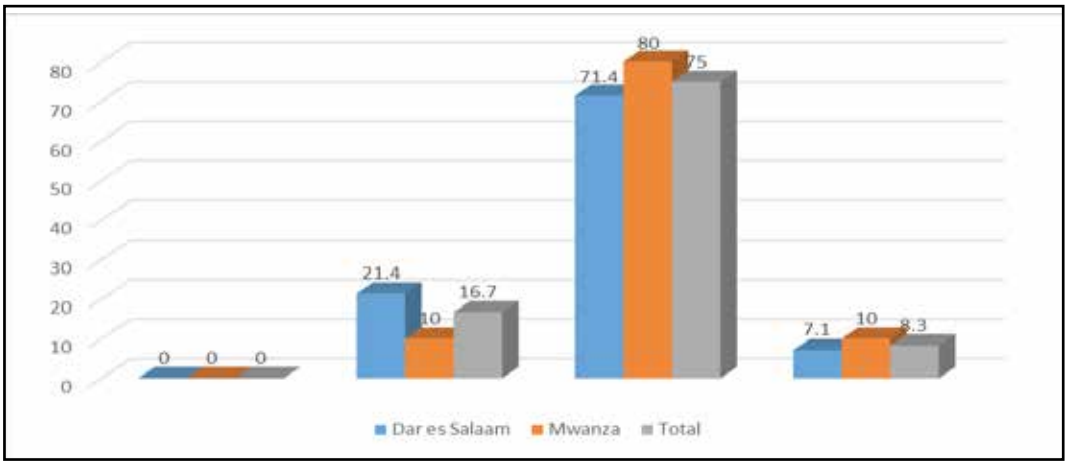
	Citizens (%)			Business enterprise (%)		
There is timeliless in public service	**Dar es Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Total**	**Dar es Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Total**
Highly Agree	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agree	13.9	9.7	12.5	21.4	10.0	16.7
I don't Agree	81.0	81.2	81.0	71.4	80.0	75.0
I don't know/Not sure	3.7	5.8	4.5	7.1	10	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 3-1: Citizens' perceptions on timeliness in the provision of public services



Source: Citizens Survey (N=448)

Figure 3-2: Business enterprises owners' perceptions on the timeliness in the provision of public services



Source: Citizens Survey (N=448)

On the availability of public services, only 13.7% agree that public services are available while for business enterprises owners, the proportion of those interviewed who agree that the public services are available is 16.7% (Table 3-24).

Table 3-24: Citizens and business owners' perception on the availability of public services

	Citizens (%)		Business enterprises (%)	
Public services are available	**Dar es Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Dar es Salaam**	**Mwanza**
Highly Agree	2.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Agree	12.6	8.4	21.4	10.0
I don't Agree	82.3	86.4	71.4	80.0
I don't know/Not sure	3.1	1.9	7.1	10.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Citizens Survey (N=448) and Business Enterprises Survey (N=24)

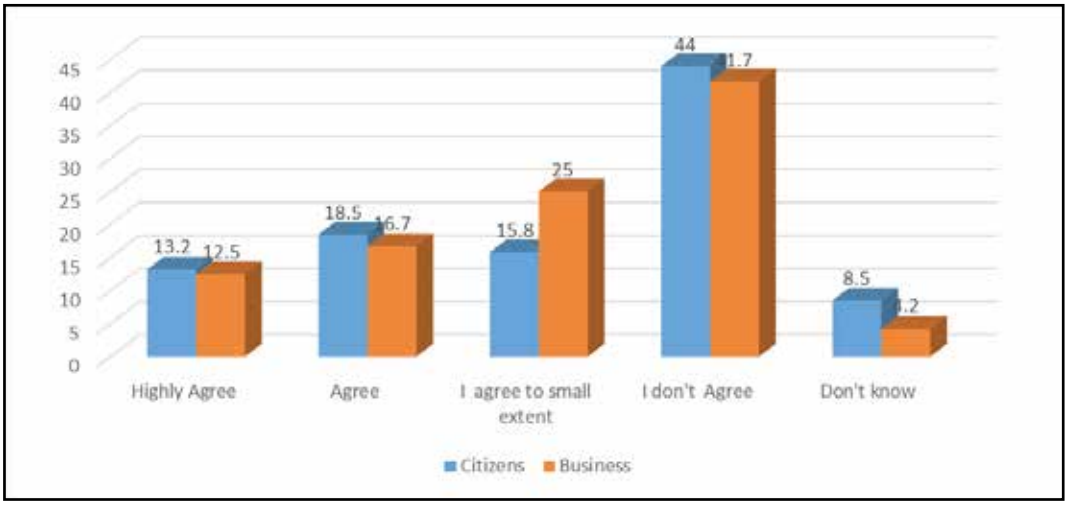
3.4.3 Political Tolerance and Competition

The absence of a favourable environment for citizens' participation may lead to increased corruption. This may involve the election laws and bodies, internal democracy within parties, campaign finance regulations, and conflict of interest rules for parliamentarians. Two questions (indicators) were used to capture the citizens' perceptions on political tolerance and competition situation in the country: the extent to which respondents agree that electoral laws are fair and allow a level playing field and the extent respondents think that political parties have internal democracy. Findings as depicted in Table 3-25 and Figure 3-3 indicate that 47.5% and 54.2% of citizen and business owners' enterprise respectively, agree that electoral laws are fair and allows a level playing field during election.

Table 3-25: Citizens and Business owners' perception on the fairness of electoral laws

	Citizens (%)			Business owners (%)		
Electoral laws are fair	**Dar es Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Total**	**Dar es Salaam**	**Mwanza**	**Total**
Highly Agree	12.9	13.6	13.2	0	30	12.5
Agree	16.1	23.4	18.5	21.4	10	16.7
I agree to small extent	17.3	13.0	15.8	35.7	10	25.0
I don't Agree	43.5	44.8	44	42.9	40	41.7
Don't know	10.2	5.2	8.5	0.0	10.0	4.2
Total	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 3-3: Citizens and Business owners' perception on the fairness of electoral laws



With regard to existence of internal democracy within parties, the perception were almost the same between citizens and business owners. About 54% of citizens agreed on the existence of internal democracy within parties while 50% of the business owners had the same views (Table 3-26).

Table 3-26: Citizens and Business owners' Perception on the existence of internal democracy within parties

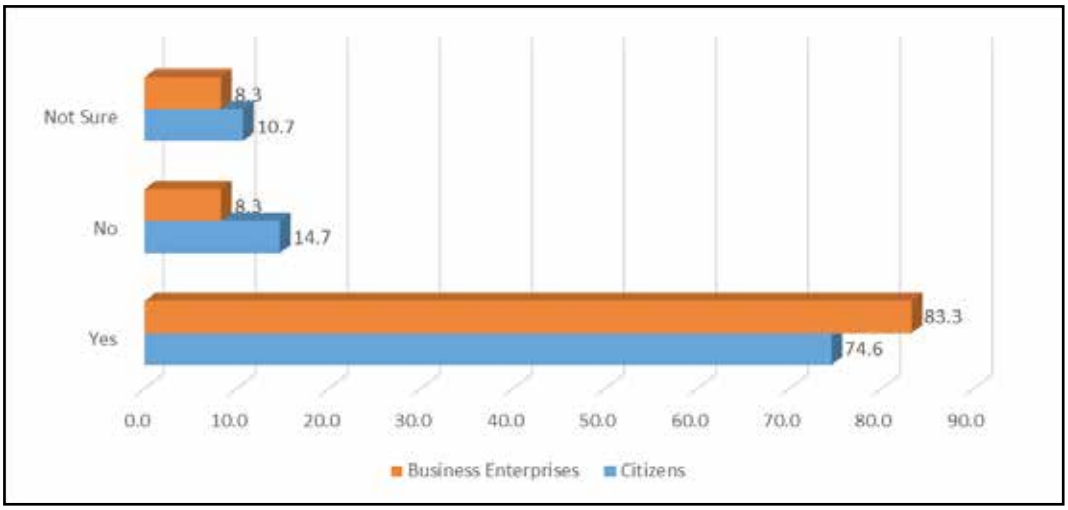
	Citizens(%)			Business owners(%)		
Existence of internal democracy within political parties	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Total	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Total
Highly agree	8.5	11.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agree	16.3	20.1	17.6	21.4	20.0	20.8
I agree to small extent	28.9	22.7	26.8	42.9	10.0	29.2
I don't agree	38.1	40.9	39.1	35.7	60.0	45.8
Don't know	8.2	4.5	6.9	0.0	10.0	4.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.4.4 Society Voice Against Corruption

The society voice against corruption is increasingly recognized as an important tool in the prevention and detection of corruption and other malpractice in the society. Two indicators were chosen to represent the degree of the voice of the society in fight against corruption. These were public awareness on corruption as represented by proportion of citizens indicating awareness of a major corruption scandal in the past three years; and society's willingness to act against corruption as represented by the citizens willing to appear and testify in courts against corruption.

The findings as presented in Figure 3-4 indicate high levels of awareness for both citizens and business owners. As expected, the level of awareness among the business owners is higher (83.3%) than that of citizens (74.6%). This may be due to the fact the businessmen/ women are widely interacting with different people and hence their level of knowledge and understanding on corruption issues are high.

Figure 3-4: Citizens and business owner's perceptions on awareness of major corruption scandals



On willingness to appear in court for testifying a corruption case in which they have evidence, more citizens (73.4%) than business enteprises (58.3%) were willing to do so (Table 3-27).

Table 3-27: Citizens and business owners' willingness to appear in court for testifying

	Citizens(%)		Business Enterprises(%)	
Are you willing to appear in court for testfAre you willing to appear in court for testifying?	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza
Yes	70.1	79.9	57.1	60
No	26.2	19.5	35.7	40
Not sure	3.7	0.6	7.1	0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.4.5 Business Environment

Business is an important tool for economic development and stability. The establishment of an enabling business environment has been broadly acknowledged as an essential precondition for the private sector response that leads to dynamic growth, and ultimately employment and income generation. Unfriendly business environment may give room for corruption to prosper.

To capture the state of the current business environment, two indicators were used: perception of the friendliness of policies, laws and regulations affecting business; and fairness of the procurement process.

The findings indicate that only 4.2% of the business owners who were interviewed were of the opinion that business policies, laws and regulations are friendly. Conversely, no business owners' respondent who rated transparency in government procurement and tendering process as friendly (Table 3-28).

Table 3-28: Business owners' Perception on the Business Environment

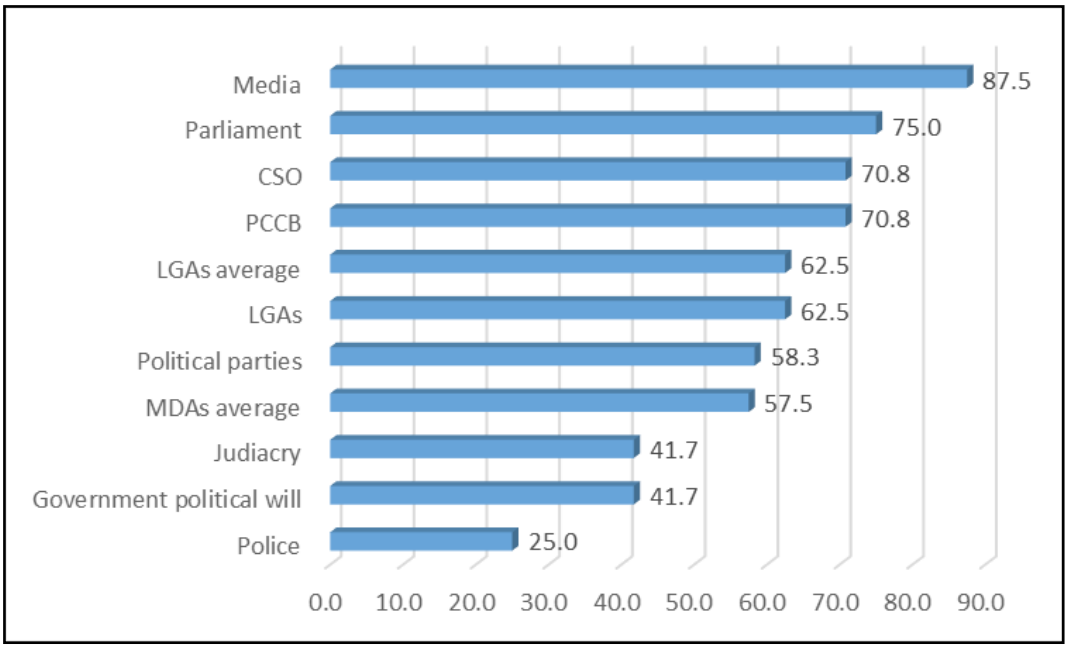
	Friendly business policies, laws and regulation (%)			Transparency in procurement process (%)		
	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Total	Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Total
Friendly	0.0	10.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	35.7	30.0	33.3	50.0	10.0	33.3
Not Friendly	57.1	60.0	58.3	42.9	90.0	62.5
Don't know	7.1	0.0	4.2	7.1	0.0	4.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.4.6 Effectiveness of Anti-corruption Actors (state and non-state)

The desire to fight corruption depends on many stakeholders (boundary partners). Effectiveness of these institutions have significant contribution to the government efforts.

When asked to comment on the effectiveness of different actors on the fight against corruption, business owners indicated that the media was the most effective (87.5%) while police was the least effective (25%). Further analysis indicated that other actors whose performance was rated as effective by substantial business owners' respondents (50% and above) included the parliament, CSOs, PCCB, LGAs, political parties and MDAs. The lowly rated actors (below 50%) were judiciary and the general government.

Figure 3-5: Business owners' perception on effectiveness of ant-corruption actors (between effective and very effective)



Similar perception is observed by citizens as the majority mentioned media as the most effective anti-corruption actor (78.1%) and police as the least effective (30.8%) (Figure 3-6). Overall, however, the citizens are less optimistic with respect to effectiveness of most anti-corruption actors.

Figure 3-6: Citizens' perceptions on the effectiveness of anti-corruption actors (between effective and very effective)

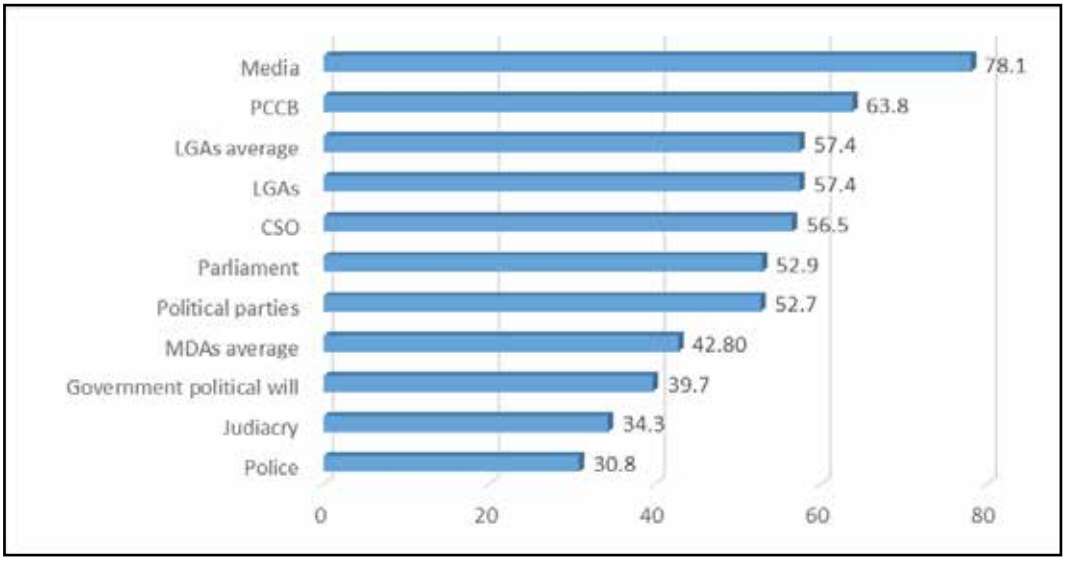
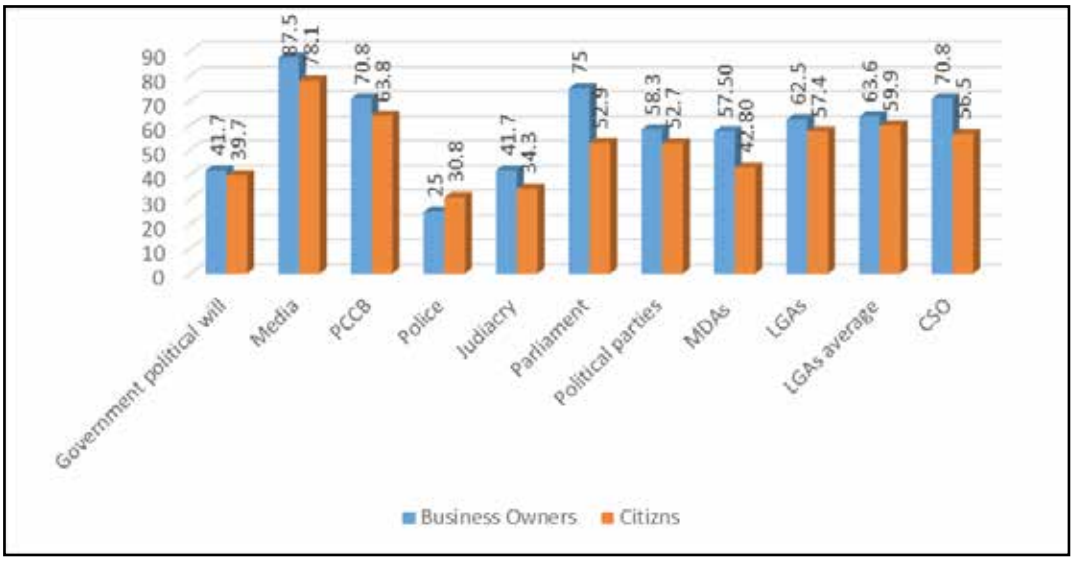


Figure 3-7: Business owners, and citizens' perception on the effectiveness of anti-corruption actors



3.4.7 Summary of baseline indicators under the perceived efforts to fight corruption

Based on the analysis done under this section, the list of baseline indicators for the perceived efforts to fight corruption is summarized in Table 3-29 below:

Table 3-29: Summary of Baseline indicators for the perceived efforts to fight corruption

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	(% citizens)	(%Business enterprises)
1	**Rule of Law**	• Effectiveness of law enforcement	• Proportion of citizens convinced that the laws are being strictly enforced	6.7	4.2
2	**Government effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery**	• Efficiency of public service delivery	• Proportion of citizens feeling that public services are provided timely	14.5	16.7
		• Availability of public services	• Proportion of citizens satisfied with availability of public services	13.7	16.7

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	(% citizens)	(%Business enterprises)
3	***Political Tolerance and competition***	• Effectiveness of electoral laws and bodies ensuring a fair and level playing field	• Proportion of citizens of the view that electoral laws and bodies ensure a fair and level playing field	47.5	54.2
		• Democratic Governance within parties	• Proportion of citizens of the view that internal processes with political parties provide fair opportunities for members	54.0	50.0
4	***Society Voice against Corruption***	• Public awareness of corruption	• Proportion of citizens indicating awareness of a major corruption scandal in the past three years	74.6	83.3
		• Society willingness to act against corruption	• Proportion of citizens willing to appear and testify in courts against corruption	73.4	58.3
5	**Friendly Business Environment**	• Policies, laws and regulations affecting business are friendly	• Proportion of enterprises considering country's business policies, laws and regulations as friendly	N/A	4.2
		• Fairness of procurement process	• Proportion of enterprises considering tendering process in government institutions to be fair	N/A	0.0

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	(% citizens)	(%Business enterprises)
6	***Effectiveness of anti-corruption actors (state and non-state)***	• Government Political will to fight corruption	• Proportion of citizens feeling the government is committed to fight corruption	39.7	41.7
		• Effectiveness of media	• Proportion of citizens believing that media is adequately reporting corruption cases	78.1	87.5
		• Effectiveness of PCCB	• Proportion of citizens believing that PCCB anti-corruption efforts are effective	63.8	70.8
		• Effectiveness of the police	• % of Tanzanians saying they trust the Police	30.8	25.0
		• Effectiveness of the judiciary	• % of Tanzanians saying they trust the Judiciary	34.8	41.7
		• Effectiveness of parliament	• Proportion of citizens who think that parliaments is committed in fighting against corruption	52.9	75.0
		• Effectiveness of political parties	• Proportion of citizens who think that political parties committed in fighting against corruption	52.7	58.3
		• Effectiveness of MDAs	• % of citizens who are of the view that MDA:	42.8	57.5
		Effectiveness of LGAs	• % of citizens and Enterprises who are of the view that LGAs:	57.4	62.5
		• Effectiveness of CSOs	• % of citizens who are of the view that CSOs are committed to fighting corruption	56.5	70.8

3.5 Extent of Corruption Based on Quantitative Measures

Based on a review of literature including The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act No. 11 of 2007 (PCCA No. 11/2007), the main dimensions of corruption are summarized in three main areas:

- Bribery –both petty and grand
- Embezzlement/fraud
- Abuse of power-

In order to assess the extent of corruption based on quantitative data, the following indicators were chosen form each of the mentioned dimensions and the findings are summarized in Table 3-30. The indicators will form the baseline against which the extent of corruption using quantitative data will be measured over years.

Table 3-30: Corruption Indicators Based on Quantitative Measures

	Type of corruption	Indicator	Unit	Date observed	Observed value
1	Bribery -petty	Number of petty bribery cases prosecuted in court	Number of cases	2014	804
		Number of petty bribery cases convicted in court	Number of cases	2014	133
2	Bribery-grand	Number of grand bribery cases prosecuted in court	Number of cases	2014	120
		Number of grand bribery cases convicted in court	Number of cases	2014	2

3	Embezzlement/ fraud	Number of petty embezzlement and fraud cases identified by NAO	Number of cases	2013/14	87
		Number of grand embezzlement and fraud cases identified by NAO	Number of cases	2014	111
4	Abuse of power-	Number of Abuse of power cases prosecuted in court	Number of cases	2014	256

3.6 Extent of efforts to fight/prevent corruption based on quantitative measures

The quantitative measures on the extent of efforts to fight corruption are presented in Table 3-31.

Table 3-31: Indicators on anti-corruption efforts based on quantitative measures

KRA	Indicator Theme	Indicator	Unit	Date Observed	Observed Value
Rule of law	Effectiveness of law enforcement	% of funds allocated to the judiciary Vs the actual required amount	%	2015	40.0
Government effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery	Efficiency of government social service delivery	Time taken to process land title deed	days		n.a
	Availability of government services	Proportion of population with clean water	%	2011/12	71%
Society voice against corruption	Awareness and understanding of corruption issues in the country	Number of visitors to PCCB website	Number of persons	2016	335,584
	Society willingness to act against corruption	Proportion of the 113 calls which related to corruption	Number of calls	2015	20%

Friendly Business Environment	Policies, laws and regulations affecting business are friendly	Number of days spent to register a business	Days	2015	26
	Fairness of procurement process	% of procuring entities complying to public procurement regulations	%	2014	69%
Effectiveness of ant-corruption actors	Government Political will	Amount of financial resources allocated by the Government in the budget to fight corruption	Tshs		n.a
	Effectiveness of Media	Number of corruption cases reported in the media	Number of cases		n.a
	Effectiveness of FIU	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) received	Number	2012/13	57
		Number of STRs analysed and disseminated to Police, PCCB and TRA	Number	2012/13	20
	Effectiveness of PCCB	% of corruption allegations cases investigated/filed in a given year (of the total received information)	%	2015	16%
		% of corruption related cases which were forwarded to the DPP in a given year	%	2015	37.4%
		% of files returned with DPP consent for prosecution	%	2015	54.3%
		Average time taken from first application by PCCB to DPP for consent to prosecute until finally receiving consent (as reported by PCCB and DPP)			n.a
	Effectiveness of Judiciary	case disposition rate (his is the total number of cases decided divided by the number of filed cases of the same year)	%	2015	20%
		Average life span of case before it is decided	Days	2014	824
	Effectiveness of police	% of major reported case investigated in a given year	%	2014	35.9%
	Effectiveness of NAO	Number of corruption and fraud cases identified by NAO and passed to PCCB or Police for investigation (as reported by NAO)	Number of cases	2012/13	198
	Effectiveness of LGAs and MDAs	% of LGAs issued with unqualified audit opinions	%	2012/13	80%
		% of MDAs issued with unqualified audit opinions	%	2012/13	54%

Data source: Respective institutions and various documents/studies and reports

4 Computation of corruption and anti-corruption efforts indices (Baseline Values)

4.1 Methodology

Since there are two groups of indicators: (a) corruption and (2) anti-corruption strategy indicators, each must have its own set of indices. Furthermore, within each group, there were two sets of indices – one based on perceptual data and the other one on quantitative data. The indicadiactos have been sub-divided into different-dimensions of corruption. The overall national index would be computed by ***geometrically*** averaging the indicator scores of different dimensions of corruption and anti-corruption strategy.

A geometric mean, unlike an arithmetic mean, tends to dampen the effect of very high or low values, which might bias the mean if a straight average (arithmetic mean) were calculated. Geometric mean is really a log-transformation of data to enable meaningful statistical evaluations. The procedure for computing the means is readily simple and it is available as a routine function in spread sheet software like Excel.[1]

Of recent, the use of geometric mean has become so popular simply because poor performance in any dimension is directly reflected in the geometric mean. That is to say, a low achievement in one dimension is not anymore linearly compensated for by high achievement in another dimension. The geometric mean reduces the level of substitutability between dimensions and at the same time ensures that a 1 percent decline in index of, one variable has the same impact on another variable. Thus, as a basis for comparisons of achievements, this method is more respectful of the intrinsic differences across the dimensions than a simple average (UNDP, 2015)[2].

Prior to the averaging stage, each indicator score was standardized to vary between 0 and 1 in order to facilitate the aggregation process. The standardized scores were allowed to maintain up to 2 decimal places. For instance, a perceptual indicator with a value of 70% will be interpreted as having a value of 0.7.

4.2 Computations

4.2.1 Extent of perceived corruption

The overall index for perceived corruptions is computed in three stages based on the data provided in Table 3-10 above.

- **Stage 1** – the geometric mean of the data series for the values of indicators derived from the citizens' survey is computed and this works to **63.745% or 0.647** on an index with a value between 0 and 1

1 See for example the following studies:
Munda, G. and Nardo, M. (2003) On the methodological foundations of composite indicators used for ranking countries, *OECD/JRC Workshop on composite indicators of country performance*, Ispra, Italy, May 12.
Munda G. (1995) Multicriteria evaluation in a fuzzy environment, Physica-Verlag, Contributions to Economics Series, Heidelberg.
Podinovskii V.V. (1994) Criteria importance theory, *Mathematical Social Sciences* 27: 237 - 252.

2 UNDP, Human Development Report (2015)

- **Stage 2** – the geometric mean of the data series for the values of indicators derived from the business survey is computed and this works to **66.19%** or **0.662** on an index with a value between 0 and 1.
- **Stage 3** – entails computing the geometric mean of the two values of means that resulted from stages 1 & 2 above. This gives the **overall perceived corruption index of 64.95% or 0.65** on a scale of 0 to 1 with 1 being the highest possible level of corruption.

4.2.2 Extent of perceived anti-corruption efforts

- **Stage 1** – the geometric mean of the data series for the values of indicators derived from the citizens' survey is computed and this works to **28.06% or 0.281** on an index with a value between 0 and 1
- **Stage 2** – the geometric mean of the data series for the values of indicators derived from the business survey is computed and this works to **19.77%** or **0.198** on an index with a value between 0 and 1.
- **Stage 3** – entail computing the geometric mean of the two values of means that resulted from stages 1 & 2 above. This gives the **overall perceived anti-corruption efforts' index of 23.55% or 0.24** on a scale of 0 to 1 with 1 being the highest possible level of corruption.

4.2.3 Quantitative measure of corruption and anti-corruption efforts' indices

For these indices to be computed, further research in the form of a work measurement study is necessary to establish the medium term targets against which the baseline information will be compared to come out with the performance indicators. This is applicable for all value which are in absolute terms. Idellay, this information would come from the institutio's themselves e.g. strategic plans, customer service charter, annual plans etc. However, where the information could not be obtained, the figures are based on consultant's best estimates. On the other hand, where the information/observed value is already in the form of percentage, that will be directly be treated as an indicator value for the respective items.

The formula for the calculation of the indicator value is as follows:

$$Indicator\ value = \frac{Observed\ value}{Medium\ Term\ value}\ x\ 100\%$$

Once all indicator values are calculated (for quantative corruption measures and quantitative anti-corruption efforts), they will be subjected to the normal procedure to arrive at an overall corruption indices based on quantitative data i.e.

Stage 1 – the geometric mean of the data series for the values of indicators derived from the **Corruption indicators based on quantitative measures** survey is computed

Stage 2 – the geometric mean of the data series for the values of indicators derived from **Corruption indicators based on quantitative anti-corruption efforts measures** is computed

Stage 3 – entails computing the geometric mean of the two values of means that resulted from stages 1 & 2 above.

The computed quantitative cooruption and anti-corruption efforts indicators are shown in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 respectively. The **overall quantitative corruption index is 61.78% or 0.62 while the overall index of anti-corruption efforts is 39.69 or 0.40.**

Table 4-1: Computed Quantitative Corruption Indicator

	Type of corruption	Indicator	Unit	Date observed	Observed value	Expected Trend	Target value (medium Term)	Computed indicator value (%) (1)	Source of information on target
1	Bribery -petty	Number of petty bribery cases prosecuted in court	Number of cases	2014	804	decrease	500.0	62.2	PCCB
		Number of petty bribery cases convicted in court	Number of cases	2014	133	decrease	70.0	52.6	PCCB
2	Bribery-grand	Number of grand bribery cases prosecuted in court	Number of cases	2014	120	decrease	80.0	66.7	PCCB
		Number of grand bribery cases convicted in court	Number of cases	2014	2	decrease	1.0	50.0	PCCB

3	Embezzlement /fraud	Number of petty embezzlement and fraud cases identified by NAO	Number of cases	2013/14	87	decrease	60.0	69.0	PCCB and NAOT
		Number of grand embezzlement and fraud cases identified by NAO	Number of cases	2014	111	decrease	70.0	63.1	PCCB and NAOT
4	Abuse of power-	Number of Abuse of power cases prosecuted in court	Number of cases	2014	256	decrease	150.0	58.6	PCCB and NAOT
	Computed Quantative Corruption index							**0.62**	

Notes:

1) Targets in the medium term are largely based on consultant's best estimates

…….. = information on target not required

Data source: Respective institutions and various documents/studies and reports

Table 4-2: Computed Indicator of Anti-coruuption Efforts

		Indicator	Unit	Date Observed	Observed Value	Expected Trend	Target (Medium Term (1)	Computed Indicator value (%)	Source of Information on Target	Remarks
Rule of law	Effectiveness of law enforcement	% of funds allocated to the judiciary Vs the actual required amount	%	2015	40.0	Increase	……	40	Judiciary	
Government effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery	Efficiency of government social service delivery	Time taken to process land title deed	days		N/A	Decrease			Ministry of Land	
	Availability of government services	Proportion of population with clean water	%	2011/12	71%	Increase	……	71	NBS	% of people within 1 Km of drinking water
Society voice against corruption	Awareness and understanding of corruption issues in the country	Number of visitors to PCCB website	Number of persons	2016	335,584	Increase	1,000,000	33.6	PCCB	By 15th April, 2016
	Society willingness to act against corruption	Proportion of the 113 calls which related to corruption	Number of calls	2015	20%	Increase	……	20	PCCB	
Friendly Business Environment	Policies, laws and regulations affecting business are friendly	Number of days spent to register a business	Days	2015	26	Decrease	8	30.8	BRELA	

	Fairness of procurement process	% of procuring entities complying to public procurement regulations	%	2014	69%	Increase	……	69	PPRA	
	Government Political will	Amount of financial resources allocated by the Government in the budget to fight corruption	Tshs			Increase			MoF/ PCCB	
	Effectiveness of Media	Number of corruption cases reported in the media	Number of cases			Increase			PCCB	
	Effectiveness of FIU	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) received	Number	2012/13	57	Increase	200	28.5	FIU	
		Number of STRs analysed and disseminated to Police, PCCB and TRA	Number	2012/13	20	Increase	100	20	FIU	
Effectiveness of ant-corruption actors	Effectiveness of PCCB	% of corruption allegations cases investigated/filed in a given year (of the total received information)	%	2015	16%	Increase	……	16	PCCB	of the total received cases
		% of corruption related cases which were forwarded to the DPP in a given year	%	2015	37.4%	Increase	…….	37.4	PCCB	Of the total investigated cases
		% of files returned with DPP consent for prosecution	%	2015	54.3%	Increase	……	54.3	PCCB	as a % of cases sent to DPP
		Average time taken from first application by PCCB to DPP for consent to prosecute until finally receiving consent (as reported by PCCB and DPP)				Decrease			PCCB	of the total sent files to DPP

	Effectiveness of Judiciary	case disposition rate (his is the total number of cases decided divided by the number of filed cases of the same year)	%	2015	20%	Increase	……..	20	judiciary	average of disposal rate for court of appeal 0.34%; high court 6.46; residents magistrates 6.20; district courts 12.57; primary courts 74.4%
		Average life span of case before it is decided	Days	2014	824	Decrease	730	88.6	STACA/ Judiciary	
	Effectiveness of police	% of major reported case investigated in a given year	%	2014	35.9%	Increase	……		Police Force	all types of cases
	Effectiveness of NAO	Number of corruption and fraud cases identified by NAO and passed to PCCB or Police for investigation (as reported by NAO)	Number of cases	2012/13	198	Increase	300	66	NAO	
	Effectiveness of LGAs and MDAs	% of LGAs issued with unqualified audit opinions	%	2012/13	80%	Increase	……..	80	NAO	
		% of MDAs issued with unqualified audit opinions	%	2012/13	54%	Increase	……	54	NAO	
	Computed Anti-Corruption Ffforts Index							**0.3968**		

Notes:

1) Targets in the medium term are largely based on consultant's best estimates

…….. = information on target not required

Data source: Respective institutions and various documents/studies and reports

4.2.4 Computation of the overall national Corruption and Anti-Corruption Efforts Indices

To arrive at an overall national Coiruption and anti-corruption indicators, the perceived and quantitative values of indices are averaged using geometric mean approach. The findings are shown in Table xxxx below. The findings show that the country's overall corrupotion index based on both perception and quantitative measures stand at **0.63 or 63.5%** while the **overall index of anti-corruption efforts is 0.31 or 31%. This suggests that more efforts are required since there is a big gap between the existing corruption are and efforts.**

Table 4-3: Overall national corruption and Ant-corruption efforrs Indices

	Perceived	Quantitative	Average Index
Corruption Index	0.65	0.62	**0.63**
Anti-Corruption Efforts Index	0.24	0.40	**0.31**

5 LESSONS AND EMERGING ISSUES

- There was a challenges in getting secondary data on timely basis from boundary partner institutions. The study has shown that getting such data is frost with bureaucracy and there is no assurance of the quality of such information.
- Although a limited pilot study such as this has provided a lot of insights on corruption and anti-corruption efforts, there is need for a much better resourced and organised national wide study.
- Quality audit and assurance of the secondary data is an issue that should be gradually be addressed.
- Causes of corruption in Tanzania are largely linked with the key socio-economic problems facing the country. For instance, these problems are associated with poverty, high costs of living, inflation and poor social services such as health, education, water etc.
- Understanding corruption and its causes are the prerequisites for developing better anti-corruption strategies.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Even with the limitations of the pilot baseline study, corruption is a big issue in Tanzania and the extent of ant-corruption efforts are still rather limited. Overall, the findings suggest that both the citizens and the business entrepreneurs still perceive the exististence of substantial corruption in Tanzania. The findings also provide some good indications on what type and

size of corruption that the government through PCCB can focus on in its efforts to combat corruption in Tanzania.

However, the major form of corruption described by both the citizens and business entrepreneurs is the demand for unofficial payment (money or in-kind), which falls under petty corruption. One can therefore argue that this definition has some limitations as it does not provide the room for identification of the size of corruption (petty vs grand corruption).

The findings tells that the country's overall corrupotion index based on both perception and quantitative measures stand at **0.63 or 63.5%** while the **overall index of anti-corruption efforts is 0.31 or 31%** (a scale of 0 – 1 with 1 indicating the maximum possible level of corruption/anti-corruption efforts)**. This suggests that more efforts are required since there is a big gap between the existing corruption are and efforts.**

6.2 Recommendations

i. PCCB needs to work closely with key partner/stakeholder organizations and design a better system of capturing secondary information for the computation comparable quantitative index for corruption and anti-corruption efforts. This study has shown the type of information to be collected and the way through which indicator values can be calculated.

ii. The mini-baseline survey has provided a solid ground work for developing perceived indicators for both corruption and anti-corruption strategy. Based on the findings, it is recommended that a national baseline survey be carried out to validate these findings.

iii. More efforts should be made by both the government and PCCB in providing public education on the causes and forms of corruption in Tanzania.

iv. Since the main causes of corruption in Tanzania are said to be associated with poor social services and socio-economic conditions of the country, tackling corruption will require multiple efforts from government institutions, CSOs, Private Sector, CBOs and Faith Based Organizations (FBO).

Appendix 1: Proposed Home Grown Corruption Indicators and Related Information

Appendix 1.1: Perceptual Measures of Corruption

No	TYPES OF CORRUPTION	CONCEPT DEFINITION	INDICATIVE THEME	INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY
1	**Bribery - Petty**	■ Bribery is defined as the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting anything of value to influence an official act.	■ Extent of bribery in public and private service delivery	Proportion of citizens indicating to have been asked to pay bribe in past one year Proportion of citizens indicating to have paid bribe in past one year	■ Sectors ■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens survey	■ Every five years
2	**Bribery - Grand**	Bribery involving high ranking officers in Government	Perceptions of corruption in central government (grand corruption)	Proportion of citizens perceiving that senior central government leaders/officials engage in corruption	■ Sectors ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens survey	■ Every five years
3	**Embezzlement/ fraud**	■ An act when a person dishonestly or fraudulently misappropriates or otherwise converts for his own use any property for the purpose of conversion (theft) of such assets by one who has been entrusted.	■ The extent to which Public officials are committed to safeguarding public resources	■ Proportion of citizens of the view that public officials are stealing or misappropriating public funds entrusted to them. .	■ Sectors ■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizen Survey	■ Every five years

No	TYPES OF CORRUPTION	CONCEPT DEFINITION	INDICATIVE THEME	INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY
5	**Nepotism/ Cronyisms**	■ Intentional imposition of distortions in the prescribed implementation of existing laws, rules, and regulations to provide advantages to individuals in and/ or outside government through illicit, no transparent means	■ Fairness in recruitment and service delivery	■ Proportion of citizens of the view that it is helpful or essential to have a relative or friend on the inside in order to get a Government job	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens survey	■ Every five years

Appendix 1.2: Quantitative Measures of Corruption

No	Types of Corruption	Concept Definition	Indicative Theme	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data Sources	Data Collection Frequency
1	**Bribery**	■ Bribery is defined as the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting anything of value to influence an official act.	■ Extent of bribery in public and private service delivery	■ Number of bribery cases prosecuted in court ■ Number of bribery cases convicted in court	■ Sectors ■ Regions	■ PCCB ■ Judiciary ■ High court of Tanzania	■ Annual
2	**Embezzlement/ fraud**	■ An act when a person dishonestly or fraudulently misappropriates or otherwise converts for his own uses any property for the purpose of conversion (theft) of such assets by one who has been entrusted.	■ Extent of embezzlement/ fraud in public service delivery	■ Number of petty embezzlement and fraud cases identified by NAO ■ Number of grand embezzelement and fraud cases identified by NAO	■ Sectors	■ CAG/NAO reports	■ Annual
	Abuse of power		■ Extent of of absue of power by central government officials	■ Number of abuse of power cases prosecuted in courts	■ Sectors	■ PCCB	■ Annuall

Appendix 1.3: Perceptual Measures of Anti-Corruption Strategies

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data Sources	Data Collection Frequency
1	**Rule of Law**	■ Effectiveness of law enforcement	■ Proportion of citizens convinced that the laws are being strictly enforced	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens survey	■ Every five years
2	**Government effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery**	■ Efficiency of public service delivery	■ Proportion of citizens feeling that public services are provided timely	■ Regions ■ Sectors ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens survey	■ Every five years
		■ Availability of public services	■ Proportion of citizens satisfied with availability of public services	■ Regions ■ Sectors ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens' survey	■ Every five years
3	***Political Tolerance and competition***	■ Effectiveness of electoral laws and bodies ensuring a fair and level playing field	■ Proportion of citizens of the view that electoral laws and bodies ensure a fair and level playing field	■ Regions	■ Citizens Survey	Every five years
		■ Democratic Governance within parties	■ Proportion of citizens of the view that internal processes with political parties provide fair opportunities for member	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	Every five years

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data Sources	Data Collection Frequency
4	***Society Voice against Corruption***	■ Public awareness of corruption	■ Proportion of citizens indicating awareness of a major corruption scandal in the past three years ■ Proportion of citizens indicating knowledge of where to report corruption	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	■ Every five years
		■ Society willingness to act against corruption	■ Proportion of citizens willing to appear and testify in courts against corruption ■ Proportion of citizens willing to appear for an interview with PCCB	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	Every five years
5	**Friendly Business Environment**	■ Policies, laws and regulations affecting business are friendly	■ Proportion of enterprises considering country's business policies, laws and regulations as friendly	■ Regions ■ Districts ■ Public enterprises Private enterprises	■ Enterprise surveys	■ Every five years
		■ Fairness of procurement process	■ Proportion of enterprises considering tendering process in government institutions to be fair	■ Regions ■ Districts ■ Public enterprises ■ Private enterprises	■ Enterprise surveys	■ Every five years
6	***Effectiveness of anti-corruption actors (state and non-state)***	■ Political will to fight corruption	■ Proportion of citizens feeling the government is committed to fight corruption	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	■ Every five years

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data Sources	Data Collection Frequency
		Effectiveness of media	Proportion of citizens believing that media is adequately reporting corruption cases	Regions Gender Occupation Education Level	Citizens Survey	Every five years
		Effectiveness of PCCB	Proportion of citizens believing that PCCB anti-corruption efforts are effective	Regions Gender Occupation Education Level	Citizens Survey	Every five years
		Effectiveness of the police	% of Tanzanians saying they trust the Police	Regions Gender Occupation Education Level	Citizens Survey	Every five years
		Effectiveness of the judiciary	% of Tanzanians saying they trust the Judiciary	Regions Gender Occupation Education Level	Citizens Survey	Every five years
		Effectiveness of parliament	Proportion of citizens who think that parliaments is committed in fighting against corruption	Regions Gender Occupation Education Level	Citizens Survey	Every five years

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data Sources	Data Collection Frequency
		■ Effectiveness of political parties	■ Proportion of citizens who think that political parties committed in fighting against corruption	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	■ Every five years
		■ Effectiveness of MDAs and LGAs	■ % of citizens who are of the view that Government Ministries and Local Government Authorities are committed to fighting corruption [focus key MDAs]	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	■ Every five years
		■ Effectiveness of CSOs	■ % of citizens who are of the view that CSOs are committed to fighting corruption	■ Regions ■ Gender ■ Occupation ■ Education Level	■ Citizens Survey	■ Every five years

Appendix 1.4: Quantitative Measures Anti-Corruption Strategies

No	Key Results Area	■ Indicative Theme	■ Indicator	■ Disaggregation	■ Indicator Definition	■ Data Sources	■ Data Collection Frequency	■ Measurement Tool(s)
1	**Rule of Law**	Effectiveness of law enforcement	■ Case disposal rate	■ Regions ■ Sectors Type of court (primary/high court/court of appeal)	■ Average processing time from filing a case at the court and case disposal	■ Court records	Annual	Official data registers at each source
2	**Government effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery**	■ Efficiency of government social services service delivery	■ Time taken to obtain government services	■ Regions Sectors	■ Time taken to obtain government services related to land (processing title deeds) and Judiciary (from filing of case to disposal)	■ Reports from earmarked Government Agencies	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
		■ Availability of Government social services	■ Proportion of population with clean water; electricity; health; passable roads; schools, etc	■ Regions ■ Sectors	■ Proportion of population with clean water; electricity; health; passable roads; schools, etc.	■ National Statistical sources	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
3	***Society Voice against Corruption***	■ Awareness and understanding of corruption issues in the country	■ Number of visitors to PCCB website	■ Regions ■ Sectors	■ Cumulative number of PCCB visitors in a given year	■ PCCB	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source

No	Key Results Area	Indicative Theme	Indicator	Disaggregation	Indicator Definition	Data Sources	Data Collection Frequency	Measurement Tool(s)
		■ Society willingness to act against corruption	■ Proportion of the 113 calls which related to corruption	■ Regions ■ Sectors	■ Proportion of 113 and public complaints assessed by PCCB as being related to corruption issues in a given year	■ PCCBB	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
	Friendly Business Environment	■ Policies, laws and regulations affecting business are friendly	■ Number of days spent to register a business	■ TIC, BRELA AND MUNICIPAL LOG	■ Number of calendar days one spend to go through different procedures before s(he) registers a business	■ BRELA	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
		■ Fairness of procurement process	■ % of procuring entities complying to public procurement regulations	■ Sectors ■ Regions	■ # of complaints filled by bidders to PPRA/ PPAA in a given year	■ Records of procurement authorities: Accounting Officers, PPRA and PPAA	Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
4	***Effectiveness of anti-corruption actors (state and non-state)***	■ Existence of political will	■ Amount of financial resources allocated by the Government in the budget to fight corruption	■ MDAs	■ Amount of financial resources allocated in MDA budgets to fight corruption	■ National Budget analysis ■ Financial records from PCCB	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source

		■ Effectiveness of media	■ Number of corruption cases reported in the media	■ Media outlet	■ Number of corruption allegations reported in the media	■ Media Content analysis	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
		■ Effectiveness of PCCB	■ % of corruption related cases which were forwarded to the DPP in a given year ■ % of files returned with DPP consent for prosecution ■ Average time taken from first application by PCCB to DPP for consent to prosecute until finally receiving consent (as reported by PCCB and DPP)	■ Regions	■ Number of corruption cases investigated and decided on by the courts	■ PCCB reports ■ Court records ■ Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) ■ NAO ■ STACA	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source

		■ Effectiveness of FIU	■ Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) received ■ Number of STRs analysed and disseminated to Police, PCCB and TRA			■ FIU ■ STACA	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
		■ Effectiveness of the police	■ % of major reported case investigated in a given year	■ Regions	■ Number of reported cases against property, person and public tranquillity	■ NBS Crimes Statistical Report	■ Annual	Official data registers at each source
		■ Effectiveness of the judiciary	% of total corruption cases in court in a given year which end in final decision ■ Average time taken for corruption cases to progress through to the courts and final decision (conviction/ acquittal)	■ Regions ■ Districts ■ Court level	■ Proportion of cases decided over those filled in a given year ■ Average number of calendar days from filing the case to final decision as reported by courts of law	■ Records from the courts of law/High Court ■ STACA	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source

		■ Effectiveness of CAG/NAO	■ number of corruption and fraud cases identified by NAO and passed to PCCB or Police for investigation (as reported by NAO)		■ Number of audit queries raised by CAG reports and passed to PCCB or Police for investigation in a given auditing year	■ NAO ■ STACA	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
		■ Effectiveness of MDAs	■ Number of fraud queries raised against MDAs by CAG each year	■ Region ■ LGA	■ Number of audit queries raised against LGA by CAG Report in a given accounting period.	■ NAO	■ Annual	■ Official data registers at each source
		■ Effectiveness of LGAs	% of LGAs issued with unqualified audit opinions % OF MDAs issued with unqualified audit opinions	■ Regions ■ LGA	Proportion of LGAs and MDAs receiving an independent auditor's judgment that a financial records and statements are fairly and appropriately presented, and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	■ NAO	Annual	■ Official data registers at each source