



TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL  
RWANDA



# Rwanda Bribery Index 2017

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12<sup>th</sup> Dec 2017



# Outline



1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Demographics
4. Findings
5. Recommendations

Rwanda Bribery Index 2017

# **BACKGROUND**



# Background



**Rwanda Bribery Index** is an **annual** publication conducted by Transparency International Rwanda (TI-RW) with the support of the Norwegian People's Aid.

It aims at **establishing experiences and perceptions** of this specific form of corruption in Rwanda.

This is the **8<sup>th</sup> edition** of its kind.

## Methodology:

- Nationwide survey
- Questionnaires distributed face-to-face by trained and skilled interviewers
- Random sample (n=2385) representative for **Rwandan population aged 18 or above (N=6,397,249\*)** at 95% confidence level with a margin of error of 2%
- Tools and methodology approved by NISR



# Demographics (n=2,385)



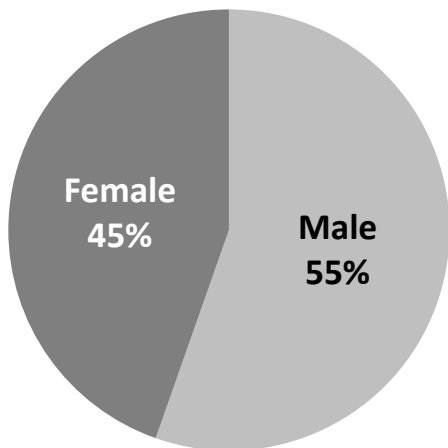
Province	District	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Kigali City	GASABO	124	5.20%
	KICUKIRO	80	3.40%
	NYARUGENGE	80	3.40%
South		284	11.90%
	HUYE	294	12.30%
	KAMONYI	298	12.50%
		592	24.80%
East	KIREHE	252	10.60%
	NYAGATARE	281	11.80%
		533	22.30%
North	GICUMBI	236	9.90%
	RULINDO	176	7.40%
		412	17.30%
West	NGORORERO	265	11.10%
	RUBAVU	299	12.50%
		564	23.60%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2385</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



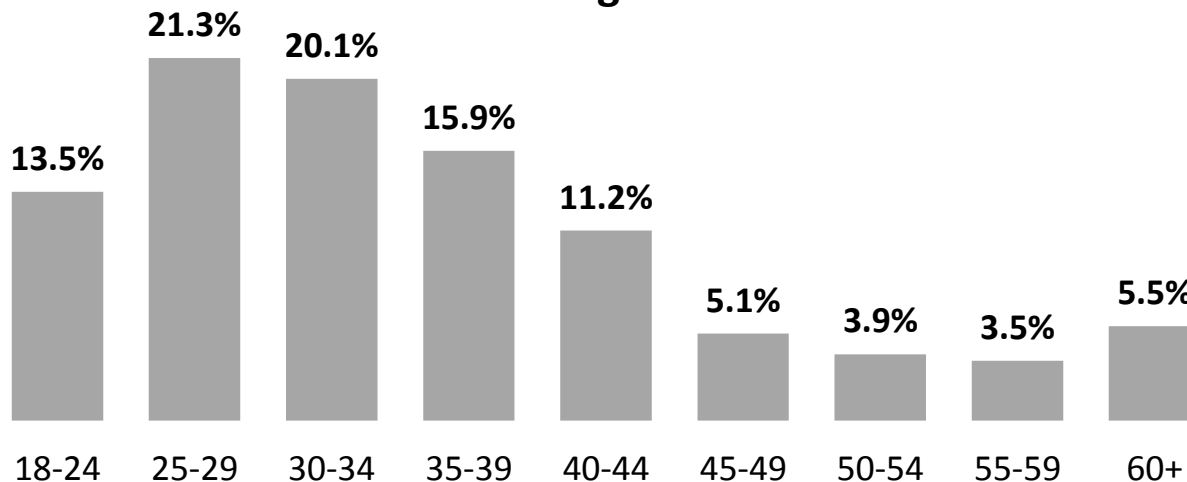
# Demographics (n=2,385)



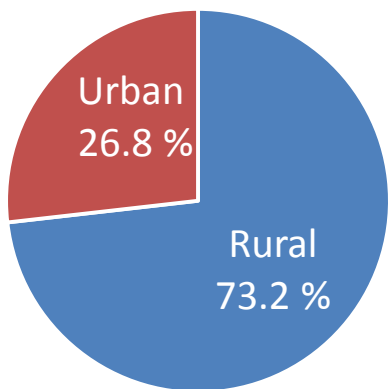
### Gender



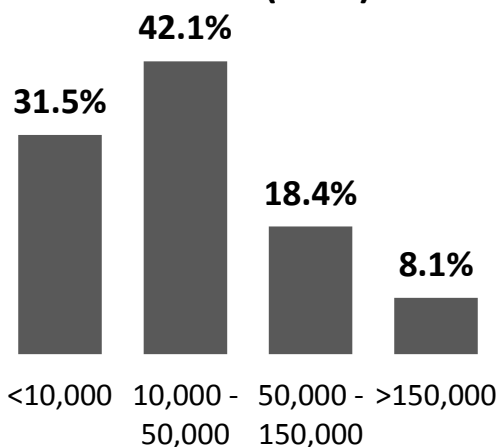
### Age



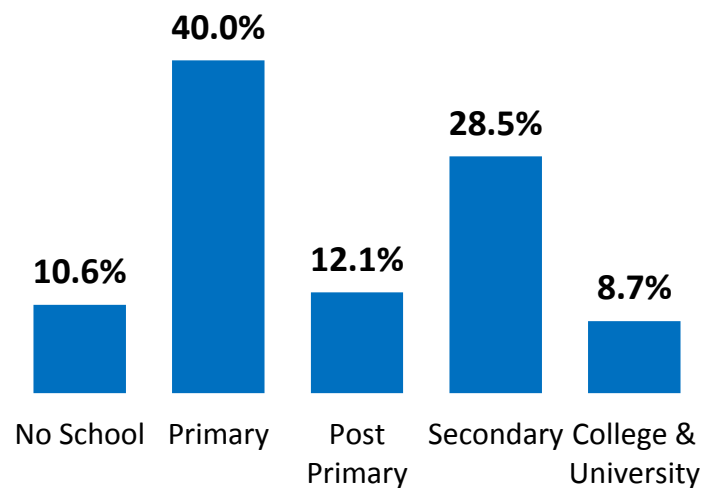
### Residence



### Monthly personal income (RWF)



### Education

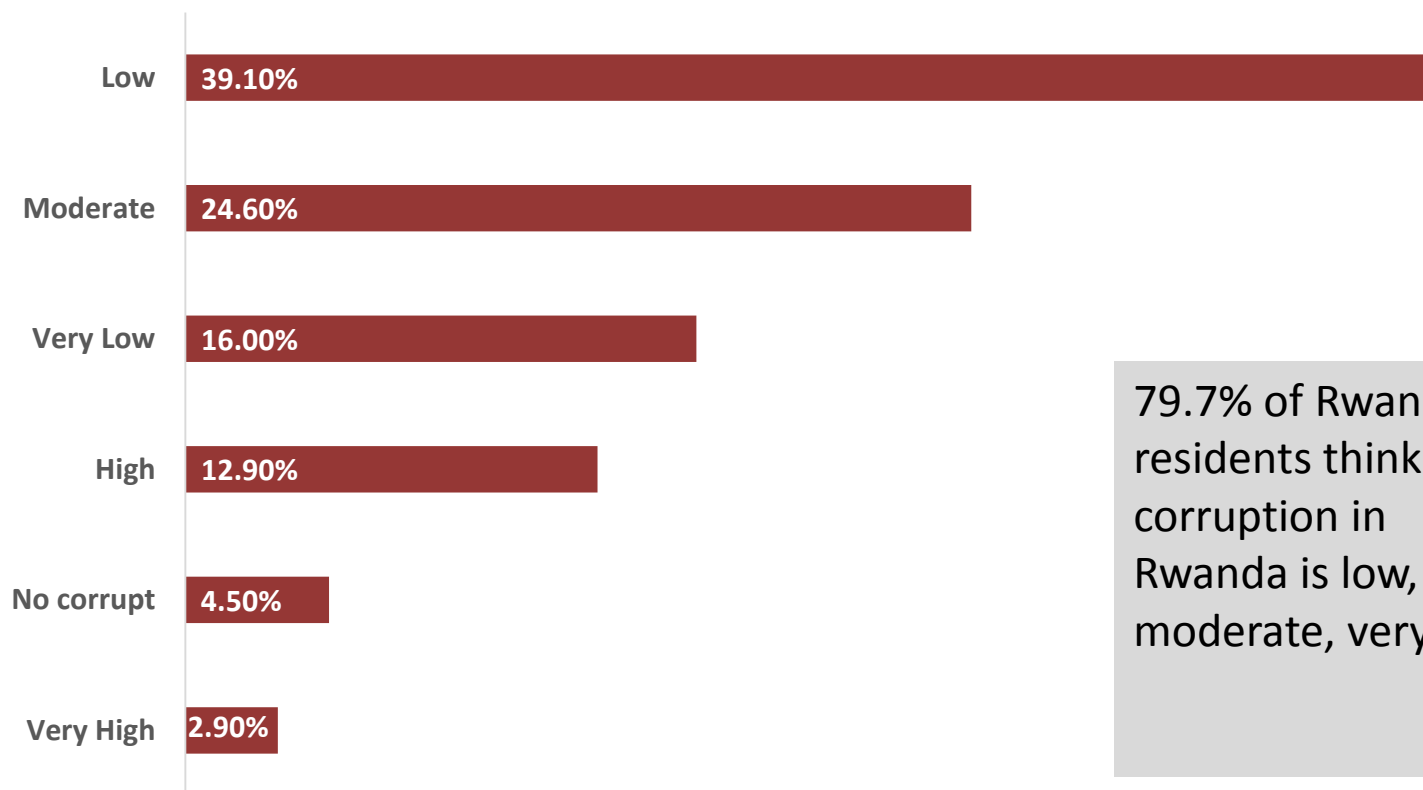


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# **FACT FINDINGS**



## Citizens perception level of corruption in Rwanda



79.7% of Rwandans residents think corruption in Rwanda is low, moderate, very low.

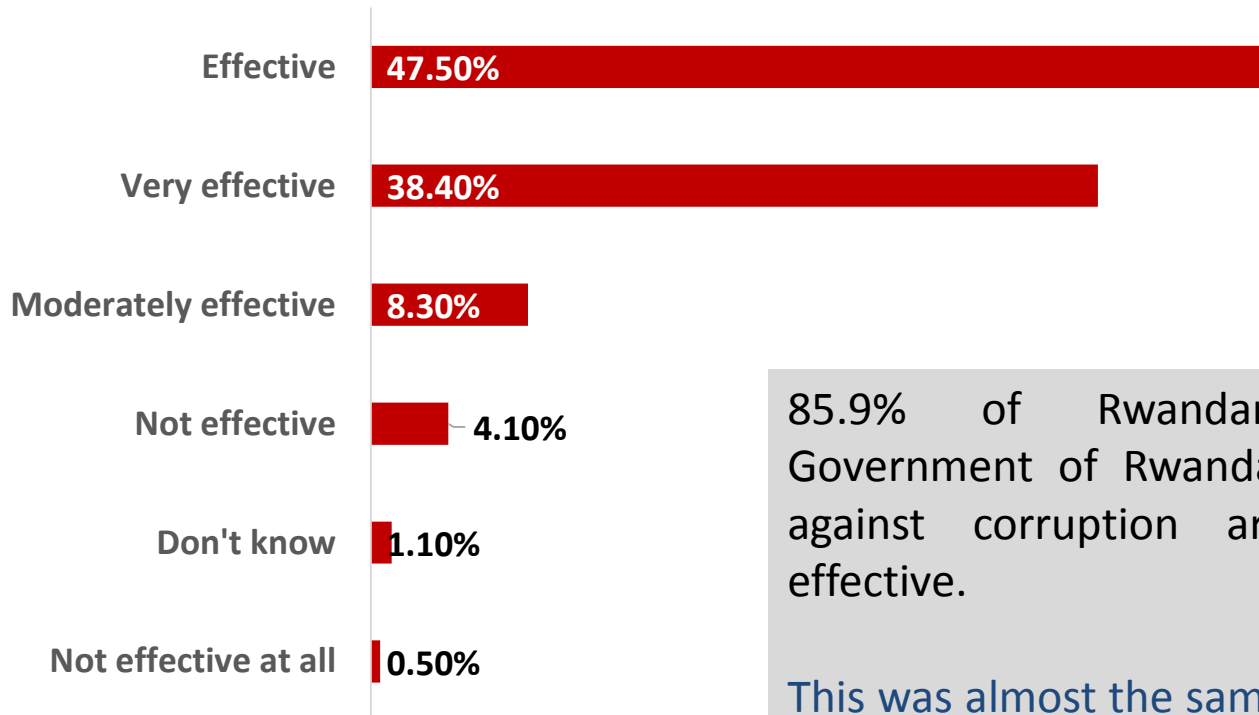




# Respondents' view about the effort of the Government in fighting against corruption in the Country



2017

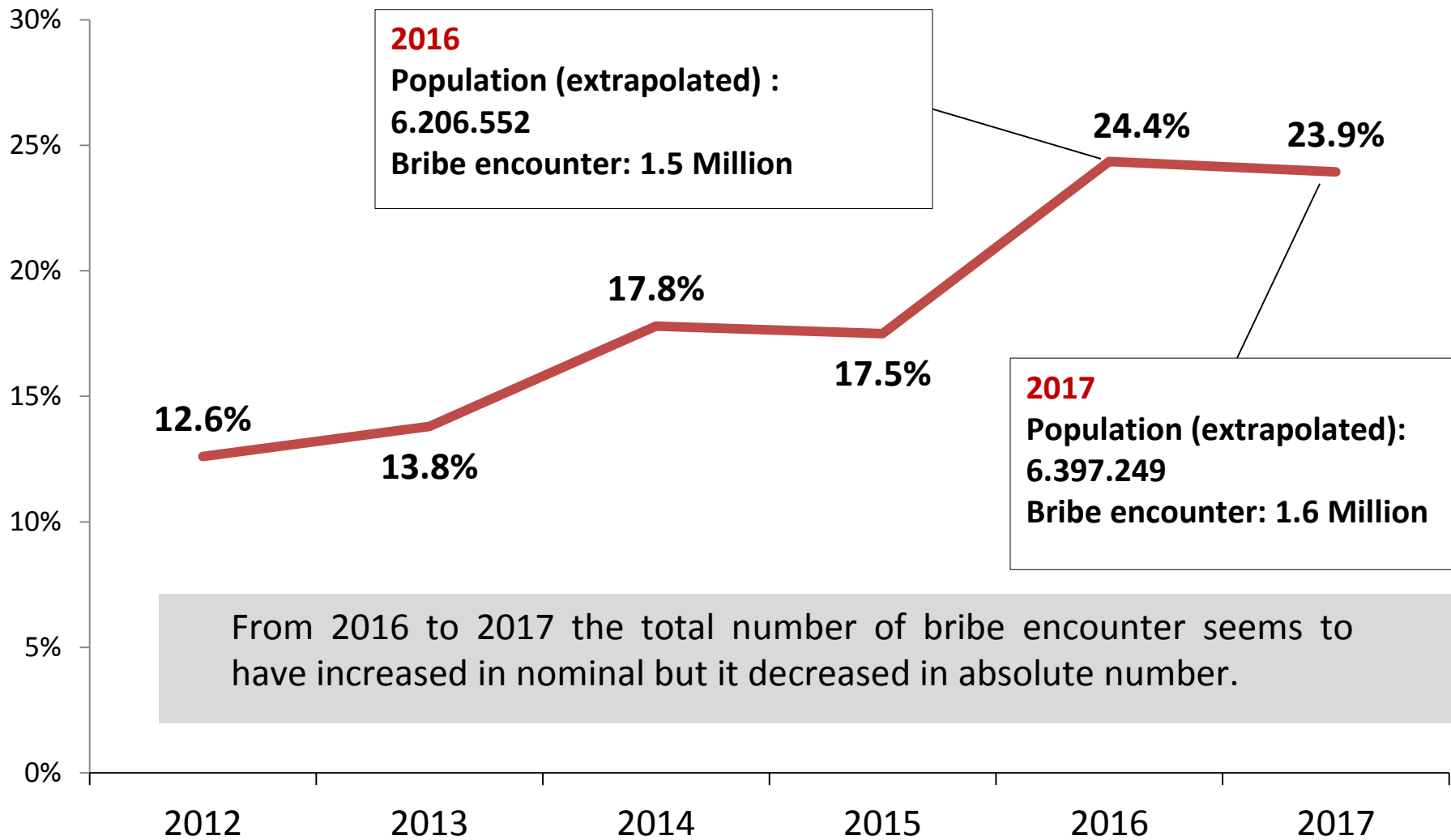


85.9% of Rwandans residents think Government of Rwanda's efforts in the fight against corruption are effective or very effective.

This was almost the same perception in 2016 as it was at 85.5%.



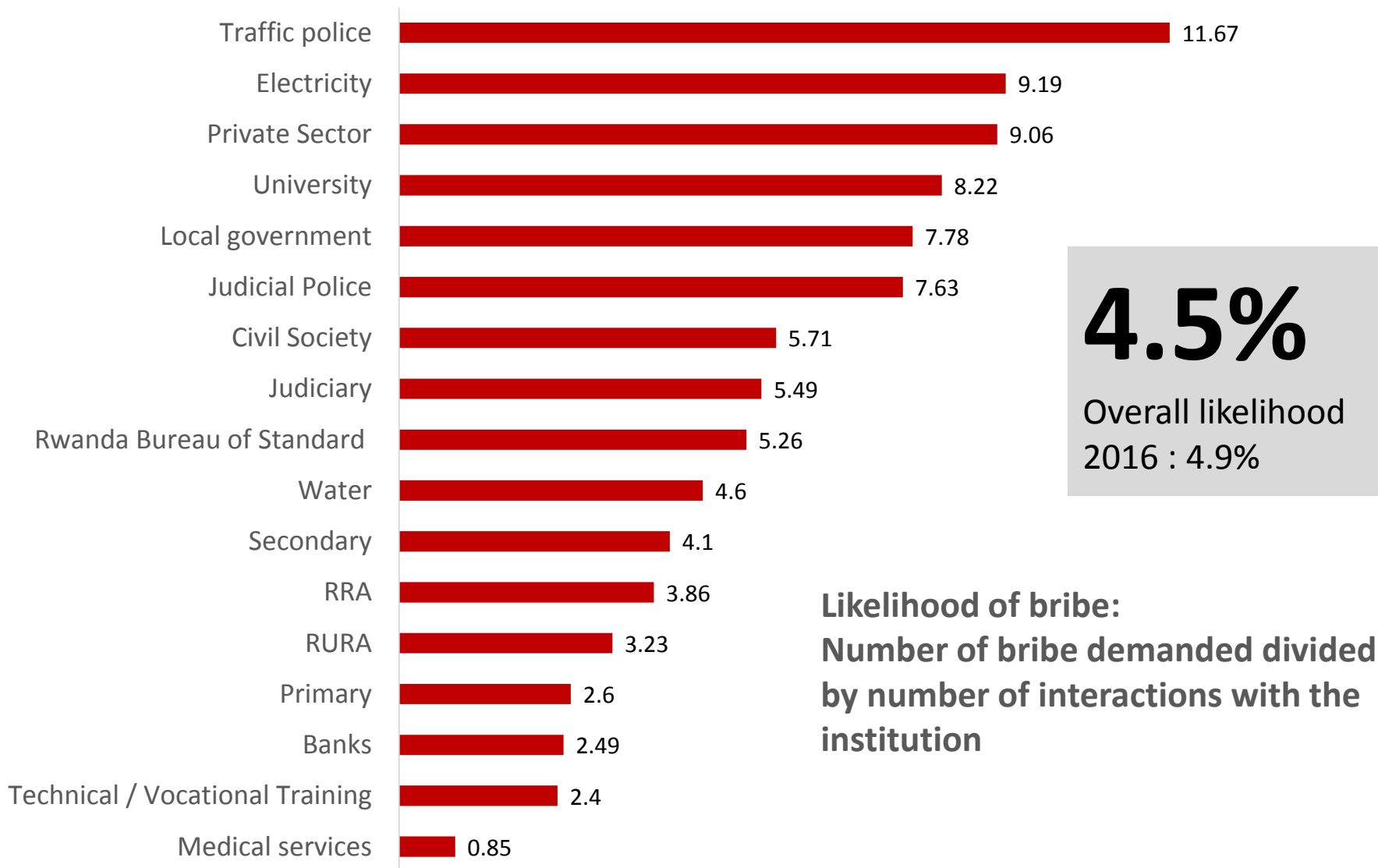
# Bribe encounter (% of people who directly or indirectly demanded bribe or who have offered bribe)



From 2016 to 2017 the total number of bribe encounter seems to have increased in nominal but it decreased in absolute number.

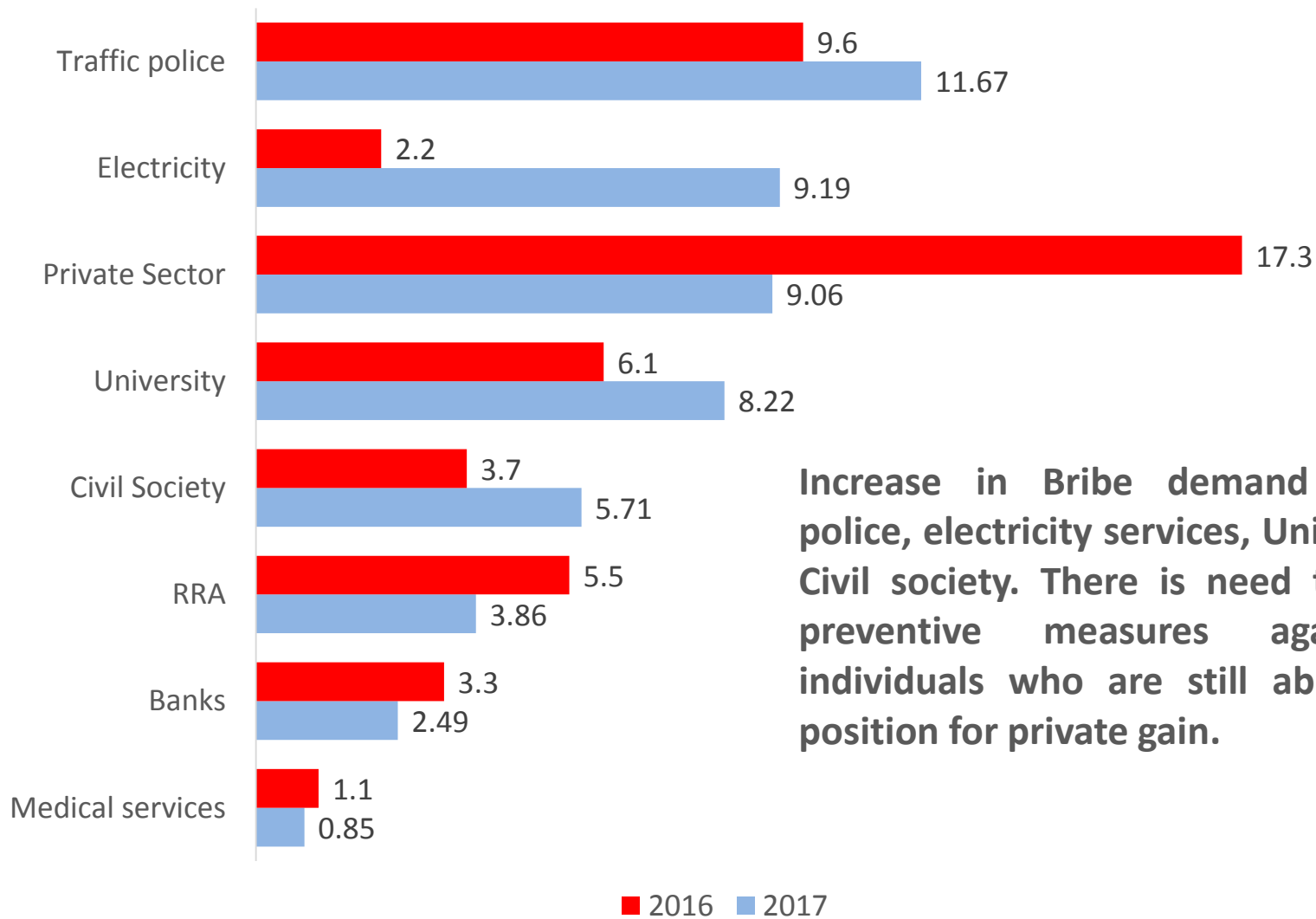


# Likelihood of bribe in 2017 (in %)





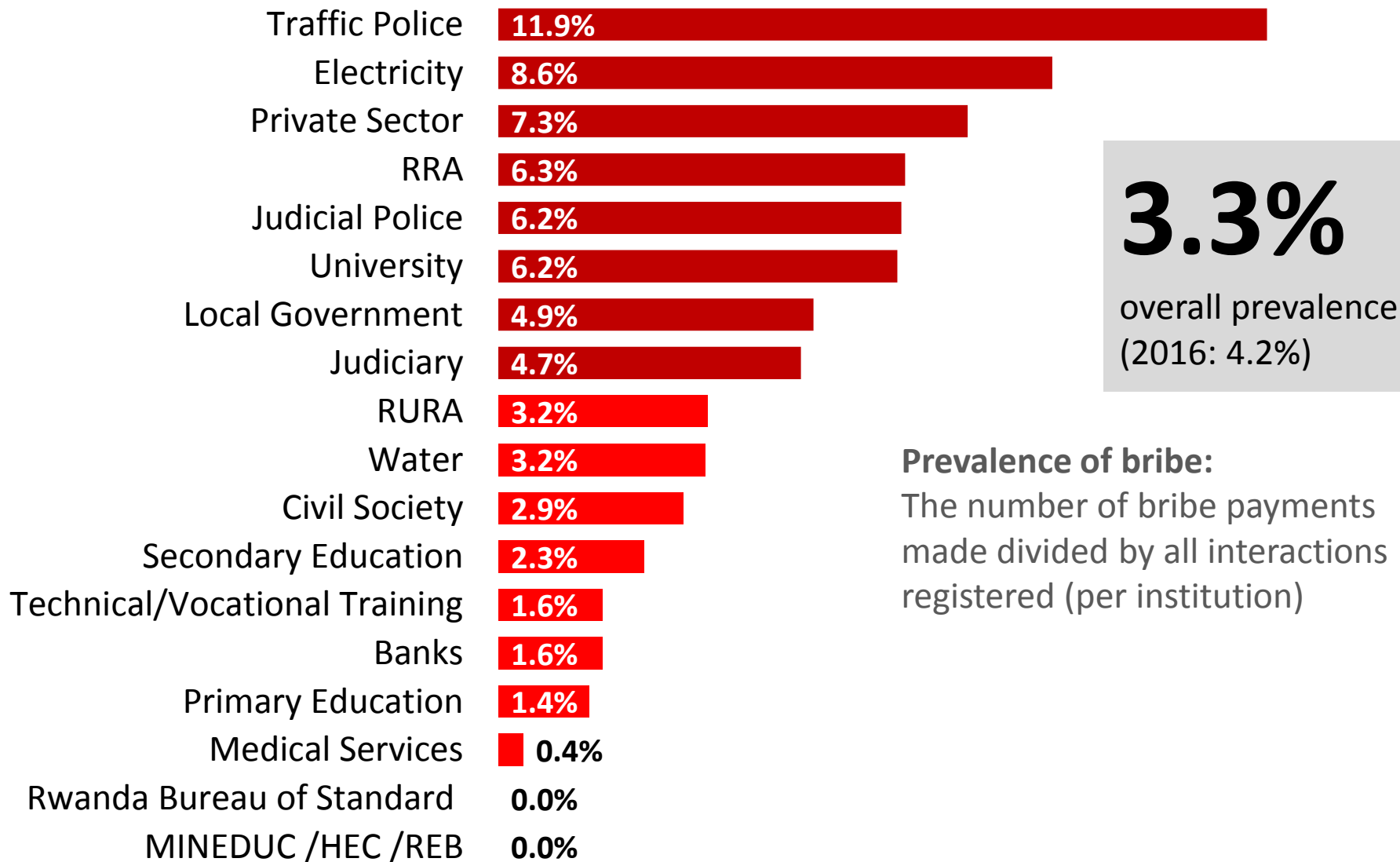
# Selected comparisons of the likelihood of bribe 2016 - 2017 (in %)



**Increase in Bribe demand in traffic police, electricity services, University and Civil society. There is need to increase preventive measures against the individuals who are still abusing their position for private gain.**

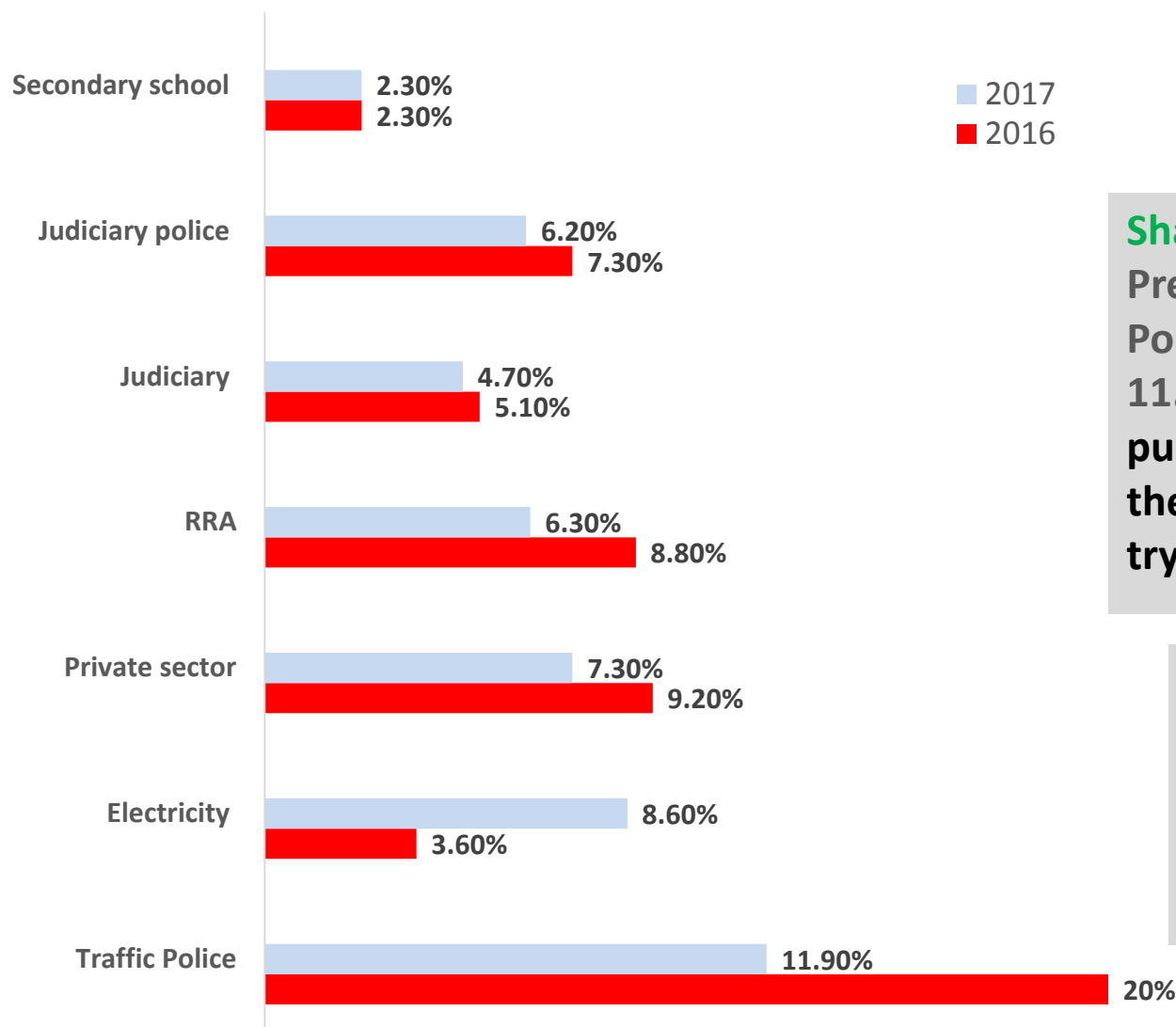


# Prevalence of bribe





# Selected comparisons of the prevalence of bribe 2016 - 2017

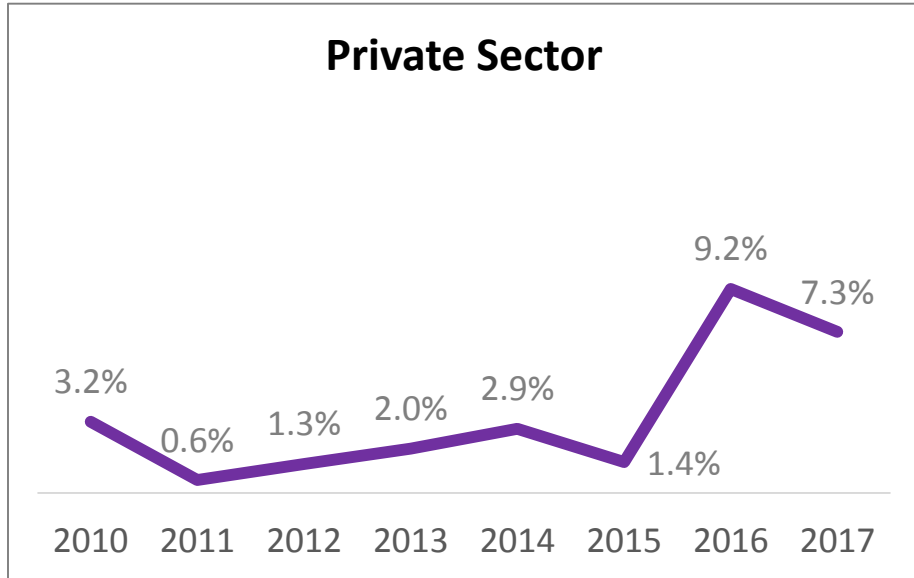
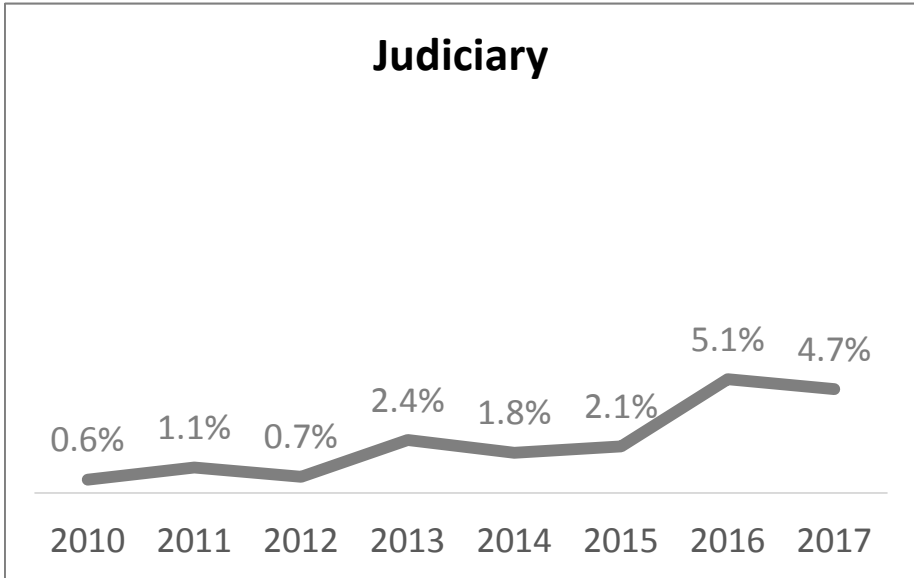
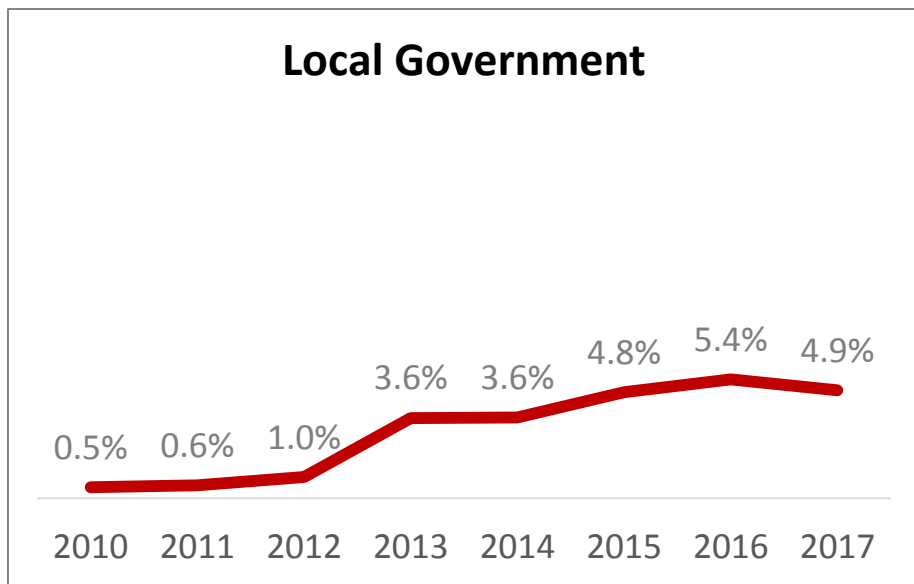
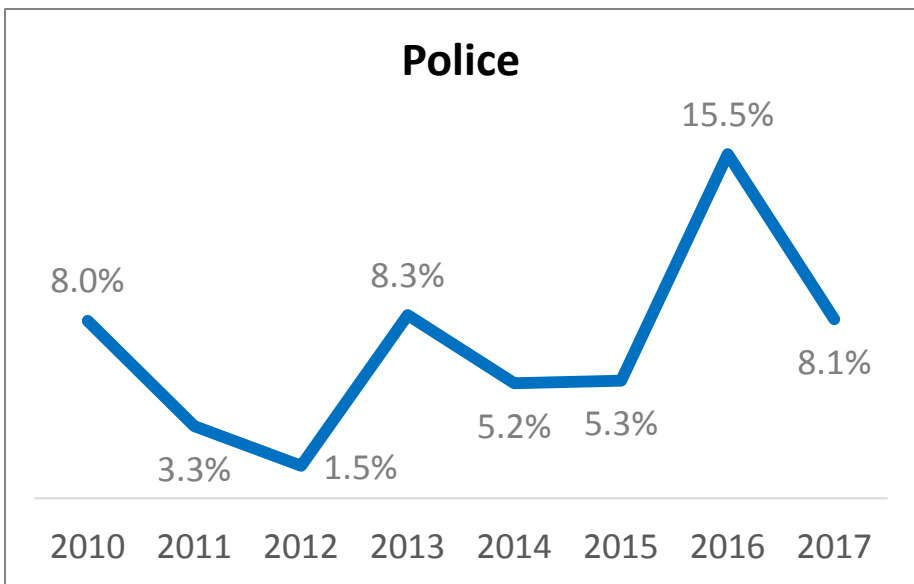


**Sharp decrease:**  
Prevalence of bribe in Traffic Police from 20% (2016) to 11.9% (2017) due to strong punitive measures against the corrupt individuals who try to bribe traffic police.

**Increase:**  
Prevalence of bribe in Electricity services from 3.6 % (2016) to 8.6% (2017)

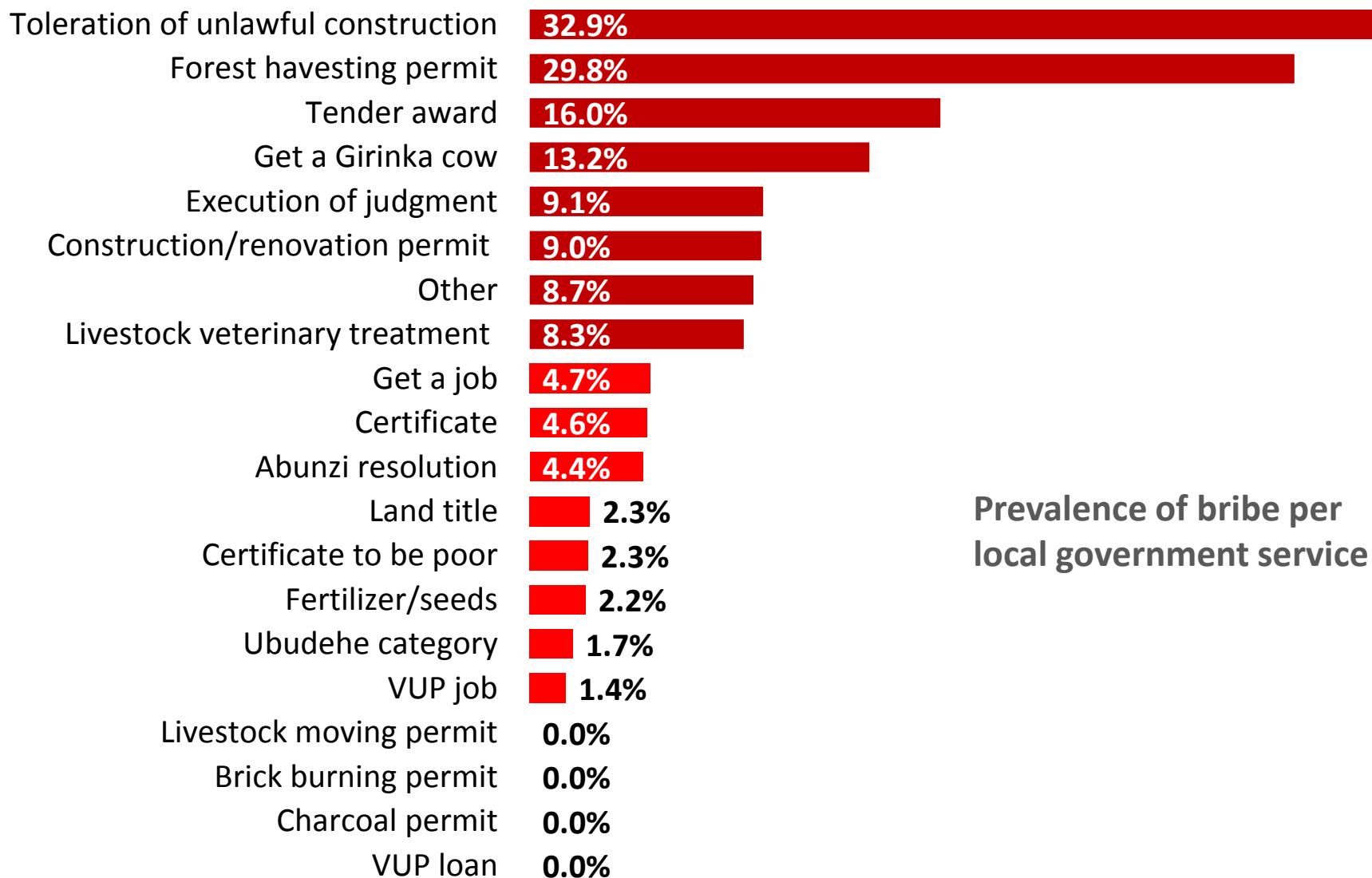


# The prevalence of bribe decreased sharply in RNP since 2016





# Prevalence of bribe in LG related services

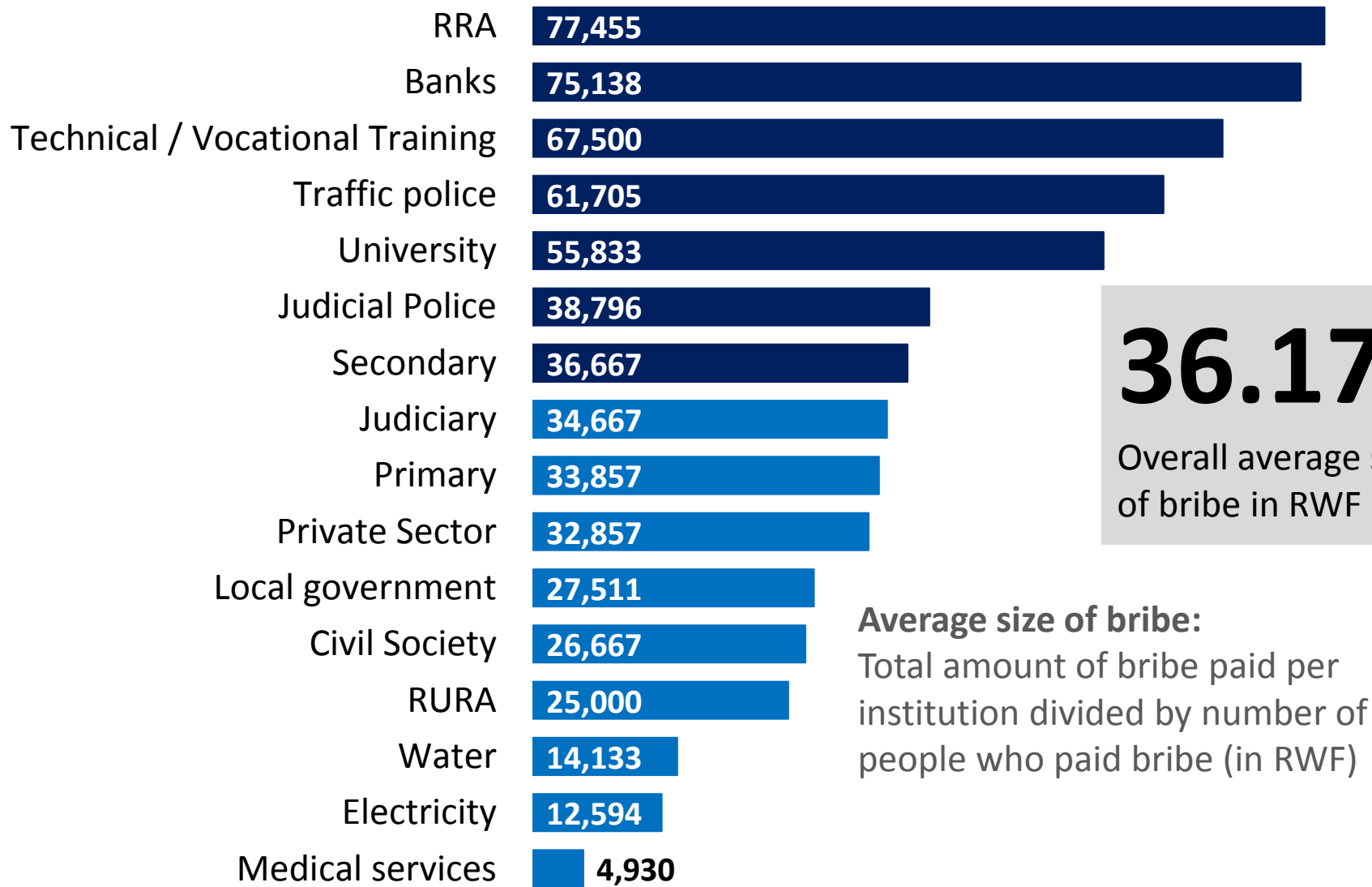


Prevalence of bribe per  
local government service





With an overall size of bribe is **36.173 FRW** , 31.5% of Rwanda citizens can't afford the cost of corruption which is very high compare to their monthly income (less than **10,000 frw** )



**36.173**  
Overall average size of bribe in RWF

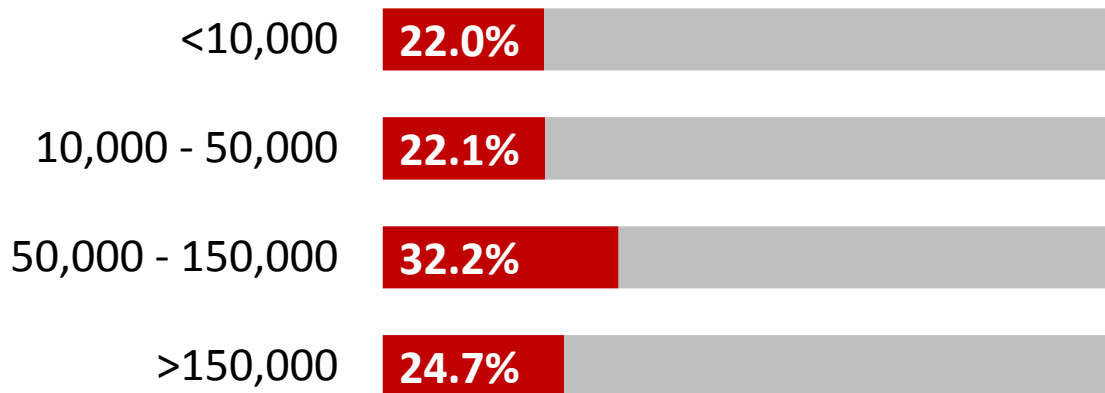
**Average size of bribe:**  
Total amount of bribe paid per institution divided by number of people who paid bribe (in RWF)



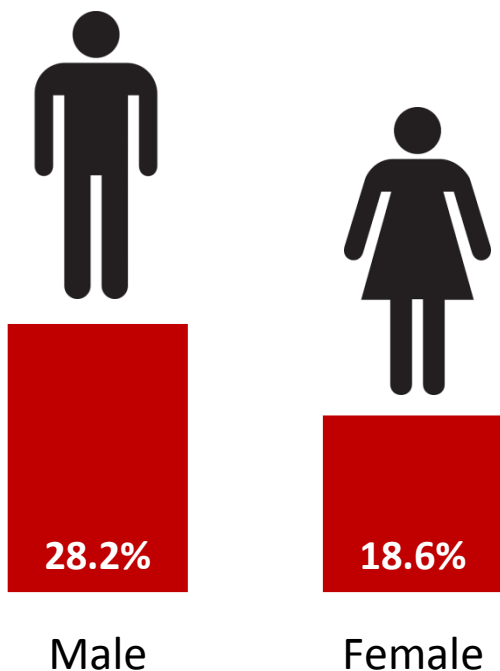
# High income are more likely to afford corruption cost (from 10,000 Rwf and above)



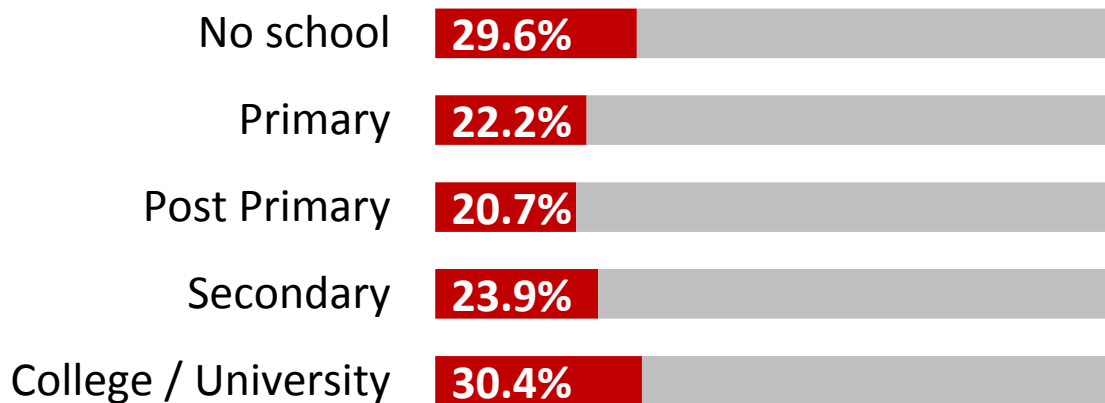
## Bribe encounter by personal income



## Bribe encounter by gender

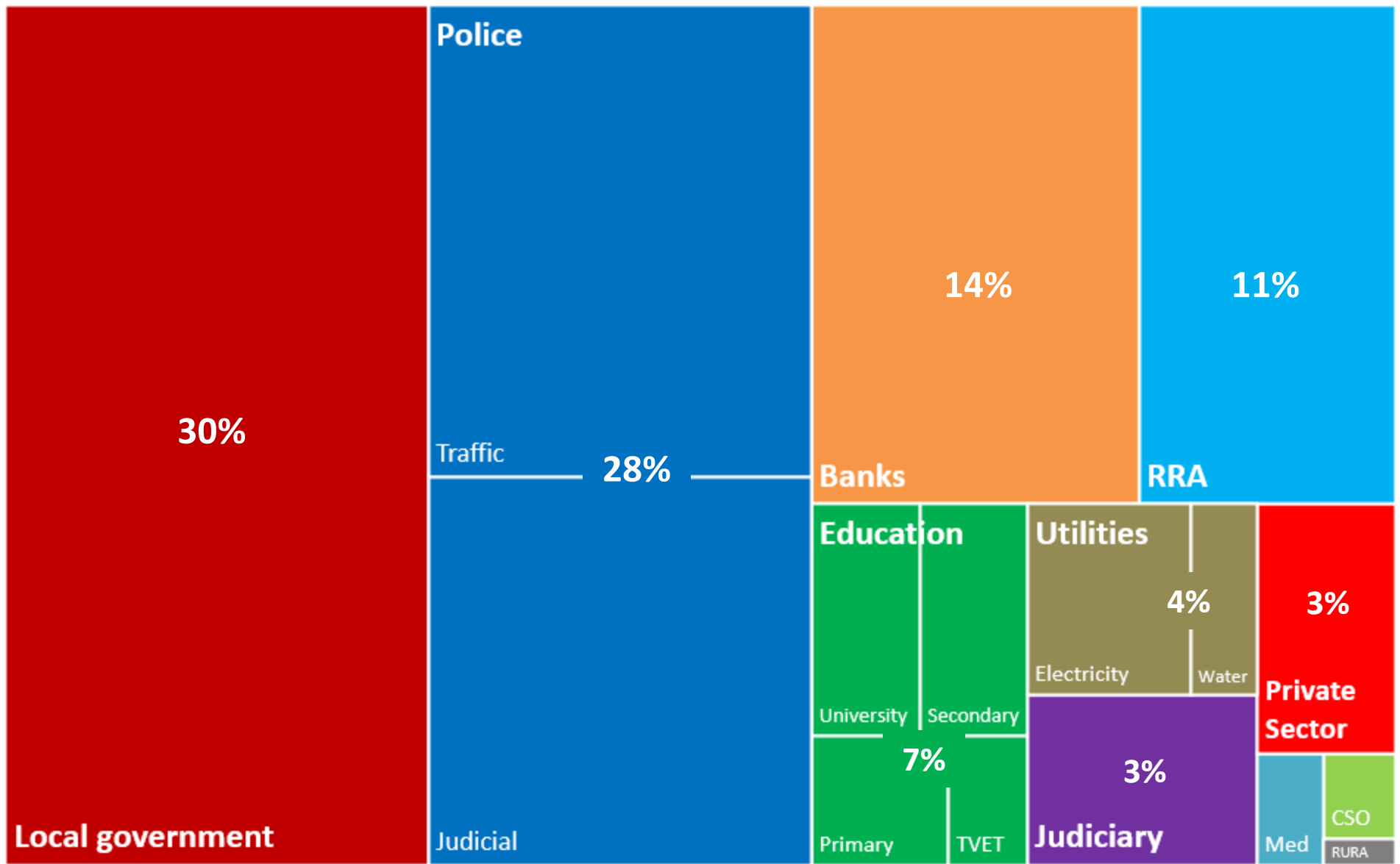


## Bribe encounter by education





# SHARE OF BRIBE



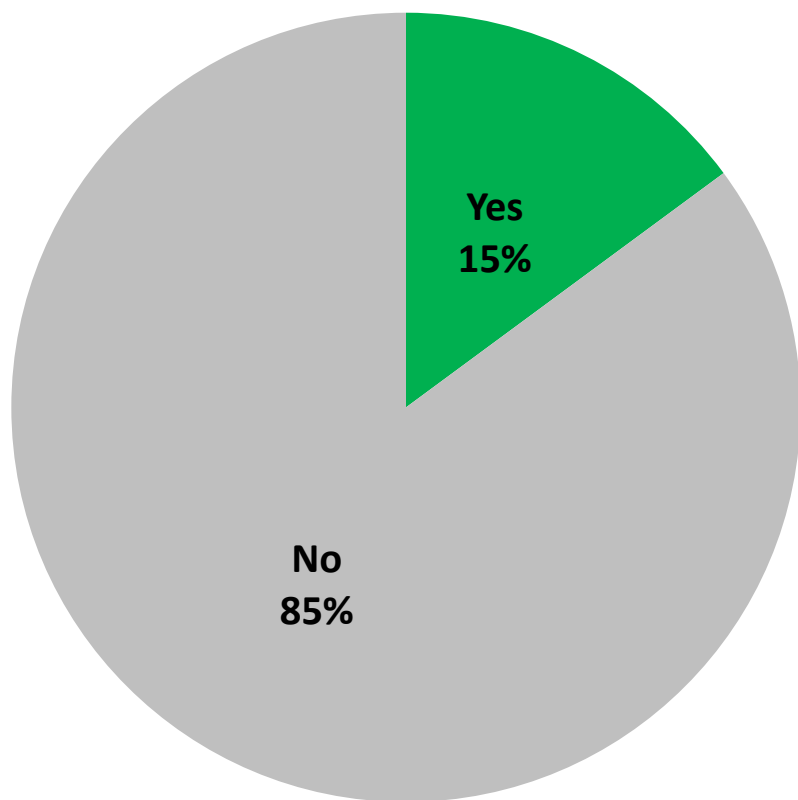
Source: TI-RW, RBI 2017



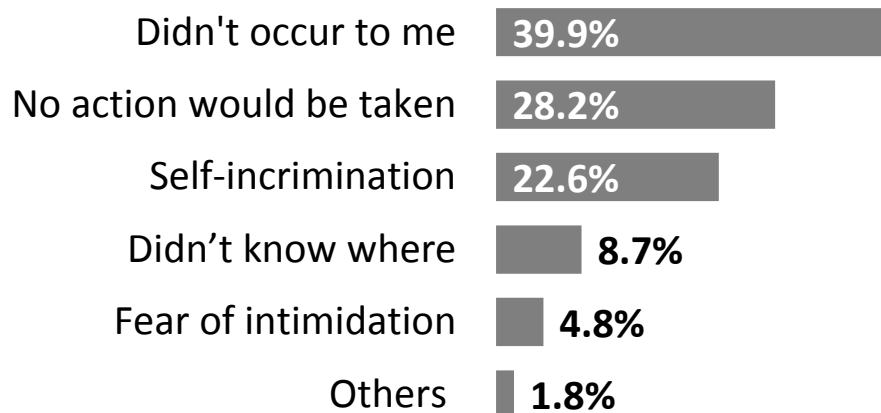
Bribe reporting levels remain low. Actions taken upon reporting are in many cases unsatisfactory.



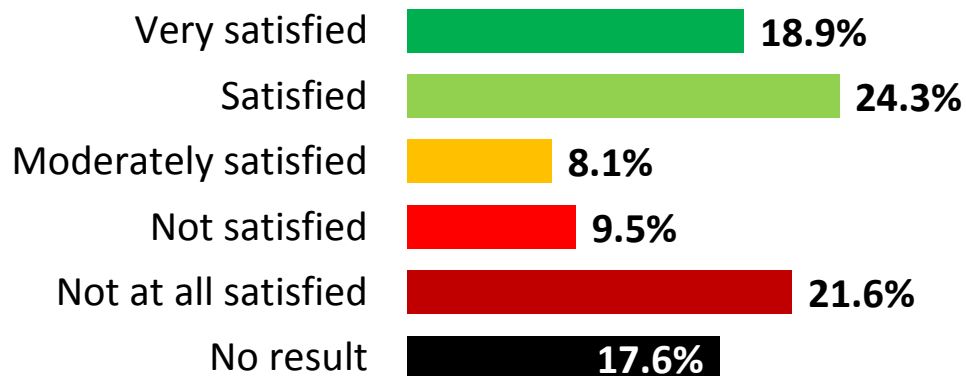
### If you encountered bribe, did you report it?



### Reasons for not reporting

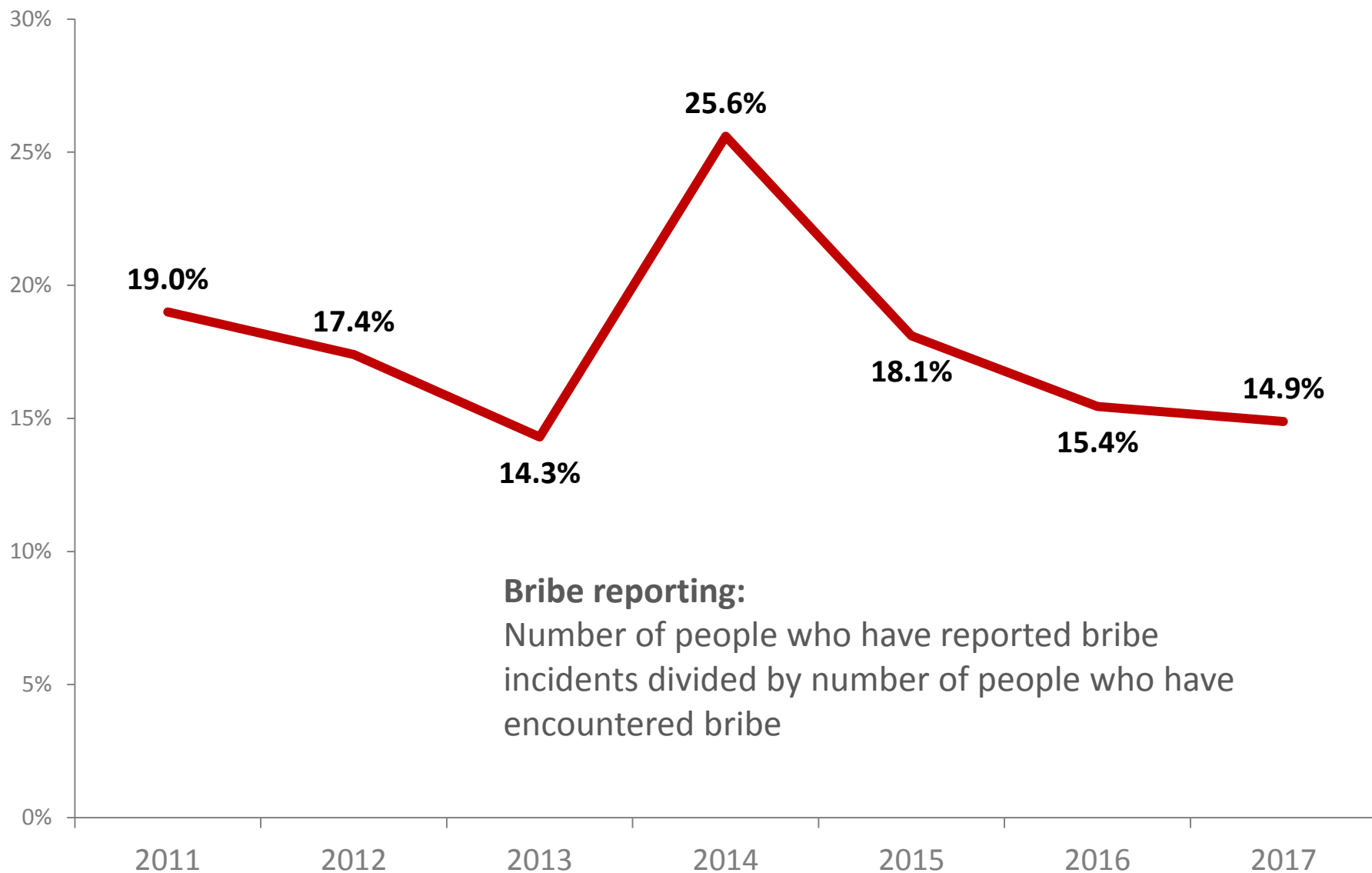


### Satisfaction with the action taken after reporting





While bribe encounter remains unchanged, Rwandans are less and less confident to report cases.





# If citizens refrain to pay bribe they can always get the service as long as they use available channels to report wrongdoing of service providers



SN#	Institution type	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Number of people who were not given services as result of refusing to pay bribe	Impact of Bribe (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	49	0	0.00
2	Primary	500	5	1.00
3	Secondary	488	9	1.84
4	Technical / Vocational Training	125	1	0.80
5	University	146	5	3.42
6	Judiciary	492	9	1.83
7	Medical services	5,186	13	0.25
8	Traffic police	480	9	1.88
9	Judicial Police	996	18	1.81
10	Local government	4,602	121	2.63
11	RRA	700	3	0.43
12	RURA	31	0	0.00
13	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	19	0	0.00
14	Water	500	9	1.80
15	Electricity	479	6	1.25
16	Banks	2,689	31	1.15
17	Civil Society	105	2	1.90
18	Private Sector	331	15	4.53
	OVERALL	17,918	256	1.43

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# **RECOMMENDATIONS**



# Recommendations



- Victims and witnesses of corruption are still reluctant to report corruption in Rwanda. Awareness raising combined with incentives, strong measures of witness protection should be implemented to reinverse the trend;
- Capacity building in the investigative journalism on corruption among media practitioners to amplify citizen's voice and expose in public domain corruption perpetrators ;





# Recommendations



- The use of mobile technology and applications to empower citizens in remote areas, making information on corruption more accessible to key stakeholders including government, civil society, private sector and media should be strengthened ;
- Bribe remains high in key services (electricity facilities , education and some LG services including construction, public tender, pro-poor programs, execution of court judgement , ....). MIFOTRA, OoO and all public institutions should put in place anti corruption policies and reporting mechanisms to detect and deter corrupt practices.



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# Murakoze