

Mapping of Corruption and Governance Measurement Tools in Sub-Saharan Africa

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The purpose of this mapping exercise, commissioned to Transparency International (TI) by the United National Development Programme-UNDP², is to identify and characterise local, national and international (cross-country) tools that measure corruption and good governance in Sub-Saharan Africa. The mapping covers 42 types of tools in 28 countries. The focus is on quantitative measurement tools carried out in the last decade, with the great majority developed and implemented since 2004.

Tools are listed in the exercise both by type of tools (opinion surveys, public sector diagnostics, private sector surveys, etc.), and by country. Each tool is described in terms of its type, what population it covers, who commissioned it, who funding it, the methodology employed, its purpose and impact. Another key aspect is the extent to which the pro-poor and gender dimensions are addressed for each tool presented.

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² As part of UNDP's assistance to promoting democratic governance in the countries in which it works, the *Governance Indicators Project* housed by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre provides support to nationally owned processes for assessing and monitoring democratic governance within those countries. For more information please visit

http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/flagship/governance_indicators_project.html

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Demand for diagnostic data on corruption and governance continues to grow, especially for data that allow in-depth analysis that can inform policy development. Aggregated indicators such as Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index or the World Bank Governance Indicators have been used to compare and rank countries and have been very useful as awareness-raising instruments. However, their potential to guide policy-making processes is limited as they are not designed to identify areas where reform is needed.

In recent years, many organisations have focused on creating measurement tools on governance and corruption that can fill this void. This mapping exercise takes stock of such tools in Sub-Saharan Africa, an area that presents considerable challenges in terms of governance and data gathering. Yet developing countries are some of those most in need of these tools, since they can provide essential information about how a country is governed and how well the public sector is fulfilling its role, often in difficult circumstances. Diagnostic tools can also assess how well and where attributes essential to sustainable development and poverty alleviation, such as accountability, transparency and equity, are being put into practice.

Arguably, governance and anti-corruption assessments at country level are needed both by those in power and those outside, such as civil society, holding them to account. Tools generated by each group have differing constraints. Governments may have access to data but little commitment to publish assessments or apply findings. Civil society organisations have more flexibility in terms of topical scope and use of results, but are limited by resource and capacity constraints.

As this overview of measurement tools shows, there are many advantages to local and national instruments. When measurement tools are locally developed, they generate domestic ownership, thereby providing a platform for greater citizen engagement. This in turn can foster accountability mechanisms through which citizens demand greater effectiveness of local/national stakeholders. Furthermore, results obtained by tools developed or carried out within a country are more likely to be successful in raising the public's awareness and in serving as an advocacy tool, as they will likely be viewed as more legitimate. Media coverage may be stronger (or more comprehensive and long-lasting) when local stakeholders are involved in the release of the findings. Finally, nationally oriented assessments can better include the necessary disaggregation to capture the experiences and perceptions of marginalised groups in society, including the poor and women.

This mapping exercise has found that the availability of empirical research and diagnostic data is very heterogeneous in Sub-Saharan Africa. Some countries do not yet have dedicated or tailored measurement tools -- apart from those developed by international organisations, such as the World Bank, while others have implemented several governance and corruption measurement exercises.

Overall, a diverse range of tools, both in type as well as in objectives and impact, has emerged, however. Not only is there extensive empirical work conducted at the international level to develop cross country instruments; but increased efforts to measure governance and corruption

have more recently been initiated at the country level or in the context of multi-country initiatives.³ For example, in Kenya we have located seven in-depth measurement tools and six other multi-country initiatives.

Some of the tools can be considered as pro-poor or gender sensitive, as they allow stakeholders to identify victims of corruption and weak governance. Household surveys, for instance, are important when studying the relationship between corruption and poverty, even though relatively few surveys take advantage of the opportunity to carry out this level of analysis. This mapping of tools reveals an overall tendency of under-representation of a gender perspective in measurement exercises, in terms of design, analysis, and use in advocacy. This might be explained because more men than women typically respond to household surveys or because men are more often involved in official transactions with public services. Whatever the reason, this mapping found that only a limited number of tools currently address the gender and pro-poor dimensions at all.

In terms of their impact, the success of governance and corruption of measurement tools depends greatly on who commissioned the measurement exercise, which type of instrument has been used and who is using the information collected. Impact also depends on the frequency with which a tool is implemented. Tools that track changes over time such as the *Kenya Bribery Index* (see 4.1.4.2) or the report *Etat de la corruption au Burkina Faso* (see 4.1.4.1) are useful sources of information for authorities to target their policy and reform efforts more effectively. As such, repeat tools can have greater impact than one-off efforts.

The structure of the mapping is as follows: Section 2 gives an overview of the different categories of tools and presents key findings, also with regard to the pro-poor and gender sensitive dimensions. Section 3 gives information about the purpose, scope, methodology and outline of this study. The results of the study are presented in form of a narrative report in Section 4 that is arranged in accordance with the different types of measurement tools. Section 5 presents a matrix of the tools covered, organised by country.

³ The international cross-country surveys that are part of this mapping were included because they deliver country-specific information.

2 KEY FINDINGS

Sections 2.1 to 2.4 summarize findings from both, single- and cross-country tools and section 2.5 summarizes findings specific to cross-country tools.

2.1 Opinion surveys

Around the world, public opinion surveys serve as the most common governance and corruption assessment tool at the national level, whether they are carried out by civil society organisations, national authorities, or international organisations. The Sub-Saharan region is no exception. This report contains 15 surveys carried out in the region since 2000.

To provide a more comprehensive view, public opinion surveys are often combined with private sector and/or surveys of public officials. An example of this multi-pronged approach is the Governance and Anti-corruption Diagnostics Surveys implemented by the World Bank Institute in many countries around the world. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the surveys have been conducted in Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Zambia.

Results from these survey exercises can be used in a large number of ways: to foster support from citizens for on-going governance and anti-corruption reforms or to push authorities for these reforms, for advocacy purposes or for capacity building purposes. Results from these surveys can also serve as a baseline for anti-corruption reforms and national anti-corruption strategies.

When civil society organisations implement these surveys, use of results is all too often limited by resources. Usually findings are first published and presented in leaflets-booklets or CD-ROMs and via internet, and then disseminated through national media or presented at workshops where different stakeholders are invited. However, one of the challenges faced by African countries after dissemination is completed is that as internet connections are not very reliable, and only a small percentage of the population has internet access, electronic versions of the relevant documents can be difficult to get hold of.

Discussion of results, however, facilitates the development of partnerships between public institutions and researcher/civil society organisations, and can forge sustained joint anti-corruption efforts. An example of how these partnerships work is the Kenya Urban Bribery Index which was used by TI Kenya as entry point to discuss specific anti-corruption reforms in different public agencies. When opinion surveys are combined with more qualitative diagnostic such as in Senegal's study in the health sector (4.1.4.6), they can also provide very succinct support for reforms.

2.2 Public Sector Diagnostics

Institutional diagnostics, either quantitative or qualitative, assess the strengths and weaknesses of public institutions in a country at the national or local level. The main purpose of public sector diagnostics is to identify vulnerabilities faced by institutions and to guide public sector reforms. They can also serve as a baseline to track progress (or lack of) once reforms have been put into place. Public sector diagnostics, which can be designed to evaluate the public sector as a whole or to evaluate specific areas, can be powerful advocacy tools for civil society organisations advocating for reform.

Tools carried out by international organisations or official statistics offices may be less prone to technical criticisms than those developed by CSOs, who operate with greater resource constraints. The impact of officially developed and sanctioned tools is often more limited in terms of raising awareness but greater in terms of academic analysis, with the results more likely to appear in diverse publications. There are also often political factors that restrain these tools, thereby also limiting impact.

This report includes 10 public sector diagnostic studies. Some examples include the Citizen Report Card on 19 Local Councils in Sierra Leone (see 4.1.2.5) that evaluates performance of these councils in terms of service delivery, where findings were used to engage in dialogue with authorities to improve governance. In Burundi (see 4.1.1.2), the study's respondents were specifically asked whether they were aware of the existence of the Local Committees for Good Governance and which actions these Committees should carry out. A guide of this study's observations was placed at the disposal of these Committees.

Some of these diagnostic surveys measure perceptions and experience of corruption of both providers and users from a specific sector. Examples of this approach include the Judiciary Corruption Monitoring Exercise in Ghana (see 4.1.2.1) or the study on corruption at the Kenya Ports Authority Mombasa in Kenya (see 4.1.2.3). The report *Etat de la Corruption au Burkina Faso* (see 4.1.4.1) not only provides an annual public opinion survey, but also analysis with a special focus on several sectors, including an annual ranking of them.

2.3 Private Sector Surveys

Corruption increases cost of doing business for enterprises. Thus, it is important to evaluate its effect on a country's private sector productivity. The *Investment Climate Assessments* (see 4.2.3.1) carried out by the World Bank in more than 50 countries around the world including in 13 Sub-Saharan African countries explore perceptions and experiences of corruption in the private sector. Findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments are discussed extensively with the private sector and national stakeholders to identify steps to improve the climate for businesses. However, especially in the private sector, questions on corruption have often to be phrased in an indirect fashion to avoid implicating the respondent of wrongdoing and reliable quantitative data on the determinants and consequences of corruption at firm level are not always easy to obtain.

Results from 5 private sector surveys are presented in this mapping exercise. An example is the *Assessment Study on Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points* (see 4.2.3.2) which collects information on costs of corruption in terms of amounts paid as bribes, reasons for paying bribes and which type of merchandise is most prone to bribery. Results have been useful in order to engage with policymakers and business people to design reforms.

2.4 Combined Surveys

This report presents 12 tools that assess corruption and governance in several sectors, i.e. in the public sector, private sector and civil society, as 'combined surveys'.

The Nigerian Governance and Corruption Surveys (see 4.1.4.4) or *South Africa's Country Corruption Assessment Report* (4.1.4.8) for example consist of three complementary surveys among households, enterprises and public officials.

Combined surveys offer the advantage of triangulation of results which provides a more complete picture of challenges faced by a country in terms of governance and corruption. By providing cross-evaluation of sectors, combined surveys shed light on which are the vulnerable agencies where reform is more urgently needed. Additionally, the fact that these surveys assess opinions and experiences from different target groups provides a more reliable estimate of performance and corrects potential biases of their responses.

In terms of impact, the fact that different stakeholders are involved throughout the process creates demand for reform and enhances accountability and monitoring once they are implemented.

2.5 Cross-Country Tools

Cross-country tools are national level tools implemented in several countries with the same coordinating body but using national information/partners for each country. It is important to keep in mind whether a tool is part of a cross-country initiative or not as the distinction has implications on its methodology, implementation, use and impact.

Cross-country tools have proved to be efficient in terms of advocacy as they offer the possibility of comparing a country's performance with that of its peers. Dissemination of cross-country results puts pressure on governments to undertake reforms and design anti-corruption or good governance strategies by providing a regional baseline. The Afrobarometer (see 4.2.1.1), for example, has helped shaping a number of government programmes, such as Tanzania's national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Uganda's Parliament Strategic Investment and Development Plan, and the African Peer Review Mechanism.

These tools also offer opportunities to strengthen local expertise through partnerships between countries (normally within the same region, thus also adding a regional context factor) such as the Budget Transparency and Participation project that was conducted in five African countries and permitted to compare the different budget practices (see 4.2.2.3), or the Public Service Ethics in Africa Study that aims to highlight gaps and best practices through regional comparison (see 4.2.2.2). The cross-border exchange of know-how can happen at different levels (local, national, regional). For instance the CIET Social Audits (see 4.2.2.4) aim to feed evidence-based local solutions into regional and national planning.

One important impact of these tools is the replication of best practices: when a tool proves its usefulness it can be replicated in other countries. The *Enquêtes 123* (see 4.2.1.2) have been conducted in 7 West African capitals after successful and repeated implementations in Madagascar, where the tool has now been included in the National Statistical Information System.

Cross-country tools can also be used to track changes over time in a region. Examples of this replication include the Afrobarometer, implemented three times since 1999 in the majority of African countries covered, and the Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (see 4.2.2.5), which have been repeated four times in Uganda.

Replication occurs also when the same methodology is applied to study a dimension that is different than the one for which it was first designed. The National Accountability Group in Sierra Leone for example, used a PETS in 2005 based on the World Bank methodology to find out what

happened to school fees subsidies and learning materials designated for a sample of 28 schools in a rural district.

2.6 Pro-poor and gender sensitive dimensions

Marginalised groups such as the poor and women should receive special attention in policy-making processes. Only measurement tools that provide disaggregated data by poverty status or across gender lines can assist countries in undertaking reforms that aim to improve the situation for these groups. Pro-poor means that measurement tools should be targeted and focused on those living in poverty. Gender sensitive may be understood in a similar way for women. For example, on gender and corruption, data has to be disaggregated in order to monitor how women perceive and experience corruption as compared to men, or if women are more or less affected by certain corrupt practises than men.

This mapping found that the majority of the tools resulted in aggregated measurements and did not provide analysis of particular groups such as the poor and women. The lack of information in this mapping on governance and corruption and their implications for the poor and across gender lines is thus related to a lack of data. In some cases the lack of disaggregated analysis can be explained by financial constraints. Limited funding often translates into small samples being used. Only samples that are large enough offer the possibility to compare information collected on governance and corruption to other socio-economic dimensions.

It is worth noting that even though data availability is limited, awareness of the importance of assessing the impact of corruption and weak governance on the poor and along gender lines seems to have increased. Moreover, some tools have been designed to explore effects on sectors or areas believed to be more critical for poor segments of the population or for women.

For example, in Kenya a survey was designed to study the water and sewerage sector (see 4.1.4.3) but implicitly analysed the impact of corruption on the poor. The study found that in Nairobi, the poor pay almost six times as much for water than the non-poor. There are distinct inequities in access to water network connections between the poor and the non-poor. The poor pay higher prices for lower levels of service and spend a larger percentage of their income on water than the non-poor. Findings from several studies show that poor governance and corruption affect the poor disproportionately, particularly through discrimination in the provision of public services. In addition, the portion of a poor family's income devoted to corrupt practices is much higher than that of better-off families, as was shown in the Kenyan survey.

Other examples of tools with an implicit pro-poor impact are the PETS in Uganda (see 4.2.2.5) and the study on corruption in higher education carried out in Niger (see 4.1.1.6). The first one found that schools in wealthier communities experienced a lower degree of capture of government spending and consequently poor students were disproportionately affected. The second one identified poverty and low pay of teachers as issues that facilitate corruption.

It is challenging to draw valid conclusions about gender in governance and corruption measurement tools. Studies have shown that women are less exposed to public sector environments, meaning that they may report experiencing less corruption, for example. This may lead to erroneous conclusions that women are less affected by corruption. Here, more evidence is needed on corruption and governance that is sensitive to gender dimensions.

Even though at first glance, gender seems particularly important in determining an individual's risk of being a victim of corruption, the information currently available does not allow for general conclusions. The link between perception and experience of corruption on the one hand, and the exposure to environments charged with opportunities and networks of corruption on the other, is not systematically addressed by any of the surveys included in our mapping. This link could be a starting point for the development of more specific tools addressing gender issues.

3 BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Purpose of the Mapping Exercise

The purpose of the mapping exercise is to collect and present quantitative surveys and other tools measuring corruption and governance at national or local level in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In order to use governance and corruption measurement tools for positive change and to be more responsive to the needs of the poor and women, there is also a clear need to find and present local or domestic surveys and index tools that are poverty and gender sensitive. The UNDP has developed a framework for generating such tools, as part of their pilot project on Governance Indicators for Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Policy Reform. This mapping exercise on measurement tools in Sub-Saharan Africa is an important complementary step to support UNDP's efforts, by making an inventory of what has already been done in this field.

Finally, this publication will equip readers with a variety of pertinent information about different kinds of measurement tools being used in the governance field. If distributed widely, it will contribute to increased information sharing – which can also enhance the impact of the tools themselves. An important additional effect is the way learning about existing tools can be a catalyst for new measurement tool development and use. The ultimate aim of all tools is (and of this mapping, as it facilitates provision of information on them) to improve the policy processes that contribute to better governance and less corruption, with greater attention to the needs of the poor and to gender issues.

3.2 Scope of the Study

The scope of this mapping is to identify and present local, national and cross-country tools that measure corruption and governance in Sub-Saharan Africa. It includes studies dating back to the mid-1990s, but the majority of those identified have been designed and implemented since 2004.

Measurement tools that were included cover both *corruption* and *governance*. Transparency International and this mapping exercise define corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Importantly, (anti-)corruption is part of a broader governance agenda, which aims to look at how well societies are governed, particularly in terms of provision of public services. Many of the tools included in this mapping address both corruption and governance, although sometimes implicitly. For example, evaluation of the quality of public service provision (e.g. Citizen's Report Card in Sierra Leone and Kenya) touches on both issues. These tools address corruption in both ways, by asking users about bribes to receive attention from providers and

also in a more indirect way, such as by assessing a lack of integrity in the service delivery system.

For each tool, this mapping includes information such as type of tool, coverage, source, funding, purpose, methodology and implementation, primary use, impact and contact information.

The results are presented in the form of a narrative report that is arranged in accordance with the different types of measurement tools. Under each such heading all relevant tools for the countries covered are listed in alphabetical order. To complement the narrative report, we also present the information in the form of a table, by country. We expect the table to be useful to help the user to quickly identify information on any particular country. In other words, the information can be traced both through types of tools (via the narrative report) and through countries (via the table). The table contains page references to the narrative report, making it easy to go back and find the narrative (and more detailed) description of each tool.

The mapping may not be exhaustive for all countries covered due to time limitations in collecting the information and producing the report.

3.3 Methodology of the Study

Information on the different tools was collected through desk research. This encompassed significant web-based research, following up on information provided by the TI-Movement and by contacting the implementing organisations. Research was carried out from November to December 2007.

For inclusion in this mapping, we required that the tools meet the following criteria:

- Have a clear corruption and governance data aspect
- Have a quantitative approach or a quantitative element as part of a more qualitative study
- Have data available via the internet or via e-mail, in English or in French
- Have a clear description of its methodology

4 MAPPING OF TOOLS (LISTED BY TYPE)

This section presents the 42 measurement tools for the 28 countries. They are listed by type of tool. Within each type category, they are first ordered by country (in alphabetical order) and second by year of publication (with the latest edition at the end). Provided the respective data is available, each tool is described according to the following format:

Type of tool:	The type of data the tool is based on (opinion polls, experience surveys, household surveys, etc.)
Coverage:	Name of city/area/country covered
Source:	The organisation that commissioned/produced the tool
Funding:	The organisation that funded the tool
Purpose:	The purpose of the tool
Methodology and implementation:	How the data was collected and compiled (including information on sample size, sample selection, and questionnaire design), and how the tool was implemented
Impact:	Information about the impact of the tool on governments, the broader public, etc., including details concerning its use
Pro-poor and gender aspects:	Details on poverty- and/or gender-related aspects if covered by the tool
Reports/Contact information:	The web address where the reports can be found and/or the e-mail address of the contact person
Additional remarks/Limitations:	Additional remarks found to be relevant (e.g. concerning follow-up tools) and/or limitations of the tool

4.1 Single-Country Tools

4.1.1 Opinion Surveys on Perceptions

4.1.1.1 *Burundi: Action Citoyenne de la Promotion des Droits des Consommateurs par la Lutte contre la Corruption (2007)*

Type of tool: Public experience and opinion survey

Coverage: 4 provinces in Burundi (Bujumbura-Mairie, Muramvya, Kayanza and Ngozi)

Source: Association burundaise des consommateurs (ABUCO)

Funding: European Union

Purpose: The purpose of this study is the following:

- To prepare an inventory of the actual state of corruption in the 4 provinces
- To analyse causes, scope, motivations and mechanisms of corrupt practices with a focus on the degree of acceptability of these practices
- To highlight the sectors perceived as the most corrupt and the impact of corruption on the socio-economic rights of the citizen
- To evaluate how satisfied the population is with the services rendered by public institutions
- To assess the population's level of trust in complaint mechanisms and in the enforcement of sanctions

Methodology and implementation: Data were collected in 4 provinces with a total sample of 707 people interviewed. (239 in Bujumbura-Mairie, 150 in Muramvya, 152 in Kayanza, 166 in Ngozi). The sample included 63% men and 37% women. Each province is represented by a sample size proportional to its population. However, it should be mentioned that the number of respondents targeted beforehand was not reached in all the provinces following the difficult climatic conditions and other difficulties encountered during the investigation. The sample was random. The choice was guided by the level of knowledge of the corruption phenomenon and people targeted had more or less reliable information in relation to the object of the study and came from various social categories (heads of household, economic operators, users of public services, pupils or students, civil servants, people working in the informal sector, members of the civil society, etc.).

The questionnaire included information on sex, age, educational level and profession. This classification allowed a diversification of axes of orientation and analysis of the results obtained.

Impact: The findings of the study are used to develop strategies in the fight against corruption which are based on the commitment of the population and on the existence of the local committees for good governance. The survey specifically asked the respondents if they are aware

of the existence of the local committees for good governance and which actions are likely to be carried out by these committees in the fight against the corruption. A guide of study observations is placed at the disposal of these committees.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data were disaggregated by gender, educational level and profession, which allows conclusions on how corruption is perceived by poorer groups in society and across gender. However, the report does not analyse the data with regard to these aspects.

Reports/Contact information: The report (in French) is available through ABUCO:
abuco@onatel.bi

4.1.1.2 *Burundi: Le Phénomène de la Corruption au Burundi (2007)*

Type of tool: Qualitative and quantitative survey on perceptions, attitudes and behaviour with regard to corruption

Coverage: Burundi

Source: Groupe de recherché et d'appui au développement des initiatives démocratiques (GRADIS)

Funding: USAID, DAI, International Alert

Purpose: The study focuses on petty corruption as it is experienced by the ordinary citizen in their daily live, especially when they request public services. From a methodological point of view, the study claims to enrich the traditional approaches (legal or moral, liberal or individualistic) while proposing to apprehend the question of the corruption as a "social phenomenon".

Methodology and implementation: The survey was carried out with a representative sample of people of the two sexes, major, living in urban centres and rural areas, of all the social categories and origins. The base of the sample corresponds to all the 17 provinces of Burundi; two communities were randomly selected from each province. The population quota of each province was put in proportion to the total population. The sample size was 1571 respondents and interviews were conducted through the use of questionnaires. 22 focus groups including 180 people supplemented the interview results.

Questionnaire is structured as follows: General perceptions of the corruption phenomenon; causes, motivations and experience with corruption; sectors which are the most affected and creating a hierarchy according to the degree of corruption perceived, evolution of the corruption phenomenon and its correlation with the conflict, consequences of corruption, strategies in the fight against corruption.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data allow for desegregation by gender so it allows for comparison between male and female. Findings include: 70% of the male respondents indicate that corruption is very widespread or widespread while only 57% of women perceived corruption in the same way. This may be explained by the fact that in Burundi the public services are usually requested by men. The survey also provides information on how corruption in the different sectors (justice, police etc.) is perceived by men and women.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:
www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20070504_9136.doc

4.1.1.3 *Cameroon: Enquêtes Nationales sur la Corruption au Cameroun 2006 (2007)*

Type of tool: Quantitative household survey

Coverage: Cameroon

Source: TI Secretariat. The survey was implemented in cooperation with TI Cameroon and the “Groupe d’Etudes, de Recherche et de Conseils sur l’Insertion social” (GERCIS).

Funding: Canadian International Development Agency, European Commission

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to analyze how Cameroonians perceive corruption with a particular emphasis on their experience in the public service delivery and the electoral process. It also asks for details on nature, manifestations and costs of corruption.

Methodology and implementation: The survey included more than 1100 households in all provinces and from all social environments. The sample was selected randomly with one adult person per household and from the people surveyed 57% were men and 43% were women.

Impact: The report received strong media coverage. It also provided a factual base of information for the realization of the TI National Integrity System Study 2007 which is a qualitative diagnosis of the national anti-corruption mechanisms in place.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data allow for desegregation by gender and socio-economic status. The survey brought to light that women had paid and received fewer payments than men (22% against 32%, and 29% against 41%, respectively).

Two series of questions allowed measuring the vulnerability of the respondents and certain pro-poor conclusions can be drawn from this.

Reports/Contact information: The report (in French) is available on the TI Website:

www.transparency.org/content/download/20492/285266

For further information, please contact TI Cameroon: t Cameroon@yahoo.fr

4.1.1.4 Ghana: “Voice of the People” Survey (2005)

Type of tool: Urban household survey on perceptions of corruption, personal and other people’s involvement in bribery and corruption, underlying reasons for corruption, institutions and officials perceived to be affected by corruption and on suggestions on how to deal with the problem of corruption

Coverage: Southern Ghana (Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi and Accra-Tema areas)

Source: Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII)

Funding: Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), UK

Purpose: The survey aimed to:

- Measure how ordinary people’s perceived degree of bribery and corruption
- Find out the most corrupt institutions as perceived by the public (covering also the Government and Metropolitan/Municipal Assemblies), underlying causes of corruption, the perceptions on the Government’s commitment to the fight bribery and corruption, as well as the respondent’s knowledge of key institutions in this fight
- Solicit remedies for policy makers and stakeholders in their attempt to mitigate bribery and corruption

In short, its purpose was to measure the impact of anti-corruption efforts and the extent to which corruption was successfully fought against.

Methodology and implementation: The survey was conducted in March 2005 via face-to-face interviews with 900 randomly selected residents of households, based on a structured questionnaire. In the course of the survey, one eligible adult aged 18+ years was interviewed in each selected household in the three urban areas. In this way, 300 residents were interviewed in the Kumasi area, 200 in the Sekondi-Takoradi area, and 400 in the Accra-Tema area.

Using the Census Enumerated Areas (CEA) of the 2000 Population and Housing Census as the sampling frame, two sampling methods were employed: Cluster sampling and Systematic sampling.

The survey considered the different social classes in the respective areas.

Impact: The survey is intended to provide the public and policy makers with information on the perceived state of corruption in Ghana, and the expectations of the public in terms of dealing with the problem. Thus, it is expected that appropriate policy reforms based on the findings would be put in place to address the problem of corruption in the country.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data allow for desegregation by gender and socio-economic status. Concerning the underlying reasons for bribery and corruption, the respondents cited mainly poverty-related causes, such as low income, high cost of living, poverty, and survival.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:
http://www.tighana.org/Project_Completion_Report.pdf

For further information, please contact: gii@ghanatel.com.gh

Additional remarks/Limitations: Being a corruption perception survey, the study does not provide hard data on corruption. Therefore, conclusive statements about real levels of corruption cannot be made. Moreover, the study does not give trends in the public perception or experience of corruption over time.

The study did not capture the bribery and corruption experiences of Public Officials and Enterprises/Business people on payment and acceptance of bribes. Nevertheless, some members of these groups might have been captured incidentally.

4.1.1.5 Kenya: Social Political Economic and Cultural Barometer (Quarterly since 2002)

Type of tool: Opinion Poll

Coverage: Kenya

Source: Steadman Group

Funding: Various. Clients submit questions for inclusion in the survey based on specific areas of interest.

Purpose: The Social Political Economic and Cultural (SPEC) Barometer is carried out with the following broad objectives:

- To assist policy-makers, advocacy and interest groups, media practitioners, and ordinary citizens to make more accurate assessments of the state of public opinion

- To provide systematic and representative data for short and longer term tracking so as to measure changes over time in public attitudes and behaviour patterns on a variety of sectoral, regional and national issues
- To promote, in general, understanding and the use of accurate information based on reliable, scientific surveys, and in so doing, promote more informed public debate on policy issues

Methodology and implementation: The target population for this survey is Kenyan adults aged 18 and above (voting age). A sample size of between 1,500 to 2,000 respondents is normally drawn to achieve a 35:65 urban to rural ratio. The maximum margin of error attributed to sampling and other random effects of this poll's sample size is approximately +/- 2.2 % margin at 95% confidence level. To achieve this sample a randomized multi-stage stratified design using probability proportional to size (PPS) was used. This ensures that districts with a higher population size had a proportionately higher sample size allocation. This survey was conducted in 53 administrative and geographical districts in Kenya. The interviews are done at household level. Household interviews are preferred because they allow for pure random sampling ensuring full representation of the various demographics. The data collection involves the use of a semi-structured questionnaire having both open and closed ended questions.

Each quarterly report presents a specific perspective on public attitudes and behaviour patterns on a variety of sectoral, regional and national issues. The March 2006 edition, for example, explicitly addresses corruption issues.

Impact: The SPEC Barometer has become a key reference point (particularly by the media) for data on social, political, economic and cultural issues.

Reports/Contact information: The March 2006 edition is available at:
www.tikenya.org/documents/presidential_poll06.pdf

The latest editions are available at: http://www.steadman-group.com/group_news.php

Additional remarks/Limitations: The SPEC Barometer is gradually being implemented in other countries. So far, it has been carried out in Uganda and Zambia.

4.1.1.6 Niger: Corruption in Higher Education: People's Perceptions (2004)

Type of tool: Opinion poll of students, parents and educators about the existence of corruption at secondary and higher education institutions

Coverage: Capital of Niger (Niamey)

Source: Association Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption (ANLC, TI's Chapter in Niger)

Funding: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (BMZ)

Purpose: The survey aims to analyse the extent of corruption, the forms it takes and public perceptions of it.

Methodology and implementation: The survey sample was made up of 500 randomly chosen individuals and included secondary school students, students from the University of Niamey and technical schools, educational administrators (heads of institutions, managerial staff, ministry officials), teachers and parents. Of the sample, 55% were students in secondary or higher education, 25% were students' parents, 15% were teachers and 5% were administrators. The sample was composed of 310 males (62%) and 190 females (38%), and 93.8% had been educated to secondary level or above. Most of the people interviewed were young, with 39% aged 13-24, and 44% between 25 and 44.

Impact: After the survey, the results were reviewed at a workshop attended by members of ANLC/TI, representatives from several associations involved in the defence of human rights and the team that carried out the survey. ANLC/TI sent the final report to the relevant ministries, the Prime Minister's Office, the media, the institutions investigated and various interested associations. The results were published in the newspapers *Le Démocrate*, *Le Républicain* and *La Roue de l'Histoire* in January 2005. Given that the survey was carried out several days after the presentation of the 2004 Corruption Perception Index, it had considerable impact. The Nigerien Association for the Protection of Human Rights (*l'Association Nigérienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme*, ANDDH) and the Nigerien Workers' Federation (*Confédération Nigérienne des Travailleurs*, CNT) have encouraged the ANLC/TI to extend the enquiry to other sectors. The report was also part of the TI publication "Stealing the Future - Corruption in the Classroom" in 2005.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected allow for desegregation by socio-economic status. While poverty and low pay of teachers were found to facilitate corruption, the most important cause was identified as the lack of integrity of teachers and officials – a signal that poverty is not considered a justifiable excuse for corruption.

Reports/Contact information: The report (as part of the publication "Stealing the Future - Corruption in the Classroom") is available at:

http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/stealing_future

4.1.1.7 Sao Tome and Principe: Survey on Vote Buying (2007)

Type of tool: Pre and post-election household-representative surveys

Coverage: Sao Tome and Principe

Source: GPRG - an ESRC Research Group

Funding: Electoral Commission of the country

Purpose: The household surveys were part of a broader campaign against Vote Buying during the Presidential elections of July 2006.

Methodology and implementation: The research design was centred on a leaflet, door-to-door campaign against vote buying. The locations (census areas) for this campaign were chosen randomly. This intervention was accompanied by pre and post-election household-representative surveys in 50 census areas (out of the total 149 for the country), targeting a panel of 1034 respondents. This corresponds to more than 1% of the electorate of the country. The study contrasts pre and post-election perceptions of vote buying (making use of the comparable parliamentary elections of March 2006 for the pre-election questions), as well as voting intentions (before elections) and reported voting (after elections).

Impact: A significant effect of the campaign on perceptions of vote buying was observed. This study provides evidence on the power of an anti-vote buying campaign on undermining those practices, which constitutes important information for those interested in fighting for strict accountability-based politics.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:
www.gprg.org/pubs/workingpapers/pdfs/gprg-wps-065.pdf

For further information, please contact: Pedro C. Vicente (pedro.vicente@economics.ox.ac.uk)

4.1.1.8 *South Africa: Corruption in South Africa, Results of an Expert Panel Survey (2001)*

Type of tool: Expert panel survey on corruption

Coverage: South Africa

Source: Markinor, commissioned by Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

Funding: European Union, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Ford Foundation, Standard Bank for the ISS's Criminal Justice Monitor

Purpose: The purpose of the survey was the following:

- To collect new data, albeit qualitative, on corruption issues in South Africa as they had been until this initiative widely dispersed in more general questionnaires, such as the Afrobarometer or the National Victims of Crime Survey
- To assist policy makers in prioritising interventions based on sound information

Methodology and implementation: In 2000, after an open tender procedure, the ISS commissioned Markinor to conduct the survey. The questionnaire was designed based on existing corruption surveys, and was submitted for comment to a number of researchers in the field. The sample was provided by ISS. 157 (out of a list of 672) interviews with “experts” were conducted between August-October 2000. Those “experts” were highly-educated individuals who attended major anti-corruption conferences. A script of the questionnaire, including 28 questions, was created and administered by means of a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system (CATI). In total, 24 calls were required to secure one completed interview. The report was published in 2001.

Impact: The survey allows drawing conclusions on the:

- Conceptual and practical understandings of corruption
- Extent, location and seriousness of corruption
- Conditions and causes of corruption
- Evaluation of policy responses to fight corruption
- Evaluation of anti-corruption agencies and anti-corruption strategies

To some extent, it shaped the policy debate by generating some new ideas when the debate had become stagnant. Moreover, it identified for the first time some of the distinctive causes of corruption. In this way, it played a role in highlighting a number of anti-corruption methods available to South African policy makers, from whistle blowing and access to information legislation to specialized anti-corruption units.

Therefore, this type of qualitative data based on expert opinion plays a role in elucidating the understanding of corruption and stimulates the debate. However, it needs to be combined with other sources of information in order to promote a more informed approach to the problem of fighting corruption.

As over 95% of the expert respondents interviewed in the survey wanted a copy of the report, it is assumed that the findings were spread among the experts.

Reports/Contact information: The full report (published as ISS Monograph No. 65 in 2001) is available at: <http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No65/Contents.html>

For further information, contact: Marianne L. Camerer (marianne.camerer@globalintegrity.org)

4.1.1.9 South Africa: Government Corruption Seen From the Inside (2002)

Type of tool: Survey on government officials' perceptions of corruption

Coverage: Bisho (Eastern Cape, South Africa)

Source: Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM), South Africa

Funding: Open Society Institute, Ford Foundation and Anglo American Chairman's Fund

Purpose: This survey is an attempt to approach the question of corruption in government from a different point of view – from the perspective of government officials themselves. Main objectives were:

- To establish if such an 'insider' study of officials' perceptions and experiences of corruption is possible
- To acquire benchmark information on the exposure to corruption in the Eastern Cape's capital
- To measure (over the longer term) the effectiveness of various anti-corruption measures in the Eastern Cape and to track changes in government officials' perceptions and experiences of corruption

Methodology and implementation: The project was led in 2001 by PSAM in cooperation with Idasa. The sample preparation consisted of identifying a sample, through a list of 2,008 public officials based in the head offices of provincial government departments in Bisho. A sampling strategy called stratified sampling – a combination of simple random sampling and systematic sampling – was used to identify the sample.

Out of the anticipated sample of 225 officials, the final sample consisted of 169 respondents (due to a lack of cooperation from some departments during the administration phase of the survey). This translated to a sample fraction of 8.9% of the total population, as opposed to the anticipated 11%. The results were weighted accordingly.

The questionnaires (in English and Isixhosa) were administered on site between March and April 2001 and the report was released in 2002.

Impact: The primary use was to raise awareness among the authorities, the public opinion via the media and academics and to advocate for reforms in the public sector.

The report includes very concrete recommendations, such as the urgent need for the Provincial Executive and Senior Departmental Managers to provide education and training for all officials on the definition, identification and adverse social impact of corruption, with an emphasis that the offer and/or receipt of gifts in return for official services constitutes an act of corruption and is punishable in terms of criminal and labour law.

Reports/Contact information: The survey findings were published in 2002 in the form of a booklet “Government Corruption Seen from the Inside: A Survey of Public Officials’ Perceptions of Corruption in the Eastern Cape”. The full report is available at:
<http://case.psam.ru.ac.za/Archive/othersources/226.pdf>

For additional information, please contact: psam-admin@ru.ac.za

4.1.1.10 South Africa: National Victims of Crime Survey (1998, 2003)

Type of tool: Nation-wide quantitative victim survey -among others- on public perceptions about crime/safety, crime prevention and criminal justice (including performance of the police and courts), as well as selected crime types (including corruption)

Coverage: South Africa

Source: - 1998: Statistics South Africa, commissioned by the Department of Safety and Security and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
- 2003: Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

Funding: Danish Embassy in Pretoria, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Purpose: The studies aimed at the following:

- To present independent and reliable data on the levels of crime throughout South Africa (to complement the perceivably uncertain data, e.g. due to non-reporting, provided by the official crime statistics published annually by the South African Police Service (SAPS))
- To establish the key risk factors predisposing certain people to become crime victims
- To assess public perceptions of crime and safety
- To collect information on public attitudes towards the police, judicial court system, and non-state forms of policing and protection

The purpose of the 2003 study was also to compare the current crime levels with those of the 1998 survey to assess police claims that crime had stabilised.

Methodology and implementation: Both surveys were run at the household level.

The first survey was conducted in March 1998, after an extensive consultation and design process. The instrument and methodology was built on that of the UNICRI international crime victim surveys (ICVS), with some adaptations to the South African case.

For the second survey, it was tried to ensure that the results would be comparable to a large extent to those of the 1998 survey. Therefore, certain components of the questionnaire and the sample design were predetermined.

The second survey – conducted between September and October 2003 – was based on a randomly drawn household sample across the country. Multi-stage cluster sampling was utilised, with Enumerator Areas (EAs) from the 2001 Census selected at the first stage of the sampling, households within the EAs at the second stage, and individuals aged 16+ within the household at the third stage. Based on the total number of households in South Africa (identified by the 2001 Census as 11,205,705), a total of 80,787 EAs were allocated. The total sample size was determined to be 4,050 households. The sample was calculated at a 95% confidence interval, and with a design effect of two. Ten interviews were collected from each EA. In total, a sample of 4,860 was realised. The sample was stratified by province and urban/rural areas, and the data was weighted by province, race, gender, age and employment status to reflect the actual composition of the population and, therefore, being truly representative of the South African population.

For the 2003 survey, a basic questionnaire, based on those used in the ICVS, previous ISS studies, concurrent regional studies, and the 1998 Victims of Crime survey was used as a starting point. To enable comparison of the 1998 and 2003 data sets, the definitions used in the study were kept identical to those used in the 1998 survey, with the exception of attempted car hijackings and attempted housebreakings.

The data collection, quality control, coding and capture process for the 2003 survey was undertaken by an independent research company, Development Research Africa (DRA).

Impact: Based on the findings of the surveys, recommendations were given how to improve the situation. The surveys are regarded to provide an ideal opportunity for shaping broad crime prevention policies.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Implicitly pro-poor as the information collected is of particular relevance to low income groups. One of the main outcomes of the 2003 survey was the vulnerability of the poor to non-delivery of services due to corruption. In detail, the survey made the following statements concerning pro-poor aspects in the field of corruption and governance:

Public perceptions about corruption: Given that most of the survey respondents were poor, the perception that corruption — particularly pertaining to delivery of basic services — had increased, should be a matter of concern for those committed to ensuring clean government and the public service principal of ‘batho pele’ or ‘people first’.

Bribes demanded: Corruption was second most common among officials responsible for paying pensions or social welfare grants. These are a major — and often the only — source of income for many impoverished households.

Bribes paid: Among those services for which bribes were most often paid were utilities (water or electricity) and telephone installation. These could well be illegal connections or illegal reconnections after disconnection, highlighting the discrepancy between the availability of such

services and the ability of many people to pay for them. The fact that many who have been disconnected, resort to ‘illegal’ connections to ensure access to basic services underscores the fact that bribery is possibly seen as a means to facilitate access to public utilities. The privatisation of these services is unlikely to lessen this practice, given that a real need exists among poverty stricken households to have sustained basic services (water, electricity, telephony) and not merely a ‘connection’ which users are unable to afford given competing livelihood needs.

Reports/Contact information: The 1998 results were published in the report *Victims of Crime Survey, Statistics South Africa, Pretoria, 1998*. It is also covered in the *Country Corruption Assessment Report (2003)*, please see Section 4.1.4.8.

The 2003 study was published as *ISS Monograph No. 101* in 2004. It is available at:

<http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Monographs/No101/Contents.html>

For further questions, please contact: hvanvuuren@issafrica.org

Additional remarks/Limitations: Recognizing that large-scale quantitative surveys are not sufficient for understanding public perceptions, the ISS will be following the 2003 victim survey with a series of country-wide focus groups aimed at exploring the survey results in depth, in order to make recommendations about how to manage perceptions.

4.1.1.11 Tanzania: Annual Report on the State of Corruption in Tanzania (2002)

Type of tool: Mix of qualitative analysis and opinion survey on corruption

Coverage: Tanzania

Source: The Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB), the state organ for fighting corruption in the country, commissioned the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) working with the Forum for Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Tanzania (FACEIT), through tendering, to report on the state of corruption in the country.

Funding: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Purpose: The overall aim is to describe the state of corruption and to create the basis for a periodic assessment of the development of fighting corruption in Tanzania. The main objective of the report is to provide a base for policy improvement in the fight against corruption.

Methodology and implementation: The researchers obtained information through four main sources: desk research, dialogue with experts, discussions on the Internet forum and views of citizens in opinion polls. The fieldwork conducted in 2001-2002 involved discussions and contacts with over 300 respondents. About 1000 citizens sampled from four regions of Tanzania

also gave their opinions on corruption through interviews and another 200 through the Internet. The timeframe of the exercise was 18 months including printing of the report.

The methodology covered three components, the first two entailing visual observation pegged purely on qualitative and descriptive approach, the last one using a quantitative approach:

- 1 The first component looked into the institutional set-up to identify loopholes for corrupt elements/practices, and on how these institutions put in place checks and balances to prevent the loopholes from being used.
- 2 The second component sought to secure expert opinion from professional bodies on root causes of the corruption and on possible remedies to such causes.
- 3 The third component was a general survey of the population and other key stakeholders with a view to hearing on their experiences with corruption. This was more of a perception survey covering four regions-Arusha, Dar es salaam, Kilimanjaro and Mwanza.

Based on the survey, ESRF came with a number of recommendations which have formed the basis of the report. The methodology was a hybrid of qualitative and quantitative approaches with less focus on standard regression and regression analysis.

Impact: The expected outcome is to put in place a mechanism for informing government and the public on the progress made in the fight against corruption. The exercise is intended to strengthen awareness and advocacy components of fighting the scourge. It is intended to serve as reference for future action, the basis for further surveys and a benchmark for future performance.

The secondary use of the report is to share the recommendations with key stakeholders and possibly with the media. The recommendations of the report include promotion of awareness and advocacy components across the population, but more specifically amongst stakeholders for a pro-active approach to the fight against corruption.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:
<http://www.esrftz.org/anticorruption/thestateofcorruptionintanzania.PDF>

For more information, please contact the ESRF: info@esrf.or.tz

Additional Remarks/Limitations: The authors admit that it was quite difficult to capture accurate data and that precise measurement was not possible.

4.1.1.12 Zambia: An Opinion Poll on the Perceptions and Experiences of Corruption among Lusaka Residents (2003, 2005)

Type of tool: Opinion survey of Lusaka residents on corruption

Coverage: Lusaka (Zambia)

Source: Transparency International Zambia (TI Zambia)

Funding: UK Department for International Development (DFID)

Purpose: The tool is intended to monitor and evaluate the perceptions of the general public of corruption in the public sector, with particular emphasis on those government departments that are involved in service delivery (passport office, police, national immigration office, pensions board, national registration office, etc.).

Methodology and implementation: The survey focused on a cross-section of Lusaka residents of different socio-economic classes and gender and the sample size was 553 respondents. The sampling frame was obtained from the Central Statistics Office who conducts national surveys, such as national census, etc. Probability sampling was used in the selection of the respondents to the survey and interviews were conducted through the use of questionnaires and verbal interviews. The structure of the questionnaire is the following: socio-economic and demographic background of respondents, knowledge of corruption, experiences of corruption, petty corruption, grand corruption, corruption in organisations and corruption trends.

Impact: The results are considered as part of TI Zambia's advocacy programme in order to look into and assess those state departments that have direct dealings with the general public due to the fact that media reports show that there are high incidences of corruption in Government service delivery institutions.

The overall objective is that the findings are used to advocate for the necessary institutional and legal changes that need Government intervention. The surveys should ultimately create a challenge for the institutions under review to be proactive, by using the findings to improve their operations and reduce incidences of corruption.

Some actions taken by public authorities could be considered as concrete impact of the publication of the first survey. 139 corrupt police officers have for instance been dismissed 2 weeks after the survey results were published, ranking the police service as the most corrupt. The Public Service Pension fund offices were being declared "CORRUPTION FREE ZONE" with a decentralisation of payment points to the various provinces around Zambia, as opposed to the old method that entailed pensioners to travel to Lusaka to receive the monthly payments.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected allow for desegregation by gender. Besides a detailed analysis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents with respect to gender, the survey contains the following gender-related aspects:

- Relatively more men than women admit knowing what corruption is (95% vs. 89%).
- Although there is not much difference in how corruption is understood by gender, it is nevertheless evident that relatively more men than women understand this in terms of giving money in exchange for a service (57% vs. 50%).

- There are no gender differences in the levels of optimism with respect to trends in corruption.
- To a slight extent, men are more likely than women to be asked for favours (28% vs. 24%) in the organizations visited.
- Moreover, the knowledge of organizations involved in the fight against corruption, the reception accorded to respondents when they visit institutions, and the perception about current levels of corruption have been split up according to gender.

Reports/Contact information: The 2003 report is available upon request through TI Zambia: tizambia@zamnet.zm

Additional remarks/Limitations: The survey was repeated in 2005.

4.1.1.13 *Zimbabwe: Corruption in Zimbabwe – A Survey of the Perceptions of Zimbabweans on Corruption (2003)*

Type of tool: Nationwide opinion survey on corruption

Coverage: Zimbabwe

Source: The Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI), commissioned by Transparency International Zimbabwe

Funding: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

Purpose: The tool's objectives are the following:

- To measure the extent of corruption in the country
- To sensitise and consolidate citizens' awareness concerning corruption issues
- To avail statistics on corruption

Methodology and implementation: The survey was conducted in all the ten political provinces in the last two weeks of February 2003. Two structured questionnaires were used:

For the first, the aimed sample size was 1500, but it ended up with a random sample of 1371 due to 121 questionnaires being deemed unsuitable for inclusion in the data analysis. The sample was split between rural (49.5%) and urban (50.5%) respondents. 55.3% of the respondents were female, 44.7% male. Two districts per province and two wards in each district were randomly selected for questionnaire administration on face-to-face basis. The questionnaire included issues, such as whether corruption was a problem in the country, gender differentials in corruption, corruption in the distribution of food aid and in the land redistribution programme.

The second questionnaire was specifically designed for 123 key informants in all the sectors of the economy. The specific issues addressed include: corruption in the procurement of basic commodities, corruption in the money market with regards to foreign currency transactions, corruption in the tendering of government contracts as well as issues of tax evasion and deferment of duty payment.

Impact: Based on the findings of the survey, recommendations were given how to fight corruption. The primary use is to raise awareness and create a baseline for policy reforms at the national level.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: The general questionnaire included two specific questions about gender aspects. First, being asked whether corruption in Zimbabwe had affected women more than men, the following findings could be made:

- A majority of 57.9% of the respondents was of the opinion that corruption had equally affected both men and women, while 27.9% were of the opinion that corruption had affected women more than it had affected men.
- A majority of the female respondents themselves (63.9%) were of the opinion that corruption had affected them more than it had affected their male counterparts, whereas only 36.1% of the male respondents were of that opinion.
- The shortage of basic commodities had resulted in women spending most of their time in queues for basic commodities. They therefore felt that they had been victims of the prevailing macro-economic environment, which was undoubtedly a result of corrupt governance.

Second, being asked what needed to be done to empower women to fight corruption, the majority pointed to education and the attainment of power and status.

Reports/Contact information: For information concerning the report, please contact: Tulani Sith, Acting Head of Research (mpoi@mweb.co.zw)

Additional remarks: The survey was a follow-up to a similar one conducted by the Mass Public Opinion Institute after being commissioned by Transparency International Zimbabwe in 2001. However, the 2001 survey covered less private-sector issues.

4.1.2 Public Sector Diagnostics

4.1.2.1 *Ghana: Judiciary Corruption Monitoring Exercise in Ghana (2006)*

Type of tool: Survey of key stakeholders in the judicial system and observations of actual court proceedings

Coverage: Two major cities in Ghana: Kumasi and Accra-Tema areas

Source: Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII)

Funding: German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Ghana Country Office

Purpose: Previous research on public perception of corruption in Ghana found that the public widely regarded the judiciary as a highly corrupt institution. Furthermore, there have been allegations of corruption levelled against judges, lawyers and administrative staff of the judiciary in the print media, in particular. Most of these allegations have remained largely unsubstantiated. Against this background, the purpose of the report is the following:

- To establish whether and to which extent there is any justification for the public perception of judicial corruption
- To provide a basis for evaluating whether media reports of allegations of corruption within the judiciary are tenable
- To draw suggestions for policy reforms addressing corruption in the judicial system

Methodology and implementation: The exercise explored perceptions of corruption, personal and other people's involvement in bribery and corruption in the judicial system, underlying reasons for corruption, and suggestions on how to deal with the problem of corruption within the judiciary. The report relied on both quantitative and qualitative data. Student monitors were engaged to carry out the exercise. They were provided with questionnaires to administer to the key actors in the judicial process. The information gathered from the questionnaires was supplemented by qualitative data in the form of interviews of some of these key actors and notes taken by the students in the course of court proceedings or in the course of conversation with some of the key actors. In all, the students interacted with 329 actors of the legal community who either answered questionnaires or were interviewed by the students or both. In Accra and Tema, the breakdown of the actors who were interviewed comprised: 15 judges, 50 lawyers, 55 judicial staff and 85 litigants; whereas in the Kumasi metropolis, 8 judges, 84 lawyers, 67 judicial staff and 65 litigants were interviewed.

In addition, the students filed weekly reports with the Project Coordinator in which they described what they had done in the course of the week. These reports served to give direction to the exercise and also to the Judiciary Watch Project as a whole as they indicated what appeared to the students to be feasible and useful and what did not.

Impact: The survey is intended to provide the Judiciary, in particular, and the government, in general, with evidence-based proposals for policy reforms for the judicial system in Ghana so as to increase the access to justice for the majority of Ghanaians. Often, when GII launches the CPI, the government comes out with the excuse that it was based on perception. However, this survey reported experiences of key stakeholders in the judicial system, including judges, magistrates, lawyers, judicial staff, and litigants. The keynote address at the launch of the report was delivered by the Chief Justice, Her Ladyship Justice Georgina Wood, who expressed her unhappiness about the situation as portrayed in the report. She promised to address the issues and has since referred to the report in her speeches during a tour of the country, being quite new in the position.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Implicitly pro-poor as it is clear that judicial corruption definitely affects the poor and marginalized more than others as justice goes to the highest bidder. However, it must be noted that some of the beneficiaries of a corrupt system also cited poverty-related reasons for corruption, such as low income, high cost of living, poverty, and survival.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at: <http://www.tighana.org>

For further information, please contact: gii@ghanatel.com.gh

Additional remarks/Limitations: The exercise was not designed solely to collect numerical data of persons intimately involved with the judicial process, but also to “converse” with these persons and to detail their viewpoints, fears and recommendations regarding the subject of judicial corruption. Consequently, the report includes qualitative narratives comprising direct statements by judges, magistrates, judicial staff, lawyers as well as reported speech by the students. From a methodological standpoint, such evidence weakens the *quantitative* rigor of the report, but it must be pointed out that it adds value to the report by giving it a nuance that would have been lost in the figures.

4.1.2.2 Kenya: Paying the Public or Caring for Constituents? (2003)

Type of tool: Pilot survey; Combination of a qualitative and quantitative study to analyse the expenditure patterns of 7 Members of Parliament (MPs) at the constituency level; Interviews with 20 MPs

Coverage: Kenya

Source: Transparency International Kenya

Funding: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Purpose: The study takes a look at one aspect of political life that appears particularly conducive to corruption in various forms, namely how MPs respond to actual and perceived demands placed upon them for individual and collective financial assistance at the constituency level. The specific objectives of the study were the following:

- To establish the amount of money that MPs spend monthly on constituency affairs during the period covered
- To identify the principal expenditure categories
- To probe the MPs’ own perceptions of the political as well as the financial costs and benefits of such expenditures and, conversely, of failing to make them
- To determine the general sources of the funds used for such purposes

- To suggest (or at least question) the relationship between such demands and expenditures and the evolving democratic transition in Kenya

Methodology and implementation: The study employed two samples, examined through the use of two distinct research devices:

- *Quantitative instrument:* The personal assistants of the 7 participating MPs were to keep weekly accounts of all expenditures related to the performance of their duties at the constituency level. Records were kept (with one exception) for periods of one to 4 months during the later quarter of 2002, some continuing through the election process (December 2002).
- *Qualitative instrument:* A survey questionnaire was administered to twenty MPs to record responses to particular factual and attitudinal questions about the sources, amounts and uses of money in the performance of the MPs' duties with specific regard to addressing needs and demands of constituents. The questions included the following: (1) If MPs cannot satisfy such demands from their own salaries and savings, where is all this money to come from?; (2) What would have to occur in order that constituents no longer constantly bombard their elected representatives with such personalized and collective requests in the first place?

Impact: The tool had several concrete outcomes and the following impact:

- It was instrumental in enhancing the debate on political party finance, creating awareness and a public debate on the financial strains and pressure placed upon MPs and the way such "forced generosity" impact their performance as elected officials, both inside the National Assembly and on the ground in their constituencies.
- The report was circulated amongst APNAC (African Parliamentarian Network Against Corruption) members in Kenya.
- The report was also made widely available to the public and summarized in the TI-Kenya newsletter, Adili.
- It was reported in two editions of the Sunday Nation (most widely-read paper in Kenya). The reports in the newspapers also contained excerpts from interviews with a number of MPs. Some of the results were as follows:
 - Hon. Kombo (Assist. Minister), who launched the publication, stated that the reason for the demand for these "hand outs" was poverty, unemployment and economic decline. He therefore stated that public education on the role of Parliamentarians was necessary in order to clear the misconception that MPs are basic providers.
 - The report also included a statement from Dr. Wekesa (one of the MPs surveyed) that disputed the claim that 'hand outs' affect election outcomes.
 - A couple of MPs stated that there is pressure to give out money and that this can leave them financially unstable (despite the new pay rise).
 - One MP brought out a distinction between the demands that rural and urban oriented constituencies place on their MPs, with the former seeing the MP as a 'family member' who can assist with fees, seeds, etc., and the latter as someone who should/can perhaps push issues forward.

- Summarized on the Weekly Round up of 29/11/03 – 5/12/03 for IRIN (Integrated Regional Information Network) for Central and East Africa – was distributed by CIDI (Center for International Disaster Information). It was the only piece of information relating to Kenya that was mentioned in the weekly round up; reported by IRIN on Dec 4, 2003 and published on the <http://www.warmafrika.com>, etc.
- As a significant proportion of ‘giving’ goes towards harambees (colloquial for community fund raising/resource pooling that often involves politicians), the report and the subsequent articles in the Newspaper could well have acted as a tool in preparing the public on the assessing the legitimacy of ‘harambees’ which have been topical and controversial recently.

Reports/Contact information: The report published in 2003 is available at:
<http://www.tikenya.org/documents/paying.pdf>

For additional information, please contact: transparency@tikenya.org

Additional remarks/Limitations: As the sample was very small, some caution is required concerning the findings and their interpretation in terms of representation.

4.1.2.3 *Kenya: An Assessment of the Public Service Integrity Programme at the Kenya Ports Authority Mombasa (2003)*

Type of tool: Diagnostic research on perceptions and occasions of corruption (including bribery) and on the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Coverage: Kenya Ports Authority Mombasa (Kenya)

Source: Transparency International Kenya

Funding: Kenya Ports Authority (KPA)

Purpose: In the Kenya Bribery Index 2002, the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) was ranked one of the most bribe-prone public institutions and the worst parastatal corporation in terms of bribery in Kenya. To establish the veracity of these negative perceptions, the KPA sought an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of its 2000 Public Service Integrity Programme (PSIP) to fight corruption at the Port of Mombasa.

Methodology and implementation: In November 2003, independent observations (e.g., file review of the Integrity Assurance Office and all the KPA departments) were conducted at the Port of Mombasa, as well as structured interviews with 90 people (30 being KPA staff and 60 stakeholders at the Port, i.e. agents for clearing and forwarding, shipping and import/export companies as well as transporters, suppliers, vendors and government personnel). The sample

cannot be regarded as representative as the study was an independent assessment of operations at various locations at the Port of Mombasa.

Impact: The study was intended to be used for an improvement of the KPA's anti-corruption initiatives. In 2004, a workshop was held on the findings of the survey. The participants included KPA, TI Kenya and representatives from all the stakeholders and community-based organizations. During this workshop, recommendations and suggestions were made on how to fight corruption at the Port of Mombasa. Moreover, the Chairman of KPA reassured the willingness of KPA to eradicate corruption.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:

http://www.tikenya.org/documents/psi_kpa.pdf

For further information, please contact: Lisa Karanja (lkaranja@tikenya.org)

4.1.2.4 Kenya: Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) Reform Programme – National Integrated Household Baseline Survey Report (2006)

Type of tool: Nation-wide household survey on actual experiences, levels of familiarity and perceptions/ratings with regard to key GJLOS institutions (e.g. Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Department of Public Prosecutions, Kenya Police, Kenya Prison Service, etc.) and the various aspects of governance (corruption, access to justice, safety and security, and human rights) with which they are concerned

Coverage: Kenya

Source: Steadman Group Limited, Research Division, in cooperation with the Kenyan government's Central Bureau of Statistics (technical assistance) and the GJLOS Programme Co-ordination Office, as well as the GJLOS Baseline Survey Reference Group and the Technical Committee

Funding: GJLOS Basket Fund (Composition of 6 GJLOS Basked Fund Donors: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), The Netherlands, Norway, Finland, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and Denmark)

Purpose: The household survey was initiated by the Kenyan government to collect baseline data for the creation of a measurement basis on which performance benchmarks and targets for the government's GJLOS Reform Programme (2003), in particular for its second phase – the Medium-Term Strategy (2005 – 2009) –, could be established and the progress in moving from the observed baseline to the targets could be monitored and evaluated. The aim was both to

establish the status of the GJLOS indicators and to detect further useful indicators for the evaluation of the reform process in the areas stated under “Type of tool.”

Methodology and implementation: The survey was constructed in three steps: First, a set of GJLOS indicators was developed to establish performance benchmarks and targets. Second, a questionnaire was created on the basis of these indicators. Third, the respective interviews were conducted.

The survey was based on interviews held in April – June 2006 on the household level with a random sample of 12,442 Kenyans aged 18+, constructed from the sample used by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP IV) developed from the Population and Housing census of 1999. The sample covered all districts and was allocated proportionally to population sizes of the provinces and districts with a further allocation reflective of the urban and rural populations. The survey was designed to provide estimates at the provincial level.

To assess the impact of *corruption-reducing measures*, two indicators were used: The first was based primarily on personal experience, including the demand for and payment of bribes to access services and/or avoid penalties, the awareness of such situations in the locality generally and their consequences. The second related to levels of awareness of particular institutions, levels of corruption within them, and of both their efficacy and that of various measures in combating corruption.

Impact: The survey report has helped formulating the GJLOS Policy Framework. In particular, it has been used as an input into the GJLOS planning and budgeting process – linked to the National MTEF process – through the preparation of the sector-wide Annual Workplans (2007/08) by the more than 30 Government Agencies who participate in the programme, in the formulation of new activities and the re-prioritization of various of their anti-corruption (but also other) initiatives. Moreover, the results of the survey have been used to refine the indicators in the GJLOS Logframe and to set performance targets against the available baseline information, whereby the target-setting process is part of the GJLOS Reform Programme’s broader Monitoring and Evaluation efforts.

In addition, the report has also been workshopped with representatives from the Kenyan Media, relevant development partners as well as non-state actors.

The findings are also considered to provide useful information to national and international policy makers and researchers besides the GJLOS stakeholders. Various academic institutions and researchers have already drawn on this report.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: The survey has a focus on indicators related to the poor/vulnerable and it also captures gender concerns. Moreover, many results are broken down by gender and occasionally reference is made to wealth-level quintiles.

Report/Contact information: The report is available at:
<http://www.gjlos.go.ke/gjlos%20final%20report.pdf>

For further information, please contact: Jacques Carstens (jcarstens@gilos.co.ke)

4.1.2.5 *Sierra Leone: A Citizen Report Card on the 19 Local Councils (2006)*

Type of tool: Nationwide household survey; Participatory service delivery assessment of the activities of local councils in the health and sanitation, agricultural and educational sectors

Coverage: Sierra Leone

Source: The National Accountability Group

Funding: Irish Aid (formerly Development Cooperation of Ireland, DCI)

Purpose: The Citizen Report Card (CRC) is intended to provide an impetus for improved monitoring of funds and resources, and the quality of service delivery by the central government and the 19 local councils. It aims to compare the perceptions and experiences with corruption and service delivery between the districts of Sierra Leone with the following aims:

- To gauge the prevalence of corruption among the districts to identify corruption hot spots
- To have a clearer idea of the everyday effects of corruption
- To gauge public opinion on the integrity of state institutions
- To get a clearer idea of the public opinion on the anti-corruption process

Methodology and implementation: The survey covers all 19 local councils in the 12 districts of Sierra Leone as well as households in the corresponding local council districts.

The entire survey was conducted from March – April 2006 in two stages: First, 29 monitors were distributed into the local councils to assess their activities. Second, the monitors conducted a service delivery assessment of households in their corresponding local council districts.

For this reason, two sets of questionnaires were produced: One was meant for the sample of 160 councillors selected to give a clear picture of their respective local council. The other was for residents in the various districts and the western area (urban and rural) whom the services were provided. These latter made up a total sample of 523 household questionnaires. All the data was collected through personal interviews.

Concerning the service delivery assessment, i.e. step two, the sector focus was limited to three critical public services: Health and Sanitation, Agriculture and Education. These sectors were identified based on their strategic importance in providing service to the people and due to the slow pace of the devolution process. The section on education was included for the first time in the full survey, and was not part of the pilot survey.

Impact: The CRC is designed to assist Civil Society Organisations to monitor local government performance and its accountability. The CRC is a way of assessing the various councils considering the amount of resources that has been or will be devolved to them and it shows how these councils have performed over time in terms of the dimensions of service that are of concern to the citizens. Findings from this report card will help Civil Society Organisations to mount advocacy campaigns and dialogue with the authorities to improve their quality of governance. For this reason, the CRC does not only build awareness and capacity of stakeholders, but also offers diagnostic pointers to the concerned government agencies to improve the quality of the service.

In short, it is intended to use the CRC not only to create public awareness on the activities of the councils, but also to monitor service delivery under the councils and promote transparency and accountability.

Based on the findings of the CRC, concrete recommendations have been formulated so as to improve the situation.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected allow for desegregation by gender. Concerning the local councils, the survey revealed that 86.63% of councillors claimed to have five or more women on their ward committees, which is in accordance with the 2004 Local Government Act that stipulates that there must be a minimum of five women ward committee members in all local council wards. This is an improvement on the 4.04% for the same number of women on ward committees in the pilot survey.

Reports and contact information: The full report is available at:
www.transparency.org/content/download/23375/348557/file/Sierra+Leone+2006+REPORT+CARD.pdf

Additional remarks/Limitations: The survey has received extremely positive response from councillors as well as households. As the questions were straightforward and simple to comprehend, the respondents were more willing to cooperate.

4.1.3 Private Sector Surveys

4.1.3.1 *Cameroon: Enquête Nationale 2006 auprès des Entreprises sur la Corruption au Cameroun (2007)*

Type of tool: Opinion survey on how corruption is perceived by private-sector representatives

Coverage: Cameroon

Source: Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes en Economie et Sondage (CRETES), commissioned by TI Cameroon

Funding: French Government

Purpose: The general objective of the study is:

- To describe the nature, extent and frequency of the corruption phenomena in Cameroon
- To bring together elements of factual knowledge
- To raise public awareness regarding corruption
- To help the National Chapter of TI in Cameroon to identify the areas with the most serious problems
- To define priorities, to target and take part in the elaboration of relevant national strategies in the fight against corruption
- To provide data for the follow-up and to provide comparable data between the countries
- To provide a factual base of information for the realization of a National Integrity Study, which is a qualitative diagnosis of the national anti-corruption mechanisms in place

Methodology and implementation: The survey included 835 enterprises in Cameroon, out of which 100 were large enterprises with a permanent staff of 250 employees minimum or a business volume of a billion FCFA minimum in 2005. The Managing Directors demonstrated much interest for the objectives of this investigation and consequently replied more voluntarily than expected. However, the questions regarding quantitative data caused some problems and therefore it is advisable to treat the results with caution.

The Executive Directors mostly replied themselves (46%). 25% of the respondents were directors of commerce/acquisition and 31% of them were administrative and financial directors.

Impact: The report received strong media coverage. It also provided a factual base of information for the realization of the TI National Integrity System Study 2007, which is a qualitative diagnosis of the national anti-corruption mechanisms in place.

Reports/Contact information: The report (in French) is available at the TI Website: www.transparency.org/content/download/16825/226686/version/1/file/Cameroon_Resumé_Survey_French.pdf

For further information, please contact TI Cameroon: t Cameroon@yahoo.fr

4.1.3.2 Kenya: Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company Limited - A Survey: April - May 2005 (2006)

Type of tool: Pilot survey on corruption in water services delivery

Coverage: Nairobi (Kenya)

Source: Transparency International Kenya

Funding: Nairobi Water & Sewerage Services Company Limited

Purpose: The survey was initiated in 2004 by the Nairobi Water & Sewerage Services Company Limited (NWSC) – the privatized successor to the formerly public Nairobi City Council Water & Sewerage Department – to detect corruption hot-spots and risk areas within the organization, for example, with respect to Departments, type of employees and operations.

Methodology and implementation: In total, 90 interviews with water supply consumers (35 domestic and 10 institutional consumers), suppliers and business associates of the company (10), as well as employees of the company (35; including CEO, Heads of Departments and other staff) were conducted during April – May 2005 to extract information on their experiences with and perception of corruption within the organization, including bribery, meter readings and billing procedures, service quality, transparency in tender procedures, and anti-corruption policies.

Concerning the consumers, Nairobi was divided into five regions. An equal number of domestic and institutional consumers - having piped water to their premises - were then selected for each region, whereby the domestic consumers were drawn from randomly selected households within the respective region. The institutional consumers comprised health-care institutions, catering establishments, offices, factories, educational institutions, religious bodies, etc. The suppliers and business associates of NWSC were selected randomly from a list of about 50 given by NWSC, however, with an attempt to balance the sample of suppliers and business associates with regard to the services and goods they delivered or rendered to NWSC as well as with regard to business sizes, and to cover different periods of dealing with NWSC and its predecessor. Finally, an equal number of employees were randomly drawn from each of the five Departments of NWSC. The employees of each Department were selected so as to cover different periods and different levels of positions. The Departments were weighted in proportion to their size.

The interviews with the domestic and institutional consumers, with the NWSC suppliers and business associates as well as with the employees were based on group-specific questionnaires. Within the group of NWSC employees, the CEO and Heads of Departments were handed out slightly modified questionnaires concerning the policy questions.

Impact: The study gave recommendations for the reduction of the administrative procedures that facilitate corruption in NWSC.

In the eyes of the public, the privatization of the company and the commitment shown in fighting corruption has brought credibility to the company. Moreover, following the report, improved service delivery was recorded by the city residents.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:

http://www.tkenya.org/documents/maji_survey.pdf. For further information, please contact transparency@tkenya.org

For further information, please contact: transparency@tkenya.org

Additional remarks/Limitations: The survey covers also corruption in comparison to the predecessor of NWSC, the Nairobi City Council Water & Sewerage Department. It should be noted that the survey was carried out only nine months after the establishment of NWSC.

4.1.3.3 *Uganda: The Cost of Doing Business: Firms' Experience with Corruption in Uganda (2000)*

Type of tool: Survey on bribe payments across firms

Coverage: Uganda

Source: The project was developed by the World Bank and the survey was implemented by a local industry association (Ugandan Manufacturers' Association).

Funding: The World Bank

Purpose: The idea is to combine detailed financial and structural information from the firms with the quantitative graft data, yielding a unique data set to study the determinants and consequences of corruption at the firm level.

Methodology and implementation: The survey was designed by the World Bank. Overall, the survey provides bribery data for 176 firms out of 243 sampled. On the methodological point, the survey was implemented by a Ugandan industry association (UMACIS), in which most firms had confidence, to avoid suspicion of the overall objective of the data collection effort. The questions on corruption were phrased in an indirect fashion to avoid implicating the respondent of wrongdoing. The corruption related questions were asked at the end of the interview when credibility and trust was established. Finally, to enhance the reliability of the corruption data, multiple questions were asked on corruption. It is of relevance to underline that the collection effort was aided by the fact that corruption had been desensitized, due to several awareness-raising campaigns prior to the survey. The report was published in 2001.

Impact: An outcome of the survey was to provide a better understanding of the incidence and cost of corruption in the private sector and about its effect on firm performance.

Reports and contact information: The report is available at:
<http://www.worldbank.org/afr/wps/wp6.pdf>

For additional information, please contact: Jakob Svensson (jakob.svensson@iies.su.se)

4.1.4 Combined Surveys (Public and Private Sector)

4.1.4.1 *Burkina Faso: Etat de la Corruption au Burkina Faso (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005)*

Type of tool: Annual public opinion survey and sectoral analysis of corruption, including a ranking of sectors

Coverage: Burkina Faso. Initially limited to the towns of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, the field of investigation was gradually extended to reach the five principal cities of the country (Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Koudougou, Ouahigouya and Banfora) in 2004. And for the first time in 2005, all 13 administrative areas were covered by the opinion poll.

Source: Renlac (Réseau national de lutte contre la corruption), Network of NGOs fighting corruption in Burkina Faso

Funding: Various

Purpose: The purpose of the study is the following:

- To measure the perceptions of Burkina Faso citizens on corruption trends, manifestations and causes, including a special review per sector
- To establish the respondents' views on the prospects, ways and means to put an end to the corruption phenomenon
- To provide a ranking of sectors

Methodology and implementation: The methodology has been improved from year to year. The 2000 review was only conducted in the Capital Ouagadougou, and expanded in 2001 to Bobo-Dioulasso, as the two towns concentrate the quasi-totality of business and administration activities. In 2004 the review was gradually extended to the five principal cities of the country (Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Koudougou, Ouahigouya and Banfora). And for the first time in 2005, all 13 administrative areas were covered by the opinion poll.

From 2000 to 2004 the sample included between 1600 and 2000 individuals. In 2005, the sample included 1700 people and was distributed as follows: the areas of the Center and the “Hauts Bassins”, taking into account their demographic and administrative importance, underwent a particular treatment; for each of these areas, 300 people were retained for the investigation; in the other areas, 100 people per area were retained, which adds up to 1100 people for the eleven areas.

The sampling is not representative across the population; there is an overrepresentation of men and highly educated people. The data collection consists of personal interviews based on a specific questionnaire per sector. From 2004 on, the same questionnaire was used for all sectors. The 10 sectors are as follow: police, public administration, education, tax, customs, public procurement, media, municipality, health and justice. The sector ranking is an average of three criteria (the score given per sector by the respondents in terms of the level of corruption perceived per sector, by the number of experiences of corruption encountered by interviewees per sector and the ranking of the 5 most corrupted sectors). The quantitative data has been complemented by qualitative interviews with well-informed persons.

Each report is structured into three parts: a presentation of the findings of the survey, a special focus on one or several sectors (customs and public procurement in 2001, justice and trade in 2003, health, private education, mining exploitation, administration of land parcels and cotton industry in 2004, and education in 2005), followed by the recommendations from Renlac.

The timeframe is about 7 months between the fieldwork (September) and the publication of the report.

Impact: The first intended impact of the instrument is to raise awareness on the phenomenon of corruption in the country. In this regard it receives after publication an important coverage in the media supported by discussions across citizens and groups. The secondary impact is advocacy through debates around the recommendations made by Renlac. Since the survey is carried out each year, it is also instrumental in tracking changes over time. Renlac is also constantly from year to year improving its own capacity to carry out empirical research and this experience will remain in its institutional memory.

Reports/Contact information: The reports (in French) are available at:
<http://www.renlac.org/html/publications.html>

For additional information, please contact: renlac@renlac.org

4.1.4.2 Kenya: Kenya Bribery Index (2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007)

Type of tool: Annual index on the extent of bribery, ranking public and private institutions

Coverage: Kenya

Source: Transparency International Kenya (TI Kenya), Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme Advisory Services (KAS), Steadman Research Company (from the 2003 edition onwards)

Funding: UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Kenya

Purpose: The tool has the following purpose:

- To capture the bribery experiences encountered by ordinary citizens in their interaction with officials in both public and private organisations
- To raise awareness
- To support and advocate for the reforms

Methodology and implementation: The Kenya Bribery Index is carried out on annual basis and the field work is usually done between late November and early December so as to capture the experiences of the public during the year. In greater detail, the methodology of the Kenya Bribery Index follows two stages:

- A survey is carried out on the basis of a structured questionnaire administered through personal and/or telephone interviews. Respondents are asked to provide information on the organisations where they have encountered bribery during the year, where they have paid bribes, how much and for what. The 2001 edition (Kenya Urban Bribery Index) was only conducted in urban areas (6 towns) with a sample size of 1,164 individuals. Covering all the eight provinces, 2,321 individuals (1,461 urban and 860 rural) were interviewed in the 2002 edition, 2,407 (1,160 urban and 1,247 rural) in the 2004 edition, 2,398 (906 urban and 1,492 rural) in the 2005 edition, 2,405 (1,103 urban and 1,302 rural) in the 2006 edition, and 2,399 (1,103 urban and 1,302 rural) in the 2007 edition. A random sampling method (with province as unit from 2002 onwards) is used. Bribes are categorized into 5 purposes: law enforcement (i.e. avoiding consequences of wrong doing and/or harassment by the relevant authority), regulatory compliance (e.g. trade licenses), access to services (e.g. health, education, utilities), business (e.g. obtaining contracts, expediting payments, etc.) and employment matters (e.g. securing jobs, promotions, transfers, training, etc.).
- The second step is the construction of the Index. Six indicators are constructed: incidence, prevalence, severity, frequency, cost, and size. It is an aggregate index as an unweighted average of the 6 indicators with a value range from 0 (no bribery) to 100 (worst possible performance). 52 institutions were ranked in 2001, 50 in the 2002 edition, 38 in the 2004 edition, 34 in the 2005 edition, 33 in the 2006 edition, and 41 were part of the 2007 edition.

Impact: The primary use since the creation of the tool is the collection of substantive objective data on the level and incidence of bribery in Kenya thanks to a newly tested research methodology to collect such information.

Each year, it receives widespread coverage in both national and international media (please see, for example, *International Herald Tribune*, 21 August 2007) and creates great advocacy opportunities for TI Kenya with a huge impact on the general public.

The publication of the index has a strong impact on the public sector and serves as a tool to set performance targets and to monitor reforms. It is used by the Kenyan government as an indicator for Good Governance efforts; in particular it is one of the indicators in its Governance, Justice,

Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) Reform Programme. (GJLOS was launched by the government of Kenya in November 2003 to improve governance, justice, law and order, end corruption, slow and inept government services, and enhance professionalism in the civil service.)

The Kenya Bribery Index has received widespread public awareness also in other ways: At least one Ministry alerted its staff to the Index's finding via a circular. A number of meetings and conferences have been organized within public institutions. Finally, the Index's publication led to the creation of some partnerships with public institutions (Kenya Ports Authority, traffic police, etc.) willing to get assistance in reforming their organisations. For example, ranking the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), Mombasa, one of the most bribe-prone public institutions in Kenya, the Kenya Bribery Index 2002 gave rise to the KPA seeking an independent evaluation of its 2000 Public Service Integrity Programme (PSIP) to fight corruption.

In addition, TI Kenya has been approached by other civil society organisations with requests for assistance to develop similar tools in their country, as the tool seems to be quite easily replicable.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Implicitly pro-poor as it analyzes corruption in public agencies key for vulnerable groups of the population.

Reports/Contact information: All the reports are available at:
<http://www.tikenya.org/publications.asp?DocumentTypeID=10>

For additional information, please contact: transparency@tikenya.org

4.1.4.3 *Kenya: Citizens' Report Card on Urban Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Services in Kenya: Summary of Results from Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa (2007)*

Type of tool: Citizens' Report Card (CRC) on the access to and satisfaction with water, sanitation and solid waste services

Coverage: Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa (Kenya)

Source: Government of Kenya's Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Network for Water and Sanitation International (NETWAS), Institute of Civic Affairs and Development (ICAD), Kisumu Consortium (lead by Sustainable Aid in Africa (SANA) International, Nairobi City Consortium (lead by Kenya Alliance of Resident Associations, KARA), Mombasa City Consortium (lead by Ilishe Trust), Research International (responsible for the survey, data collection, data analysis)

Funding: German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), United Nations Habitat (UN Habitat), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Purpose: Usually, service delivery is targeted by reform programmes primarily through capacity-building of the “supply” side of service provision. To overcome this bias, the purpose of the study is to capacitate the “demand” side and, therefore, to capture citizens’ experiences and levels of satisfaction with service delivery as well as their priorities for service improvements in water, sanitation and solid waste.

Methodology and implementation: In each of the three cities, CRCs and corresponding city reports were undertaken separately by a representative group of stakeholders, and then a national summary was prepared.

The reason for leading the initiative by NGOs on behalf of a wider, multi-stakeholder consortium in each city was to design a collaborative process in order to equip and build the capacity of civil society to engage in continued and meaningful dialogue with service providers and policy makers.

The methodology for the CRC was designed with both qualitative (focus group discussions) and quantitative (survey) tools.

A list of randomly-selected households was prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics. In total, the survey consisted of 2,905 household interviews in the three cities (1,378 in Nairobi, 719 in Kisumu, and 808 in Mombasa). They were conducted in September and October 2006.

The following seven themes were selected for data analysis and presentation:

- Availability, access and use of services
- Costs incurred by customers
- Perception of water quality and reliability of supply
- Satisfaction with services
- Transparency in service delivery
- Priority areas for improvement
- Interactions with the service providers

Impact: The CRC is used for advocacy, to benchmark service provider performance at the city level, and to unveil priorities for national policy considerations. It will be discussed in detail and used as a basis for continued interaction among citizen groups, service providers and policy makers towards marked improvements in the quantity and quality of services.

By the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the CRC is considered a “timely and welcome health check” for service delivery. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation also suggested that the newly formed sector institutions within Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu use the CRC both as a catalyst for change in the present and as a basis to measure progress in the future. It also pointed out that at the policy level special priority will be given to the challenges related to services to the urban poor (also with an eye to the achievement of the urban Millenium Development Goals).

Pro-poor and gender aspects: An important objective of the CRC was to investigate the differences in access and satisfaction of services by poor and non-poor households (with 21% of

poor people living in Nairobi, 38% in Mombasa and 43% in Kisumu). The findings were the following:

- The overall levels of satisfaction are adequate for Nairobi's non-poor.
- The poor pay higher prices for lower levels of service than the non-poor.
- The poorest people do not have access to adequate *sanitation* facilities. There is a clear divide between the poor and the non-poor in the types of facilities used: Poor households are more likely to rely on pit latrines and shared (rather than private) sanitation facilities. In Mombasa, 61% of the poor rely on pit latrines as their main sanitation facility, 40% in Kisumu and only 10% in Nairobi.
- There are distinct inequities in access to *water* network connections between the poor and the non-poor. In Kisumu, only 7% of the poor are connected to the network. Poor households in all three cities are much more likely than the non-poor to use kiosks as their primary source of water. The non-poor are faring significantly better in Nairobi and Kisumu where 95% and 81% are connected to the mains in or around the house, compared to only 50% in Mombasa. Moreover, the poor are more likely to face scarcity of water supply than the non-poor. The poor spend a larger percentage of their income on water than the non-poor. The heavy reliance by the poor on kiosks, where water is more expensive in volumetric terms than at private connections, means the poor pay large amounts for water, and more per cubic meter than people with connections. In Nairobi, the poor pay almost six times as much for water than the non-poor.
- The options for *solid waste* disposal are very limited, even more so for poor people as few of them use private collection agencies.

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:

http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/712200745708_Citizens_Report_Card_-_Summary_Kenya.pdf

Additional remarks/Limitations: It is intended to issue the second CRC on water and sanitation services two years after this first CRC to assess the reform progress and to continue the work on services improvements.

4.1.4.4 *Nigeria: The Nigerian Governance and Corruption Surveys (2003)*

Type of tool: Three complementary surveys among households, enterprises and public officials on the assessment of government service delivery and related corrupt practices

Coverage: Nigeria

Source: The survey was commissioned by the present Nigerian Head of State, President Obasanjo, via the Ministry of Finance, soon after he came to power in 1999. It was conducted by a consortium of Nigerian Universities led by the Institute for Development Research of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria in northern Nigeria.

Funding: The World Bank and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Purpose: The main purposes were the following:

- To establish a baseline against which to measure the progress and success of anti-corruption programming efforts whether related directly to government reforms or the public's understanding of corruption and its ramifications for society
- To reveal differences in attitudes about corruption among households, enterprises, and government officials by segmenting the stakeholders surveyed
- To provide a lever for reform-advocating public officials to advance a specific reform agenda
- To provide journalists, civil society organisations and other stakeholders with a foundation upon which to build a campaign for the development of public support for reforms
- To help identify government agencies with significant problems that can be targeted for reform
- To provide the impetus to engage in a national dialogue about corruption, thereby focussing attention on the issue and creating windows of opportunity to pursue targeted reforms

Methodology and implementation: The survey sample was shaped in such a way so as to represent Nigeria's diversity. In total, more than 5000 respondents were interviewed. For the households, a multi-stage area sampling design was used with 2,613 respondents being interviewed. The urban households and well-educated people were disproportionately represented due to expectations that urban households and respondents with higher social statute are most likely to have access to government utilities and public services. A total of 1,676 public officials, selected among federal, state and local governments in the sampling areas representing the 6 geopolitical zones, answered the survey. Finally, 1,008 business enterprise representatives were interviewed.

The data collection started in late 2001 and the reports were finalised in June 2003.

Impact: The surveys provide a considerable amount of information on the nature and extent of corruption and the impact it has on service delivery and management of the State. Understanding the relationship between governance and corruption enhances the prospects for institutional reforms leading to improved governance, and thus economic growth. The intent of the study is to assist the Government of Nigeria in developing effective accountability/anti-corruption strategies.

One very interesting outcome was the organisation by the Independent Corruption Practices and Other related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the Zero corruption coalition of 20 workshops in November/December 2003, conveying civil society organisations, the media, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to participate in an open debate on the findings of the 3 surveys. The discussion commented the results and in some cases contested them. Participants, for instance, disagreed with the findings that the police are the most corrupt public service; they rather pointed to the Presidency, followed by the National Assembly, as the most corrupt

institutions. The debates also led to concrete recommendations and steps to be taken at the national level to tackle corruption and improve governance. Some suggestions included support for public education initiatives, institution of better controls on elected officials, or re-introduction of competitive examinations for public service employment and other ideas to increase transparency.

Another component of the dissemination activities was a multi-media campaign which included the production of vignettes and Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and their broadcast at prime time on private TV channels and on the public television network with national coverage. Impressed by the response to this media-campaign, the ICPC sponsored the broadcast on the national Nigerian Television for an additional quarter in 2003. There were also radio programmes that translated the messages into regional languages.

Reports/Contact information: The three reports and a summary report published in June 2003 are available upon request from: Casals & Associates, Don Abalos (dabalos@casals.com)

An evaluation of the survey and the corruption awareness programme is available at:
http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDACA361.pdf

4.1.4.5 *Nigeria: Nigeria Corruption Index (2005, 2007)*

Type of tool: Public experience and hard data survey

Coverage: Nigeria

Source: Independent Advocacy Project (IAP)

Funding: National Endowment for Democracy

Purpose: The Nigerian Corruption Index (NCI) is a survey that captures corruption as experienced by ordinary Nigerians in their interaction with officials of government establishments. Survey respondents provide information on organisations where they have encountered bribery, where they paid bribes, how much and for what. The NCI evaluates the average Nigerian's daily encounters with corruption in terms of frequency, severity, size, financial and social costs.

Methodology and implementation: A two-stage research methodology featuring qualitative and quantitative phases was employed. The quantitative phase entails measurements and ratings of ordinary Nigerians' daily encounters with corruption, while the qualitative stage provided an insight into Nigerians' perception or definition of the term 'corruption' via the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) technique. The focus groups consisted of between seven and eight people recruited along similar demographic and social indices in order to eliminate bias or hindrances to

free flow of discussions. A total of six FGDs were held in Lagos and Abuja, with an experienced moderator regulating the flow of discussions, using a Moderator's Guide. For the quantitative segment, the multi-stage random sampling procedure was used, ensuring that every member of the target group had an equal chance of being included in the sample. Questionnaires were administered in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Abuja and Kano.

Impact: The findings of the survey are currently being used by IAP to conduct anti corruption education and implement other advocacy initiatives. IAP has presented this survey to various stakeholders, including key legislative committees, and made presentations to the government on reforms that are expected to strengthen the nation's anti-corruption legal and administrative framework, based on the findings. IAP is also working with the National Assembly in Abuja and the Lagos State Assembly by presenting specific policy discussion papers to appropriate committees. IAP is also networking with national and international partners, on the basis of the NCI's findings, for joint lobby and advocacy anti-corruption activities.

Reports/Contact information: For more information and copies of survey reports, please contact IAP: info@ind-advocacy-project.org

4.1.4.6 *Senegal: Gouvernance et Corruption dans le Système de Santé au Sénégal (2005)*

Type of tool: Sociological, juridical and economical study based on the findings of fieldwork

Coverage: 6 Senegalese towns, covering six hospitals, ten health centres, five health posts, a private health centre and a health insurance agency

Source: Forum Civil (TI's Chapter in Senegal)

Funding: Canadian International Development Agency, (CIDA)

Purpose: This project seeks to document and qualitatively analyze the impact of corruption in the health sector, and more specifically in health facilities. The objectives are three-fold:

- Analyze the extent and the nature of corruption in the health sector, using investigation techniques and interviews among users and various actors involved in the health care system;
- Study Senegalese legislature surrounding the making of public health markets, and compare this with actual practices;
- Identify programs and/or legislature adopted by the Senegalese state and meant to foster good governance and combat corruption, and document their relevant to the health sector.

Methodology and implementation: A multi-disciplinary team made up of academics (sociologists, legal experts and economists) have carried out fieldwork in six Senegalese towns,

covering six hospitals, ten health centres, five health posts, a private health centre and a health insurance agency. These various establishments are localised in several zones of the country and are selected according to the interest they constitute for the conduct of the study. The team questioned medical doctors, medical staff, volunteers, staff of the administration, patients etc, with a total of 2020 actors. To apprehend corruption and governance issues in all their dimensions, a combination of semi-structured and non-directing or free interviews has been conducted.

Impact: This study made it possible to identify the practices of the various actors within the structures of the health system in Senegal. The experience of TI Senegal shows that when opinion surveys are combined with more qualitative diagnostic they can also be very efficient support for reforms. The project has contributed to the development of good governance expertise, which in turn is expected to support the elaboration of alternative and concrete solutions. The survey was extensively used as an awareness-raising tool. In August and September 2005, various articles were published in national daily newspapers discussing the findings of the study. In prelude to its extraordinary session in September on the topic ‘access to health services for all’, the Council for the Economic and Social Affairs received the Forum Civil to present their report. A representative of the Council called for the extension of this study to other sectors (justice, education, administration...). In this context, it was decided to create a joint committee of council representatives and members of the Forum Civil to organise a large national forum on the corruption.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Implicitly pro-poor as it analyzes corruption in the health sector which is key for vulnerable groups of the population.

Reports/Contact information: The report (in French) is available at:
http://www.forumcivil.sn/rapports/Rapport_sante.doc

For further information, please contact: forumcivil@orange.sn

4.1.4.7 South Africa: Ethics Survey – 2001: Ethics in Practice (2001)

Type of tool: Survey on ethics in the public sector, private sector and civil society

Coverage: South Africa

Source: Three partners: KPMG, Transparency South Africa (T-SA) and Public Service Commission (PSC)

Funding: T-SA, Public Service Commission, KPMG

Purpose: The aim was to measure to which extent South-African organisations (public service, private corporations and civil society organisations) have succeeded in establishing certain basic

ethics management practices. The survey did not intend to conduct a comprehensive measurement of either the quality or success of these practices. Therefore, no judgment can be made about the general “state of ethics” in South Africa.

Methodology and implementation: The sample of the survey comprises 166 individuals representing the public sector (30 respondents), the private sector (76 respondents) and civil society (60 respondents). A generic questionnaire was developed for all and a specific one for the public sector which sought to measure awareness and implementation of the public sector code of conduct. The survey, aiming at the three sectors business, NGOs and government, was implemented by means of an online questionnaire with telephonic follow-up. Hard copies were used for provinces without e-mail access.

Impact: The survey received extensive media coverage in 2001. Its main impact was advocacy, but it was limited even though a press conference was organised and a report was submitted to the Parliament.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected allow for desegregation by gender. The survey covered the following gender aspect: Those respondents (52%) who had an explicit strategy focused on promoting ethical values and practice in their day-to-day activities identified “Discrimination based on gender” as one of the top-priority issues for management attention, giving it an index score of 82% (out of a range of 63% to 97% covering all the other top-priority issues).

Reports/Contact information: The report is available at:
<http://www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2002/ethics.pdf>

For additional information, please contact: Daniel Malan, KPMG (daniel.malan@kpmg.co.za)

Additional remarks/Limitations: Difficulties were encountered as South Africa is not used to electronic surveys, hence the poor response, especially in the public sector.

KPMG has been engaged by the Office of the Public Service Commission (OPSC) in South Africa to conduct follow-up research. The upcoming report is expected to be available during the first half of 2008. For further information, please contact: Roderick Davids, OPSC (RoderickD@opsc.gov.za)

4.1.4.8 South Africa: Country Corruption Assessment Report (2003)

Type of tool: Three complementary surveys on corruption among households, businesses and public services

Coverage: South Africa

Source: Government of South Africa and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – regional office for Southern Africa (UNODC/ROSA)

Funding: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Purpose: The report aims to achieve the following:

- To offer a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon and nature of corruption in South Africa and the responses to it
- To provide an overview of the anti-corruption mechanisms as currently in place or envisaged
- To serve as a baseline to measure the perception of corruption and the progress in preventing and combating corruption

Methodology and implementation: The report combines the methodology of the United Nations Global Programme against corruption with the main strategic considerations of the public service anti-corruption strategy (South Africa).

The instrument entails perception and experience based surveys among households, public service delivery, and businesses; analysis of legislation and codes of conduct; and data collection on criminal and disciplinary cases related to corruption.

The main surveys included in the report are:

- Markinor Omnibus Survey (2000 metropolitans and 1500 rurally based respondents), conducted in December 2001
- International Crime Survey, conducted in 1992, 1996 and 2000
- National Victims Survey (4000 respondents), conducted in 1998
- Business Survey on Corruption (covering a nationally representative sample of businesses stratified according to economic sector), conducted in May and April 2002
- Survey on Corruption in Service Delivery (interviewing 951 public users and 734 public officials, carried out in May 2002)

Impact: The assessment provides:

- A platform for education about the problem and the actions against corruption
- A first comprehensive review of the efficacy of the anti-corruption efforts of the South African Government and other sectors of SA society
- An assessment of both the strengths and weaknesses of the South African system
- A tool for anti-corruption policy review and improvement
- A baseline from which progress on fighting corruption can be monitored and evaluated
- An opportunity to share South Africa's experience globally

The report was presented to the South African Parliament, the National Cabinet, the National Anti-corruption Forum, and the Anti-corruption Coordinating Committee. Following these presentations and discussions, areas were identified for further policy improvement or implementation. Various workshops were held to discuss parts of the report with affected stakeholders.

Furthermore, the report is widely quoted in the South African media. The South-African government's Department of Public Service and Administration often receives requests for copies of the report from researchers, academics and students. The report was extensively used in the National Integrity Survey country study done by Transparency International South Africa.

Reports/Contact information: The full report is available at:
<http://www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2003/corruption.pdf>

For further information, please contact: Ruan Kitshoff (RuanK@dpsa.gov.za)

Additional remarks/Limitations: A follow-up survey called "Report on the Appraisal of the Impact of the National Anti-corruption Framework" is currently in the stage of finalization and will be published in May 2008. Among others, it will contain an update of the Business Survey against Corruption. Compared to 2003, the 2008 report will be more extensive in that it will be based on an increased sample (of provinces and businesses) and will include new focal areas, such as local government, the small-and-medium-sized enterprises and informal parts of the business sector, community engagement, as well as focus groups that engage at a more local level. For further information, please contact: Ruan Kitshoff (RuanK@dpsa.gov.za)

4.2 Cross-Country Tools

4.2.1 Opinion Surveys

4.2.1.1 *Afrobarometer (18 Countries), (Since 1999)*

Type of tool: Public opinion surveys covering a wide range of areas related to democracy, governance, conflict and crime, economics and markets, social capital and others. The data is available both in the form of a comparative tool as well as stand-alone country surveys. The tool contains sections on corruption (measuring both perceptions of corruption levels as well as personal experiences).

Coverage: 12 countries have been surveyed under Round I (1999 – 2001), 16 under Round II (2002 – 2004), and 18 under Round III (2005 – 2006): *Botswana* (1999, 2003, 2005), *Ghana* (1999, 2002, 2005), *Lesotho* (2000, 2003, 2005), *Malawi* (1999, 2003, 2005), *Mali* (2001, 2002, 2005), *Namibia* (1999, 2003, 2006), *Nigeria* (2000, 2003, 2005), *South Africa* (2000, 2002, 2006), *Tanzania* (2001, 2003, 2005), *Uganda* (2000, 2002, 2005), *Zambia* (1999, 2003, 2005),

Zimbabwe (1999, 2004, 2005), *Cape Verde* (2002, 2005), *Kenya* (2003, 2005), *Mozambique* (2002, 2005), *Senegal* (2002, 2005), *Benin* (2005) and *Madagascar* (2005)

Source: The core partners are the Institute for Democracy, South Africa (IDASA), the Center for Democratic Development, Ghana (CDD) and the Department of Political Science at Michigan State University, USA (MSU), with national research partners in the African countries.

Funding: Various

Purpose: The Afrobarometer is a research instrument that aims at measuring the social, political and economic atmosphere in Africa. The surveys are conducted in a regular cycle to track trends in public attitudes over time.

Methodology and implementation: Round I of the project grew out of several initiatives that were developing across the continent. In the repeated surveys under Rounds II and III, comparative tools with identical format and questions for each country were formed.

In each country, a representative sample of a minimum of approximately 1200 respondents from the adult population (18+ years old and eligible to vote) is covered. The sample selection is based on a multistage, stratified, and clustered area design, which is randomized at every stage with a probability proportional to the population size. Further details concerning the sampling methodology are available at: <http://www.afrobarometer.org/sampling.html>

Impact: The results of the Afrobarometer surveys are fed directly into the policy process, usually through NGOs. It seeks to reach diverse audiences: decision-makers in government, policy advocates, donor agencies, journalists and academic researchers, as well as voting-age adults in Africa who wish to become informed and active citizens.

The Afrobarometer has received wide local and international press coverage (e.g. *Washington Post*). It has attracted political attention in so far as the results of the Afrobarometer rounds have been quoted and responded to in speeches, distributed within governments, referred to in government reports, or have become the basis for monitoring activities, for example.

Moreover, the Afrobarometer has helped shaping a number of government programmes, such as Tanzania's national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Uganda's Parliament Strategic Investment and Development Plan (2002), and the African Peer Review Mechanism.

It has also induced NGOs to retarget their programmes. An example with this respect is CARE, which pushed the focus of its civil society strengthening program in the direction of civic education after the Round II results had become known.

The Afrobarometer is also highly recognized outside Africa: Transparency International uses Afrobarometer data in compiling its Corruption Perception Index, and the World Bank's Governance Indicators use Afrobarometer data as well.

The full list of selected policy impacts can be found at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/results/PolicyImpact24Oct06.pdf>

Pro-poor and gender aspects: The Afrobarometer covers poverty-related aspects. Noteworthy with this respect is the Afrobarometer's Index of Lived Poverty that records, for example, the frequency with which survey respondents report shortages of basic human needs like food, water, medical care, and cash income. *Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 60* (see 'Reports and contact information' further below), which summarizes the trends for those 12 countries covered by all the three rounds, finds that the incidence of poverty is more likely to have increased than decreased as people have reported that reliable supplies of cash income, food, and clean water were progressively hard to secure. For the separate countries, however, the picture is mixed, revealing both lessening poverty and deepening deprivation over time.

Reports/Contact information: Access to the data may be reached through:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/data.html> or <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu> (the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR))

The results by country are available at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html>

The summary of Round I is available as *Afrobarometer Paper No. 11*, "Afrobarometer Round I: Compendium of Comparative Data from a Twelve-Nation Survey", 2002. It can be found at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/papers/AfropaperNo11.pdf>

The summary of Round II is available as *Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 34*, "Afrobarometer Round 2: Compendium of Comparative Results from a 15-Country Survey", 2004, at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/papers/AfropaperNo34.pdf>

The summary of Round III is available as *Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 61*, "Citizens and the State in Africa: New Results from Afrobarometer Round 3", 2006, at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/papers/AfropaperNo61.pdf>

A summary of trends over Rounds I to III for the 12 countries covered throughout the years is available as *Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 60*, "Where is Africa Going: Views from Below", 2006, at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/papers/AfropaperNo60-trends.pdf>

For further information, a list with relevant contacts can be found at:

<http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html>

Additional remarks/Limitations: In our view, the tool may be useful not only as national data source or for comparisons across the participating countries, but has a potential for observing correlations, such as between perceived corruption levels and several factors like state legitimacy, economic growth, human rights, etc.

Given a partial lack of questionnaire standardization in Round I and lessons learnt from fieldwork about optimal question wording, there are differences between the survey instruments of Round I

and II, in particular. Comparisons between Round I and Round II results are limited with this respect.

Additional time-series data have also been collected in five countries (Ghana, 1997; Namibia, 2002; Nigeria, 2001, 2007; South Africa, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2004 and Zambia, 1993, 1996).

4.2.1.2 *Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA (Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Benin, Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger, Madagascar), (Since 2005)*

Type of tool: Public opinion surveys initially focussing on employment, informal sector and poverty, and expanded with 3 new modules, including one on governance/corruption

Coverage: *Abidjan* (Côte d'Ivoire), *Bamako* (Mali), *Cotonou* (Benin), *Dakar* (Senegal), *Lomé* (Togo), *Ouagadougou* (Burkina Faso), *Niamey* (Niger), *Antananarivo* (Madagascar), *Benin*, and *Mali*

Source: Project commissioned by the West-African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), coordinated by Afristat and Dial (Research department Cipré of the Institut de Recherche sur le Développement), and conducted by the respective National Statistic Institutes

Funding: European Commission and the French Cooperation

Purpose: The objective of the study is to capture the functioning of the public administration, the quality of public services and the appreciation and attitude of different groups of the population towards the role of the State. The instruments also collect the point of view of the population on the functioning (or malfunctioning) of the systems. Conducting identical surveys in eight countries also aimed at laying the foundations for proper regional data comparability.

Methodology and implementation: The methodology of the study is to introduce subject-specific modules into an existing representative household survey, namely the 1-2-3 Survey (which is a system of three nested surveys on employment, the informal sector and poverty). The three modules are: *Multiple Dimensions of Poverty*, *Governance* and *Democracy*. The *Governance* module contains questions on corruption-related issues.

The study is carried out through one-on-one interviews using structured questionnaires. The surveys on the seven WAEMU cities and on Antananarivo (Madagascar) were conducted from 2001 to 2004 and published in 2005. They covered a sample of about 35,000 adults (21,000 households).

In principle, the methodology is based on a corresponding smaller-scale project in Madagascar that has been carried out since 1995. This means that in Antananarivo (Madagascar) the modules

have gradually been implemented since 1995. Moreover, the data on Antananarivo (Madagascar) was updated in 2006. In addition, the surveys were repeated in Benin and Mali in 2006, this time on the national level.

Impact: The primary use of the study is to get an in-depth understanding of governance and corruption issues, among other democracy related areas. It seeks to reach diverse audiences: decision-makers in government, policy advocates, academics and researchers. Household surveys, by their nature, generate information on petty corruption rather than grand corruption. The data provided both subjective data on perceptions of corruption and objective information on individual's personal experience of corruption during the previous year. The survey also asked respondents to identify institutions where corrupt behaviour took place, the types of transactions involved and the sums of money. The objective data collected on respondents allows analysis of all the findings per gender, age, education, migration, employment and examining factors that may explain the incidence of corruption and thus get a better knowledge of the profile of the victims.

The successful conduction of the studies prompted an ownership process with Madagascar deciding to permanently incorporate this type of survey into their national statistical information system and, therefore, to carry it out annually. Moreover, Benin and Mali repeated the surveys in 2006 on a national level. Benin and Côte d'Ivoire are considering conducting the surveys on a regular basis.

The availability of a relatively long time series on corruption in Antananarivo (Madagascar) – due to the gradual inclusion of the modules since 1995 – has contributed in measuring the impact of policy reforms, such as the establishment of the Conseil Supérieur de Lutte Contre la Corruption (CSLCC) in 2003 or of the Bureau Indépendant Anti-Corruption (BIANCO) in 2004.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected allow for desegregation by gender and socio-economic status. Despite the diversity of countries studied, the researchers draw the conclusion that, at first glance, gender and educational level seem particularly important in determining an individual's risk of being a victim of corruption - with women and the least educated being much less affected in all countries. However, these groups also have less contact with public services.

Moreover, the wealthiest people appear to be among those who are specifically targeted by corrupt officials.

In *Niamey* (Niger), the lowest-income quartile was less victim of corruption in terms of incidence both in general and accounting only for those who had contact with the administration. Furthermore, the annual total amount of bribes paid by the households in the lowest-income quartile amounted to 16% of their income (as opposed to 1% for the households in the highest-income quartile).

Reports/Contact information: In the GCR 2004, there is an article about the findings of these surveys: *“Daily corruption in francophone Africa”* by M. Razafindrakoto and F. Roubaud. Another article by the same authors can be found in the GCR 2003: *“Wages and Corruption: the case of Madagascar”*.

The DIAL document “*Governance, Democracy and Poverty Reduction: Lessons drawn from household surveys in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America*” is available at:
http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf

Another DIAL document “*Gouvernance, Démocratie et lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique: Expérience et point de vue de la population de huit métropoles*” is available (in French) at:
www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf

For any further information, please contact: François Roubaud (roubaud@dial.prd.fr) or Mireille Razafindrakoto (razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr)

Additional remarks/Limitations: Surveys have also been conducted in Cameroon (2004/2005), Congo, D.R. (2004) and Burundi (2006). However, in these surveys, the governance module was not included.

The authors stressed the extremely good comparability of the data.

4.2.2 Public Sector Diagnostics

4.2.2.1 *CIET Country Social Audits and National Integrity Surveys (Mali, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria), (Since 1995)*

Type of tool: Country social audits (studies on accountability, equity, effectiveness and value for money) that link quantitative and qualitative data mostly assessing service delivery and key sectors (such as customs, police, primary education, health services, etc), using hard data from households, schools, communities, etc.

Coverage: Mali, Gauteng and Wild Coast (South Africa), Tanzania, Uganda, Bauchi and Cross River (Nigeria)

Source: The work is coordinated by CIET International (which has local presences in a number of countries) with active community participation

Funding: Various

Purpose: The main purpose of social audits is making organisations more accountable with regard to the social objectives they declare. Characterising an audit as "social" does not mean that costs and finances are not examined - the central concern of a social audit is how resources are

used for social objectives, including how resources can be better mobilised to meet those objectives.

Methodology and implementation: The key features of a CIET social audit are:

- *Getting the evidence:* Hard data from households, schools and communities, as well as from the service itself, are gathered systematically to guide planning and action.
- *Community participation:* Communities not only co-produce the data, but, through focus groups and workshops involving community representatives, they help design local and national solutions.
- *Impartiality:* Community-based audit by a neutral third party can help to build a culture of transparency and strengthen service credibility.
- *Stakeholder buy-in:* All those who have a significant stake in service delivery are actively involved throughout the audit, from the initial stages of design to implementing community-led solutions.
- *No finger-pointing:* A social audit is intended to focus on system flaws and programme content, rather than on individuals or organisations. Even negative findings can be framed as a starting point for improvement.
- *Repeat audits:* Several audit cycles are usually needed to measure impact and progress over time, and to focus planning efforts where they can be most effective.
- *Dissemination of results:* A communication strategy, including feedback to communities, mapping and media dissemination is part of every social audit design.

The following social audits have been implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- Mali, 1995 (public services)
- Gauteng (South Africa), 2003 – 2004 (the role of corruption in the prosecution and conviction of rape cases)
- Wild Coast (South Africa), 1997 – 2000 (unofficial charges for health care and other public services)
- Tanzania, 1996 (corruption in the police, revenue and lands services)
- Uganda, 1995 (audits of health and agriculture sectors); 1998 (National Integrity Survey, producing district level indicators on the police, judiciary, health, education and local administration)
- Bauchi and Cross River (Nigeria), 2006 (baseline social audit of health service performance and information in order to develop a tool that can raise the quality of health services and minimise system leakage)

Impact: The audits focus on system flaws and build local solutions in a consultative process that draws together service workers and civil society. In Uganda, for example, social audit found that people are less likely to pay "extra fees" if given facts about how to use services and what to expect. The audit mapped out what information people needed, and how to get it to them, at local and national levels.

Communities are the key players in a CIET social audit, not just passive recipients of evidence. Evidence-based local solutions are devised that can trickle up to regional and national planners. The same evidence is shared with civil society, service workers, government and international donors, increasing pressure to build effective partnerships for change.

The *Tanzania* social audit was requested in 1996 by the Tanzanian Presidential Commission on Corruption as part of its anti-corruption strategy. To discuss the results of the survey, District meetings were held in 9 of the 10 sample Districts. Most of them took the responsibility for action. Moreover, they welcomed and urged action from higher government levels. Some of the Districts made even specific plans to take immediate actions.

Concerning the study on *Gauteng, South Africa*, the role of corruption in the prosecution and conviction of rape cases led to a much broader-based programme to prevent sexual violence.

The outcomes of the 1998 survey in *Uganda* were discussed at national and local workshops and contributed to the development of integrity action plans.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Implicitly pro-poor as it is clear that the information collected is of particular relevance to low income groups. The studies on the *Wild Coast, South Africa*, revealed that unofficial charges for health care and other public services contributed strongly to the failure of small and micro-enterprises to accumulate sufficient wealth for survival.

Reports/Contact information: Full reports on each of the countries are available at:
<http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=&keyword=Social%20Audits&document=m.8>

4.2.2.2 Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) (14 Countries), (Since 1996)

Type of tool: Sectoral surveys of officials and users; hard data analysis

Coverage: Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Zambia, Nigeria, Namibia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Senegal, Cameroon, Madagascar, Chad, Mali

Source: World Bank (for surveys on national level) and TI Chapters which used the methodology of the World Bank PETS for surveys on a smaller scale (e.g. National Accountability Group in Sierra Leone)

Funding: World Bank

Purpose: PETS assess the issue of leakage of public funds or resources prior to reaching the intended beneficiary. As information on actual public spending is seldom available in many developing countries, the PETS was designed to provide the missing information from different tiers of government and frontline service facilities using the sample survey approach. Removal of

market and external distortions has exposed poor performance of the public sector as one of the most important constraints to growth and poverty reduction in many low-income countries. Public assets and services, when they are measured by output - that is when they are actually being delivered - are found to be important for reducing poverty as well as for private sector growth. This research explores the transformation mechanism from public expenditure to public goods, using PETS of service facilities to collect information on facility characteristics, financial flows, outputs, accountability arrangements, etc.

Methodology and implementation: The first PETS by the World Bank was carried out in Uganda in 1996. Since then, a large number of PETS and related surveys have been implemented, mostly in Africa. Following <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PSGLP/Resources/31Picazo.pdf>, these are:

- Uganda 1996, 1999, 2000, 2004 (Education & Health)
- Tanzania 1999, 2001 (Education & Health)
- Ghana 2000 (Education & Health)
- Zambia 2001 (Education), 2006 (Health)
- Nigeria 2002 (Health), 2006 (Education & Health)
- Namibia 2003 (Education & Health)
- Kenya 2004 (Education & Health)
- Sierra Leone 2000, 2001 (6 Sectors)
- Mozambique 2002 (Health)
- Senegal 2002 (Health)
- Cameroon 2003 (Health), 2004 (Education)
- Madagascar 2003 (Education), 2005 (Health)
- Chad 2004 (Health)
- Mali 2005 (Education & Health)

There are fewer examples of successful PETS in the health sector than in the education sector. Attempts to conduct PETS in the health sector have been seriously hampered by unreliable and inconsistent budgets and/or little systematic information on financial flows at facility level.

The approach has varied considerably depending on context and focus. In general, a multilevel focus was applied, but frontline providers (schools or health facilities) were mostly the main unit of observation. For validation of data, the approach was multi-angular. Data was collected through interviews and record reviews. Some surveys include detailed surveys of frontline providers, including availability/adequacy of inputs, quality, staff and user interviews, etc.

Impact: The PETS is first and foremost a diagnostic tool. Diagnostic surveys can provide vital information for decision makers when institutional weaknesses inhibit a more regular flow of information. The survey can help induce policy change by pointing directly to the main bottlenecks, making it easier for policymakers to find solutions. The survey can provide a useful check on the supply side of service delivery when institutions perform poorly and official statistics are lacking or of poor quality.

Beyond measuring leakage of funds, data from these surveys can be used to analyze incentives for, and the performance of, frontline service providers in government and the private sector. In contrast to financial audits, designed to be understood by specialists, the PETS is designed to improve bottom-up accountability by providing information that can be understood and used by service users, the media, and other elements of civil society. The PETS can be conducted in conjunction with the World Bank's Quantitative Service Delivery Surveys (QSDS). Their combination allows a direct evaluation of the effect of wider institutional and resource-flow problems on frontline service delivery. The facility level analysis can also be linked "upstream" to the public administration and political processes (including public official surveys) and "downstream" to households to combine the supply and demand side of service delivery.

Impact of the first PETS in the Education Sector in Uganda 1996: As a direct consequence of the findings, the central government began publishing the monthly intergovernmental transfers of public funds in the main newspapers, broadcasting information about them on radio, and requiring primary schools to post information on inflows of funds for all to see. Follow-up surveys were conducted by the Uganda Government in 2000 and 2001 and revealed a large improvement. Reinikka and Svensson reported in 2002 "Although schools are still not receiving the entire grant (and there are delays), capture was reduced from an average of 80 percent in 1995 to 20 percent in 2001" (<http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/pe/PETS1.pdf>). In the academic literature, the 1996 PETS was used as a basis to further analyze poverty-related aspects (See the section "Pro-poor and gender aspects").

Impact of the PETS in Sierra Leone: Following the PETS survey conducted by the Ministry of Finance in 2002 which revealed that 45.1% of the funds for school fee subsidies were not accounted for and that 28% of the teaching material had disappeared, the National Accountability Group (NAG), used a PETS in 2005 (based on the World Bank methodology) to find out what happened to school fees subsidies and learning materials designated for a sample of 28 schools in a rural district. The study indicated a significant improvement in the delivery of funds and equipment, with the recruitment of an independent auditing firm to manage the disbursement of funds. The NAG report was also part of the TI publication "Stealing the Future- Corruption in the Classroom" in 2005 (http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/stealing_future). According to this document, the conduct of the programme has given the NAG an important input for the development of its own capacity to carry out empirical research. The NAG has also prompted negotiations with the Decentralisation Secretariat to support a nationwide PETS on the education sector to test the ability of the local councils to fulfil their responsibility in supplying the schools, a responsibility they were handed over in 2005/2006.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: The PETS allow drawing analyses based on poverty and gender. An example is the 1996 PETS on the education sector in Uganda: Combining the 1996 PETS with data on household income, R. Reinikka and J. Svensson ("Local Capture: Evidence from a Central Government Transfer Program in Uganda", The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 2004, pp. 679 – 705, <http://www.iies.su.se/%7Esvenssoj/p679.pdf>) have found that schools in wealthier communities experienced a lower degree of capture of government spending. Based on their results, the authors draw the conclusion that local capture has obvious equity implications: "Specifically, poor students suffered disproportionately because schools catering to them received even less funds than others" (p. 681). They see the reason for this in that "schools use their

bargaining power vis-à-vis other parts of the government to secure larger shares of funding” (p. 700).

Reports/Contact information: For more details, please refer to:

<http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm> or <http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1YI0>

For further information, please contact:

Ritva Reinikka (publicexpenditure@worldbank.org) or Kai Kaiser (kkaiser@worldbank.org)

4.2.2.3 *Revenue Authority Staff Integrity Reviews (Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana), (2000)*

Type of tool: Reviews examining the procedures established for the maintenance of integrity of staff in the authorities and assessing their effectiveness and perceived impact on the overall performance of the authorities

Coverage: Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana

Source: Transparency International and partners

Funding: UK Department for International Development (DFID)

Purpose: A sound base for taxes and their collection is a vital ingredient to the health of countries, in some of which governments have set up revenue authorities largely independent of the civil service in order to improve collections. These semi-independent revenue authorities have been the subject of various reviews by bodies, such as the World Bank, none of which looked specifically at integrity management. Therefore, Transparency International considered that staff integrity management within such authorities merited a separate review. For this purpose, three countries were selected. The object of the study was to identify both good practice procedures as well as challenges so that together with any further suggestions those subjected to the review as well as other interested governments may be able to draw on such actual experiences.

Methodology and implementation: Reviews were conducted through in-country interviews with relevant staff, authorities and others and general examination of the system and practices in place. It is important to appreciate that the review was carried out in a limited time frame through interviews. There was remarkable commonality of views expressed in each country by those interviewed as to the background to the economy, corruption in the country and in the general views expressed concerning the relevant authority including the successes and disappointments, albeit with differing emphases.

Impact: The country reports are a ground for drawing recommendations and a reference point for reform efforts.

Reports/Contact information: For any further information, please contact: Transparency International, Juanita Riaño (jriano@transparency.org)

4.2.2.4 *Public Service Ethics in Africa Study (Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda), (2001)*

Type of tool: Comparative study on public service ethics in Africa based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis carried out by experts at the national level

Coverage: Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda

Source: United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Economics and Public Administration (UNDESA DPEPA)

Funding: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Purpose: The overall aim of the regional comparison is to highlight gaps and best practices, which can serve as a basis to introduce new or improve existing ethics policies and programmes at the national level. The information collected by this study is intended:

- To assist African government and non-government actors to introduce or improve public sector ethics policies and programmes
- To support international organisations, such as the United Nations and UNDP, and other development partners in determining priorities, drafting recommendations and making funding decisions
- To be produced as part of a set of reports and set up in an electronic database which could be updated and made available to public administration scholars and practitioners through designated web-sites
- To serve as a pilot study to be enlarged by the inclusion of other countries in the region
- To provide a basis for benchmarks of best practices against which individual countries can make improvements

The final report, which will serve decision makers and public sector professionals as a policy-making and programming tool, presents individual country reports and a comparative analysis with the key findings of the information gathered from the ten participating countries.

Methodology and implementation: The research design for the study is a combination of expert interviews and document analysis. The research process at the country level, conducted by

national consultants, was guided by a detailed standardized questionnaire and research guidelines developed by UNDESA. The questionnaire focused mostly on publicly available statistics, administrative data, and legal documents. A Project Steering Group was set up to guide the research process through ensuring the validity and reliability of the data gathered and to increase the participation of regional and national stakeholders.

The conceptual framework of the study is the description of the specifics of the “ethics infrastructure” in each country: set of rules, institutions and practices that are in place to guide, manage and enforce good conduct in the public sector.

The project was launched in April 1999 and its duration was 18 months. The reports were released in 2001.

Impact: One of the most relevant impacts at the regional level is that the NEPAD secretariat has asked to be able to draw on the project database in their Peer Review Process. In addition, the study was disseminated in several regional and international conferences. At the national level, the reports have been sent to participating countries and different stakeholders. Workshops have been organized in 6 countries to present the findings.

In some cases, follow-up activities were organised. These include:

- *Kenya (2002)*: Stimulation of a proposal to computerize the case management system of the Kenyan Anti-Corruption Commission
- *Namibia (2001)*: Contribution of the findings to the Namibian initiative to introduce national public service charters, supported by the Government of Germany
- *Nigeria (2002)*: Discussions with the Presidential Adviser on Ethics and Good Governance and the regional UNDP office about incorporating findings of the study in the government's national good governance/anti-corruption programme
- *South Africa (2002)*: Introduction by the Government of South Africa of a more systematic collection of basic public sector data for not only promoting ethics but improving overall public sector management as a result of the study findings
- *Uganda (2002)*: "Mainstreaming Ethics" strategic planning exercise for the local level by the Office of the President

Based on the findings of this study, UN DESA and UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa have implemented the regional project “*Mainstreaming Public Sector Professionalism and Ethics in Africa: The Charter for the Public Service in Africa*” to develop national mainstreaming strategies and accompanying training modules for the public sector, the private sector and civil society organizations.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected allow for desegregation by socio-economic status. In *Cameroon*, corruption, bad service quality and administrative bottlenecks/procedures were cited as some of the main causes for poverty. Besides the poor remuneration of civil servants, the increasing incidence of poverty in *Nigeria* had added to the pressures on and temptations of public servants to become involved in unethical behaviour. In *Uganda*, poverty was identified as

one of the major causes for corruption. Economic pressures, including poverty and low wages, had led many public officers to resort to corruption to supplement their incomes to survive.

Reports/Contact information: The regional comparative report (Volume 1) and the report covering the 10 country reports (Volume 2) are available at:

<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf> (Volume 1)

<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf> (Volume 2)

The reference for the project “*Mainstreaming Public Sector Professionalism and Ethics in Africa: The Charter for the Public Service in Africa*” can be found at:

<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan020687.pdf>

For additional information, please contact:

Elia Yi Armstrong, Project Coordinator, DPEPA (armstronge@un.org)

Stefan Lock, Associate Expert, DPEPA (lock@un.org)

Kyo Naka, Governance Adviser, UNDP Africa (kyo.naka@undp.org)

Additional remarks/Limitations: The challenges of constructing a regional comparative policy tool are enormous. Foremost are the logistical difficulties of finding and coordinating appropriate experts to carry out the fieldwork and the ability to do quality check of the data supplied. In the region, as in other developing regions, governments often lack resources to systematically collect or analyze the policy information that is sought. So even at the data level, it is difficult to properly gauge the validity and reliability. A process of cross-checks with the national consultants and against other sources, where possible, was instituted. But still, it was difficult to improve the quality of the information received. A tool such as the Public Service Ethics in Africa study can only become more valuable as it is repeated on a longitudinal basis -- thus improving its reliability as the governments verify the data -- and also spurring the governments to collect and analyze the data sought.

4.2.2.5 Budget Transparency and Participation: Five African Case Studies (South Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia), (2002)

Type of tool: Case studies on budget transparency and participation, based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis carried out by researchers at the national level

Coverage: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Zambia

Source: The NGO International Budget Project (IBP, Washington) in collaboration with 5 African NGOs: IDASA in South Africa, ISODEC in Ghana, Transparency International Kenya, Integrity in Nigeria and in Zambia Women for Change, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a consultant from the University of Zambia

Funding: The Trust Fund for Governance administered by the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and the Ford Foundation

Purpose: The purpose of the studies is the following:

- To collect information on the availability of specific budget information
- To assess its timeliness, accuracy and usefulness
- To emphasise the importance of scrutiny at all stages of the budget process, from opportunities for civil society to comment on budgetary priorities to the careful auditing of revenue and expenditure after the fiscal year has ended

Methodology and implementation: This multi-country project was based on an earlier NGO effort to research budget transparency carried out in 1999 by the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), in cooperation with the International Budget Project (IBP) based in Washington. This initial project was expanded to four other countries in 2000 through joining with other NGOs in the respective four African countries.

The project relies on a case study method to explore the legal underpinnings of each country's budget process and budget information requirements, as well as the practices that each country actually followed. In each country, the local researchers conducted extensive interviews with officials in the executive and legislative branches, civil society groups and the media. Interviews were supplemented by a review of budget documentation, audit reports, policy papers and legislation.

A peer review group was established in each country to check the results.

Impact: The study allows highlighting gaps and best practises through regional comparison. In addition to recommendations for each country, the study also provides cross-country recommendations

Reports/Contact information: The country reports are available at:

<http://www.internationalbudget.org/resources/africalaunch.htm>

For additional information, please contact:

Ghana (Isodec): Vitus Azeem (vazeem@isodec.org.gh)

Kenya (Transparency International Kenya): John Githongo (Jgithongo@tikenya.org)

Nigeria (Integrity): Soji Apampa (Soji.Apampa@sap.net)

South Africa (Idasa): Marrit Claassens (marritt@idasact.org.za) or Joachim Wehner (joachim@idasact.org.za)

Zambia (University of Zambia): Inyambo Mwanawina (Imwanawina@hss.unza.zm)

IBP: Pamela Gomez (Gomez@cbpp.org)

4.2.3 Private Sector Surveys

4.2.3.1 *Investment Climate Assessment (13 Countries), (Since 2002)*

Type of tool: Multi-country private sector survey

Coverage: *Nigeria* (2002), *Eritrea* (2002), *Mozambique* (2003), *Tanzania* (2004), *Uganda* (2004), *Zambia* (2004), *Kenya* (2004), *South Africa* (2005, 2007), *Senegal* (2005), *Benin* (2005), *Mali* (2005), *Lesotho* (2007), *Niger* (2007)

Source: Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank

Funding: World Bank

Purpose: Aims of an Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) are the following:

- To evaluate in an objective and quantitative way the state of the private sector in the individual countries
- To identify key constraints on growth by looking at governance, access to infrastructure and credit, technology adoption and labour skills
- To identify policies that will alleviate obstacles and improve firm productivity and competitiveness
- The goal is to develop a survey that allows data to be classified by sector, location, or firm attributes and compared across countries, within countries, or over time
- To particularly assess the business environment, including regulatory and administrative barriers that impact the cost of doing business
- To present a lot of findings regarding the perceptions and experiences of corruption in the private sector

Methodology and implementation: The ICAs have been implemented in the various countries:

Benin: The report is based on the results of an ICA carried out in Benin 2004/2005 by the Cabinet "Africa Council". The survey covers 320 formal companies primarily in the manufacturing, but also in the tourism, construction industry and trade sector.

The sample represents approximately 78% of the companies in the manufacturing sector and 70% of those in the tourism sector. These proportions are respectively 70% in the construction industry and 45% in the commercial sector. In the manufacturing sector, almost half of the visited companies are small and medium firms that are for approximately 84% of them localised in the south of the country. For the collection of data, 2918 individual interviews with employees were carried out. The four sectors were selected for the following reasons: the manufacturing sector is always part of an ICA because it allows international comparisons of productivity. The other sectors (tourism, trade and construction) were considered because of their importance in the Beninese economy and their potential of future development.

Eritrea: The ICA is mainly based on the 2002 survey of 79 manufacturing firms conducted by the Regional Program on Enterprise Development (Africa Private Sector Unit of the World Bank). The firms surveyed were selected by the stratified random sample methodology, with clusters being defined on the basis of location (Asmara, Massawa, Keren and Other), size and sector. Worker interviews were held with a subsample of 521 workers of the 9,057 employees covered by the 2002 survey.

Kenya: The survey focused on formal manufacturing firms. The data was collected by a leading Kenyan Policy Research Institute (KIPPRA) and the Regional Program on Enterprise Development (RPED) in a 2002/03 survey of 282 formal manufacturing firms and workers. The sample was drawn from a census conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of nearly 2,000 formal manufacturing firms employing more than 250,000 full-time employees. To ensure representation of all types of firms, the sample was stratified across location (Nairobi, Eldoret/Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru), sub-sectors and size in 148 clusters. From the clusters, 368 firms were selected randomly. However, due to refusal to be interviewed, only 282 firms (employing more than 61,000 people) entered the survey. Besides the firm questionnaire, up to 10 employees from each firm – a total of 1,969 workers – were also randomly selected to complete a worker questionnaire.

Lesotho: The ICA is mainly based on the 2004 firm-level survey (investment climate survey) conducted by Sebacha Consultants, covering about 110 firms of all sizes in the manufacturing (75), construction and tourism sectors throughout Lesotho. Due to the relatively small number of firms and the overlap between different categories of firms, there are difficulties in breaking the results down by firm type. Further challenges were entailed due to missing data. Moreover, the analysis focuses mainly on manufacturing firms.

Mali: The report is mainly based on the results of an ICA carried out in Mali 2003/2004. Quantitative information on perception was collected through interviews with CEOs. Altogether 200 formal companies were surveyed, 155 in the manufacturing sector, 31 in the tourism and 14 in the transport sector. Moreover, 1134 individual interviews with employees were carried out. This sample represents approximately 72% of the companies in the manufacturing sector and more than 58% of the sectoral employment estimated for 2002.

Mozambique: The ICA is based on the 2002 survey of 193 manufacturing firms conducted by the Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique (CTA) and the World Bank's Regional Program in Economic Development (RPED). 87 out of the total number of firms were already covered by the similar 1998 survey. Therefore, the survey is a semi-random sample of manufacturing firms, stratified by sector, size and location. The survey particularly covers large firms (with more than 100 workers) and contains relatively few microenterprises. Although some smaller unregistered firms were visited, the survey was not designed to cover the informal sector.

Niger: The report is mainly based on the results of an Enterprises Survey carried out in Niger 2005/2006. The sample covers 138 formal companies and represents approximately 66% of the companies in the manufacturing sector, 60% of those in the tourism sector and 16% in the trade sector. Moreover, a survey among 108 informal companies of the urban sector was carried out in

the same period. Qualitative data on perception were collected through the questioning of CEOs and 554 individual interviews with employees were carried out.

Nigeria: The firm-level data collected for this analysis were part of the Regional Program on Enterprise Development (RPED) Survey conducted in March-April 2001 and are therefore slightly dated. The survey covered only the manufacturing sector and included interviews with firms in size classes ranging from 10–20 employees to over 500 employees. Of the 232 firms in the survey, 61 were micro/very small, 47 were small, 51 were medium sized, 42 were large and 31 were very large. The survey does not cover the public, rural, or informal sectors.

Senegal: The report is based on an Investment Climate Survey that was conducted in 2003/2004 in Senegal. The survey covers a representative sample of 348 companies from the manufacturing and the service sector (engineering, information technology and communication). This sample gathers 60 % of the manufacturing and 30% of the service firms registered at the DPS (Direction de la Prevision et de la Statistique) in the relevant sectors. It represents approximately 69% of the officially established permanent posts in the manufacturing sector and 55% of those posts in the service sector. Another source of information was the data of a less detailed survey among 240 companies of the informal manufacturing sector that was conducted in 2004 in the framework of the World Development Report. This sample represents 18,5% of the informal manufacturing firms in the agglomeration of Dakar. The survey questionnaires being different, it is not always possible to establish comparisons between the two sectors; those are however mentioned as much as possible.

South Africa: The ICA is mainly based on an investment climate survey of 803 formal private firms conducted between January and December 2004 by Citizen Surveys. About 75% of the firms covered belong to the manufacturing sector, 14% to the construction industry and 11% to the wholesale and retail trade. As the sample is only representative within the sectors but not for the whole economy, the data has not been pooled across sectors. The firms were selected from four major metropolitan areas (Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape). The sample covers only few microenterprises (5%). However, a follow-up survey of informal and microenterprises is being completed.

Tanzania: The ICA is mainly based on data from the following surveys:

- Investment Climate Survey (ICS) of manufacturing firms, conducted between April and July 2003 by the World Bank and the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) in Dar es Salaam (in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, NBS)
- Similar surveys of firms in the tourism and construction sectors, conducted between April and July 2003
- Survey of informal and micro enterprises conducted in the fall of 2003 for the World Development Report 2005

The ICS covered 276 randomly-selected firms from the manufacturing sector. The sampling frame was stratified by firm size, sector of operations and location. Selected according to a relatively high concentration of manufacturing firms, the data were collected in 8 industrial sectors and in 10 regions of mainland Tanzania (Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dar es Salaam,

Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara) plus Zanzibar. The informal and micro enterprises cover firms with fewer than 10 employees that were randomly selected from areas where these were known to operate.

Uganda: The ICA is based on a survey of 392 registered private firms conducted from November 2002 until April 2003 by the World Bank's Regional Program on Enterprise Development and the Uganda Manufacturers Association Consultancy and Information Services (UMACIS). The firms surveyed were selected by the stratified random sample methodology, based on location, sector and size. The survey covers four sectors (commercial agriculture, construction, manufacturing and tourism) in three regions (central, northeast and southwest Uganda). Of the total number of firms, 300 were from the manufacturing sector. Only firms with 10 or more employees were considered. A separate survey was administered to up to 10 workers in each of the selected firms.

Zambia: The ICA is based on a survey of more than 282 firms in the service and manufacturing sectors conducted in 2003 by the World Bank's Regional Program on Enterprise Development and IMCS Consulting Services. The firms surveyed were selected by the stratified random sample methodology, based on location, sector and size. The final sample covers nine sectors, two regions (Kitwe and NorthWest-Western region, as well as Lusaka and Southern-Central region) and four size classes.

Impact: In each country the investment climate assessments draw on the guidance and expertise of local partners in government and the business community. The findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments are discussed extensively with the private sector and other national stakeholders. This broad dissemination of findings is aimed at engaging not only policymakers but also business leaders, investors, non-governmental organizations, and the donor community in shaping the national private sector development strategy, forging consensus on the priorities for reform of the investment climate, and laying the groundwork for concrete responses to the problems identified. Updates of the assessment can help track progress in improving the investment climate.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Even though samples are skewed towards middle and large companies, the ICAs also explore the effect of corruption and weak governance on small enterprises giving the tool an implicitly pro-poor dimension as it has been demonstrated that policies that benefit these enterprises benefit low income groups of population.

Reports/Contact information: The reports are available at:
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed>

Additional remarks/Limitations: Surveys for more countries are currently under way.

4.2.3.2 Assessment Study on Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points (Burundi, D.R. Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya), (2007)

Type of tool: Experience and Opinion Survey

Coverage: The Northern Corridor, linking the Great Lakes countries of Burundi, D.R. Congo, Rwanda and Uganda to the Kenyan seaport of Mombasa and serving Northern Tanzania, Southern Sudan and Ethiopia

Source: Steadman Group

Funding: United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Purpose: The primary objective of this study is the following:

- To assess the extent of corruption in terms of incidence
- To establish the cost of corruption in terms of amounts paid as bribes
- To establish reasons for paying a bribe (low tax, faster processing, less paper work, etc)
- To establish the category of goods most prone to bribery

Furthermore, information is collected on the perceptions of corruption, the duration for receiving a service and on suggestions to reducing corruption.

Methodology and implementation: The study assesses the extent of corruption from the perspective of clearing and forwarding agents (CFAs). Face to face interviews were conducted with CFAs drawn from 14 transits points. The points were selected after reviewing costs involved in including such points as well as the volume of transactions. From the CFAs the experience in relation to the last 5 transactions was tracked. In addition, semi-structured interviews with 20 customs officials were included. The total number of CFAs interviewed was 223 and 1115 transactions were tracked.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: The study covers the following poverty-related aspect: Those interviewed by the survey, revealed that due to corruption at the border points, the cost of doing business within the region has significantly increased, has led to delays and has resulted in failure to receive legitimate services. This means that small businesses with little financial scope will in addition be limited in their cross-border transactions.

Reports/Contact information: Details on the survey are available upon request from the Research Division of the Stedman Group: carol@steadman-group.com

A press article about the survey is available at:

<http://africanpress.wordpress.com/2007/10/24/corruption-is-still-rampant-in-east-african-border-crossing-points>

4.2.4 Combined Surveys and Other Tools

4.2.4.1 *Global Integrity Index (Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe) , (2004 and 2006)*

Type of tool: Quantitative assessment at country level accompanied by qualitative country reports.

Coverage: Of the countries of interest for the purposes of this mapping the Global Integrity Index in 2004 was calculated for 6 countries: Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria and South Africa. In 2006 the index was calculated for 16 Sub-Saharan countries: Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Source: Global Integrity.

Funding: Global Integrity and the World Bank.

Purpose: The Global Integrity Index seeks to evaluate the existence of mechanisms that a country has in place to prevent abuses of power and promote public integrity.

Methodology and implementation: Country assessments are carried out by in-country teams of experts who score each dimension via internet using a password-protected web site. There are two general types of indicators: "in law" and "in practice." All indicators are scored using an ordinal scale of 0 to 100 with zero being the worst possible score and 100 perfect.

"In law" indicators provide an objective assessment of whether certain legal codes, fundamental rights, government institutions, and regulations exist. These "de jure" indicators are scored with a simple "yes" or "no" with "yes" receiving a 100 score and "no" receiving a zero.

"In practice" indicators address "de facto" issues such as implementation, effectiveness enforcement, and citizen access. As these usually require a more informed and subjective assessment, these "in practice" indicators are scored along an ordinal scale of zero to 100 with possible scores at 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100.

The index is comprised of more than 290 individual indicators gauging areas such as civil society participation, electoral process, accountability, civil service, oversight and regulatory mechanisms, rule of law and existence of anti-corruption mechanisms. Quantitative reports are accompanied by analytical reports to explain the data. Assessments are carried out by and subjected to a peer review process.

Impact: The Global Integrity Index has been used by governments and international organizations to identify key areas where reform is most needed. Additionally, local CSOs use results from the index to advocate for reform.

Reports/Contact information: The index and sub-indicators as well as the qualitative country reports are available from the Global Integrity website:
<http://www.globalintegrity.org/data/2006index.cfm>

4.2.4.2 WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools (Ghana, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Guinea, Madagascar and Malawi), (Since 2000)

Type of tool: National surveys of households, public officials and enterprises containing a range of governance- and corruption-related questions

Coverage: Of the countries of interest for the purposes of this mapping, work has been done in *Ghana* (2000), *Mozambique* (2002), *Sierra Leone* (2003), *Zambia* (2004), *Guinea* (2005), *Madagascar* (2006) and *Malawi* (2007).

Source: National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants in each country. The composition of the teams varies from country to country. In most countries the work is led by a Steering Committee composed of representatives from government, civil society, academia, etc.

Funding: Most of the studies are commissioned by the World Bank and some are funded through bilaterals, such as UK Department for International Development (DFID) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) .

Purpose: The tools promote capacity building through the institutionalization of the participatory approach in monitoring projects. In particular, the design and implementation of the surveys allows the following:

- To foster learning through the close collaboration between external experts and local counterparts
- To promote long-term, sustainable partnerships among local stakeholders
- To obtain an initial benchmark of governance and public sector performance
- To monitor on a regular basis governance and public sector performance

The analysis developed with this approach encourages local stakeholders to make use of the results to promote a constructive debate on institutional reforms and can lead to a non-political debate on concrete changes. The agency specific data steers the debate on institutions rather than individuals, de-politicizing the problem and facilitating the reform process.

Methodology and implementation: Originally designed by WBI and ECSPE, the GAC diagnostics consist of in-depth, country-specific surveys of thousands of households, firms, and public officials that gather information about vulnerabilities within the country's institutions. The field work, the analysis and the design of specific policy recommendations for concrete action is carried out through a participatory 'technology' that involves key stakeholders from the government, civil society and private sector. Key features of the GAC diagnostics comprise the following:

- Multi-pronged, separate surveys of users of public services/households, firms and public officials, which permits triangulation of the results
- Use of experience-based (vs. 'opinions'/generic) type of questions
- A broad governance and service delivery conceptual framework
- Rigorous technical specifications at the implementation stage

Impact: The impact of the study for the separate countries is as follows:

Ghana: The empirical work and evidence is viewed as part of the government response in the form of an anti-corruption strategy. This is believed to be followed by national initiatives, policies and reforms with local capacity built throughout the whole process.

Sierra Leone: On October 28-29, 2003 the Governance Reform Secretariat (GRS), in collaboration with WBI, organized a National Action Planning Workshop. The main objectives of the National Workshop were to present the findings of the GAC report and to draft a governance and anti-corruption action plan based on the results of the diagnostic survey. After a plenary discussion on the key problem areas, the 130 participants broke into working groups to draft specific responses and actions to combat corruption and improve governance. The outcome of the working groups was supposed to be compiled by GRS into a draft National Governance Strategy and to be discussed in Regional Workshops planned for 2004.

Zambia: The final report completed by a team of consultants from the University of Zambia, was launched by the President of Zambia, H.E. Mr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa at a National Workshop held in Lusaka on October 26th, 2004. During the Workshop participants discussed the main governance challenges faced by the country and begun drafting a governance strategy. Eight Regional workshops to discuss the results obtained by the diagnostic work have taken place in 8 Provinces across Zambia between December, 2004 and January 2005. The Ministry of Justice is currently coordinating with the Anti-corruption Commission and the Anti-corruption Task Force the integration of the outcome of the nine Workshops into a broad Governance Strategy.

Mozambique: On August 3, 2005 the technical unit for Public Sector Reform of Mozambique (UTRESP) with the presence of the Minister of State Administration presented in Maputo the results from the Governance and Anti-Corruption Diagnostic carried out in the country during 2004. Following this event the government presented the results in workshops where different groups had the opportunity to discuss the findings.

Guinea: To disseminate the results of the Survey on Governance and Corruption, a series of workshops was conducted in Guinea in 2005. The first workshop was a national two-day event held in Conakry on June 27 and 28, 2005 where representatives from key government institutions, civil society members and the donor community discussed the main findings of the Governance Diagnostic. The national event was followed by 2 regional workshops. At these events, participants provided recommendations to improve governance and combat corruption at both the central and local level. These recommendations were included in the National Strategy.

Madagascar: The main purpose of the governance diagnostic is to provide the anti-corruption commission from Madagascar - Conseil Supérieur de Lutte Contre la Corruption (CSLCC) - with information necessary to update and evaluate the anti-corruption strategy and to construct a set of baseline governance indicators that can be used to formulate and monitor policies aimed to reduce corruption.

Malawi: On February 5, 2007 the President and several high ranking ministers launched the public dissemination of the reports findings in a public session.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: Data collected through the GAC diagnostics allow for desegregation by gender and socio-economic status. Findings include the following:

Guinea: The survey found that lower income citizens pay a larger share of their income in bribes to obtain public services than wealthier citizens. Poor governance thus further exacerbates income inequality and promotes uneven access to services. The results of the survey also show that corruption affects especially poorer households and smaller businesses. Households spent 8 percent of their income in bribes. However, low and low-middle citizens spent 8.3 percent, middle and high income households spent 7.5 and 7.8 percent of their income respectively. Regarding the public services, 72 % of the interviewed public officials consider the service provided by their institution as accessible to the poor. The survey found a significant correlation between corruption in public administration budget management and accessibility to services for poor people. The higher the level of corruption, the less accessible the services are.

Madagascar: While the richer population is more probably solicited to pay bribes than the poor, the percentage of the annual income paid by the poor as corruption is higher than for the rich, among those which requested a public service. The poor pay more than the double of their income in bribes in comparison to the rich. The study includes a governance indicator for measuring the access of poor citizens to the public services.

As for the gender aspects, one can see in the majority of the regions that men are more likely to be a victim of corruption than women, although it is not always the case.

Malawi: Concerning the access to public utilities, it has been found that even in urban areas access to the utilities increased with the household income level.

Sierra Leone: The study has found that the lowest-income citizens paid the largest share of their incomes on bribes. Concerning inequality, the poorer groups were disproportionately affected by corruption, with the lower-income users of services spending on average in bribe payments to

obtain services a percentage of their incomes at least twice as high as wealthier households. In summary, the study has found that there was a direct relationship between the economic status and the proportion of household income spent on bribes.

Zambia: Low-income households were disproportionately penalized by paying bribes that represent a greater share of their income than their counterparts in the middle- and high-income brackets. More specifically, low-income households paid about 18% of their money income on bribes, while high-income households paid less than 1%.

Reports/Contact information: The reports are available at the WBI's diagnostics country pages:
<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/ghana/results.html> (Ghana)
<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/sierraleone/results.html> (Sierra Leone)
http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/206602/Zambia_Executive_Summary.pdf (Zambia)
http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/206549/mz_usaid_rpt.pdf (Mozambique)
http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/206663/Executive_summary_english.pdf (Guinea)
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWBIGOVANTCOR/Resources/1740479-1150919032596/madagascar_survey_draft_full.pdf (Madagascar)
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWBIGOVANTCOR/Resources/1740479-1143042582963/malawi_final_survey.pdf (Malawi)

Additional remarks/Limitations: The studies have also been conducted for Benin, Kenya and Burundi. However, the results have not yet been available: The Benin survey was completed in October 2006, but has not yet been published. The results from the data collection and analysis in Kenya are scheduled for release in late 2007. The results from the data collection and analysis in Burundi are scheduled for release in 2008.

4.2.4.3 *Enquêtes Nationales sur l'Intégrité (Madagascar, Senegal), (2002)*

Type of tool: National household and private sector surveys on perceptions and experiences of corruption, complemented by focus group discussions

Coverage: Madagascar and Senegal

Source: Project coordinated by TI International Secretariat and TI chapters who commissioned local polling institutes. Transparency International Initiative Madagascar commissioned OSIPD and ECR, and Forum Civil (Senegal) commissioned Orgathec.

Funding: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose: According to the general public and the private sector (formal and informal), the surveys intend to measure:

- The importance of corruption in relation with other socio-economic problems within the country, its nature, causes, manifestation, frequency, trend and cost
- In which of the 22 key public and private entities the risk of corruption is highest
- The degree of acceptability of corrupt behaviour and the trust in the complaint and sanction mechanisms
- The experience of corruption in politics

Another important goal was to design a model for national corruption surveys that could be used in other countries in order to produce consistent and comparable data at the regional/international level.

Methodology and implementation: A model questionnaire and terms of reference for the surveys have been provided by Transparency International Secretariat for adaptation by the national chapters. The data collection, coding and entry and production of the reports were done by the local polling institutes selected after a bidding process.

The sampling was either a quota sampling (with 4 variables: sex-age-region-socio-economic status for HH surveys and 2 variables: sector and region for the private sector surveys) or a random sampling methodology. The samples had the following composition. In Madagascar: 1140 Households (42% rural and 58% urban) and 774 enterprises (59% formal and 41% informal) in 3 towns. In Senegal, 1227 individuals and 396 enterprises were covered.

The surveys were conducted on the basis of one-on-one interviews (40 min to 1 hour) with the heads of households and the managers of enterprises. The quality check was done by pre-tests, in-field supervision and back checks. The timeframe of the project until completion of the reports was about 6 months. The field work was conducted in each of the countries in 2001 and the reports were released in 2002.

Impact: The publication of the findings had the following main impacts:

- **Raising awareness on the extent and nature of corruption in the respective countries:**
The reports received very strong media coverage in the three countries at the national and regional level. In the case of Senegal, it created a strong negative reaction from the authorities, who tried to intimidate the association, but it still provided the organisation with an increased visibility.
- **Providing the civil society with factual data to develop anti-corruption strategies:**
The collection of substantive data complemented the pre-existing subjective information on the phenomenon and was used by the associations as a tool for sensitization activities. It helped the civil society organisations to identify sectoral priorities and to target certain population groups (the youth for instance).
- **Advocating for and supporting the reforms:**
The CSO involved are using the findings on a regular basis to illustrate their proposals for reform.

Reports/Contact information: For Senegal, the report is not published due to some concerns with the data validity, but can still be provided upon request by contacting Forum Civil:

forumcivil@orange.sn

The report for Madagascar can be provided upon request by contacting Transparency International Madagascar: transparency.mg@moov.mg

4.2.4.4 *CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) (Ghana, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda), (2006)*

Type of tool: Index assessing the state of civil society on country-by-country basis

Coverage: Ghana, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda

Source: CIVICUS in cooperation with local partner organizations (Ghana: Ghana Association of Private Voluntary Organisations in Development, GAPVOD, www.gapvod.org; Sierra Leone: Campaign for Good Governance, www.slcgg.org; Togo: Plan-Togo, www.plan-international.org and Fédération des ONG au Togo, FONGTO, www.fongto.net; Uganda: Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations, DENIVA, www.deniva.or.ug)

Funding: Various, including the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Purpose: Compared to other social phenomena, there has been a distinct shortage of information on the state of CSOs, including internal transparency and other corruption-related issues. The index was developed by CIVICUS to fill this gap.

Methodology and implementation: The research methodology employed a common framework for all countries (74 indicators and the 4 dimensions of Structure, Values, Environment, and Impact), but left ample space for country-specific adaptations of the indicators used. The data collected stemmed mainly from surveys of civil society stakeholders (citizens, CSOs, experts and researchers), supplemented by available secondary data sources, such as population surveys, policy case studies or interviews with key informants. However, relying on ‘subjective’ stakeholder assessments made it difficult to compare results across countries since it is likely that respondents in different countries used different yardsticks. The analysis should be read with this qualification in mind.

In Ghana, the CSI was implemented between the beginning of 2003 and December 2006, in Sierra Leone from 2004 to 2006, in Togo from July 2005 to March 2006, and in Uganda from 2003 to 2006.

Impact: The project provides a diagnostic tool to assess the health of civil society and develop knowledge-based strategies to strengthen civil society. A key element of the project is national workshops among civil society actors, which discuss and validate the research findings and develop action agendas for the future. The findings of the CIS are disseminated to a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, donors, business people, academics, the media and the general public. Moreover, the assessment of civil society is used to collectively set goals and create an agenda for strengthening civil society in the future.

The preparation of the CSI is accompanied by a CSI Project Evaluation by CIVICUS and the respective local partner CSO. These evaluations reveal the following impacts by country:

Ghana: The CSI processes provided forums for practitioners and academics to share relevant ideas and experiences about civil society, leading to cooperation between the different stakeholders. There is an intention to re-implement the CSI again after a year. The CSI has very much informed current and future programmes of GAPVOD, who intend to build and strengthen capacities in those areas that the CSI found to be weak. Moreover, the Civil Society Resource Centre, which is being established by UNDP, will be used by GAPVOD to build the capacities of CSOs based on the identified shortcomings of civil society and the various recommendations proposed by the CSI.

Sierra Leone: It is believed without doubt that the CSI findings will contribute largely to efforts to establish order in the CSO landscape. The CSI process has led to a closer interaction between CSOs and it is hoped that these interactions will be continued in the future. It raised the CSOs' awareness concerning the weaknesses in civil society. External stakeholders, such as academics and the media, showed strong interest in the report. The CSI has very much informed current and future programmes of the Campaign for Good Governance, in particular its programme on civil society strengthening. It is intended to re-implement the CSI in two year's time. It is also suggested that the concept and the role of civil societies in the present democratisation process should be further reviewed.

Togo: The CSI process strongly contributed in providing knowledge and raising awareness about the role of civil society and it stimulated the discussion on the state of civil society in Togo. Examples of stakeholders making use of the CSI findings are Service de Coopération et d'Actions Culturelles (SCAC) of the French Embassy, UNDP, as well as other CSOs and officials. The CSI has raised the visibility of Plan-Togo/FONGTO in Togo. The implementation of the CSI has led to improved relations between Plan-Togo/FONGTO and partner organizations on the one hand, and between government officials and CSOs on the other hand. The latter has resulted in an increased acceptance of CSOs by governmental institutions. The CSI has also spurred discussions about new partnerships between CSOs and other institutions, such as SCAC and UNDP. The government, donors, academics and the media perceive the CSI project as a justification to elaborate a CSO capacity building program. So far being only in the stage of a Shortened Assessment Tool, it is planned to implement the full CSI in the near future.

Uganda: Following the CSI, a Quality Assurance Certification as a standard to strengthen CSO accountability, legitimacy and transparency was launched by DENIVA. The CSI has raised the awareness and reflection on the civil society sector. The consultations between the stakeholders

during the process have resulted in cooperation between them and have provided for collective forums of discussing civil-society-related issues. CSO leaders have agreed to hold an annual leaders' meeting to share knowledge and also to reflect on the current status of the civil society. Many CSOs and external stakeholders, in particular donors, are very interested in the CSI results and take them into account in the information of their strategic directions. The CSI enabled CSOs to re-examine their involvement and relevance to the target groups they serve. It has informed current and future programme activities of DENIVA. The results of the CSI have been used to draft an agenda for the CSOs in Uganda. It is intended to re-implement the CSI.

Pro-poor and gender aspects: The CSIs for the four countries cover the following poverty- and gender-related aspects:

Ghana: The CSI finds that civil society has contributed towards women's social and economic empowerment. In the view of many community residents, CSOs have been generally more effective than the state in assisting marginalised groups, such as women. However, within the CSOs, gender equity is only scarcely practiced. Civil society's activities to eradicate poverty enjoy wide support and are carried out throughout the country. In some cases, CSOs' activities have complemented government's poverty-reduction policies. Many CSOs have been quite active in the most poverty-stricken areas of Ghana.

Sierra Leone: The CSI revealed that CSOs themselves do not practice gender equity. It emphasized the need to empower marginalised groups, in particular women.

Togo: The majority of CSOs engage in poverty reduction (among others), but their initiatives lack support and public visibility. In the future, it is intended to focus on women organizations (among others), and their implications in the development of CSO-strengthening activities.

Uganda: The civil society particularly promotes the value of poverty eradication.

Reports/Contact information: The country reports are available at:
http://www.civicus.org/new/CSI_country_reports.asp

For further information, please contact: index@civicus.org

Additional remarks/Limitations: In the CSI pilot phase from 2000 to 2002, South Africa was covered. The report for South Africa can be found at: www.civicus.org/new/CSI_pilotphase.asp

Due to the lack of secondary data in Togo, the CSI came as a Shortened Assessment Tool.

5 MATRIX OF TOOLS (LISTED BY COUNTRY)

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
Benin	2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Benin	2005	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFIPS/0..contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Benin	2005, 2006	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.prd.fr razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr	4.2.1.2
Botswana	1999, 2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Burkina Faso	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Etat de la Corruption au Burkina Faso	Public opinion survey and sectoral analysis	Renlac, Network of NGOs fighting corruption in Burkina Faso	N.A.	http://www.renlac.org/html/publications.html	renlac@renlac.org	4.1.4.1
Burkina Faso	2005	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.prd.fr razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr	4.2.1.2
Burundi	2007	Action Citoyenne de la Promotion des Droits des Consommateurs par la Lutte contre la Corruption	Public experience and opinion survey	ABUCO	The tool would allow drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	N.A.	abuco@onatel.bi	4.1.1.1
Burundi	2007	Le Phénomène de la Corruption au Burundi	Qualitative and quantitative survey	GRADIS	The survey covers gender-related aspects.	www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20070504_9136.doc	N.A.	4.1.1.2
Burundi	2007	Assessment Study on	Experience and	Steadman Group	The survey covers	N.A.	carol@steadman-group.com	4.2.3.2

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
		Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points	Opinion Survey		poverty-related aspects.			
Cameroon	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Cameroon	2003, 2004	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Cameroon	2007	Enquête Nationale 2006 auprès des Entreprises sur la Corruption au Cameroun	Private-Sector Opinion survey	CRETES, commissioned by TI Cameroon	N.A.	www.transparency.org/content/download/16825/226686/version/1/file/Cameroon_Resumé_Survey_French.pdf	ticameroon@yahoo.fr	4.1.3.1
Cameroon	2007	Enquêtes Nationales sur la Corruption au Cameroun 2006	Quantitative household survey	TI Secretariat, implemented in cooperation with TI Cameroon and GERCIS	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	www.transparency.org/content/download/20492/285266	ticameroon@yahoo.fr	4.1.1.3
Cape Verde	2002, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Chad	2004	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Congo, DR	2007	Assessment Study on Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points	Experience and Opinion Survey	Steadman Group	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	N.A.	carol@steadman-group.com	4.2.3.2
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.pr.dfr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.pr.dfr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.pr.dfr razafindrakoto@dial.pr.dfr	4.2.1.2
Eritrea	2002	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private	Africa Private Sector Group	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRIC	N.A.	4.2.3.1

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Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
		Monitoring Exercise in Ghana	stakeholders in the judicial system and observations of actual court proceedings		poverty-related aspects.			
Ghana	2006	CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI)	Index assessing the state of civil society	CIVICUS in cooperation with GAPVOD	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.civicus.org/new/CSI_country_reports.asp	index@civicus.org	4.2.4.3
Guinea	2005	WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools	National surveys of household s, public officials and enterprises	National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/206663/Executive_summary_english.pdf	N.A.	4.2.4.1
Kenya	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	N.A.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kya.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Kenya	2002	Budget Transparency and Participation: Five African Case Studies	Combination of expert interviews and document analysis	IBP in collaboration with TI Kenya	N.A.	http://www.internationalbudget.org/resources/africa/launch.htm	Gomez@cbpp.org Jgithongo@tikenya.org	4.2.2.5
Kenya	Since 2002	Social Political Economic and Cultural Barometer	Opinion Poll	Steadman Group	N.A.	http://www.steadman-group.com/group_news.php www.tikenya.org/documents/presidential_poll06.pdf	N.A.	4.1.1.5
Kenya	2003	Paying the Public or Caring for Constituents?	Pilot survey and combination of a qualitative and quantitative study and interviews with 20 MPs	TI Kenya	N.A.	http://www.tikenya.org/documents/paying.pdf	transparency@tikenya.org	4.1.2.2
Kenya	2003	An Assessment of the Public Service	Diagnostic research	TI Kenya	N.A.	http://www.tikenya.org/documents/psi_kpa.pdf	lkaranja@tikenya.org	4.1.2.3

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
		Integrity Programme at the Kenya Ports Authority Mombasa						
Kenya	2004	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Kenya	2004	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Kenya	2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Kenya	2006	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) Reform Programme – National Integrated Household Baseline Survey Report	Nationwide household survey	Steadman Group, in cooperation with various others	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.gilos.go.ke/gilos%20final%20report.pdf	jcarstens@gilos.co.ke	4.1.2.4
Kenya	2006	Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company Limited - A Survey: April - May 2005	Pilot survey on corruption in water services delivery	TI Kenya	N.A.	http://www.tikenya.org/documents/maji_survey.pdf . For further information, please contact transparency@tikenya.org .	transparency@tikenya.org	4.1.3.2
Kenya	2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007	Kenya Bribery Index	Index on the extent of bribery	TI Kenya, KAS, Steadman Research Company	N.A.	http://www.tikenya.org/publications.asp?DocumentTypeID=10	transparency@tikenya.org	4.1.4.2
Kenya	2007	Citizens' Report Card on Urban Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Services in Kenya: Summary of Results from Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa	Citizens' Report Card	NETWAS, ICAD, Kisumu Consortium, Nairobi City Consortium, Mombasa City Consortium, Research International	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.wsp.org/files/pubs/712200745708_Citizens_Report_Card_-_Summary_Kenya.pdf	N.A.	4.1.4.3
Kenya	2007	Assessment Study on	Experience and	Steadman Group	The survey covers	N.A.	carol@steadman-group.com	4.2.3.2

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
		Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points	Opinion Survey		poverty-related aspects.			
Lesotho	2000, 2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Lesotho	2007	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Madagascar	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	N.A.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Madagascar	2002	Enquêtes nationales sur l'intégrité	National household and private sector surveys, complemented by Focus group discussions	OSIPD and ECR, commissioned by TI Initiative Madagascar	N.A.	N.A.	transparency.mg/moov.mg	4.2.4.2
Madagascar	2003, 2005	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Madagascar	2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Madagascar	2005, 2006	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.pr.dial.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.pr.dial.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.pr.dial.fr razafindrakoto@dial.pr.dial.fr	4.2.1.2

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
Madagascar	2006	WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools	National surveys of household s, public officials and enterprise s	National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWBIGO/VANTCOR/Resources/1740479-1150919032596/madagascar_survey_draft_full.pdf	N.A.	4.2.4.1
Malawi	1999, 2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Malawi	2006	WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools	National surveys of household s, public officials and enterprise s	National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWBIGO/VANTCOR/Resources/1740479-1143042582963/malawifinal_survey.pdf	N.A.	4.2.4.1
Mali	1995	CIET Country Social Audits and National Integrity Surveys	Social audit	CIET International	N.A.	http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=&keyword=Social%20Audits&document=m.8	N.A.	4.2.2.1
Mali	2001, 2002, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Mali	2005	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMA/FTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Mali	2005	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Mali	2005, 2006	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.prd.fr razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr	4.2.1.2
Mozambique	2002	WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools	National surveys of household s, public officials and enterprise s	National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants	N.A.	http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/206549/mz_usaid_rpt.pdf	N.A.	4.2.4.1

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
Mozambique	2002	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Mozambique	2003	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Mozambique	2002, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Namibia	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	N.A.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Namibia	2003	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Namibia	1999, 2003, 2006	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Niger	2004	Corruption in Higher Education: People's Perceptions	Opinion poll of students, parents and educators	ANLC	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/stealing_future	N.A.	4.1.1.6
Niger	2005	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.prd.fr razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr	4.2.1.2
Niger	2007	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059	N.A.	4.2.3.1

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
						605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed		
Nigeria	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Nigeria	2002	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Nigeria	2002	Budget Transparency and Participation: Five African Case Studies	Combination of expert interviews and document analysis	IBP in collaboration with Integrity	N.A.	http://www.internationalbudget.org/resources/africalaunch.htm	Gomez@cbpp.org Soji.Apampa@sap.net	4.2.2.5
Nigeria	2003	The Nigerian Governance and Corruption Surveys	Three complementary surveys among households, enterprises and public officials	Consortium of Nigerian Universities led by the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, commissioned by President Obasanjo	N.A.	http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDACA361.pdf	dabalos@casals.com	4.1.4.4
Nigeria	2000, 2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Nigeria	2002, 2006	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Nigeria	2006	CIET Country Social Audits and National Integrity Surveys	Social audit	CIET International	N.A.	http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=&keyword=Social%20Audits&document=m.8	N.A.	4.2.2.1
Nigeria	2005, 2007	Nigeria Corruption Index	Public experience and hard data survey	IAP	N.A.	N.A.	info@ind-advocacy-project.org	4.1.4.5

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
Rwanda	2007	Assessment Study on Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points	Experience and Opinion Survey	Steadman Group	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	N.A.	carol@steadman-group.com	4.2.3.2
Sao Tome and Principe	2007	Survey on Vote Buying	Pre- and post-election household - representative surveys	GPRG	N.A.	www.gprg.org/pubs/workingpapers/pdfs/gprg-wps-065.pdf	pedro.vicente@economics.ox.ac.uk	4.1.1.7
Senegal	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	N.A.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Senegal	2002	Enquêtes nationales sur l'intégrité	National household and private sector surveys, complemented by Focus group discussions	Orgathec, commissioned by Forum Civil	N.A.	N.A.	forumcivil@orange.sn	4.2.4.2
Senegal	2002	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Senegal	2002, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Senegal	2005	Gouvernance et Corruption dans le Système de Santé au Sénégal	Sociological, juridical and economic study based on the findings of fieldwork	Forum Civil	N.A.	http://www.forumcivil.sn/rapports/Rapport_sante.doc	forumcivil@orange.sn	4.1.4.6
Senegal	2005	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEEXT/EXTAFRSUMA/FTPS/0,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059	N.A.	4.2.3.1

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
						605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed		
Senegal	2005	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.prd.fr razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr	4.2.1.2
Sierra Leone	2000, 2001	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10 http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/stealing_future	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Sierra Leone	2003	WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools	National surveys of household s, public officials and enterprises	National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/sierraleone/results.html	N.A.	4.2.4.1
Sierra Leone	2006	A Citizen Report Card on the 19 Local Councils	Nationwide household survey/ Participatory service delivery assessment	National Accountability Group	The survey covers gender-related aspects.	www.transparency.org/content/download/23375/348557/file/Sierra+Leone+2006+REPORT+CARD.pdf	N.A.	4.1.2.5
Sierra Leone	2006	CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI)	Index assessing the state of civil society	CIVICUS in cooperation with Campaign for Good Governance	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.civicus.org/new/CSI_country_reports.asp	index@civicus.org	4.2.4.3
South Africa	Since 1997	CIET Country Social Audits and National Integrity Surveys	Social audit	CIET International	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=&keyword=Social%20Audits&document=m.8	N.A.	4.2.2.1
South Africa	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	N.A.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
South Africa	2001	Ethics Survey – 2001: Ethics in Practice	Survey on ethics in the public	KPMG, TI South Africa, PSC	The survey covers gender-	http://www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2002/ethics.pdf	daniel.malan@kpmg.co.za	4.1.4.7

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
			sector, private sector and civil society		related aspects.		roderickd@opsc.gov.za	
South Africa	2001	Corruption in South Africa, Results of an Expert Panel Survey	Expert panel survey	Markinor, commissioned by ISS	N.A.	http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No65/Contents.html	marianne.camerer@globalintegrity.org	4.1.1.8
South Africa	2002	Government Corruption Seen From the Inside	Survey on government officials' perceptions of corruption	PSAM	N.A.	http://case.psam.ru.ac.za/Archive/othersources/26.pdf	psam-admin@ru.ac.za	4.1.1.9
South Africa	2002	Budget Transparency and Participation: Five African Case Studies	Combination of expert interviews and document analysis	IBP in collaboration with IDASA	N.A.	http://www.internationalbudget.org/resources/africalaunch.htm	Gomez@cbpp.org marritt@idasaact.org.za joachim@idasact.org.za	4.2.2.5
South Africa	1998, 2003	National Victims of Crime Survey	Nationwide quantitative victim survey	Statistics South Africa, commissioned by the Department of Safety and Security and UNICRI; ISS	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Monographs/No101/Contents.html	hvanvuuren@issafrica.org	4.1.1.10
South Africa	2003	Country Corruption Assessment Report	Three complementary surveys on corruption among households, businesses and public services	Government of South Africa and UNODC/ROSA	N.A.	http://www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2003/corruption.pdf	RuanK@dpsa.gov.za	4.1.4.8
South Africa	2000, 2002, 2006	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
South Africa	2005, 2007	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Tanzania	1996	CIET Country Social Audits and National Integrity	Social audit	CIET International	N.A.	http://www.ciet.org/en/research/?country=&theme=&keyword=Social%20Audits&document=m.8	N.A.	4.2.2.1

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
		Surveys						
Tanzania	2000	Revenue Authority Staff Integrity Reviews	Authority Reviews	TI and partners	N.A.	N.A.	jriano@transparency.org	4.2.2.3
Tanzania	1999, 2001	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Tanzania	2002	Annual Report on the State of Corruption in Tanzania	Mix of qualitative analysis and opinion survey on corruption	ESRF/ACEIT, commissioned by PCB	N.A.	http://www.esrftz.org/anticorruption/thestateofcorruptionintanzania.PDF	info@esrf.or.tz	4.1.1.11
Tanzania	2004	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICA/EXT/EXTAFRSUMAFIPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Tanzania	2001, 2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Tanzania	2007	Assessment Study on Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points	Experience and Opinion Survey	Steadman Group	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	N.A.	carol@steadman-group.com	4.2.3.2
Togo	2005	Enquêtes 1-2-3/UEMOA	Public opinion survey	Afristat, Dial, National Statistic Institute, commissioned by WAEMU	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-12_english.pdf www.dial.prd.fr/dial_publications/PDF/Doc_travail/2005-18.pdf	Roubaud@dial.prd.fr razafindrakoto@dial.prd.fr	4.2.1.2
Togo	2006	CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI)	Index assessing the state of civil society	CIVICUS in cooperation with Plan-Togo and FONGTO	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.civicus.org/new/CSI_country_reports.asp	index@civicus.org	4.2.4.3
Uganda	1995, 1998	CIET Country Social Audits and National Integrity Surveys	Social audit, National integrity survey	CIET International	N.A.	N.A.	jriano@transparency.org	4.2.2.1
Uganda	2000	Revenue Authority Staff Integrity Reviews	Authority Reviews	TI and partners	N.A.	http://www.transparency.org/working_papers/index.html	N.A.	4.2.2.3
Uganda	2000	The Cost of	Survey on	World Bank,	N.A.	http://www.worldbank.org	jakob.svensson	4.1.3.3

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
		Doing Business: Firms' Experience with Corruption in Uganda	bribe payments across firms	Ugandan Manufacturers' Association		rg/afr/wps/wp6.pdf	@iies.su.se	
Uganda	2001	Public Service Ethics in Africa Study	Comparative study based on a combination of expert interviews and document analysis	UNDESA DPEPA	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan001699.pdf http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan000160.pdf	armstronge@un.org lock@un.org kyo.naka@undp.org	4.2.2.4
Uganda	1996, 1999, 2000, 2004	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/theme/s/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1Y10 http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/pe/PETSI.pdf http://www.iies.su.se/%7Esvenssoj/p679.pdf	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Uganda	2004	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Uganda	2000, 2002, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Uganda	2006	CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI)	Index assessing the state of civil society	CIVICUS in cooperation with DENIVA	The survey covers poverty- and gender-related aspects.	http://www.civicus.org/new/CSI_country_reports.asp	index@civicus.org	4.2.4.3
Uganda	2007	Assessment Study on Corruption at Northern Corridor Transit Points	Experience and Opinion Survey	Steadman Group	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	N.A.	carol@steadman-group.com	4.2.3.2
Zambia	2002	Budget Transparency and Participation: Five African Case Studies	Combination of expert interviews and document analysis	IBP in collaboration with Women for Change, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, and a	N.A.	http://www.internationalbudget.org/resources/africalaunch.htm	Gomez@cbpp.org Imwanawina@hss.unza.zm	4.2.2.5

Country	Year	Title	Tool	Source	Pro-Poor and gender aspects	Report	Contact	Ref. #
				consultant from the University of Zambia				
Zambia	2004	Investment Climate Assessment	Multi-country private sector survey	Africa Private Sector Group of the World Bank	N.A.	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEEXT/EXTAFRSUMAFTPS/0,,contentMDK:20763282~menuPK:2059605~pagePK:51246584~piPK:51241019~theSitePK:2049987,00.html#completed	N.A.	4.2.3.1
Zambia	2004	WBI Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Diagnostics Tools	National surveys of households, public officials and enterprises	National research teams or sub-contracted local survey groups/consultants	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/206602/Zambia_Executive_Summary.pdf	N.A.	4.2.4.1
Zambia	2003, 2005	An Opinion Poll on the Perceptions and Experiences of Corruption among Lusaka Residents	Opinion survey of Lusaka residents	TI Zambia	The survey covers gender-related aspects.	N.A.	tizambia@zambianet.zm	4.1.1.12
Zambia	1999, 2003, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1
Zambia	2001, 2006	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	Sectoral surveys	World Bank, TI Chapters	The tool allows drawing analysis based on gender and poverty.	http://www.u4.no/themes/pets/main.cfm http://go.worldbank.org/SHZWCL1YI0	publicexpenditure@worldbank.org kkaiser@worldbank.org	4.2.2.2
Zimbabwe	2003	Corruption in Zimbabwe – A Survey of the Perceptions of Zimbabweans on Corruption	Nationwide opinion survey on corruption	MPOI, commissioned by TI Zimbabwe	The survey covers gender-related aspects.	N.A.	mpoi@mweb.co.zw	4.1.1.13
Zimbabwe	1999, 2004, 2005	Afrobarometer	Public opinion survey	IDASA, CDD, MSU and national research partners	The survey covers poverty-related aspects.	http://www.afrobarometer.org/resultsbycountry.html	http://www.afrobarometer.org/contacts.html	4.2.1.1