The East African **Bribery Index 2013**

ASSOCIATION BURUNDAISE DES CONSOMMATEURS
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL RWANDA
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL UGANDA

The East African
Bribery Index 2013

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Table of CONTENTS

List of Tables v

List of Figures viii

Acknowledgements x

Executive Summary xi

Introduction xii

Methodology xiii

The East Africa Bribery Index 1

Comparison by likelihood 1

Comparisons in Key sectors across the East African region 1

Aggregate Index 2

BURUNDI 5

State of governance 5

Sample characterisation 6

FINDINGS 6

Aggregate index 6

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION 11

Perceived current level of corruption 11

Perceived change of corruption levels in the past year 12

Projected change in corruption levels 12

Reasons for Projected increase in corruption levels 13

Government's commitment in fighting corruption 13

KENYA 15

State of governance 15

Sample characterisation 16

FINDINGS 16

Aggregate index 16

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION 21
Perceived current level of corruption 21
Perceived change of corruption levels in the past year 22
Projected change in corruption levels 22
Government's commitment in fighting corruption 23

RWANDA 25
State of governance 25
Sample characterisation 26

FINDINGS 26
Aggregate Index 26

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION 31
Perceived change of corruption levels in the past year 31
Projected change in corruption levels 32
Government's commitment in fighting corruption 33

TANZANIA 34
State of governance 34
Sample characterisation 35

FINDINGS 35
Aggregate index 35

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION 40
Perceived current level of corruption 40
Perceived change of corruption levels in the past year 41
Projected change in corruption levels 41
Government's commitment in fighting corruption 42

UGANDA 44
State of governance 44
Sample characterisation 45

FINDINGS 45
Aggregate index 45

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION 50
Perceived current level of corruption 50
Views on the current state of corruption compared to one year ago 51
Views on the state of corruption in the next one year 51
Government's commitment in fighting corruption 52

Annex **53**

List of Tables

Table 1: Sample distribution across the countries xiii

Table 2: Sample distribution by gender, residency and age – Across East Africa xiii

Table 3: Sample distribution by highest level of education – Across East Africa xiv

Table 4: Sample distribution by Employment status – Across East Africa xiv

Table 5: Sample distribution by Household income levels – Across East Africa xiv

Table 6: Comparison of the countries by aggregate likelihood of bribery 1

Table 7: Likelihood of bribery in key sectors across East Africa 1

Table 8: Share of bribe in key sectors across East Africa 2

Table 9: Nature of bribe situations 2

Table 10: Aggregate Index – East Africa 4

Table 11: Distribution of respondents by province – Burundi 6

Table 12: Aggregate index – Burundi 7

Table 13: Likelihood of Bribery – Burundi 7

Table 14: Prevalence of bribery – Burundi 8

Table 15: Average size of bribe – Burundi 8

Table 16: Share of 'national' bribe – Burundi 9

Table 17: Perceived impact of bribery – Burundi 9

Table 18: Reasons for Projected increase 13

Table 19: Reasons for Projected decrease 13

Table 20: Reasons for Satisfaction with government efforts 14

Table 21: Reasons for dissatisfaction with government efforts 14

Table 22: Sample distribution by Province – Kenya 16

Table 23: Aggregate Index – Kenya 16

Table 24: Likelihood of Bribery – Kenya 17

Table 25: Prevalence of bribe – Kenya 18

Table 26: Average size of bribe – Kenya 18

Table 27: Share of national bribe – Kenya 19

Table 28: Perceived impact of bribery – Kenya 19

Table 29: Reasons for projected decrease 23

Table 30: Reasons for satisfaction with government's actions against corruption 23

Table 31: Reasons for dissatisfaction with government's actions against corruption 24

Table 32: Distribution of respondents by province – Rwanda 26

Table 33: Aggregate Index – Rwanda 26

Table 34: Likelihood of Bribery – Rwanda 27

Table 35: Prevalence of bribe – Rwanda 28

Table 36: Average size of bribe – Rwanda 28

Table 37: Share of national bribe – Rwanda 29

Table 38: Perceived impact of bribery – Rwanda 30

Table 39: Reasons for projected decrease 32

Table 40: Reasons for Satisfaction with government efforts 33

Table 41: Sample distribution by Zones –Tanzania 35

Table 42: Aggregate index – Tanzania 35

Table 43: Likelihood of bribery – Tanzania 36

Table 44: Prevalence of bribe–Tanzania 37

Table 45: Average size of bribe–Tanzania 37

Table 46: Share of national bribe–Tanzania 38

Table 47: Perceived impact – Tanzania 38

Table 48: Reasons for projected increase 42

Table 49: Reasons for dissatisfaction with government's efforts 43

Table 50: Distribution of respondents by region – Uganda 45

Table 51: Aggregate Index – Uganda 45

Table 52: Likelihood of bribe – Uganda 46

Table 53: Prevalence of bribe – Uganda 47

Table 54: Average size of bribe – Uganda 47

Table 55: Share of national bribe – Uganda 48

Table 56: Perceived impact of bribery –Uganda 48

Table 57: Reason for projected increase 52

Table 58: Reasons for dissatisfaction 52

List of Figures

Figure 1: Reasons for paying bribe-Burundi 10
Figure 2: Reporting of bribery cases-Burundi 10
Figure 3: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Burundi 11
Figure 4: Perceived current level of corruption in Burundi 11
Figure 5: Perceived change in corruption levels in Burundi 12
Figure 6: Perceived level of corruption in Burundi in the coming year 12
Figure 7: Government effort to fight corruption 13
Figure 8: Reasons for paying bribe-Kenya 20
Figure 9: Reporting of corruption cases-Kenya 20
Figure 10: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Kenya 21
Figure 11: Perceived current level of corruption in Kenya 21
Figure 12: Perceived change in corruption levels in Kenya 22
Figure 13: Perceived level of corruption in Kenya in the coming year 22
Figure 14: Government effort to fight corruption 23
Figure 15: Reasons for paying bribe-Rwanda 30
Figure 16: Reporting of bribery cases-Rwanda 30
Figure 17: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Rwanda 31
Figure 18: Perceived current level of corruption in Rwanda 31
Figure 19: Perceived change in corruption levels in Rwanda 32
Figure 20: Perceived level of corruption in Rwanda in the coming year 32
Figure 21: Government effort to fight corruption 33
Figure 22: Reasons for paying bribe-Tanzania 39
Figure 23: Reporting of bribery cases-Tanzania 39
Figure 24: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Tanzania 40
Figure 25: Perceived current level of corruption in Tanzania 40
Figure 26: Perceived change in corruption levels in Tanzania 41
Figure 27: Perceived level of corruption in Tanzania in the coming year 41
Figure 28: Government effort to fight corruption 42
Figure 29: Reasons for paying bribe-Uganda 49

Figure 30: Reporting of Bribery incidences-Uganda *49*
Figure 31: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Uganda *50*
Figure 32: Perceived current level of corruption in Uganda *50*
Figure 33: Perceived change in corruption levels in Uganda *51*
Figure 34: Perceived level of corruption in Uganda in the coming year *51*
Figure 35: Government effort to fight corruption *52*

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Executive Summary

The East Africa Bribery Index 2013 was carried out in the five East African countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda by Transparency International Chapters in the respective countries and Concern for Development Initiatives in Africa (ForDIA). A total of 10,491 randomly sampled respondents recorded their bribery experiences while seeking services in the preceding twelve months.

The 2013 survey adopted a change in methodology on the derivation of the likelihood of bribery. This affected the overall country ranking as it was based on the aggregated results of the likelihood of bribery indicator.

On the overall, Uganda took the lead with 26.8%. This was the same position held last year but with a higher aggregate. Burundi moved two spots up to take position two with an aggregate of 18.6%. Tanzania and Kenya moved down a spot each, again with relatively lower aggregates. Rwanda maintained position five but was the only country in the region that had an increased aggregate; from 2.5% in 2012 to 4.4%.

The Judiciary in Burundi, Local Authority in Rwanda and the Police in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania took the largest share of bribes.

Land services in Burundi and Kenya had the highest average size of bribe (USD 71 and USD 93) respectively while Banks in Rwanda, Tax services in Tanzania and the Judiciary in Uganda had the highest size of bribe in those countries. Average size of bribe for the police was highest in Rwanda at approx. USD 63 followed by Kenya at approx. USD 50. The police in the remaining East African countries averaged about USD 35.

Majority of respondents in Burundi said they paid bribes was because it was expected, while in Kenya and Tanzania majority paid to hasten up the service. In Rwanda, the majority paid to access services they did not legally deserve and finally in Uganda, majority of the respondents admitted to paying bribes because it was the only way to access the service.

As was the case last year, reporting of bribery cases was generally low across the region, with only about ten percent of respondents who encountered bribery making a report. When asked why they did not report any of the bribery incidences they encountered, majority of the respondents in Burundi feared reprisals. Their Kenyan, Tanzanian and Ugandan counterparts said that they knew no action would be taken even if they reported. In Rwanda, respondents said they did not report because they feared self-incrimination.

When asked to describe the current level of corruption in their countries, majority of the respondents in Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda described it as high with Uganda having the highest percentage (82%). Majority of respondents in Rwanda, however, described the level of corruption as low.

Majority of the respondents in Kenya and Rwanda were optimistic that corruption levels would decrease in the coming year while their counterparts in Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda felt that corruption levels would increase in their respective countries.

Introduction

It has been observed that African countries weathered the global recession of the last few years with more resilience than the more developed nations. This might be an indicator for the current and future opportunities for the continent to wean itself from dependency and vulnerabilities. It also serves to support the notion that the continent is set for the much anticipated take off to sustainable development. For countries in the East African region, strengthening fundamentals like good governance will greatly support this process. Already, countries like Kenya have shaken some of those fundamentals through passage of a new constitution. Tanzania is also at an advanced stage on this issue. Challenges of accountability however still abound in the region. It is imperative that the same be addressed if economic development is to be realized and enjoyed by all. Imperfections like bribery as presented in this report will either slow down the momentum to growth or greatly tilt the benefits of such growth against the poor sections of the society.

The resurgent regional economies have earmarked huge investments in infrastructural developments. Kenya in conjunction with Ethiopia and South Sudan is to carry out the Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport corridor project (LAPSSET) at an estimated cost of US $24.5 billion. Tanzania plans to construct a new port at Bagamoyo at an estimated cost US$ 11 billion. Further, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda have struck a deal to partner in the construction of a standard gauge rail from Mombasa at a cost of US$ 13 billion. This cost will rise with the inclusion of Burundi into the project. By all indications, there will be huge spending in infrastructure in the next decade. Transparency in the implementation is bound to relieve taxpayer any fears of loss of project funds while at the same time increasing the probability of projects' success. Member states need to resolve governance challenges that perpetuate corruption as a way of supporting the success of the economic transformation for the betterment of the people in the region.

Even with grand plans to transform the regional economies, the cost of living has been steadily rising. This will disproportionately impact the poor sections of the society. As this happens, it is expected that more and more citizens will be dependent on the state as a provider for basic services like education and health. Introduction of informal and illegal charges in form of bribery will therefore greatly impair the ability of the state to serve the citizens, lower standards of living, while at the same time diluting the public goodwill on other state undertakings.

The need for the governments in the region to strengthen anti corruption interventions as a precondition for sustainable development cannot be gainsaid. Though the East African Bribery Index captures cases of petty bribery, the same may be indicative of weaknesses in the systems likely to support and perpetuate other forms of corruption. These have to be identified and resolved.

Methodology

The East Africa Bribery Index 2013 survey was conducted in the five East African countries; Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda between April and July 2013 at the household level. The respondents were picked through simple random sampling based on population sizes across the various administrative units in each country. Data collection was done through face to face interviews and recorded bribery experiences from 10,491 respondents. The respective national sample compositions were as follows:

Sample size composition

Country	Sample size
Burundi	1,498
Kenya	2,245
Rwanda	2,284
Tanzania	2,445
Uganda	2,019
Total	**10,491**

Table 1: **Sample distribution across the countries**

Sample characteristics

A majority of the respondents that participated in the survey were from the rural areas, aged between 30 to 49 years. The men were also slightly more than the women in the survey.

Gender (%)					
	Burundi	**Kenya**	**Rwanda**	**Tanzania**	**Uganda**
Male	54	53	62	54	53
Female	46	47	38	46	47
Residency (%)					
Urban	11	24	9	28	21
Rural	89	76	91	72	79
Age group (%)					
18-29	32	43	37	27	38
30-49	54	46	49	56	45
50+	14	11	14	17	17

Table 2: **Sample distribution by gender, residency and age –Across East Africa**

A majority of the respondents reported a primary school education in Rwanda and Tanzania while in Uganda and Kenya, a majority was drawn from holders of secondary school and tertiary training respectively. Kenya and Tanzania had the least number of respondents reporting informal or no education.

Highest Level of education (%)					
	Burundi	**Kenya**	**Rwanda**	**Tanzania**	**Uganda**
Primary School Only	45	23	57	42	23
Secondary School Only	34	37	18	40	34
Tertiary Training	12	36	10	14	37
Informal Education / No formal Education	9	4	15	4	6

Table 3: **Sample distribution by highest level of education –Across East Africa**

A majority of those sampled were self-employed or employed in a family business or farm. Retirees and those employed in the community sector made up less than ten percent of those sampled across the region.

Employment Status (%)					
	Burundi	**Kenya**	**Rwanda**	**Tanzania**	**Uganda**
Student	12	5	3	4	6
Unemployed	9	10	2	15	17
Self Employed /Employed in family business or farm	50	57	81	51	47
Employed in private sector	7	18	10	12	16
Employed by government/Local authority/ Parastatal	17	7	2	12	8
Employed in community Sector e.g. church, N.G.O, Co-operative	4	2	1	3	4
Retired	2	1	1	3	2

Table 4: **Sample distribution by Employment status -Across East Africa**

The bulk of the sample was picked from lower and middle income group; citizens earning approximately between 2 and 6 US dollars a day. This sample of respondents represents the citizens that are generally dependent on government services. High bribery incidences among this group therefore greatly compromise the ability of the respondent population to access basic services covered under the survey. Low income levels may also have a bearing on the ability of the respondents to access and utilize the different complaints and redress mechanisms, further raising their vulnerability. It also serves to highlight the financial burden placed on them through illegal levies as they seek basic services.

Household Income					
(Ksh)[1]	**Burundi**	**Kenya**	**Rwanda**	**Tanzania**	**Uganda**
Less than 5,400	**57**	24	21	28	32
5,401 to 16,200	32	**38**	**49**	**39**	**38**
16,201 to 54,000	10	28	20	26	24
54,001 to 108,000	1	8	5	6	5
More than 108,000	1	2	5	1	1

Table 5: **Sample distribution by Household income levels - Across East Africa**

1 At the time of the survey, the Kenya shilling exchanged at 16 with the Burundi Franc, 7 with the Rwanda Franc, 18 with the Tanzania shilling, 28 with the Uganda shilling and 90 with the US Dollar.

The survey's main objective was to map out bribery experiences by respondents across the five East African countries during service delivery interactions in key public service sectors in the preceding 12 months. This was achieved by considering the following specifics:

i. Which institutions the respondent interacted with in the preceding 12 months while seeking services.

ii. Whether a bribe was implicitly asked (demanded), explicitly asked (expected) or offered by the respondent during the interaction.

iii. Where there was a bribery incidence, whether the respondent paid it.

iv. Public perception on whether services would have been rendered in the absence of the bribes paid.

From the information above, five indicators were then derived as follows:

Indicator 1: Likelihood of encountering a bribery incidence

This is the proportion of individuals who interacted with institution X and a bribe was demanded, expected or offered within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Likelihood} = \frac{\text{Total number of bribe demand situations for institution X}}{\text{Total number of interactions recorded for institution X}}$$

Indicator 2: Prevalence of bribery

This is the proportion of those who interacted with institution X and paid a bribe within the last 12 months. That is, the total number of times bribes were paid as compared to the actual number of interactions at institution X.

$$\text{Prevalence} = \frac{\text{Total number of times bribes were recorded for institution X}}{\text{Total number of interactions recorded for institution X}}$$

Indicator 3: Average size of bribe

This is the average bribe size per every bribe payer who interacted with institution X within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Average size} = \frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in institution X}}{\text{Individuals who paid a bribe in institution X}}$$

Indicator 4: Share of 'national' bribe

This is the share of the total amount of bribes paid in institution X out of the sum total amount paid in all sampled institutions within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Share} = \frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in institution X}}{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in all institutions}}$$

Indicator 5: Impact of bribery

This is the proportion of those who interacted with institution X and thought that if they did not pay a bribe, then they would not have been served within the last 12 months

$$\text{Impact} = \frac{\text{Total number who thought they would not get service without a bribe to institution X}}{\text{Total numbers of respondents interacting with institution X}}$$

Change in Methodology

The survey this year had some realignment on the methodology. The derivation of Likelihood was changed to reflect all interactions with particular sector/institution on the denominator as opposed to only bribery situations in earlier versions. The numerator was adjusted to include bribe offers by the respondents. This change has a profound effect on the values of the variable and by implication the aggregate due to larger values of the denominator. The values for the likelihood are therefore depressed in this report as compared to previous versions.

The East Africa Bribery Index

Comparison by likelihood

Uganda was on top in overall likelihood of bribery at 26.8% followed by Burundi at 18.6%, Tanzania 12.9% and Kenya at 7.9%. Rwanda was the lowest at 4.4% in likelihood of encountering bribery.

Rank	Country	Bribery aggregate (%)
1	Uganda	26.8
2	Burundi	18.6
3	Tanzania	12.9
4	Kenya	7.9
5	Rwanda	4.4

Table 6: **Comparison of the countries by aggregate likelihood of bribery**

Comparisons in Key sectors across the East African region

The survey compared bribery tendencies across key public sectors including Medical services, Education, the Judiciary and the Police across the East African region with respect to likelihood and share of bribe indicators. The four sectors are particularly highlighted based on the centrality of the services they provide to the general citizenry.

	Country				
Sector	**Burundi**	**Kenya**	**Rwanda**	**Tanzania**	**Uganda**
Educational Institutions	12.9	4.6	0.6	8.1	10.4
Judiciary	21.4	**15.7**	5.0	18.0	24.8
Medical Services	3.1	7.7	0.5	11.1	13.8
Police	**24.7**	10.2	**10.7**	**26.0**	**28.0**

Table 7: **Likelihood of bribery in key sectors across East Africa**

In terms of the distribution of total bribes paid to the key sectors of education, judiciary, medical services and the police in the respective countries, the later took the lead. With the exception of Kenya and Burundi where medical services took the least share of bribes, Educational Institutions faired best in this indicator.

Sector	Country (%)				
	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Educational institutions	13.2	9.8	0.7	8.0	7.7
Judiciary	27.8	12.0	5.3	15.8	18.1
Medical Services	0.4	3.6	0.8	10.8	9.3
Police	**52.0**	**33.1**	**18.4**	**25.1**	**27.0**

Table 8: **Share of bribe in key sectors across East Africa**

The survey also compared the nature of bribe demand situations across the regions. It is worth noting that an average of five out of ten respondents accessed services without encountering any bribery situation. In Rwanda, the situation was significantly better as nine out of ten respondents' accessed services without encountering any bribery. In terms of respondents offering bribery, Tanzania ranked highest with 13% of the respondents who reported finding themselves in a bribery situation confessing they are the ones who initiated the bribery incidence. This translates roughly to one in every three respondents who were involved in a bribery situation.

Country	Demanded/Expected	Offered	None
Uganda	48%	7%	45%
Kenya	36%	4%	60%
Tanzania	36%	13%	51%
Burundi	31%	11%	58%
Rwanda	11%	1%	88%

Table 9: **Nature of bribe situations**

Aggregate Index

This is an aggregation of the individual scores of the five indicators to form a composite index. The final score for a particular sector therefore depends on how it scored in the individual indicators. The values range between 0 and 100 with 100 being the worst score.

The police, across the region, took the first five positions as the most bribery prone sector. While in previous years the sector has always made it among the top ten institutions, this is the first time it has occupied all the five top listings. This sequence in ranking points to the dire situation in the policing services in the region. Land services in Kenya, Uganda and Burundi also made it in the top ten worst performing sectors. Judiciary in Burundi occupied the remaining slot alongside a combination of other institutions in Rwanda viewed collectively due to minimal mentions.

Rank	Sector	Aggregate	Country
1	Police	72.9	Tanzania
2	Police	70.7	Kenya
3	Police	64.0	Burundi
4	Police	60.0	Uganda
5	Police	54.0	Rwanda
6	Others[2]	53.8	Rwanda
7	Land Services	51.7	Burundi
8	Judiciary	48.3	Burundi
9	Land Services	46.7	Kenya
10	Land Services	46.7	Uganda
11	Local Authority	42.9	Rwanda
12	Judiciary	42.0	Uganda
13	Judiciary	38.3	Kenya
14	Judiciary	38.3	Tanzania
15	Tax Services	36.9	Tanzania
16	Others	34.0	Burundi
17	Registry & Licensing Services	33.3	Kenya
18	Central Government	32.6	Rwanda
19	Others	31.3	Tanzania
20	Others	30.7	Uganda
21	City & Local Councils	27.2	Kenya
22	Land Services	26.9	Tanzania
23	City & Local Councils	25.9	Uganda
24	Registry & Licensing Services	25.1	Uganda
25	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	24.0	Rwanda
26	Educational Institutions	23.5	Kenya
27	Bank	22.8	Rwanda
28	Medical Services	22.0	Tanzania
29	Registry & Licensing Services	21.6	Tanzania
30	Educational Institutions	20.2	Burundi
31	Tax Services	20.1	Uganda
32	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	19.4	Burundi
33	Rwanda Revenue Authority	18.8	Rwanda
34	Others	16.6	Kenya
35	Registry & Licensing Services	16.4	Burundi
36	Tax Services	16.4	Burundi
37	Medical Services	15.9	Uganda

2 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

38	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	15.4	Tanzania
39	City & Local Councils	15.1	Tanzania
40	Tax Services	14.6	Kenya
41	Land Bureau	14.5	Rwanda
42	Medical Services	14.1	Kenya
43	Educational Institutions	13.3	Uganda
44	Utilities(Water & Electricity)	13.2	Uganda
45	Private Sector	12.9	Rwanda
46	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	12.6	Rwanda
47	Educational Institutions	12.5	Tanzania
48	Local & City Councils	12.3	Burundi
49	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	11.2	Kenya
50	Medical Services	10.2	Burundi
51	Educational Institutions	9.6	Rwanda
52	Medical Services	9.4	Rwanda
53	NGOs & Religious Organisations	5.4	Rwanda

Table 10: **Aggregate index – East Africa**

BURUNDI

State of governance

Corruption has come to be appreciated as a real challenge in service delivery in Burundi. Key service sectors like education, water, police and the judiciary are particularly vulnerable. The efforts to respond to the vice reflect this appreciation. One positive outlook is that there is concerted effort between the government, the civil society and other non- state actors.

The Special Anti-Corruption Brigade has been conducting regular public awareness activities against corruption in conjunction with civil society organisations including Association Burundaise des Consommateurs (ABUCO) - TI Burundi and Observatoire de la lutte contre la corruption et les malversations économiques (OLUCOME). There have been positive results related to these efforts.

The Ministry for the Presidency in charge of Good Governance and Privatisation has also conducted a campaign providing training and information on the content of the National Strategy for Good Governance and Fight against Corruption. Organisations drawn from the Burundian civil society were roped into the campaign as well to help in raising awareness of the fight against corruption during these activities.

The establishment of tripartite commissions to handle corruption has had a positive impact on the fight against corruption. These commissions consist of a sitting magistrate, an officer of the Public Prosecutor and Registrar within each High Court.

The media in Burundi has also increasingly taken up its role in the fight against corruption through different public programmes.

By all indications, the Burundi government has put in place an array of measures to respond to corruption in the country. Some of these measures have delivered some levels of success at least making discourse on the vice more mainstream. However, in terms of delivering the actual improvement in governance practices, the report indicates, more needs to be done.

Sample characterisation

A sample of 1498 respondents was randomly selected across all the provinces in Burundi to participate in the survey. The distribution by provinces is indicated in the table below.

Province	Actual Sample	Percent
Bubanza	60	4.0%
Bujumbura Mairie	109	7.3%
Bujumbura Rural	118	7.9%
Bururi	88	5.9%
Cankuzo	41	2.7%
Cibitoke	89	5.9%
Gitega	139	9.3%
Karusi	82	5.5%
Kayanza	108	7.2%
Kirundo	119	7.9%
Makamba	79	5.3%
Muramvya	50	3.3%
Muyinga	118	7.9%
Mwaro	51	3.4%
Ngozi	118	7.9%
Rutana	62	4.1%
Ruyigi	67	4.5%
Total	**1498**	**100%**

Table 11: **Distribution of respondents by province – Burundi**

FINDINGS

Aggregate index

This is an aggregation of the individual scores of the five indicators to form a composite index. The final score for a particular sector therefore depends on how it scored in the individual indicators. The values range between 0 and 100 with 100 being the worst score.

The Police, Land Services, and the Judiciary were the most bribery prone sectors in Burundi while Medical services and City and Local Councils recorded the lowest aggregate scores. On a regional perspective, the Judiciary in Burundi ranked worst compared to compatriots in the other countries.

Rank	Sector	Aggregate
1	Police	64.0
2	Land Services	51.7
3	Judiciary	48.3
4	Others[3]	34.0
5	Educational Institutions	20.9
6	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	18.7
7	Registry & Licensing Services	17.5
8	Tax Services	16.4
9	City & Local Councils	12.6
10	Medical Services	10.2

Table 12: **Aggregate index – Burundi**

INDICATOR RANKING

Indicator 1: Likelihood

This indicator measures the prospect of a respondent being asked or expected to pay a bribe when interacting with a particular sector. It also includes respondents who offered to pay a bribe. It is derived from the number of all bribe demand situations registered in a sector as a proportion of all the interactions registered in that particular sector.

Respondents interacting with the Police, the Judiciary and the Land Services had the highest likelihood of being asked implicitly or explicitly to pay a bribe in order to access a service. Medical services recorded the lowest likelihood of encountering bribery.

Rank	Sector	Likelihood (%)
1	Police	24.7
2	Judiciary	21.4
3	Land Services	21.3
4	Registry & Licensing Services	18.4
5	Educational Institutions	12.9
6	Tax Services	12.8
7	Others	12.5
8	City & Local Councils	11.9
9	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	9.2
10	Medical Services	3.1

Table 13: **Likelihood of bribery – Burundi**

Indicator 2: Prevalence

Prevalence measures the probability that a bribe would actually be paid to a sector upon encountering a bribery situation. It is derived as the proportion of the number of bribes recorded in a particular as compared to the total number of interactions registered in that sector. A higher value indicates the high prevalence of bribe in a sector.

3 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention

The Police recorded the highest prevalence at 31.5%. Land services came in second at 26.8% followed by Judiciary and Tax Services at 19%. High values on this variable are an indicator of the bribery extractive ability of these institutions or an enhanced premium attached to the services sought. The former may particularly apply to the police.

Rank	Sectors	Prevalence (%)
1	Police	31.5
2	Land Services	26.8
3	Judiciary	19.4
4	Tax Services	19.3
5	Registry & Licensing Services	13.9
6	Others	12.5
7	Educational Institutions	10.3
8	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	10.1
9	City & Local Councils	5.8
10	Medical Services	1.1

Table 14: **Prevalence of bribe – Burundi**

Indicator 3: Average Size of Bribe

This indicator measures the average amount that each respondent parted with in their interaction with the sectors under study. It is derived as a simple average of all bribes reported to have been paid to a sector relative to all the respondents reporting having paid the bribe to that particular sector.

Respondents interacting with the Land services paid, on average, 112, 794 Burundi Francs (About USD 70[4]). Tax services recorded the largest drop in size of bribe (Fbu 24,867) compared to last year's Fbu 161,339. The Medical services sector and the Registry and Licensing services recorded the least amount of bribe payment across East Africa (Less than USD 5).

Rank	Sector	Average Size of Bribe(Fbu)
1	Others	326,000.00
2	Land Services	112,794.12
3	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	90,842.03
4	Judiciary	74,179.53
5	Police	50,423.64
6	Educational Institutions	43,567.80
7	City & Local Councils	35,135.42
8	Tax Services	24,867.83
9	Medical Services	6,824.32
10	Registry & Licensing Services	1,941.30

Table 15: **Average size of bribe – Burundi**

4 1 USD = 1582 Fbu

Indicator 4: Share of 'National' Bribe

This is the proportion of bribes a sector accounts for, relative to the total amount of bribes recorded by the survey in a particular country. It reflects the proportional culpability of a sector as measured by the proportion of bribes received.

The survey established that the Judiciary took the largest share of bribes paid in all the sampled sectors in Burundi. The Police came in second with a share of 23.8% out of the total amount of bribe paid. These two sectors may enjoy enhanced bribery affinity due to their centrality in law enforcement and interpersonal dispute redress.

Rank	Sector	Share of National Bribe (%)
1	Judiciary	27.8
2	Police	23.8
3	Educational Institutions	13.2
4	Land Services	11.3
5	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	9.3
6	Tax Services	5.3
7	Others	3.9
8	Registry & Licensing Services	2.6
9	Local & City Councils	2.5
10	Medical Services	0.4

Table 16: **Share of 'national' bribe – Burundi**

Indicator 5: Perceived Impact

This indicator is derived from those respondents who reported having paid a bribe and thought they would not have received the service if they hadn't paid. It highlights the value that the bribe payers had on the bribes paid as the only way to get services.

Land services, the Police and the Judiciary recorded the highest number of respondents who felt that they would not have gotten the service if they had not paid the bribe. Tax services and medical services scored well in this regard. Given that these three institutions fared poorly in the other indicators, it is therefore expected the probability of denial of services would be high in the absence of a bribe.

Rank	Sectors	Perceived Impact (%)
1	Land Services	20.4
2	Police	20.1
3	Judiciary	14.6
4	Others	13.8
5	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	10.3
6	Educational Institutions	7.8
7	Registry & Licensing Services	6.7
8	City & Local Councils	6.2
9	Tax Services	6.0
10	Medical Services	1.0

Table 17: **Perceived impact of bribery – Burundi**

Reasons for paying bribes

The survey sought to establish the respondent's most common reason for paying bribes. Majority of the respondents in Burundi reportedly paid bribes as a response to an expectation placed on them by the service providers in the different sectors (27%) A quarter of the respondents reported bribing as the only way to ensure they could access the service.

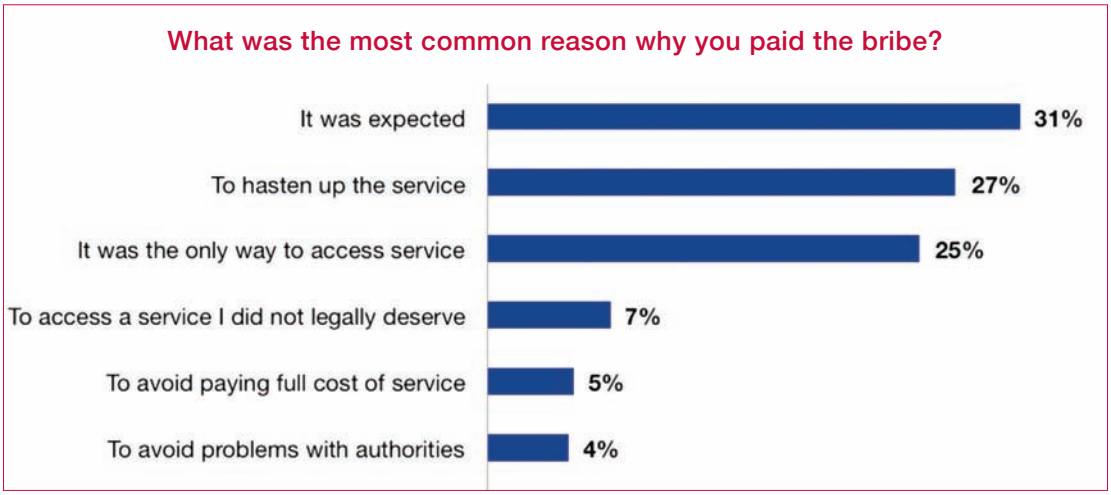

Figure 1: ***Reasons for paying bribes-Burundi***

Reporting of Bribery cases

When asked whether they reported the bribery cases they encountered, only 11% of the respondents responded in the affirmative. The rest, (89%) did not complain or report the bribery experience to any authority.

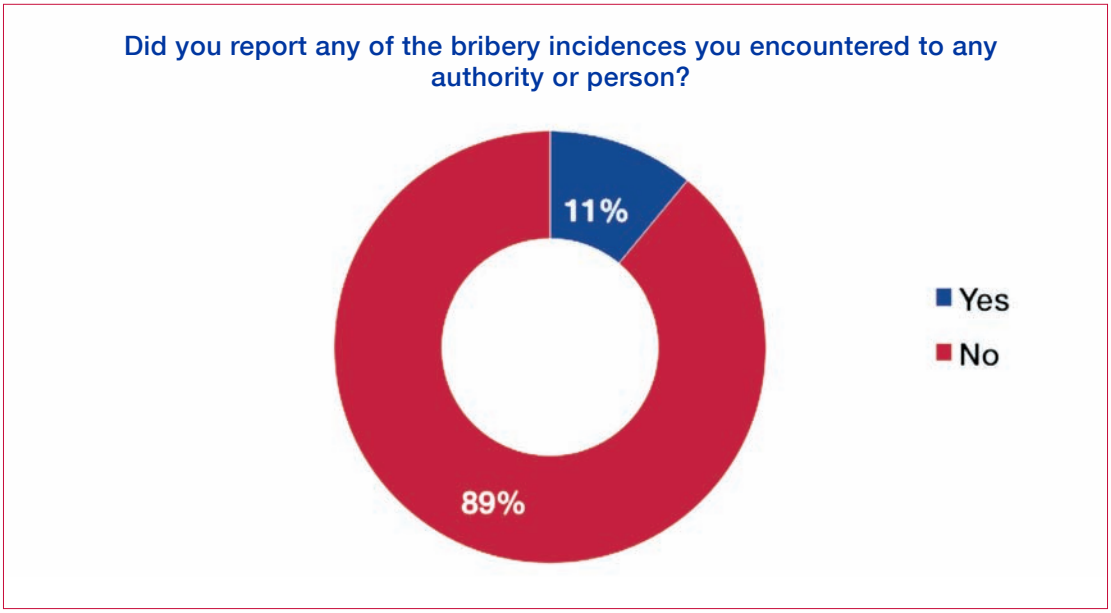

Figure 2: ***Reporting of bribery cases-Burundi***

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

Most respondent (31%) said that they failed to report bribery cases because they feared intimidation followed closely by 27% of those who said that they knew no action would be taken to resolve their complaint.

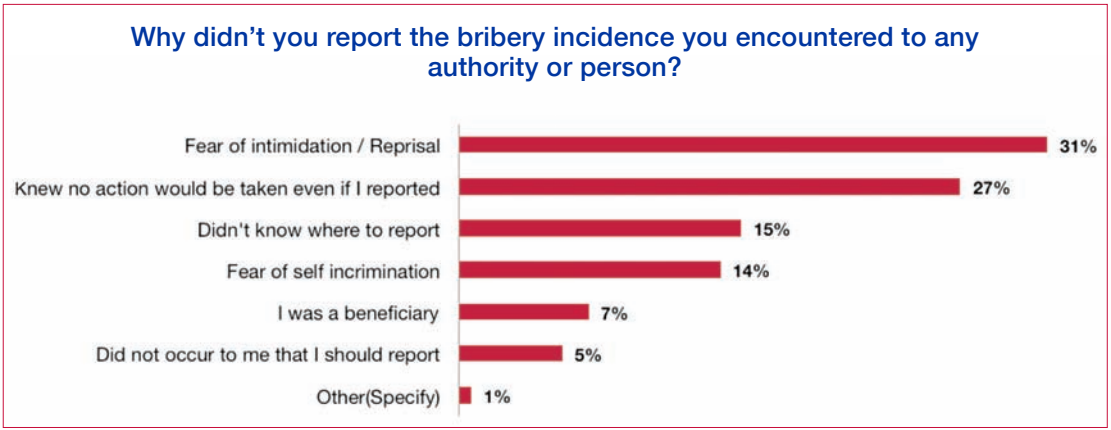

Figure 3: ***Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Burundi***

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

As a way of triangulating the real experiences with perceptual judgments, the survey sought respondents' perception on different corruption related issues. This section sought to establish respondents' views on the current levels of corruption in the country, how it has changed in the last one year and the future prospects.

Perceived current level of corruption

About sixty percent of the respondents in Burundi described the current level of corruption in their country as high; 24% described it as medium and only 12% described it as low. This is a significant change in perception in comparison to 2012 where majority of respondents described the level of corruption as medium.

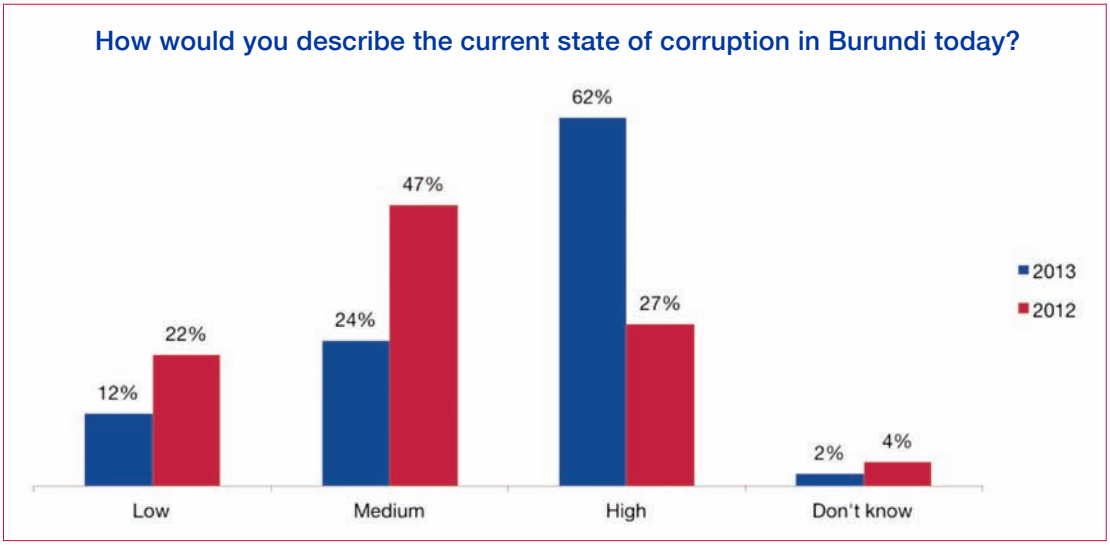

Figure 4: ***Perceived current level of corruption in Burundi***

Perceived change of corruption levels in the past year

Comparing the situation with one year ago, almost half of the respondents felt that the level of corruption in Burundi had increased, with the remaining half describing it as decreased or remained the same in almost equal measure. On a general perspective 72% of the respondents therefore believed levels of corruption either increased or remained the same in the last one year. This is a challenge on the anti- corruption bodies on an apparent lack of progress.

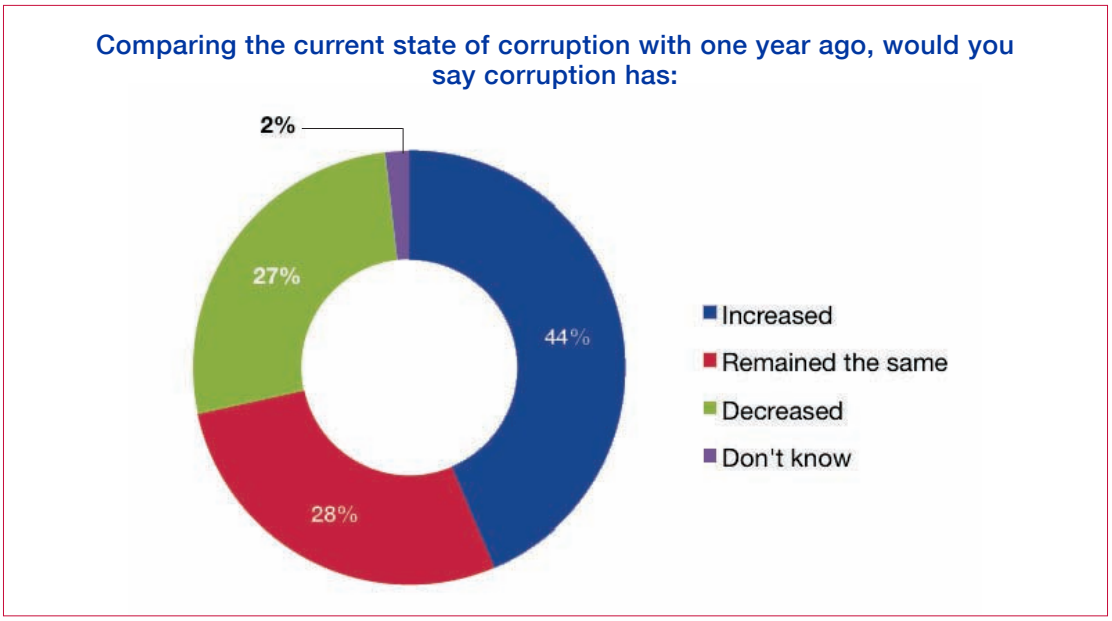

Figure 5: ***Perceived change in corruption levels in Burundi***

Projected change in corruption levels

Opinion was divided almost in half between those who thought corruption levels would increase and those feeling that it would decrease in the next one year. About 20% of the respondents felt that there would be no change in the corruption levels in the coming year.

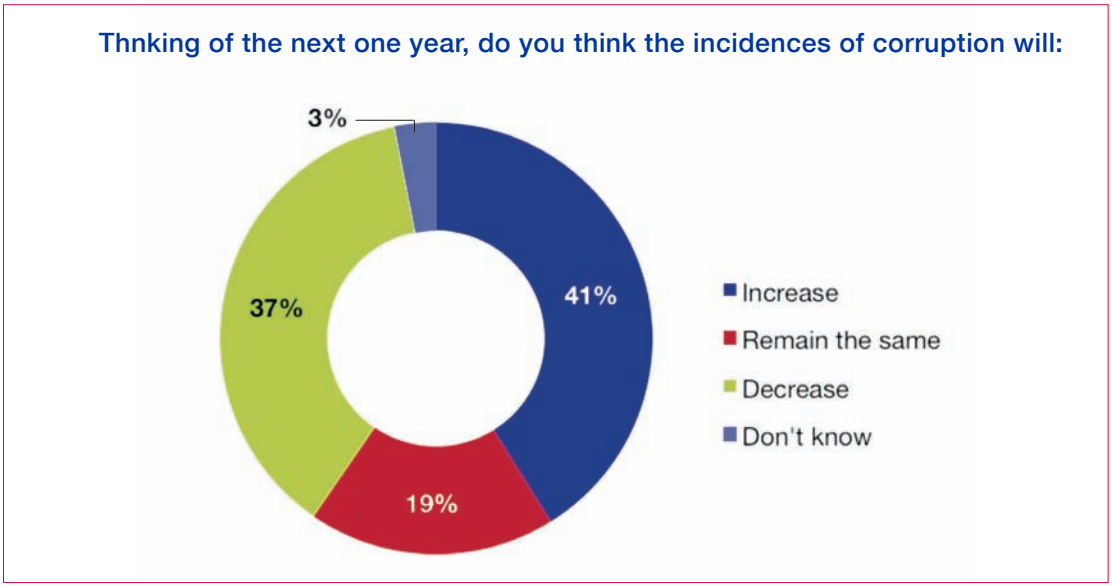

Figure 6: ***Perceived level of corruption in Burundi in the coming year***

Reasons for Projected increase in corruption levels

Among those who projected an increase in corruption in the next one year, precondition of bribery to access a service and apparent lack of government commitment ranked high as reasons for the perception. Absence of legal action against the suspects was also mentioned on this account by 20% of the respondents.

Reasons for Projected increase	Percent
There are no services offered without bribery	24
Lack of commitment by the government to tackle corruption	23
There is no prosecution and punishment for the corrupt persons	20
Harsh economic times	17
Government officials consistently ask for bribes	16
Total	**100**

Table 18: **Reasons for projected decrease in corruption levels**

Those that believed that corruption levels would decrease observed that there had been an increased public sensitization about corruption. A significant portion also observed that accused persons were also being punished.

Reasons for Projected decrease	Percent
Sensitization of the public by concerned groups	40
The accused parties are being punished	22
People now have more resolve against the corruption	19
Good services delivered by the government workers without asking bribery	14
Strong anti-corruption enforcement by government	5
Total	**100**

Table 19: **Reasons for projected decrease**

Government commitment in fighting corruption

Respondents in Burundi were divided almost in the middle between those that lauded the government's anti corruption efforts (50%) and those that did not (48%).

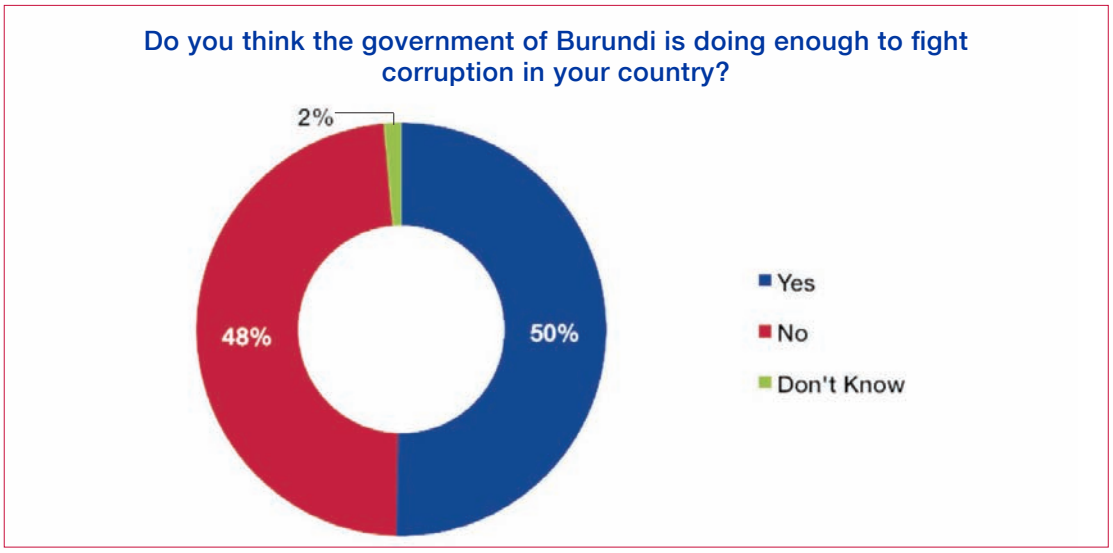

Figure 7: ***Government effort to fight corruption***

Respondents that were satisfied with government's effort to fight corruption observed that there had been an increase in the prosecution of corrupt as well as a renewed commitment by state officials to fight the vice.

Reasons for Satisfaction with government efforts	Percent
Increased prosecution and punishment of the corruption suspects	29
Commitment by the state officers on war against corruption	24
The government has put up institutions to fight against corruption	22
There are campaigns and media awareness by government against corruption	22
Good services delivered by the government workers without asking bribery	3
Total	**100**

Table 20: **Reasons for satisfaction with government efforts**

On the other hand, majority of those dissatisfied with government efforts observed that government officials meant to fight corruption were themselves corrupt and as such could not effectively deal with the vice.

Reason for dissatisfaction with governments efforts	Percent
The people who supposed to fight corruption are themselves corrupt	37
No prosecution and punishment for the accused	32
There is political will to fight corruption	19
Poor remuneration and working conditions of government workers	10
Poor service delivery	2
Total	**100**

Table 21: **Reason for dissatisfaction with governments efforts**

KENYA

State of governance

The promulgation of Constitution of Kenya in 2010 called for wide ranging reforms in the country's governance system. Additionally, in its manifesto, the Jubilee Alliance made promises to fight corruption by establishing and strengthening anti-corruption institutions both at the National and County levels. Although the reform process has had an impact on the status of corruption in Kenya, more progress could have been made.

Reforms within the police have seen the establishment of the National Police Service Commission (NPSC, a body is charged with the responsibility of recruitment and management of the police force. This was aimed at improving efficiency in the recruitment of new members of the police service, and management of Officers in the service, processes that have for a long time has been a conduit of corruption in Kenya. Alongside this was the formation of a public oversight body (IPOA) to check excesses in law enforcement. Given the continued poor ranking of the police as an institution, perhaps there is need to assess the effectiveness of the policies, legislations and new institutions to determine whether Kenya really needs them.

The Judiciary has also undergone notable reforms as evidenced by vetting of Judges and Magistrates, hiring of additional judges to ease on backlog and improvement of physical infrastructure. However at the time the survey was being conducted, corruption claims involving senior officials of the Judiciary were raised. The responses made on these claims will define public perception on this institution.

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) had not been fully constituted since 2011 and was only fully constituted in August of 2013. This long process was a set back to the fight against corruption in Kenya. The EACC could not transact business in the manner anticipated by the constitution because it did not have the commission chair making the number of commissioners less than the minimum required by law to transact business. The absence of some crucial laws also makes the work of the commission difficult.

Reforms in the lands sector have also not reflected on improvements in service delivery even with the adoption of a lands policy as evidenced by this report. The appearance of local authorities on the list reinforces the fears that devolution stands the risk of inheriting corrupt practices from these previous arrangements.

Sample characterisation

A total of 2245 respondents was sampled across the eight regions (former provinces) in Kenya . The distribution is shown in the table below.

Regions	Actual Sample	Percent
Central	259	11.5
Coast	208	9.3
Eastern	333	14.8
Nairobi	202	9.0
North Eastern	55	2.4
Nyanza	316	14.1
Rift Valley	612	27.3
Western	260	11.6
Total	**2245**	**100.0**

Table 22: **Sample distribution by region – Kenya**

FINDINGS

Aggregate Index

This is an aggregation of the individual scores of the five indicators to form a composite index. The final score for a particular sector therefore depends on how it scored in the individual indicators. The values range between 0 and 100 with 100 being the worst score.

The Police in Kenya took the lead as the sector most affected by bribery. This was followed by Land Services and the Judiciary. Utilities (Water and Electricity) recorded the lowest aggregate score.

Rank	Sector	Aggregate
1	Police	70.7
2	Land Services	46.7
3	Judiciary	38.3
4	Registry & Licensing Services	33.3
5	City & Local Councils	27.2
6	Educational Institutions	23.5
7	Others[5]	16.6
8	Tax Services	14.6
9	Medical Services	14.1
10	Utilities (Water, Electricity)	11.2

Table 23: **Aggregate index – Kenya**

5 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

INDICATOR RANKING

Indicator 1: Likelihood

This indicator measures the prospect of a respondent being asked or expected to pay a bribe when interacting with a particular sector. It also includes respondents who offered to pay a bribe. It is derived from the number of all bribe demand situations registered in a sector as a proportion of all the interactions registered in that particular sector.

Registry and Licensing Services, followed by the Judiciary took the top two positions in this indicator as the institutions with the highest likelihood of a respondent encountering a bribery incidence. City and Local councils and the utilities sector had the lowest score.

Rank	Sector	Likelihood (%)
1	Registry & Licensing Services	21.8
2	Judiciary	15.7
3	Police	10.2
4	Land Services	8.0
5	Tax Services	7.9
6	Medical Services	7.7
7	Others	6.7
8	Educational Institutions	4.6
9	City & Local Councils	3.6
10	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	2.3

Table 24: **Likelihood of bribery – Kenya**

Indicator 2: Prevalence

Prevalence measures the probability that a bribe would actually be paid to a sector upon encountering a bribery situation. It is derived as the proportion of the number of bribes recorded in a particular as compared to the total number of interactions registered in that sector. A higher value indicates the high prevalence of bribe in a sector.

The police in Kenya recorded the highest probability of a respondent actually paying a bribe upon encountering a bribery situation. This was also the highest probability recorded in the region. Educational institutions and land services also recorded significantly high probabilities. Tax services, medical services and utilities had the lowest prevalence of bribe each coming in at less than 10%. The gap in the score between the police and the next institution was very wide. Perhaps this is an indicator of the latent abilities of the police to extract bribery from citizens based on their powers of arrest and interaction with offenders/ law breakers.

Rank	Sector	Prevalence(%)
1	Police	71.8
2	Educational Institutions	39.5
3	Land Services	38.6
4	City & Local Councils	24.0
5	Registry & Licensing Services	20.0
6	Judiciary	19.5
7	Medical Services	9.8
8	Tax Services	9.7
9	Others	7.7
10	Utilities (Electricity & Water)	3.9

Table 25: **Prevalence of bribe – Kenya**

Indicator 3: Average size of bribe

This indicator measures the average amount that each respondent parted with in their interaction with the sectors under study. It is derived as a simple average of all bribes reported to have been paid to a sector relative to all the respondents reporting having paid the bribe to that particular sector.

Respondents who visited Land Services and the Judiciary had to part with an average of 8,949 Kenya Shillings (USD 99[6]) and Ksh 8,390 (USD 93) respectively in order to get a service. On this account, the two institutions maintained the same adverse ranking as last year with values of Ksh 9,842.45 and Ksh 5,063 respectively. It is worth noting that the police maintained the same position as well but with the average amount significantly increasing from Ksh 2,801 to Ksh 4,411 this year. Registry and Licensing services attracted the least size of bribe (Ksh 965). This positive ranking however has to be read alongside high ranking on the likelihood indicator.

Rank	Sectors	Average size of bribe (Ksh)
1	Land Services	8,949
2	Judiciary	8,390
3	City & Local Councils	5,637
4	Police	4,411
5	Educational Institutions	4,378
6	Tax Services	3,986
7	Others	3,231
8	Utilities (Electricity & Water)	1,553
9	Medical Services	1,119
10	Registry & Licensing Services	965

Table 26: **Average size of bribe – Kenya**

Indicator 4: Share of 'national' bribe

This is the proportion of bribes a sector accounts for, relative to the total amount of bribes recorded by the survey in a particular country. It reflects the proportional culpability of a sector as measured by the proportion of bribes received.

6 1 USD = 90 Ksh

The Police in Kenya had the largest share of the national bribe at 33.1%. City and Local Councils followed by Land Services came in second and third at 14.4% each. Tax Services, Medical Services and Utilities had the least share of less than 5%. On a general perspective, the first three institutions claimed more than 60% of all bribes reported to have been paid in Kenya. This clearly points to the need to focus more efforts on bribery to public service. The mention of the local councils may be a lesson to be drawn by the county governments in their nascent stages. The implication on the police may point to the low depths covered by the ongoing reform interventions.

Rank	Sectors	Share of national bribe (%)
1	Police	33.1
2	City & Local Councils	14.4
3	Land Services	14.4
4	Judiciary	12.0
5	Educational Institutions	9.8
6	Registry & Licensing Services	6.4
7	Medical Services	3.6
8	Utilities	2.9
9	Tax Services	2.4
10	Others	1.0

Table 27: **Share of 'national' bribe – Kenya**

Indicator 5: Perceived Impact

This indicator is derived from those respondents who reported having paid a bribe and thought they would not have received the service if they hadn't paid. It highlights the value that the bribe payers had on the bribes paid as the only way to get services.

In this category, the police had the highest number of respondents (Approx. 4 out of ten) who paid a bribe as they thought they would not have otherwise received the services they were seeking. Judiciary came in second followed others[7] and land services.

Utilities and educational institutions fared well in this regard.

Rank	Sectors	Perceived Impact (%)
1	Police	45.6
2	Judiciary	27.6
3	Others	25.9
4	Land Services	25.7
5	Registry & Licensing Services	23.0
6	City & Local Councils	18.1
7	Medical Services	12.6
8	Tax Services	12.0
9	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	7.9
10	Educational Institutions	6.8

Table 28: **Perceived impact of bribery-Kenya**

7 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

Reasons for paying bribes

The survey revealed that most respondents (36%) paid bribe in order to hasten up the service while others (26%) said that paying bribe was the only way to access service. Only a very small proportion of the respondents reported that they paid bribe to access the services they didn't legally deserve. The implication here may point at low speed of service delivery as a key root to bribery in the public service.

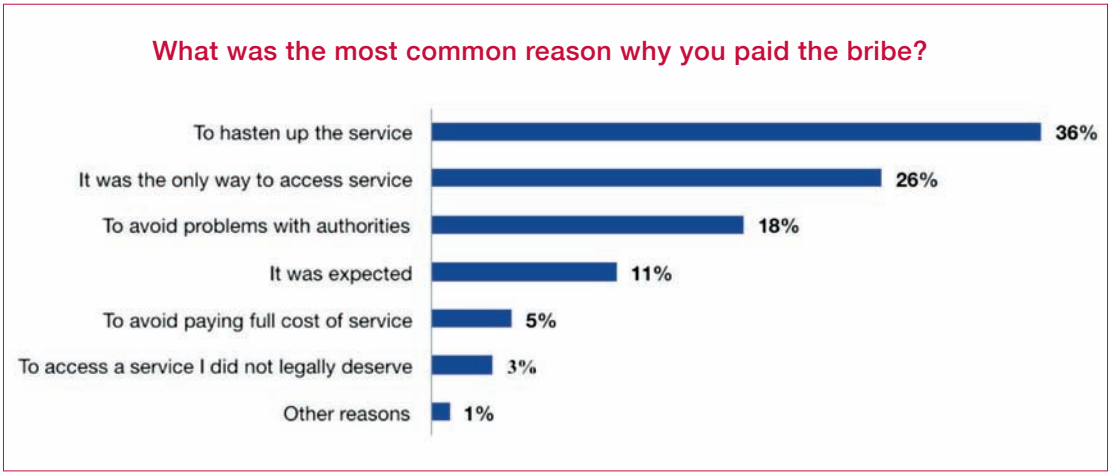

Figure 8: ***Reasons for paying bribe-Kenya***

Reporting of bribery cases – Kenya

When asked whether they reported the bribery incidences they encountered, 93% of the respondents in Kenya stated that they did not. Only 7% of respondents reported bribery incidents encountered.

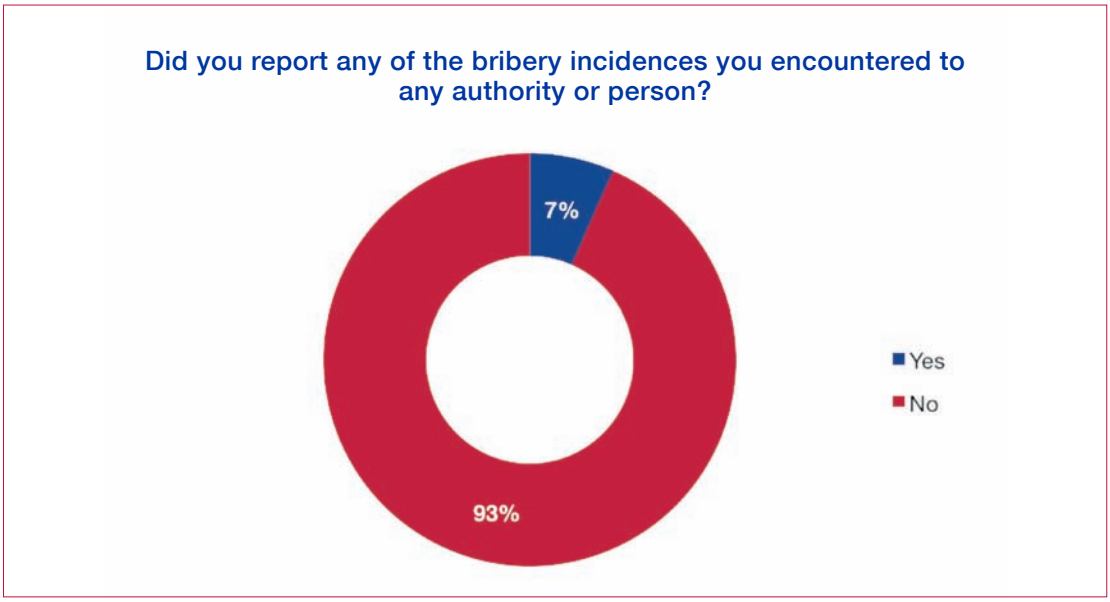

Figure 9: ***Reporting of corruption cases-Kenya***

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

When asked why they did not report the bribery incidences encountered, most respondents (27%) said that they knew nothing would be done on such reports followed by 17% of those who said that they didn't know where to report. This could explain why there is an extremely low rate of reporting of bribery incidences by the citizens. This outcome is a challenge to the official anti- corruption agencies on their capacity to receive and appropriately respond to bribery reports by citizens. That almost a fifth of the respondents did not know where to report indicates a serious gap on public knowledge on the roles and mandates of the various institutions in place.

Figure 10: ***Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Kenya***

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

This section sought to establish perceptual judgments of the respondents on the general anti-corruption agenda. It captured perceived current corruption levels, perceptions on the progress made so far and a projection into the future

Perceived current level of corruption

Majority of the respondents (64%) termed the current state of corruption in Kenya as high, compared to 41% who gave the same response in 2012. The reverse was seen in the medium category where in 2013, only 26% returned this response compared to 43% in 2012 who thought the level of corruption was medium.

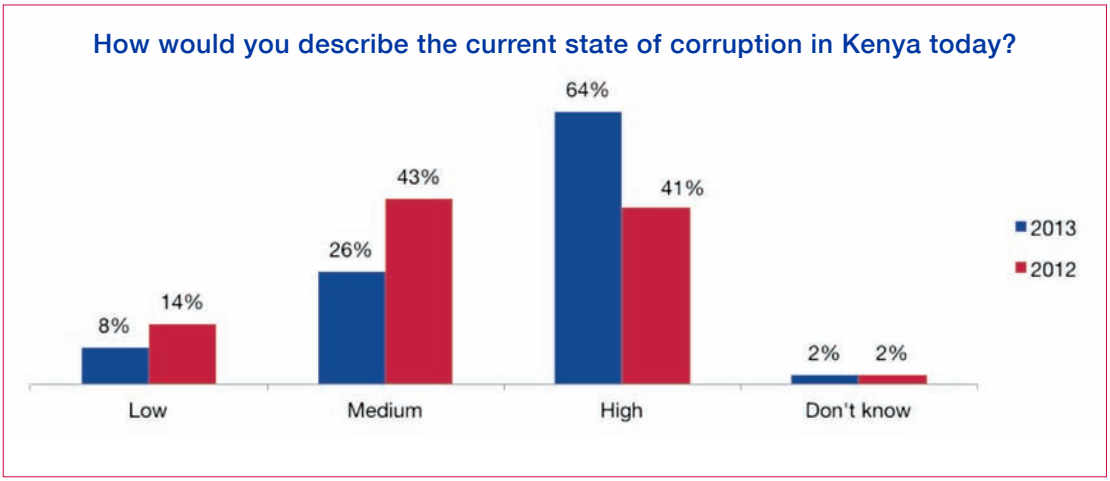

Figure 11: ***Perceived current level of corruption in Kenya***

Perceived change of corruption levels in the past year

Opinion about the change of corruption in the last year was divided in almost equal measure between those that thought it had increased, decreased or remained the same. Those that felt that it had remained the same were slightly more.

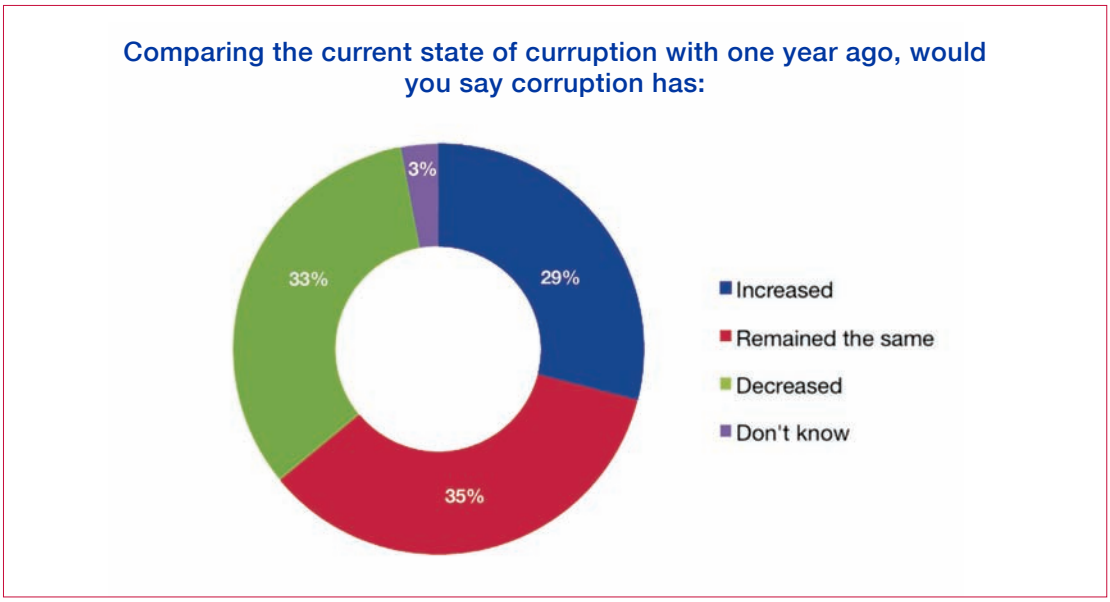

Figure 12: ***Perceived change in corruption levels in Kenya***

Projected change in corruption levels

Majority of respondents in Kenya were optimistic about the coming year, projecting that the level of corruption in the country would decrease. Only about a third of the respondents felt that corruption levels would increase.

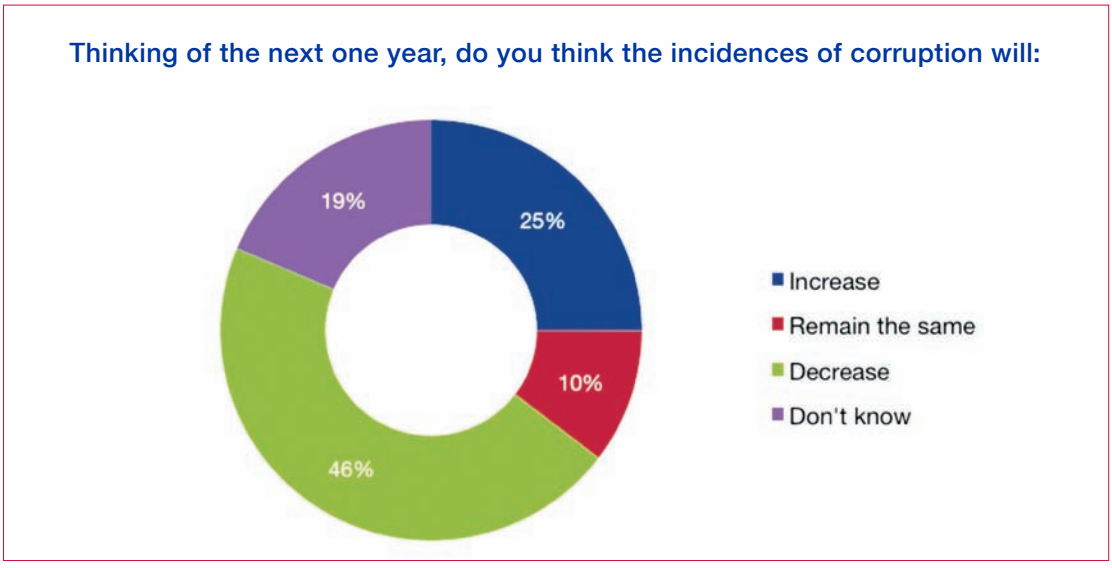

Figure 13: ***Perceived level of corruption in Kenya in the coming year***

Respondents cited the devolved system of governance and faith in the new government as the main reasons why they thought that the levels of corruption would go down in the coming year.

Reasons for projected decrease	Percent
We have faith in the incoming government	49
Devolved system of governance will help reduce it	36
Citizens are now more empowered to speak out against corruption	9
Others	6
Total	**100**

Table 29: **Reasons for projected decrease**

Government's commitment in fighting corruption

Almost half of the respondents in Kenya reported that they were unhappy with the Government's anti corruption efforts. The remaining half was satisfied with the steps the government was taking towards fighting corruption.

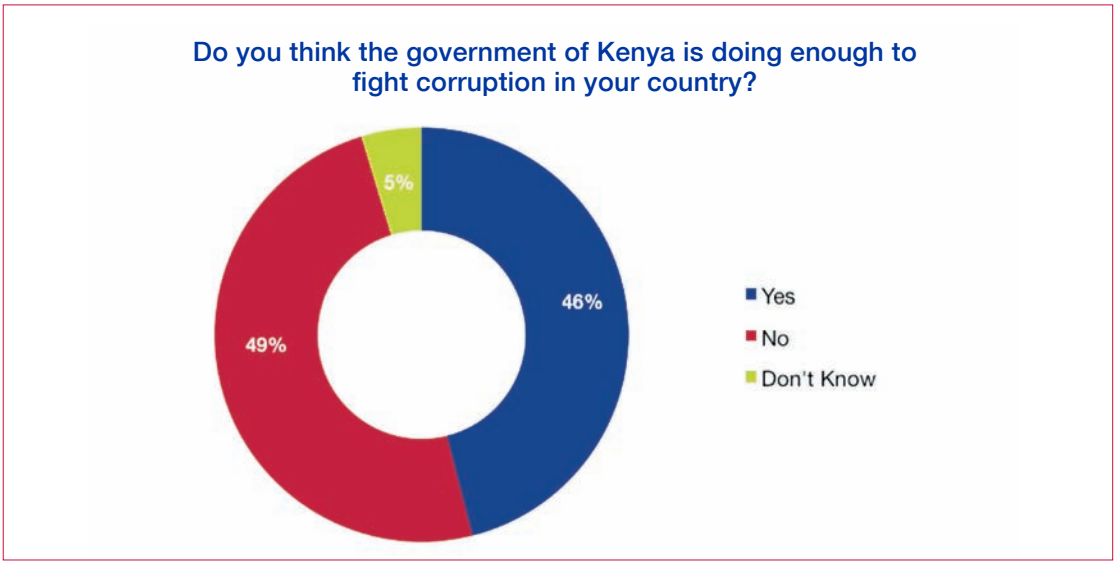

Figure 14: ***Government effort to fight corruption***

Among reasons that respondents put forward for their satisfaction with government efforts to fight corruption included the fact that the new constitution is being implemented which has strong safeguards against corruption. Other respondents observed that they could now get services without paying a bribe.

Reasons for satisfaction with government's actions against corruption	Percent
Continued Implementation of the new constitution	34
One can now get a service without paying a bribe	22
We can see reforms in key institutions	18
Corrupt persons are now being prosecuted	14
Others	12
Total	**100**

Table 30: **Reasons for satisfaction with government's actions against corruption**

Majority of the respondent observed that the various anti corruption agencies in the country did not have enough powers to fight corruption. The next category observed that corruption was practiced openly by government officials.

Reasons for dissatisfaction with government's actions against corruption	Percent
Anti corruption agencies do not have enough powers to fight corruption	51
Corruption is practiced openly by government officials	26
You still have to bribe to get a service	21
Others	2
Total	**100**

Table 31: **Reasons for dissatisfaction with government's actions against corruption**

RWANDA

State of governance

The fight against corruption is evident on Rwanda's political agenda and the country has made progress. Rwanda is widely considered as one of the least corrupt countries in Africa and beyond. While many corruption analyses and surveys indicate this trend, Rwanda's progress is best indicated by the country's performance in recent Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and the East African Bribery Index (EABI) 2012.

A key reason behind this tremendous progress is the Government's political will to fight corruption. Government has led efforts leading to the establishment of an adequate legal framework with reference to international instruments to fight against corruption. Such include wealth declaration by top public officials, open and competitive tendering in public procurement, open communication between government and the populace among others

In June this year, the Cabinet approved the National Policy to fight against corruption. This policy aims to provide the Government and its partners, a framework which highlights strategies that will be adopted in the country's fight against corruption in the entire process of national development.

On the institutional side, the Government has established several bodies including the office of the Ombudsman, Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA), the Office of the Auditor General, the Anti-Corruption Unit in the Rwanda Revenue Authority and the Public Procurement Appeals Commission.

The Office of the Auditor General plays a predominant in re-enforcing transparency in the management of public funds. As a matter of fact, both politicians and civil servants have been prosecuted in relation to allegations of corruption brought against them, including several cases of high-ranking officials being forced to resign or being dismissed.

Even with these positive developments, the survey noted some rise in bribery likelihood in Rwanda. This may perhaps be attributed to enhanced awareness of bribery as an infringement to legal and moral fabric and confidence of locals to come forward to mention such cases.

Sample characterisation

A sample of 2284 respondents was randomly selected across the five provinces in Rwanda to participate in the survey. The distribution by provinces is indicated in the table below.

Regions	Actual count	Percent
Kigali	281	12.3
South	560	24.5
East	529	23.2
North	398	17.4
West	516	22.6
Total	**2284**	**100.0**

Table 32: **Distribution of respondents by province – Rwanda**

FINDINGS

Aggregate Index

This is an aggregation of the individual scores of the five indicators to form a composite index. The final score for a particular sector therefore depends on how it scored in the individual indicators. The values range between 0 and 100 with 100 being the worst score.

The police in Rwanda was the overall worst performing sector alongside the Local Authority and the Central Government. Medical Services and NGOs and Religious Organisations were among the well performing institutions each registering a score of less than 10.

Rank	Sector	Aggregate
1	Police	54.0
2	Others[8]	53.8
3	Local Authority	42.9
4	Central Government	32.6
5	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	24.0
6	Bank	22.8
7	Rwanda Revenue Authority	18.8
8	Land Services	14.5
9	Private Sector	12.9
10	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	12.6
11	Educational Institutions	9.6
12	Medical Services	9.4
13	NGO & Religious Organisations	5.4

Table 33: **Aggregate index – Rwanda**

8 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

INDICATOR RANKING

Indicator 1: Likelihood

This indicator measures the prospect of a respondent being asked or expected to pay a bribe when interacting with a particular sector. It also includes respondents who offered to pay a bribe. It is derived from the number of all bribe demand situations registered in a sector as a proportion of all the interactions registered in that particular sector.

Respondents interacting with the police sector, the local authority and the central government had the highest likelihood of being asked to pay a bribe in order to access a service. Medical services and NGOs & religious organisations recorded low likelihood levels.

Rank	Sector	Likelihood (%)
1	Police	10.7
2	Others	6.8
3	Local Authority	5.6
4	Central Government	5.1
5	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	5.0
6	Land Bureau	4.5
7	Private Sector	3.4
8	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	2.8
9	Rwanda Revenue Authority	1.4
10	Banks	0.8
11	Educational Institutions	0.6
12	Medical Services	0.5
13	NGO & Religious Organisations	0.3

Table 34: **Likelihood of bribery – Rwanda**

Indicator 2: Prevalence

Prevalence measures the probability that a bribe would actually be paid to a sector upon encountering a bribery situation. It is derived as the proportion of the number of bribes recorded in a particular as compared to the total number of interactions registered in that sector. A higher value indicates the high prevalence of bribe in a sector.

As an individual institution the police recorded the highest prevalence followed by the justice system and the local authority. A combination of other marginal institutions however registered a higher prevalence.

Rank	Sector	Prevalence (%)
1	Others	22.6
2	Police	16.1
3	Local Authority	5.8
4	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	5.6
5	Private Sector	5.1
6	Rwanda Revenue Authority	4.7
7	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	2.5
8	Land Bureau	2.0
9	Medical Services	0.7
10	Bank	0.6
11	Central Government	0.5
12	Educational Institutions	0.4
13	NGO's & Religious Organisations	0.3

Table 35: **Prevalence of bribe – Rwanda**

Indicator 3: Average size of bribe

This indicator measures the average amount that each respondent parted with in their interaction with the sectors under study. It is derived as a simple average of all bribes reported to have been paid to a sector relative to all the respondents reporting having paid the bribe to that particular sector.

Although the central government took a lead on this indicator, with 700,000 Rwanda Francs (USD 1085[9]), it should be noted that the amount paid was from one respondent and no other incident was recorded by the survey from this particular institution.

Respondents interacting with the banking sector and the Rwanda Revenue Authority also had to part with significant amount of bribes (Approx. USD 119). The average size of bribe paid to the Rwanda police was almost double from what it was last year (Rwf 21,481) to Rwf 40,754.17 this year. It was also the highest amount recorded for the police in the region (approx. USD 63). In the other countries, it averaged approx. 35 USD.

Rank	Sectors	Average Size Of Bribe (Rwf)
1	Central Government	700,000.00
2	Banks	76,575.82
3	Rwanda Revenue Authority	76,500.00
4	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	45,196.77
5	Police	40,754.17
6	Land Bureau	39,590.91
7	Local Authority	33,790.43
8	NGO's & Religious Organisations	30,750.00
9	Educational Institutions	22,937.50
10	Medical Services	21,820.00
11	Others	14,909.09
12	Private Sector	7,888.89
13	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	7,562.50

Table 36: **Average size of bribe-Rwanda**

9 1 USD= 645 Rwf

Indicator 4: Share of 'national' bribe

This is the proportion of bribes a sector accounts for, relative to the total amount of bribes recorded by the survey in a particular country. It reflects the proportional culpability of a sector as measured by the proportion of bribes received.

The local authority took the largest share of national bribe at 38.2% followed by the police at 26.4%. It is critical to note that the first two institutions claimed almost 65% of all bribes paid in Rwanda. The Banking sector also had a substantial share of bribe despite the fact that it fared well in the other indicators. This was probably due to the high average size of bribe recorded.

Rank	Sectors	Share of national bribe (%)
1	Local authority	38.2
2	Police	26.4
3	Banks	13.7
4	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	7.6
5	Central Government	3.8
6	Rwanda Revenue Authority	3.2
7	Land Bureau	2.3
8	Medical Services	1.2
9	Educational Institutions	1.0
10	Others	0.8
11	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	0.7
12	NGO's & Religious Organisations	0.7
13	Private sector	0.4

Table 37: **Share of 'national' bribe – Rwanda**

Indicator 5: Perceived Impact

This indicator is derived from those respondents who reported having paid a bribe and thought they would not have received the service if they hadn't paid. It highlights the value that the bribe payers had on the bribes paid as the only way to get services.

Apart for others,[10] the survey revealed that the police in Rwanda had the most respondents who felt that they were most likely not to get served if they failed to pay a bribe. Educational institutions and medical services had the lowest score in this indicator.

Rank	Sectors	Perceived Impact (%)
1	Others	47.6
2	Police	28.6
3	Local Authority	10.6
4	Justice System (Courts & Prisons)	8.8
5	Energy, Water & Sanitation (EWASA)	5.6
6	Rwanda Revenue Authority	5.3
7	Private Sector	5.2
8	Land Bureau	3.6

10 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

Rank	Sectors	Perceived Impact (%)
9	Bank	2.8
10	NGO's & Religious Organisations	1.7
11	Central Government	1.5
12	Educational Institutions	1.2
13	Medical Services	0.3

Table 38: **Perceived impact of bribery-Rwanda**

Reasons for paying the bribe

The survey revealed that most respondents who reported having paid bribe in Rwanda did so in order to access services they did not legally deserve (36%) followed by 24% of those who paid a bribe because it was expected.

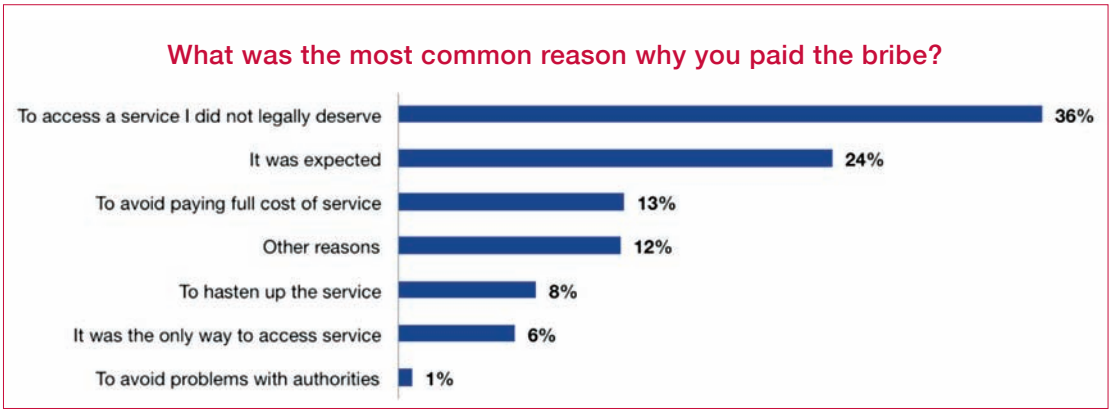

Figure 15: ***Reasons for paying bribe-Rwanda***

Reporting of bribery cases

When asked whether they reported the bribery incidences they encountered, a majority of the respondents in Rwanda (89%) said that they did not with only 11% of them saying that they reported.

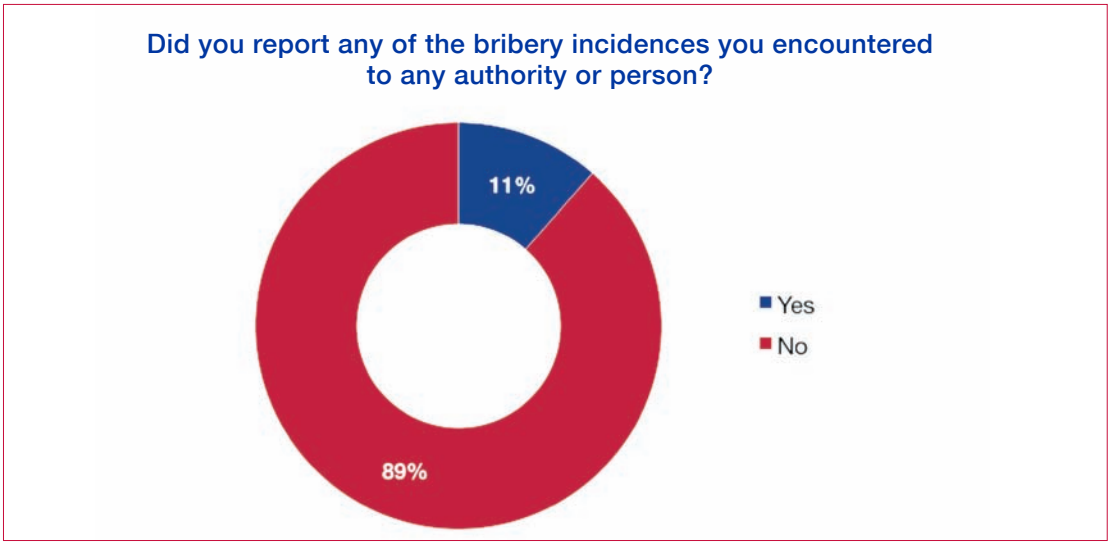

Figure 16: ***Reporting of bribery cases-Rwanda***

Reasons for not reporting bribery incidences

Most respondents said that they failed to report bribery incidences because they feared self-incrimination and that it did not occur to them to report the bribery incidence.

The issue of self-incrimination can be interpreted on two perspectives, on a positive note, it may indicate that the respondents believe the government would act on the report and take action against them. Alternatively, it may indicate a shared culpability between the bribe seekers and the service providers.

Figure 17: ***Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Rwanda***

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

Apart from capturing the respondents' experiences with bribery, the survey was also interested in the respondent's perception of corruption in their respective countries. Respondents were asked to rate the current level of corruption, to assess how it had changed in the past year, project future trends and finally to gauge their governments efforts in fighting corruption.

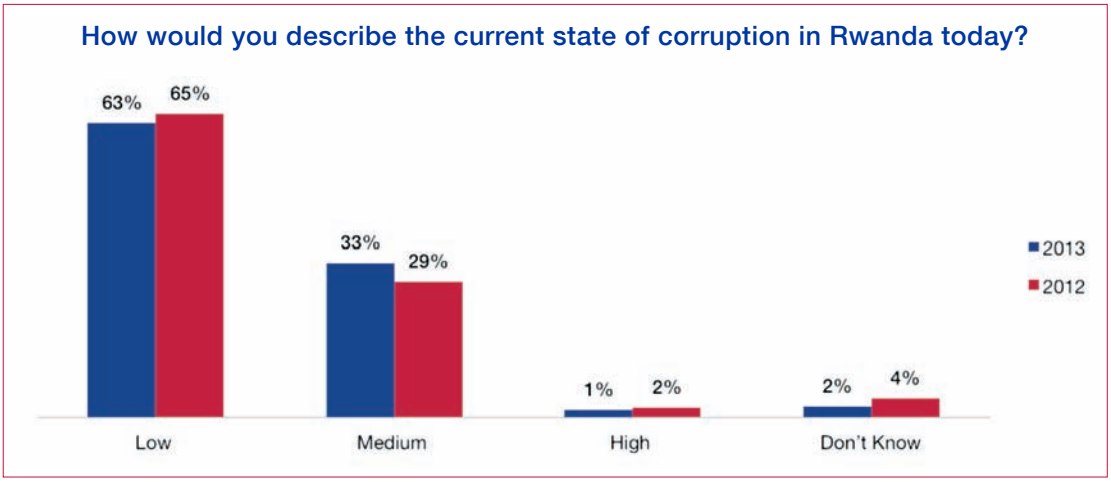

Figure 18: ***Perceived current level of corruption in Rwanda***

Perceived change in corruption levels in the last one year

A vast majority of respondents (72%) felt that the current level of corruption in Rwanda had decreased followed by 11% who felt that it has remained the same. Only a very small proportion percent (9%) of the respondents felt that it has increased.

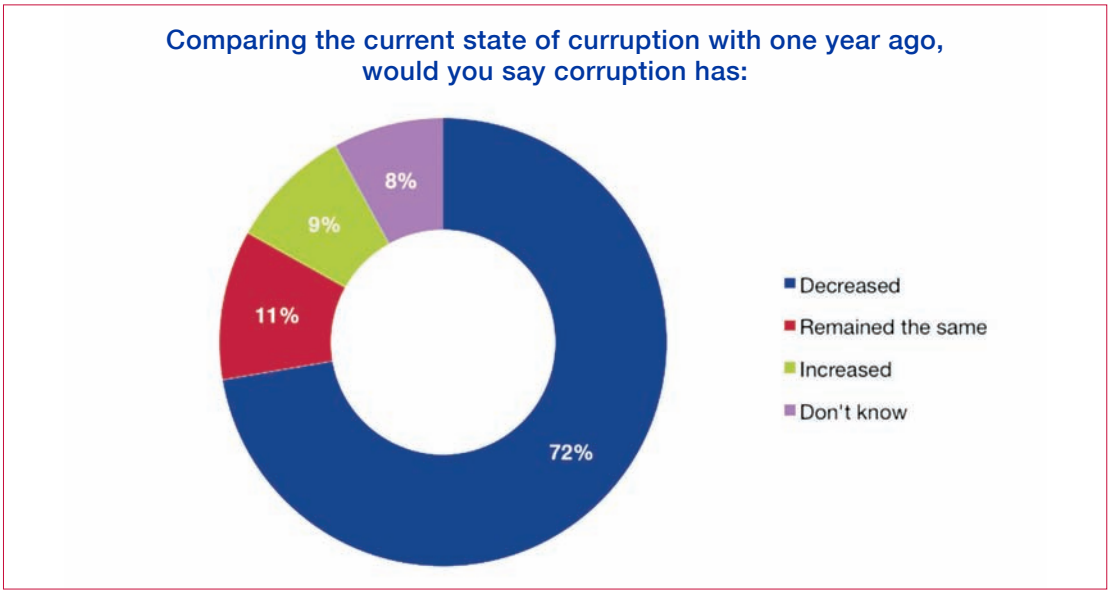

Figure 19: ***Perceived change in corruption levels in Rwanda***

Projected change in corruption levels

Majority of respondents in Rwanda felt that the state of corruption in their country in the next one year will decrease while only 9% felt that it would increase. Respondents sighted the unwavering government commitment to fighting corruption as the key reason why they thought corruption would decrease in the coming year.

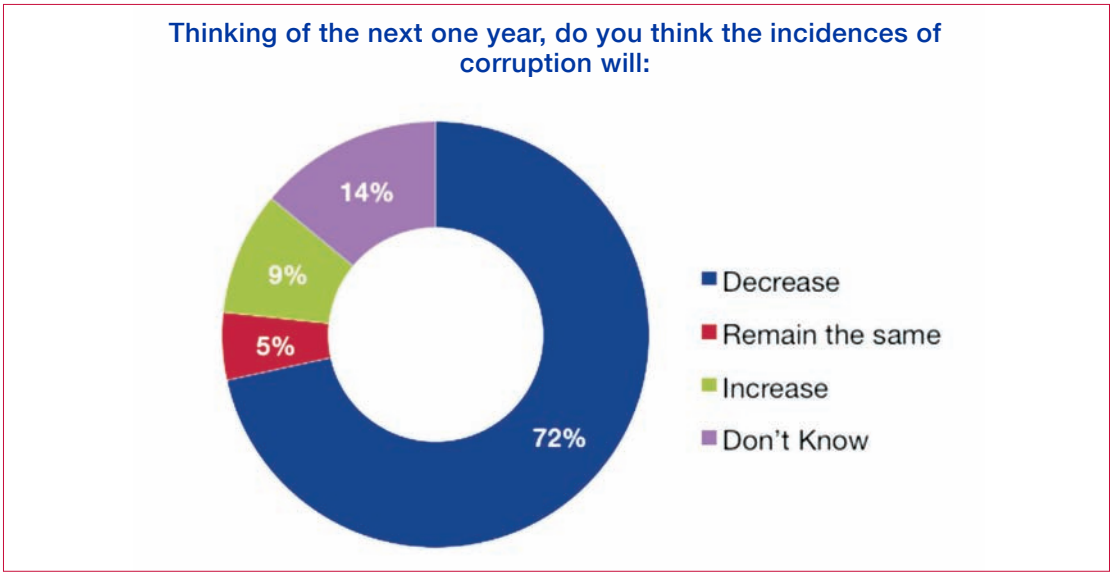

Figure 20: ***Perceived level of corruption in Rwanda in the coming year***

Reasons for projected decrease	Percent
The government has been very committed to fight corruption	51
There are NGO's also assisting the government to fight corruption	26
Citizens are well informed about their rights	19
Others	4
Total	**100**

Table 39: **Reasons for projected decrease**

Government's commitment in fighting corruption

Majority of the respondents in Rwanda were satisfied with the efforts their government was making towards fighting corruption. This is the highest approval rating in the region. Respondents cited better service delivery and the vigilant anti corruption agencies among the key reasons for the positive review of their government.

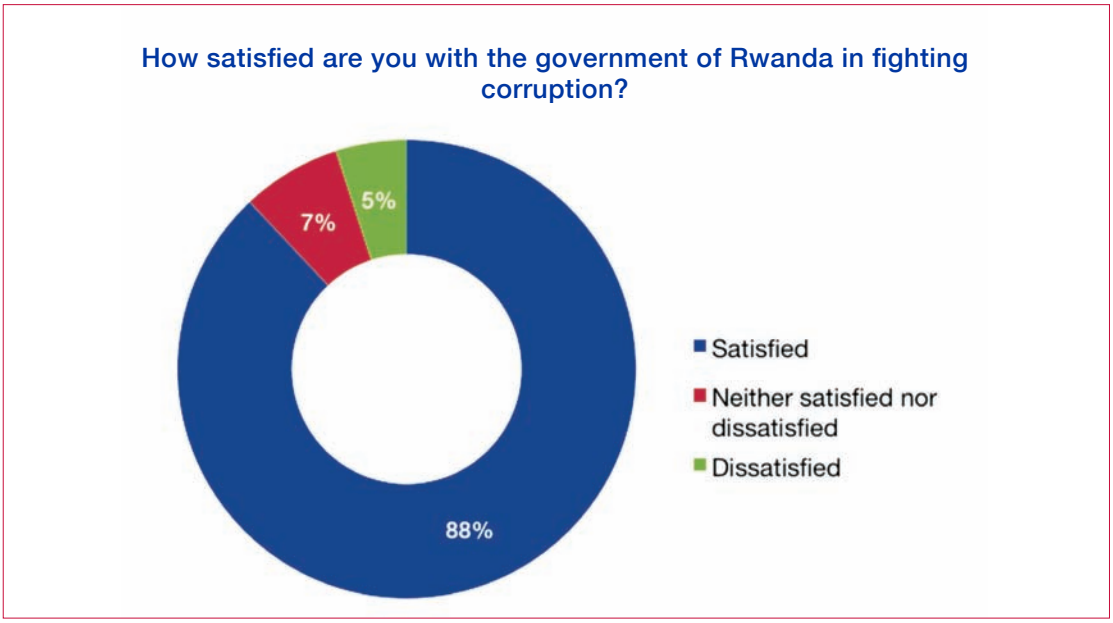

Figure 21: ***Government effort to fight corruption***

Reasons for Satisfaction with government efforts	Total
There is better service delivery	37
There are strong , vigilant anti corruption agencies	27
Historical injustices have been addressed	26
Citizens are highly sensitized against corruption	10
Total	**100**

Table 40: **Reasons for satisfaction with government efforts**

TANZANIA

State of governance

For nearly two decades Tanzania has struggled but remained a transitional democracy, strengthening good governance; a phenomenon considered contemporary in the country's political and governance discourse. Following the wind of change in the 1990's, Tanzania succumbed to political, economic and social policy reforms, which ushered free market and political competition. Some scholars, the political elite and ordinary Tanzanians have tended to view increasing bribery in the country as outcome of the said political, economic and social reforms.

The state of bribery has indeed, increasingly affected social services delivery status in the country despite various Government efforts towards improving the same. The Government has for over 15 years endeavoured to reform the local government, public finance, public service management, legal sector and anti-corruption efforts, which despite their discernible legislative[11] and institutional significance, have brought far less impact on curbing bribery.

The country's commitment to curb bribery is implied by Government's recent resolve to join the voluntary regional and global transparency mechanisms and/or standards. Some of these include the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Construction Cost transparency Initiative (CoST), the Open Government Partnership (OGP), and the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

However, incidences of grand corruption that have been brought to light have for quite some time dominated the media and parliamentary debates. Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) have stood accused of facilitating grand corruption. The Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs, Energy and Minerals, Agriculture and Food Security, Works, Natural Resources and Tourism, Transport and Communication, Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), and the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania have during 2013 been prominently mentioned in the media as infested with corruption.

Tanzania still lacks critical legislation on freedom of information and protection of whistleblowers to effectively support anti- bribery measures.

11 The legislations include PCCA No.11 of 2007, the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2006, the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No.1/2012), the Public Procurement Act, 2011 (amending that of 2004), the Elections Expenses Act, 2010 and the Public Leaders Code of Ethics Act, 1995. The National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plans (NACSAP) and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) are also noted as noble efforts to reduce bribery and corruption in the country.

Sample characterisation

A sample of 2445 respondents was randomly selected across five zones Tanzania to participate in the survey. The distribution by zones is indicated in the table below.

Zone	Actual Count	Percent
Central	342	14.0
Eastern	583	23.8
Lake	562	23.0
Northern	330	13.5
Southern	628	25.7

Table 41: **Sample distribution by Zones – Tanzania**

FINDINGS

Aggregate index

This is an aggregation of the individual scores of the five indicators to form a composite index. The final score for a particular sector therefore depends on how it scored in the individual indicators. The values range between 0 and 100 with 100 being the worst score.

The Police, the Judiciary and the tax services took the overall top positions as the most bribery prone sectors in Tanzania. Educational institutions had the least aggregate score. The police in Tanzania had the overall highest score in the region.

Rank	Sector	Aggregate
1	Police	72.9
2	Judiciary	38.3
3	Tax Services	36.9
4	Others[12]	31.3
5	Land Services	26.9
6	Medical Services	22.0
7	Registry & Licensing Services	21.6
8	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	15.4
9	City & Local Councils	15.1
10	Educational Institutions	12.5

Table 42: **Aggregate index – Tanzania**

12 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

INDICATOR RANKING

Indicator 1: Likelihood

This indicator measures the prospect of a respondent being asked or expected to pay a bribe when interacting with a particular sector. It also includes respondents who offered to pay a bribe. It is derived from the number of all bribe demand situations registered in a sector as a proportion of all the interactions registered in that particular sector.

The police recorded the highest likelihood of a respondent being asked or offering to pay a bribe. Registry and Licensing services and the Judiciary took the next two positions at 22% and 26% respectively. The Utilities sector and the other institutions registered the least scores.

Rank	Sector	Likelihood (%)
1	Police	26.0
2	Registry & Licensing Services	22.0
3	Judiciary	20.6
4	Land Services	18.0
5	Tax Services	13.6
6	Medical Services	11.1
7	City & Local Councils	8.7
8	Educational Institutions	8.1
9	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	5.3
10	Others	3.6

Table 43: **Likelihood of bribery – Tanzania**

Indicator 2: Prevalence

Prevalence measures the probability that a bribe would actually be paid to a sector upon encountering a bribery situation. It is derived as the proportion of the number of bribes recorded in a particular as compared to the total number of interactions registered in that sector. A higher value indicates the high prevalence of bribe in a sector.

The Police recorded the highest prevalence of bribery, followed by Tax Services and the Judiciary. Respondents interacting with these three institutions had the highest probability of actually paying a bribe in order to access a service. The lowest probability was recorded with the educational institutions and the utilities sector.

Rank	Sector	Prevalence
1	Others	58.8
2	Police	51.3
3	Tax Services	41.3
4	Judiciary	27.2
5	Registry & Licensing Services	20.8
6	Medical Services	18.7
7	Land Services	18.6
8	City & Local Councils	11.4
9	Educational Institutions	7.8
10	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	5.6

Table 44: **Prevalence of bribe-Tanzania**

Indicator 3: Average Size of Bribe

This indicator measures the average amount that each respondent parted with in their interaction with the sectors under study. It is derived as a simple average of all bribes reported to have been paid to a sector relative to all the respondents reporting having paid the bribe to that particular sector.

The survey established that the highest average size of bribe in Tanzania was paid in the Tax services sector at 137,767.76 Tanzania Shillings (approx. USD 87[13].) Though there was a general increase of the size of bribe across the various sectors in Tanzania compared to last year, this was a huge increase for this sector as last year the average size was about Tsh 38,695 (approx. USD 25). The police, though leading in other categories had a low ranking in the average size of bribe category (approx. USD 36).

Rank	Sectors	Average Size Of Bribe(Tsh)
1	Tax Services	137,767.76
2	Land Services	117,553.77
3	Judiciary	85,509.64
4	City & Local Councils	78,774.31
5	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	59,864.09
6	Others	57,978.26
7	Police	56,571.64
8	Educational Institutions	49,324.11
9	Registry & Licensing Services	46,419.03
10	Medical Services	29,370.57

Table 45: **Average size of bribe-Tanzania**

13 1 USD = 1579 Tsh

Indicator 4: Share of 'National' Bribe

This is the proportion of bribes a sector accounts for, relative to the total amount of bribes recorded by the survey in a particular country. It reflects the proportional culpability of a sector as measured by the proportion of bribes received.

The Tanzania police sector had the largest share of national bribe at 25.1% with the Judiciary ranking second at 15.8 %. The spread of the national share was apparently even for most of the sectors apart from the Police.

Rank	Sectors	Share of National Bribe (%)
1	Police	25.1
2	Judiciary	15.8
3	Medical Services	10.8
4	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	9.7
5	Land Services	9.4
6	Educational Institutions	8.0
7	Tax Services	7.6
8	Registry & Licensing Services	7.3
9	City & Local Councils	5.1
10	Others	1.2

Table 46: **Share of 'national' bribe-Tanzania**

Indicator 5: Perceived Impact

This indicator is derived from those respondents who reported having paid a bribe and thought they would not have received the service if they hadn't paid. It highlights the value that the bribe payers had on the bribes paid as the only way to get services.

Approximately five out of ten respondents who paid bribes to the police felt that they would not have received the services they were seeking if they had not paid the bribe. The Judiciary and the Medical Services had an almost similar number of respondents who felt that paying the bribe was the only way to get services. Educational institutions had the most favorable score in this regard.

Rank	Sectors	Perceived Impact (%)
1	Police	52.4
2	Judiciary	38.2
3	Medical Services	31.0
4	Land Services	25.4
5	Others	25.4
6	Tax Services	25.3
7	Registry & Licensing Services	22.4
8	City & Local Councils	20.4
9	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	14.8
10	Educational Institutions	12.2

Table 47: **Perceived impact – Tanzania**

Reasons for paying the bribe

The survey revealed the most common reason for paying bribes in Tanzanian was to hasten up the service, followed by 33% that was paid as the only way to access the service.

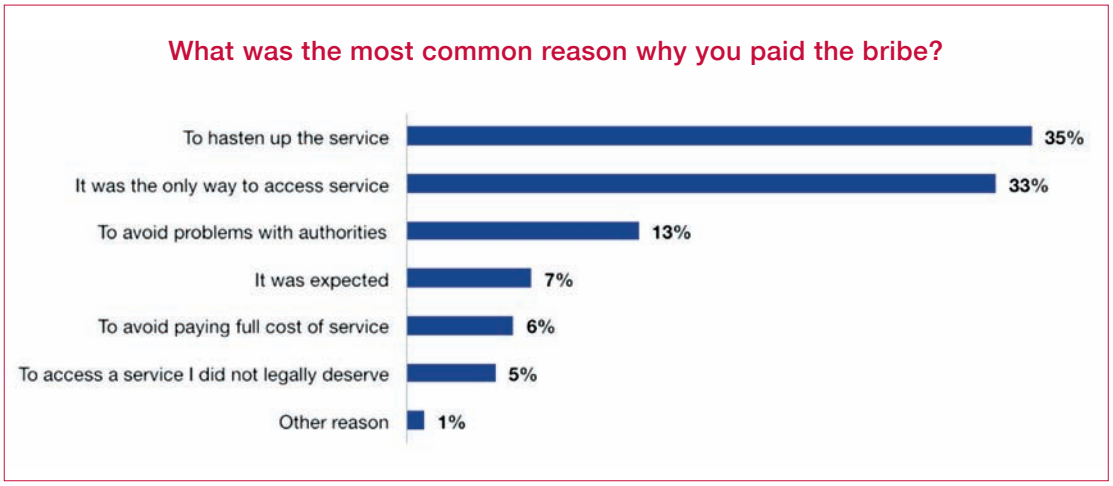

Figure 22: ***Reasons for paying bribe-Tanzania***

Reporting of Bribery incidences

A majority of respondents who encountered bribery incidences in Tanzania opted not to report the incidences to any authority or person. This however, was not unique to Tanzania as majority of respondents in the region chose not to report.

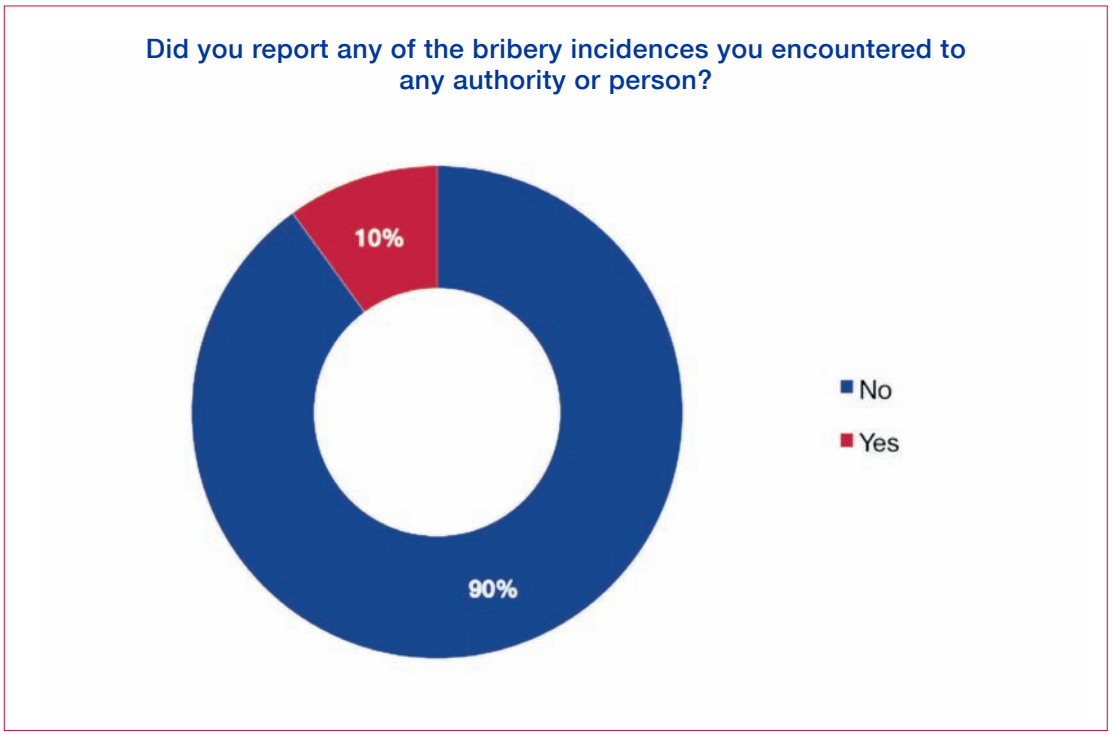

Figure 23: ***Reporting of bribery cases-Tanzania***

Reasons for not reporting bribery incidences

When asked why they did not report any of the bribery incidences they encountered, most of the respondents, at 37%, said that they knew no action would be taken even if they reported, followed by 17% who admitted that they were beneficiaries of the bribery encounter. Anti corruption authorities can draw lessons on the low confidence of the sampled citizens on reporting mechanisms in place.

Figure 24: ***Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Tanzania***

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

Apart from capturing the respondents' experiences with bribery, the survey was also interested in the respondent's perception of corruption in their respective countries. Respondents were asked to rate the current level of corruption, to assess how it had changed in the past year, project future trends and finally to gauge their governments efforts in fighting corruption.

Perceived level of corruption

The survey revealed that majority of the respondents (67%) perceived the current level of corruption in Tanzania to be high, which is a significant increase from last year where only 48% of the respondents had a similar view. Those that describe the current state of corruption in Tanzania as medium dropped significantly from 40% in 2012 to 17%.

This marks deterioration as it is probable that the falling figures within the two mentioned categories shifted their judgment negatively to perceive high corruption levels.

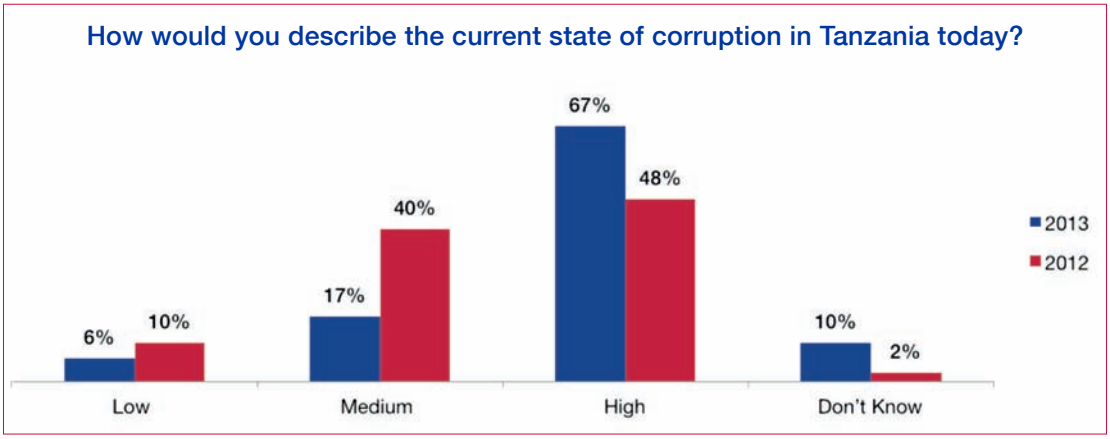

Figure 25: ***Perceived current level of corruption in Tanzania***

Perceived change of corruption in Tanzania

About half of the respondents perceived corruption levels in Tanzania to have increased in comparison to last year. About 24% felt that it has remained the same. Only a very small percent (13%) of the respondents felt that corruption levels had decreased.

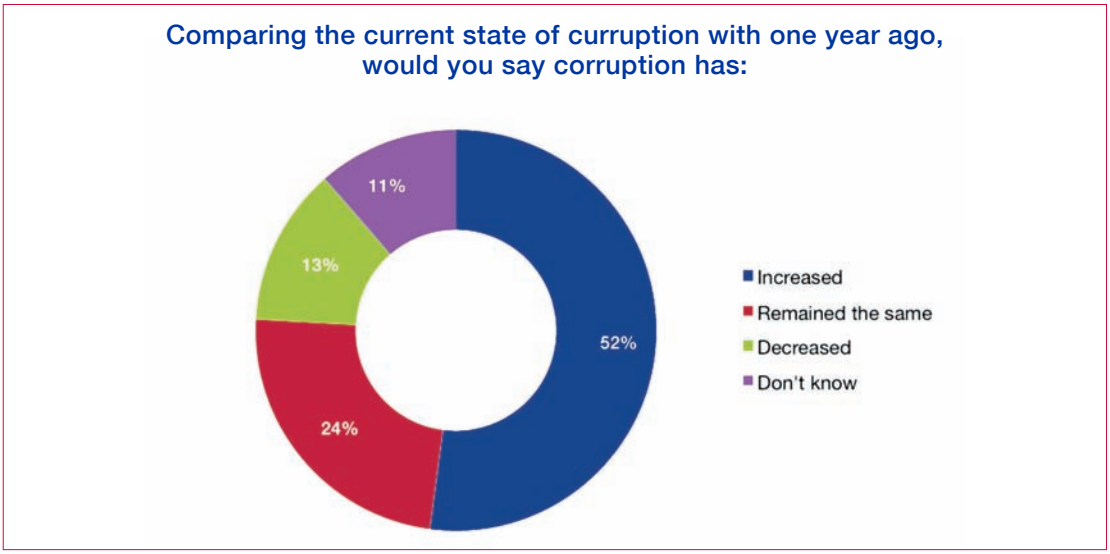

Figure 26: ***Perceived change in corruption levels in Tanzania***

Projected change in corruption levels

About half of the respondents interviewed in Tanzania felt that corruption would increase in the next one year. Those that thought it would decrease or remain the same were at 17% and 12% respectively.

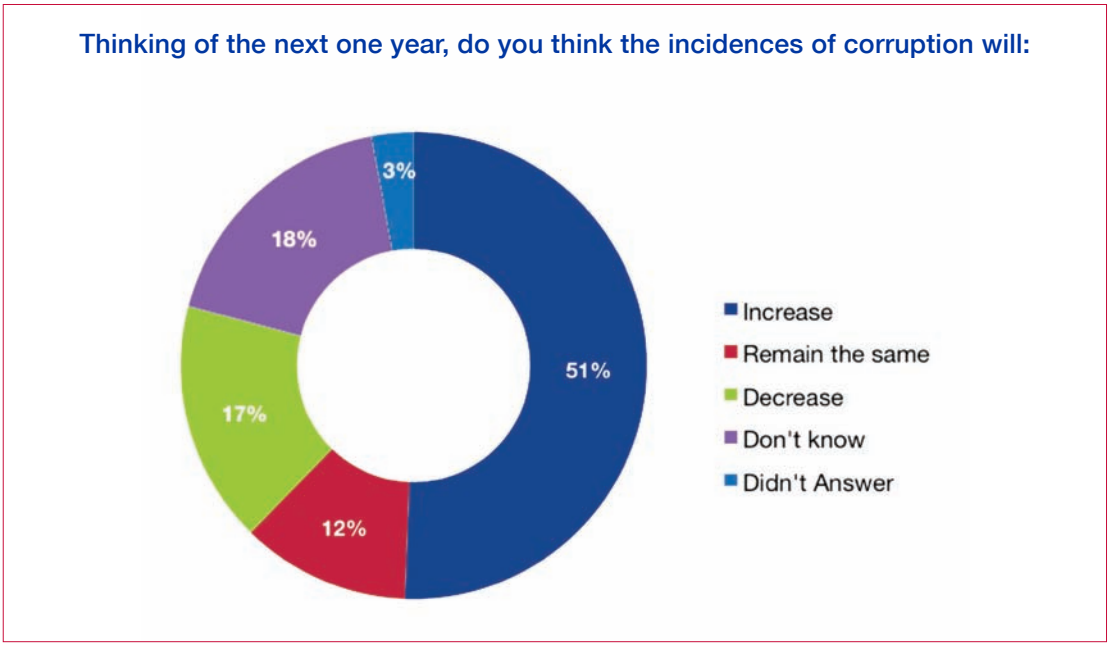

Figure 27: ***Perceived level of corruption in Tanzania in the coming year***

Those who thought that corruption would increase in the next year felt that this was so because there was a culture of impunity among the leaders that allowed corruption to thrive. They also felt that the high cost of living and increased poverty levels would also contribute towards increased corruption levels in the coming year.

Reasons for projected increase	Percent
Culture of impunity by our leaders	34
Lack of proper laws and institutions to fight corruption	24
High cost of living and increased poverty levels	23
Culture of corruption ingrained in citizens	11
Other	8
Total	**100**

Table 48: **Reasons for projected increase**

Government's commitment in fighting corruption

Slightly more than half of the respondents in Tanzania were of the opinion that their government was not doing enough to fight corruption. About a third felt that government anti corruption efforts had been sufficient.

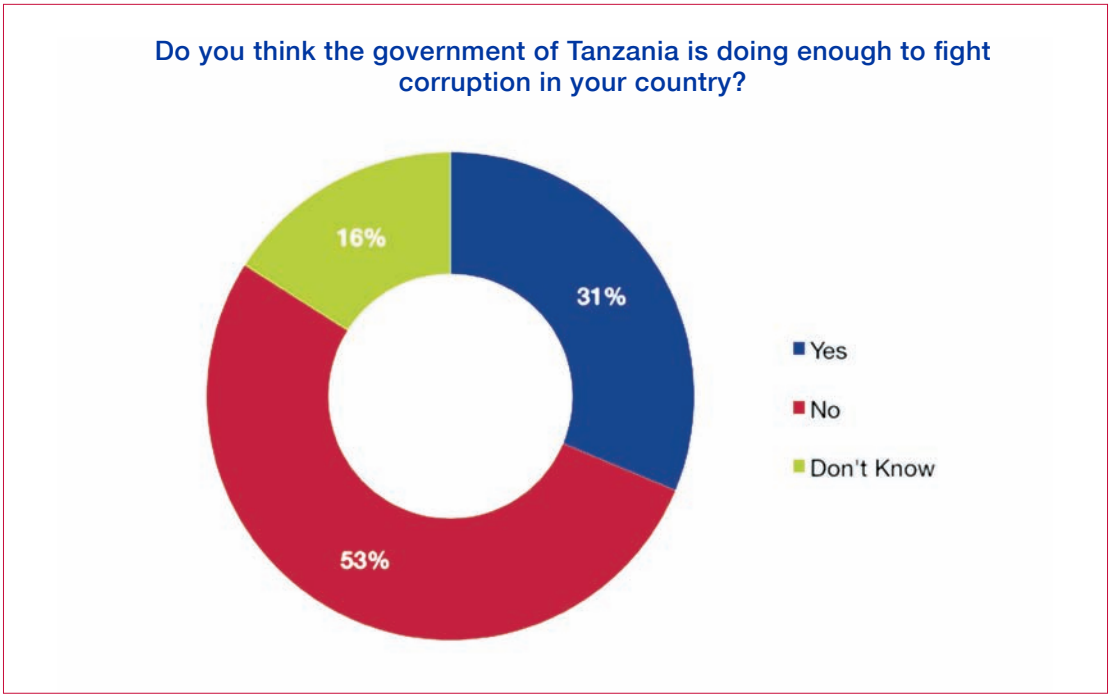

Figure 28: ***Government effort to fight corruption***

Respondents cited lack of prosecution of corrupt officials as the main reason for dissatisfaction with the government's anti corruption efforts. Other reasons put forward are depicted in the table below.

Reasons for dissatisfaction with government's efforts	Percent
Lack of prosecution of corrupt officials	49
Corruption is embraced and practiced by government officers	28
No proper laws have been put in place to fight corruption	9
The cost of living is still high	8
Others	6
Total	**100**

Table 49: **Reasons for dissatisfaction with government's efforts**

UGANDA

State of governance

In recent years, the government of Uganda has been vocal about fighting corruption in the country. A series of laws and policies aimed at reducing corruption and its pervasive effects are already in place and include among others; Whistle Blowers Act 2010, The Audit Act 2009, Access to Information Act 2005, Anti-corruption Act 2009, The Public Finance and Accountability Act, The Budget Act, The Electronic Transactions Act 2010.

There are also bills currently before Parliament aimed at strengthening the anti-corruption legislation like Anti-Money Laundering Bill 2013 and the Anti-Corruption Amendment Bill 2013. It is anticipated that if passed, the latter law will help the government not only to punish those found guilty but also to recover from them the misappropriated public resources.

The dilemma remains weak enforcement of the existing laws and weak operations of the existing institutions. There have been cases of imbalance between political interests and the enforcement in the fight against corruption, as well as constraints of inadequate co-operation from the general public in reporting corruption practices and being witnesses in court against corruption suspects. This lack of implementation has given rise to impunity as evidenced by the recent scandals that surrounded the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Uganda to embezzle donor funds. The recent Auditor General's report cited major loses in the Ministries of public service and Local Government.

However despite of the above, the government through institutional framework reforms has managed to fight corruption to some extent. For instance, the anti-corruption court despite being halted, managed to expose the corrupt including officials in the office of the Prime Minister who were implicated in the embezzlement of billions of taxpayers' shillings meant for northern Uganda. Other Institutions like the police force have also come up strongly to mitigate corruption in the within their ranks. The Professional standard unit for example was formed specifically to deal with the issues of an ethical value within the force.

Despite the above successes, more remains to be done especially in terms of government's implementation of existing laws. One defining feature for the good governance institutions in Uganda is inadequate resources, mostly in terms of staffing and funding, that has led to inadequate policy implementation

.

Sample characterisation

There were 2019 respondents picked randomly across Uganda's four regions.

Region	Actual Sample	Percent
Central	595	29.5
Eastern	500	24.8
Northern	450	22.3
Western	474	23.5
Total	**2019**	**100**

Table 50: **Distribution of respondents by region-Uganda**

FINDINGS

Aggregate Index

This is an aggregation of the individual scores of the five indicators to form a composite index. The final score for a particular sector therefore depends on how it scored in the individual indicators. The values range between 0 and 100 with 100 being the worst score.

The police was the most bribery prone institution in Uganda at 60%. Land services and the Judiciary came in at position two and three, with an aggregate score of 46.7 and 42.0 respectively. Educational institutions and the utilities sector were ranked lowest.[14]

Rank	Sector	Aggregate
1	Police	60.0
2	Land Services	46.7
3	Judiciary	42.0
4	Others[14]	30.7
5	City & Local Councils	25.9
6	Registry & Licensing Services	25.1
7	Tax Services	20.1
8	Medical Services	15.9
9	Educational Institutions	13.3
10	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	13.2

Table 51: **Aggregate index – Uganda**

14 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

INDICATOR RANKING

Indicator 1: Likelihood

This indicator measures the prospect of a respondent being asked or expected to pay a bribe when interacting with a particular sector. It also includes respondents who offered to pay a bribe. It is derived from the number of all bribe demand situations registered in a sector as a proportion of all the interactions registered in that particular sector.

Land services followed by Registry and licensing services recorded the highest likelihood of a respondent encountering a bribery incidence while seeking a service at 34.8% and 33.7% respectively. The Utilities sector recorded the least likelihood.

Rank	Sector	Likelihood (%)
1	Land Services	34.8
2	Registry & Licensing Services	33.7
3	City & Local Councils	28.0
4	Police	28.0
5	Judiciary	24.8
6	Others	14.5
7	Tax Services	14.4
8	Medical Services	13.8
9	Educational Institutions	10.4
10	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	8.4

Table 52: **Likelihood of bribery – Uganda**

Indicator 2: Prevalence

Prevalence measures the probability that a bribe would actually be paid to a sector upon encountering a bribery situation. It is derived as the proportion of the number of bribes recorded in a particular as compared to the total number of interactions registered in that sector. A higher value indicates the high prevalence of bribe in a sector.

The Police was ranked first at 47.8% as institution with the highest prevalence followed by city and local councils at 39.7% and land services at 37.7%. The utilities sector recorded the lowest prevalence of bribe.

Rank	Sectors	Prevalence (%)
1	Police	47.8
2	City & Local Councils	39.1
3	Land Services	37.7
4	Registry & Licensing Services	30.7
5	Judiciary	27.9
6	Medical Services	23.4
7	Others	21.9
8	Tax Services	20.1
9	Educational Institutions	14.4
10	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	12.2

Table 53: **Prevalence of bribe – Uganda**

Indicator 3: Average size of bribe

This indicator measures the average amount that each respondent parted with in their interaction with the sectors under study. It is derived as a simple average of all bribes reported to have been paid to a sector relative to all the respondents reporting having paid the bribe to that particular sector.

The Judiciary recorded the highest average size of bribe that respondents had to part with in order to get a service at 351,003 Uganda Shillings (approx. USD 134[15]). This was a substantial decrease from last year where the average was Ugx 594, 137 (Approx. USD 227). This was also the highest amount recorded for the Judiciary across the region. Tax and Land services also recorded huge amounts of bribe at Ugx 272,288 and Ugx 218,721 respectively.

Rank	Sector	Average Size of Bribe (UGX)
1	Judiciary	351,003.01
2	Tax Services	272,288.57
3	Land Services	218,721.70
4	Police	89,905.28
5	Registry & Licensing Services	65,388.67
6	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	65,327.42
7	Educational Institutions	63,811.37
8	Others	57,000.00
9	Medical Services	40,895.35
10	City & Local Councils	20,527.12

Table 54: **Average size of bribe – Uganda**

15 1 USD = 2610 Ugx

Indicator 4: Share of National Bribe

This is the proportion of bribes a sector accounts for, relative to the total amount of bribes recorded by the survey in a particular country. It reflects the proportional culpability of a sector as measured by the proportion of bribes received.

The Police in Uganda took the largest share of national bribe followed by the Judiciary and Land services. City and Local councils had the least share of bribe. Medical services took a substantial share of bribe despite the fact that it fared well in the other indicators.

Rank	Sectors	Share Of National Bribe (%)
1	Police	27.0
2	Judiciary	18.1
3	Land Services	14.4
4	Medical Services	9.3
5	Educational Institutions	7.7
6	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	6.3
7	Registry & Licensing Services	6.1
8	Tax Services	5.9
9	City & Local Council Councils	5.0
10	Others	0.3

Table 55: **Share of national bribe- Uganda**

Indicator 5: Perceived Impact

This indicator is derived from those respondents who reported having paid a bribe and thought they would not have received the service if they hadn't paid. It highlights the value that the bribe payers had on the bribes paid as the only way to get services.

Apart from Others,[16] the police had the highest number of respondents (Approx. 6 out of ten) who felt that they would not have gotten the service in the absence of a bribe. Land services and the city and local councils also had a significant number of respondents who felt that paying the bribe was the only way to access the service sought. Tax services and educational institutions fared well in this regard.

Rank	Sectors	Perceived Impact (%)
1	Others[17]	87.8
2	Police	59.0
3	Land Services	44.3
4	City & Local Councils	43.6
5	Judiciary	39.9
6	Registry & Licensing Services	31.3
7	Medical Services	27.1
8	Utilities (Water & Electricity)	21.0
9	Tax Services	19.0
10	Educational Institutions	17.1

Table 56: **Perceived impact of bribery-Uganda**

16 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.
17 Institutions mentioned under others were varied but could not statistically warrant individual mention.

Reasons for paying bribes

Majority of the respondents who paid bribes in Uganda said that they did so because it was the only way to access service. A significant number of respondents paid a bribe in order to access services more quickly.

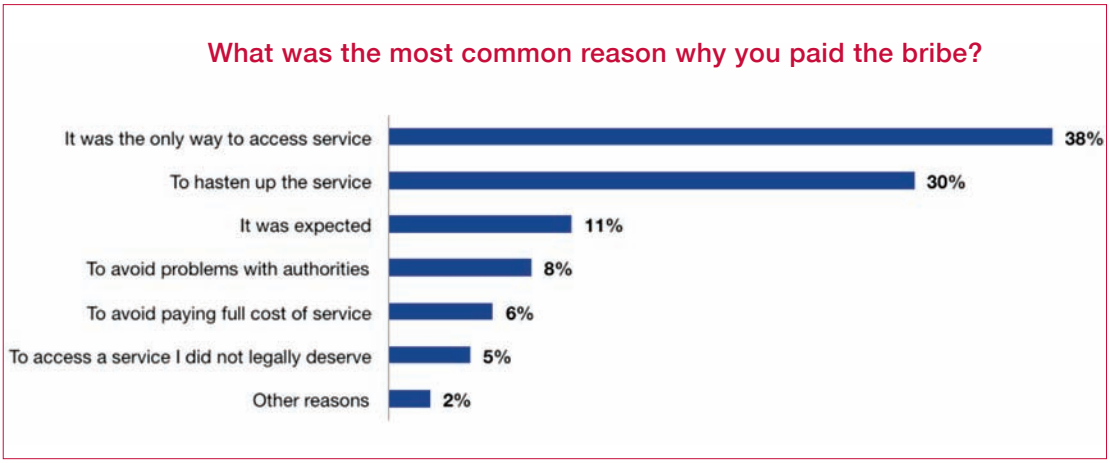

Figure 29: ***Reasons for paying bribe-Uganda***

Reporting of bribery incidences

When asked whether they reported the bribery cases they encountered, a vast majority of the respondents in Uganda (93%) said that they did not, with only 7% of them saying that they had reported. Although majority of respondents in the region did not report, Uganda and Kenya the highest percentage of non-reporting in the region.

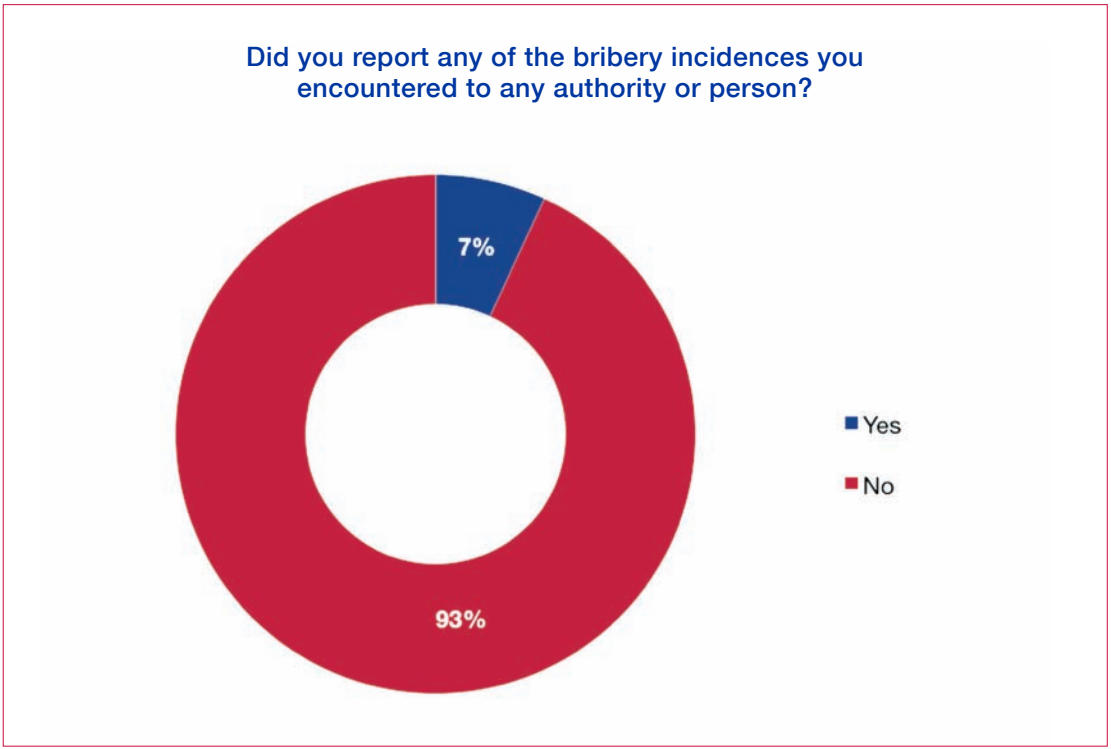

Figure 30: ***Reporting of Bribery incidences-Uganda***

Reasons for not reporting Bribery Incidences

Most respondents (28%) said that they failed to report bribery incidences because they knew no action would be taken to resolve their complaint, followed closely by 26% of those who said that they were beneficiaries.

The implication on this score may point to a two pronged acceptability of bribery. First the official position reinforces this by apparently failing to take actions on the reports made. The average citizen reinforces the same by viewing bribery as being potentially beneficial.

Figure 31: ***Reasons for not reporting bribery cases-Uganda***

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

Apart from capturing the respondents' experiences with bribery, the survey was also interested in the respondent's perception of corruption in their respective countries. Respondents were asked to rate the current level of corruption, to assess how it had changed in the past year, project future trends and finally to gauge their governments efforts in fighting corruption.

Perceived level of corruption

Slightly above eighty percent of the respondents in Uganda described the current level of corruption as high while 10% perceived it to be medium. This is a significant increase from the 51% that perceived corruption as high in Uganda last year.

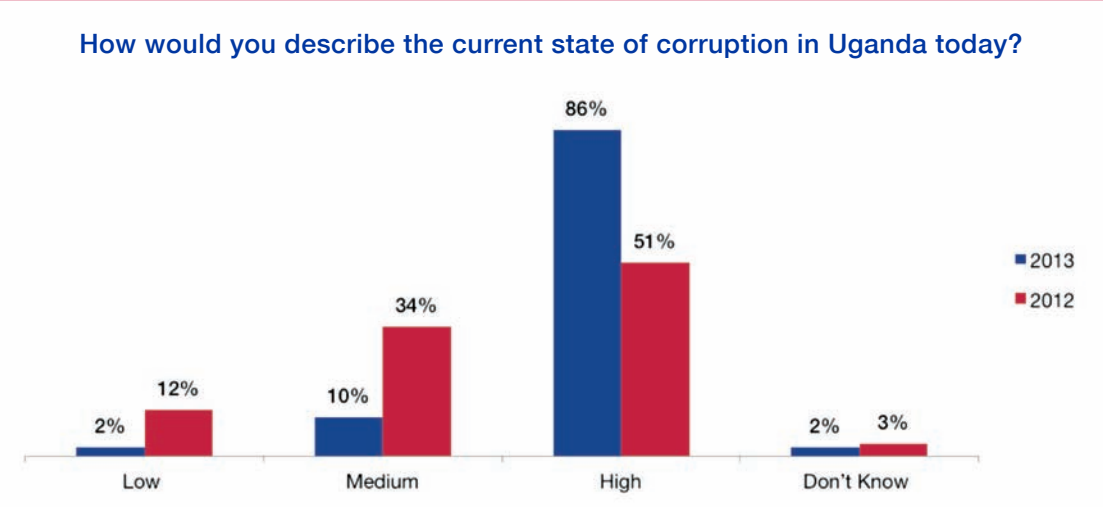

Figure 32: ***Perceived current level of corruption in Uganda***

Views on the current state of corruption compared to one year ago

65% of respondents felt that the level of corruption in Uganda had increased, 23% said that it had remained the same, 9% felt that it has decreased compared to one year ago.

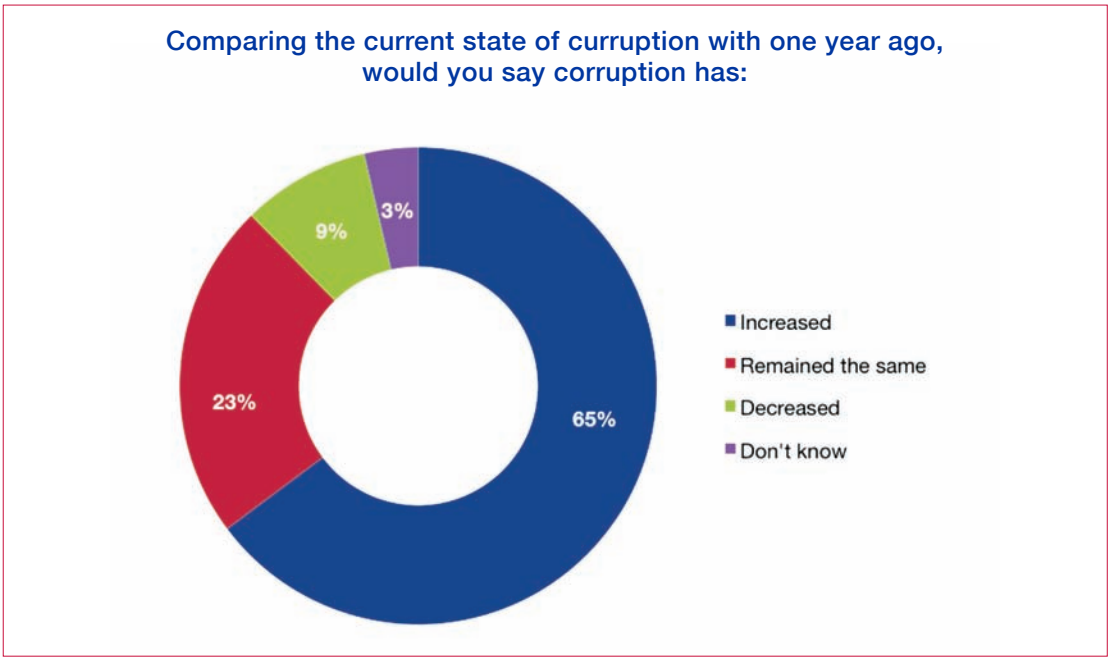

Figure 33: ***Perceived change in corruption levels in Uganda***

Views on the state of corruption in the next one year

Majority of respondents in Uganda (57%) felt that the levels of corruption in their country will increase in the coming year while 19% felt that it will decrease. However, 14.6% felt that it will remain the same.

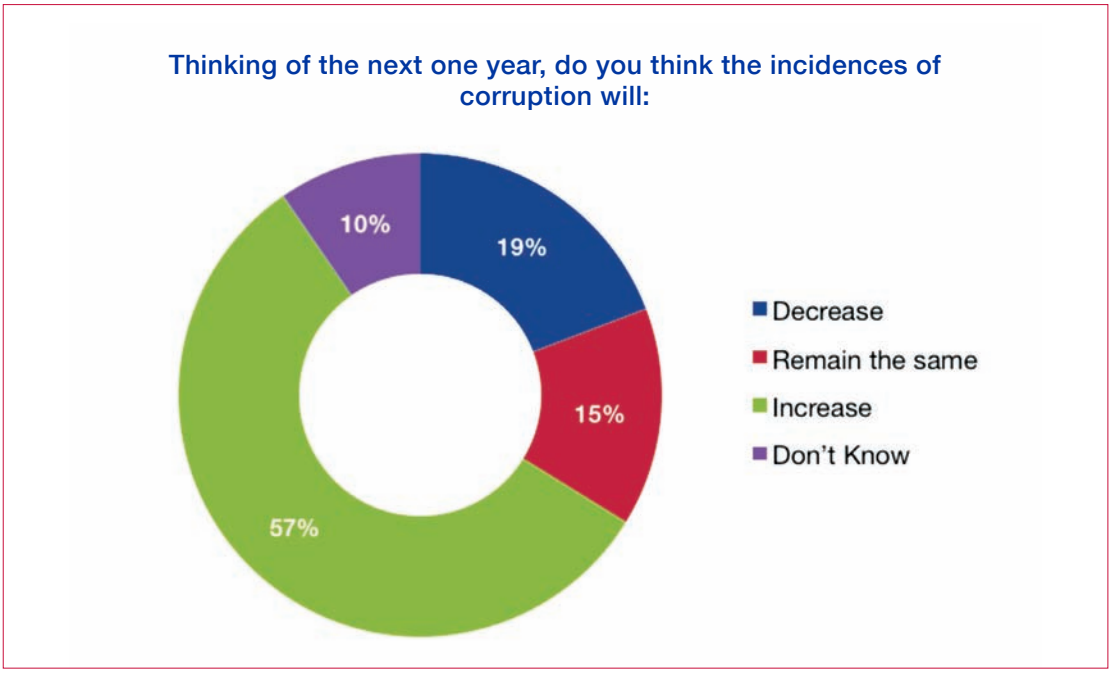

Figure 34: ***Perceived level of corruption in Uganda in the coming year***

Reason for projected increase	Percent
Lack of commitment from government to fight corruption	37
Corruption is seen as a way of life	32
Harsh economic times	30
Total	**100**

Table 57: **Reason for projected increase**

Government's commitment in fighting corruption

Majority of the respondents (62%) felt that the government of Uganda was not doing enough in fight against corruption while 33% felt that the anti corruption efforts were insufficient.

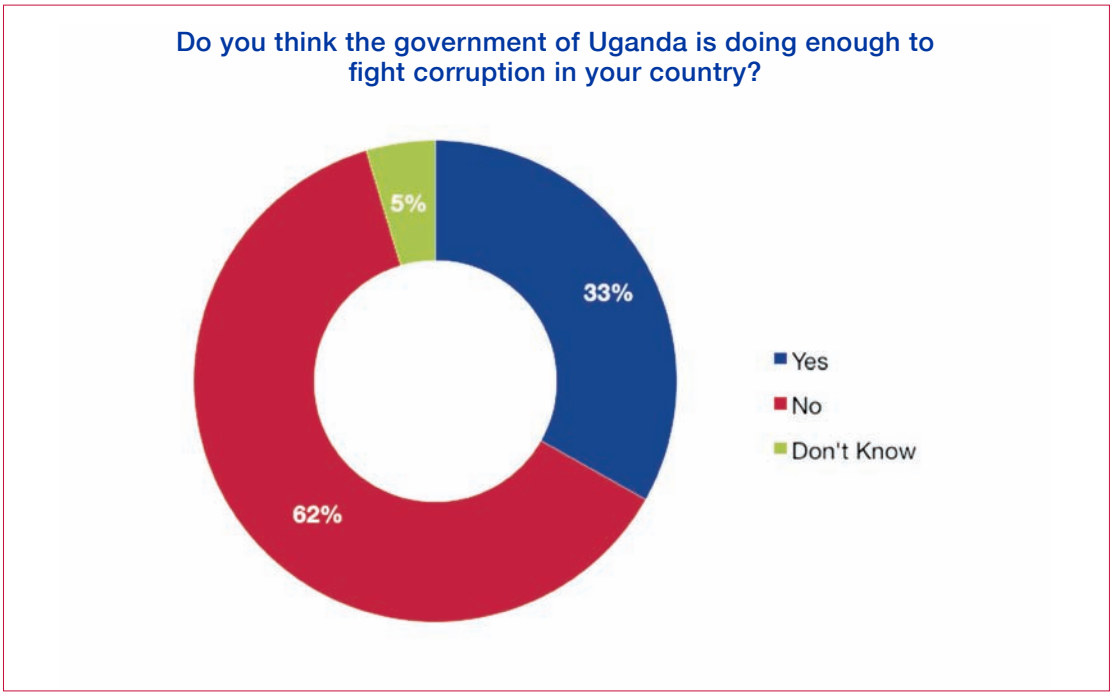

Figure 35: ***Government effort to fight corruption***

The respondents who were dissatisfied with government efforts observed that there was lack of political will to fight corruption. They also thought that anti corruption laws in the country were weak.

Reasons for dissatisfaction	Percent
Lack of political will to fight corruption	45
Weak anti corruption laws and institutions	43
There is still poor service delivery	9
Other	4
Total	**100**

Table 58: **Reasons for dissatisfaction**

Annex

East Africa Bribery Index 2013

Interviewer Name (Capital)				
Interview date (ddmm)				
Start Time (24 hour)				

Country	**Code**
Burundi	01
Kenya	02
Rwanda	03
Tanzania	04
Uganda	05

County/Province/Region	
Constituency	
Town Centre/Village	

Residence	
Rural	1
Urban	2
Gender	
Male	1
Female	2

Hello, My name is _____ and I am conducting a survey on behalf of Transparency International. The survey is on bribery and we are interested in your experiences. The interview will not take more than 30 minutes and your responses will be kept completely confidential.

Which of the following age groups do you belong to?

18 - 29	01
30 - 49	02
50 +	03

Highest level of education attained

Primary School Only	01
Secondary School	02
Tertiary training	03
Informal education / No formal Education	04

Employment status

Student	01
Unemployed	02
Self-employed /Employed in family business or farm	03
Employed in Private sector	04
Employed by Government /Local Authority /Parastatal	05
Employed in community sector eg church, NGO	06
Retired	07

Personal Income (USD)		**Household Income (USD)**	
Less than 60 USD	01	Less than 60 USD	01
61-180 USD	02	61-180 USD	02
181-600 USD	03	181-600 USD	03
601-1200 USD	04	601-1200 USD	04
Above 1200 USD	05	Above 1200 USD	05

Q1.0 Please tell me which of the following public institutions you have visited/ interacted with personally in the last 12 months, looking for services. ***Rotate Mentions***

1.2 How many times did you interact with these institutions in the last 12 months? (Record numerically)

Institution category	**Institution type**	**1.2 Number of interactions**
1. Educational institutions - schools, colleges, university	Primary	
	Secondary	
	Technical /vocational training	
	University	
2. Judiciary		
3. Medical and Health services		
4. Police	Regular	
	AP- Administration Police	
	CID	
	Traffic Police	
5. Registry and licensing services (civil registry for birth, marriage, death, business licensing, ID and passport issuance)	Civil Registration	
	Business Licensing	
6. Utilities (Electricity, water,)	Water	
	Electricity	
7. Tax Services (VAT, Customs, Motor Vehicle licenses etc)		
8. Land Services (Buying, Selling, Inheriting, Leasing)		
9. City and Local councils		
10. Other (Please specify)		

Q2.0 When visiting these organisations/institutions/offices,did you encounter any bribery incidences? (interviewer explain to respondent the demanded/expected/offered variables)

Demanded (Explicitly asked)	**01**	*Go to Q 2.1*
Expected (Implicitly asked)	**02**	*Go to Q 2.1*
Offered	**03**	*Go to Q 2.1*
None - Not demanded / expected or offered	**04**	*Go to Q 4.0*

Institution category	**Institution type**	**Bribe demand/ Expectation**			
1. Educational institutions - schools, colleges, university	Primary	01	02	03	04
	Secondary	01	02	03	04
	Technical /vocational training	01	02	03	04
	University	01	02	03	04
2. Judiciary		01	02	03	04
3. Medical and Health services		01	02	03	04
4. Police	Regular	01	02	03	04
	AP- Administration Police	01	02	03	04
	CID	01	02	03	04
	Traffic Police	01	02	03	04
5. Registry and licensing services (civil registry for birth, marriage, death, business licensing, ID and passport issuance)	Civil Registration	01	02	03	04
	Business Licensing	01	02	03	04
6. Utilities (Water and Electircity)	Water	01	02	03	04
	Electricity	01	02	03	04
7. Tax Services (VAT, Customs, Motor Vehicle licenses)		01	02	03	04
8. Land Services (Buying, Selling, Inheriting, Leasing)		01	02	03	04
9. City and Local councils		01	02	03	04
10. Other (Please specify)		01	02	03	04

Q2.1 Did you pay the bribe?

Q2.2 Please tell me the number of times you paid a bribe in the last 12 months in each institution

Q2.3 Please tell me the total amount you paid in the last 12 months in each institution

Institution category	Institution type	2.1 Bribe Payment		2.2 Number of times bribe was paid	2.3 Total amount of bribes paid in 12 mths
		Yes	No		
1. Educational institutions - schools, colleges, university	Primary	01	02		
	Secondary	01	02		
	Technical / vocational training	01	02		
	University	01	02		
2. Judiciary		01	02		
3. Medical and Health services		01	02		
4. Police	Regular	01	02		
	AP-Administration Police	01	02		
	CID	01	02		
	Traffic Police	01	02		
5. Registry and licensing services (civil registry for birth, marriage, death, business licensing, ID and passport issuance	Civil Registration	01	02		
	Business Licensing	01	02		
6. Utilities (Electricity, water, postal)	Water	01	02		
	Electricity	01	02		
7. Tax Services (VAT, Customs, Motor Vehicle licenses)		01	02		
8. Land Services (Buying, Selling, Inheriting, Leasing)		01	02		

9. City and Local councils		01	02		
10. Other (Please specify)		01	02		

Q2.5 (For those who did not pay) Did you get the service after failing to pay the bribe?

Institution category	Institution type	Service Access	
		Yes	No
1. Educational institutions-schools, colleges, university	Primary	01	02
	Secondary	01	02
	Technical /vocational training	01	02
	University	01	02
2. Judiciary		01	02
3. Medical and Health services		01	02
4. Police	Regular	01	02
	AP- Administration Police	01	02
	CID	01	02
	Traffic Police	01	02
5. Registry and licensing services (civil registry for birth, marriage, death, business licensing, ID and passport issuance	Civil Registration	01	02
	Business Licensing	01	02
6. Utilities (Electricity, water, postal)	Water	01	02
	Electricity	01	02
7. Tax Services (VAT, Customs, Motor Vehicle licenses)		01	02
8. Land Services (Buying, Selling, Inheriting, Leasing)		01	02
9. City and Local councils		01	02
10. Other (Please specify)		01	02

Q2.5.1 (For those who did not pay), how satisfied were you with the service after failing to pay the bribe

Satisfied	Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
01	02	03

Q 2.6 (For those who paid) Do you think you would have received service if you had not paid the bribe?

Institution category	Institution type	Service after bribe payment	
		Yes	No
1. Educational institutions - schools, colleges, university	Primary	01	02
	Secondary	01	02
	Technical/vocational training	01	02
	University	01	02
2. Judiciary		01	02
3. Medical and Health services		01	02
4. Police	Regular	01	02
	AP - Administration Police	01	02
	CID	01	02
	Traffic Police	01	02
5. Registry and licensing services (civil registry for birth, marriage, death, business licensing, ID and passport issuance)	Civil Registration	01	02
	Business Licensing	01	02
6. Utilities (Electricity, water, postal)	Water	01	02
	Electricity	01	02
7. Tax Services (VAT, Customs, Motor Vehicle licenses)		01	02
8. Land Services (Buying, Selling, Inheriting, Leasing)		01	02
9. City and Local councils		01	02
10. Other (Please specify)		01	02

2.7 (For those who paid a bribe) what would you say was the most common reason why you paid the bribes?

Reason for paying a bribe	1st Mention	2nd Mention
To avoid problems with authorities	01	01
To avoid paying full cost of service	02	02
It was the only way to access service	03	03
To hasten up the service	04	04
To access a service I did not legally deserve	05	05
It was expected	06	06
Other (specify)	07	07

Q 3.0 Did you complain/report any of the bribery incidences you experienced to any authority/person?

Yes	01	*Go to Q 3.1 then Q 3.3*
No	02	*Go to Q 3.2*

Q 3.1 If yes, to whom did you report /complain about the bribery incidence?

Q 3.2 Why didn't you report/complain about the bribery incidences you experienced?

Q 3.1 - to whom incidence was reported		Q 3.2-Reason for not reporting	
Management of institution	01	Fear of intimidation/Reprisal	01
Police	02	Did not know where to report	02
Media	03	I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	03
MP/Chief /Councillor	04	Fear of self incrimination	04
Religious leader	05	Did not occur to me that I should report	05
Anti corruption authority *(Specify)*	06	I was a beneficiary	06
NGOs / CSOs	07	The place to report was inaccessible/far	07
Other (specify)	08	Other *(specify)*	08

Q 3.3 How satisfied were you with the action taken after you reported the incidence?

Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No action was taken at all
01	02	03

I am now going to ask you about corruption and your perceptions about corruption in your country

Q 4.0 How would you describe the current state of corruption in your country today?

Low	Medium	High	Don't Know	NA
01	02	03	04	09

Q 4.1 Comparing the current state of corruption in your country with one year ago, would you say corruption in your country has:

Increased	Remained the same	Decreased	Don't Know	NA
01	02	03	04	09

Q4.2 Thinking about the next one year, do you think the incidences of corruption in your country will:

Increase	Remain the same	Decrease	Don't Know	NA
01	02	03	04	09

Q4.3 Why do you say so?

.....

.....

Q 4.4 In your view, do you think the government of your country is doing enough to fight corruption in the country?

Yes	No	Don't Know	NA
01	03	04	09

Q4.5 Why do you say so?

.....

.....

Respondent details – THIS PAGE WILL BE TORN OFF

Thank you very much for your time. You have given us a lot of useful information. Occasionally my supervisor contacts people to see how the survey went. For this purpose, would you please fill in the following details?

Name	
Telephone Number	
Email	

Interviewer Declaration: I certify that this interview has been personally carried out by me with the correct respondent. I further declare that all the information is truthful and as told to me by the respondent. I understand that any discrepancy discovered during back-checking of this questionnaire will result in the cancellation of this interview.

.....**(Signed)**

Stop time (24 Hour)				

FOR SUPERVISOR'S USE:

Quality Control…*(Do not ask this question)*	
ACCOMPANIED	1
SPOT CHECKED	2
PHYSICAL BACK-CHECK	3
TELEPHONE BACK-CHECK	4

Name.....

Signature.....**Date**.....

For advice on corruption related cases contact the Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALAC):

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