

PN-ACQ-923

FINAL REPORT

for Award No: 623-G-01-00-00023-00

to conduct

a

**National Sample Survey
of**

**ATTITUDES TO DEMOCRACY, MARKETS AND CIVIL SOCIETY
IN TANZANIA**

submitted to

**the Democracy and Governance Program of
USAID/Tanzania**

by

**The Department of Political Science
Michigan State University**

in collaboration with

**Research in Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), Dar es Salaam
The Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), Cape Town
and
The Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Accra**

October 9, 2002

A

Objectives of the Award

Effective January 2, 2001, the Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID/REDSO/ESA) awarded \$84,000 to Michigan State University to support a national sample survey on "Public Attitudes to Democracy, Markets and Civil Society in Tanzania". Also planned was capacity-strengthening in survey research for the partner organization in Tanzania and a program to disseminate survey results to policy and research communities both domestically and internationally.

The survey would be part of an established twelve-country, cross-national survey project known as the Afrobarometer. As such, the results would describe the political and economic orientations of various populations within Tanzania (including the residents of Zanzibar) and compare Tanzanians with other Africans.

MSU would implement the survey in collaboration with Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA, Dar es Salaam), a non-governmental research institute. The project would draw also on technical expertise in the Afrobarometer Network based at the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) and the Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana).

The grant would supplement other funds provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The USAID contribution would amount to 56 percent of the project budget, and would support:

- (a) a significant increase in the size of the survey sample,
- (b) international technical collaboration between Afrobarometer personnel and REPOA during the survey,
- (c) a program to disseminate survey results within Tanzania and abroad,
- (d) the participation of REPOA representatives at future international Afrobarometer Workshops, and
- (e) the integration of Tanzanian data into Afrobarometer results and reports.

Together these activities would improve the scientific validity of the study and increase the policy impact of its results. Moreover, USAID/Tanzania would receive a comprehensive set of baseline data against which to monitor and evaluate its Democracy and Governance (DG) program in Tanzania. The USAID designated Grant Technical Officer (GTO) was Mr. Sean Hall, USAID/Tanzania. The award was scheduled to end on June 30, 2002.

Implementation of Planned Activities

All proposed activities were completed, as follows:

- (a) The survey sample size was more than doubled from 1000 to 2198 respondents. The geographical coverage of the survey was extended to all regions of Tanzania, encompassing a total of 274 randomly selected wards. The number of survey teams (each of one supervisor and four enumerators) was maintained at four but the number of days of fieldwork was increased from 18 to 33. A total of 2056 interviews were completed on the Tanzania mainland during February and March, 2001.
- (b) The size of the Zanzibar sub-sample was increased to 144 interviews. As intended, this involved over-sampling, which was subsequently corrected with statistical weights. Zanzibaris were recruited to conduct interviews and gender balance was attained on interview teams. Because of political unrest on

Zanzibar in the aftermath of the 2000 presidential and parliamentary elections, we were initially unable to guarantee the safety of interviewers. As the situation stabilized, we were able to complete interviews on the Zanzibar and Pemba islands in August and September, 2001.

(c) In November 2001, a report was delivered to USAID/Tanzania entitled “Uncritical Citizens or Patient Trustees? Tanzanians’ Views of Political and Economic Reform.” The 52-page report was supplemented with 34 data tables, including a dozen tables that situated the distribution of Tanzanian public opinions in relation to those of Africans in 11 other countries. USAID/ Tanzania also received interim results (for example, comparing the Mainland and Zanzibar) and a complete data set. An edited version of the project report was subsequently issued as a downloadable *Working Paper No. 18* in the Afrobarometer series (see www.afrobarometer.org).

(d) In Dar es Salaam in late November, 2002, a series of leadership briefings was convened for senior government executives, legislators, and opinion leaders in civil society. Donors, including USAID and SIDA, were also briefed. Press releases, brochures, and graphic presentations (MS Powerpoint) were prepared to supplement the release and dissemination of the survey report. Wide publicity and usage of survey results was sought within Tanzania and abroad. Attendees at the briefing for senior government executives included the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, and several Ministers of State and Government Advisors.

(e) The grant enabled REPOA to send a representative to Afrobarometer Workshops in Lilongwe, Malawi in June 2001 and Cape Town, South Africa in April 2002. This representative participated in the capacity-building courses (on advanced statistical analysis, report writing, and preparing graphical presentations) and reported on present and future Afrobarometer survey activities in Tanzania. Following the Cape Town Workshop, the Tanzanian results were re-released along with all Round I Afrobarometer data. And a briefing on results for the SADC region, including Tanzania, was held for the Parliamentary Forum of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) in Luanda in May 2002.

Responsibilities

The conduct of the survey and the production and dissemination of a report was a team effort, which was divided among Afrobarometer personnel as follows:

- * One senior investigator from MSU (Michael Bratton) coordinated the project, prepared the questionnaire, negotiated subcontracts with IDASA and CDD, analysed data, contributed to report writing, and incorporated Tanzania into reporting of cross-national Afrobarometer analyses.
- * One senior investigator from REPOA (Amon Chaligha) analysed data and contributed to report writing.
- * The IDASA field coordinator and an IDASA consultant (Yul Derek Davids and Rod Alence) assisted REPOA with sampling, planning field logistics, and conducted interviewer training;
- * Two senior investigators from CDD and IDASA (E. Gyimah-Boadi and Robert Mattes) analysed data and contributed to report writing. Along with a representative of REPOA (Joseph Semboja) they also led the dissemination program to present results to official and public audiences; Bratton, Mattes and Gyimah-Boadi also planned and managed the Afrobarometer Workshop sat which the Tanzania results were presented and discussed; finally

3

* An MSU research assistant (Fabiana Machado) helped with project planning, data management, and preliminary analysis. She also merged the Tanzanian data into the master, cross-continental Afrobarometer data set.

Detailed reports on fieldwork (by Rod Alence) and release and dissemination of results (by E. Gyimah-Boadi) are available from MSU on request. Also available is *Afrobarometer Round 1: A Compendium of Results from a 12-Nation Survey* (April 2002), along with an illustrative slide show, that places Tanzania in comparative context (see www.afrobarometer.org). In addition, MSU invites USAID/Tanzania to request any other Afrobarometer data or analysis that may be helpful.

All activities on the Tanzania survey were completed by the planned award end-date of June 30, 2002.