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RWANDA BRIBERY INDEX 2020



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Transparency International Rwanda (Ti-Rw) is a Rwandan Civil Society organization created in 2004 and is part of Transparency International Global Movement since its accreditation as Transparency International Chapter in September 2011.

Rwanda Bribery Index Is an Annual Publication conducted by Transparency International Rwanda (TI-Rw) Since 2010. It aims at establishing experiences and perceptions of this specific form of corruption in Rwanda.

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of December 2020. Nevertheless, Transparency International Rwanda cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purpose or in other contexts.

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**RWANDA BRIBERY
INDEX 2020**

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Rwanda Bribery Index (RBI) is an annual publication conducted by Transparency International Rwanda (TI-RW) since 2010 with the financial Support of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) through PPIMA Project. It aims at establishing experiences and perceptions of this specific form of corruption in Rwanda and its rationale hinges on the Sustainable Development Goal 16 specifically target 16.5: “Substantially reduce Corruption and Bribery”.

RBI findings have been the benchmark to TI-RW's advocacy activities geared towards influencing positive systemic change in the fight against corruption and promotion of good governance in Rwanda. At this juncture, we are proud of the efforts made by the government of Rwanda and synergies created with Civil Society Organizations to fight this virus that retards our development.

On behalf of TI-RW, it's my privilege to thank all those who make it possible to conduct this crucial study and extend our gratitude to citizens across 11 districts in which the 2020 study was conducted. Regardless of what had to keep them busy, they actively participated in the research and provided their opinions and experiences of bribe through the questionnaires administered to them.

I take this opportunity to also thank TI-RW research team led by Albert Rwego Kavatiri, TI-Rw's Programme Manager who, by their expertise, tirelessly worked hard to make the research successful.

Moreover, my great thanks go to TI-Rw's Executive Director, Mr. Apollinaire Mupiganyi, for his encouragement, guidance and quality control throughout the process of this research.

Marie Immaculée Ingabire



Chairperson of Transparency Rwanda

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transparency International Rwanda (TI-RW) publishes the Rwanda Bribery Index (RBI) which analyses different dimensions of bribe in Rwanda. This 2020 report, which is the 11th edition since the first publication in 2010, sought to determine the prevalence (evidence and perception) of bribery in Rwanda as reported by Rwandan households and identified Rwandan institutions and organizations particularly prone to bribery. It also assessed the impact of bribery on service delivery in Rwanda and gathered concrete information on the size and share of bribes paid by Rwandan citizens while seeking access to specific services.

The survey was conducted in all 4 provinces of Rwanda and City of Kigali in 11 quasi-randomly selected districts with 2,336 respondents as the sample size. As both random and purposive techniques were used, the purposive technique allowed urban districts to be included in the sample as they are more likely to provide more services than rural areas hence, higher risk of corruption. This survey used exclusively a quantitative approach and the questionnaires were administered to sampled respondents.

As revealed by the 2020 RBI, the majority of Rwandans consider the government's efforts to fight corruption as effective. Nonetheless, compared to the previous edition, the perception slightly decreased at 6% from 81.9% in 2019 to 75.9% in 2020. This is due to the fact that the anti-corruption drive including the highest leadership of the country was mainly devoted to the containment of the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

It emerged that 52.8% of Rwandans consider the level of corruption to be low while 20.5% perceive the level to be high. The likelihood of encountering bribe at the national level has almost remained unchanged and low as well since 2019 (from 3.7% in 2019 to 3.8% in 2020). Private sector and the Traffic Police registered the highest likelihood to demand bribe to service seekers in 2020 with 12.9% and 12.7% respectively. Moreover, the survey also indicates that the traffic police and private sector registered the highest prevalence of bribe with 12% and 7% respectively while the national prevalence stands at 2.50% in 2020 from 2% in 2019.

According to the report, low level of reporting remains among the challenges impeding the fight against corruption as 88.1% did not report with the main reasons being that it did not occur to them that they needed to report and fear of self-incrimination.

Interestingly, the national average size of bribe decreased to Rw97,529 in 2020 from Rwf121,567 in 2019. It is worth noting that average size of bribe paid to judges has significantly decreased in 2020 (from Rwf206,000 in 2018 and Rwf345,000 in 2019 to Rwf48,125 in 2020).

The report recommends the Private Sector federation to establish sound internal control mechanisms and whistle-blowing systems that will be instrumental for reporting corruption in the sector and also to establish effective ethics and compliance programme which aims to foster a culture of integrity.

RIB and Police are encouraged to continue to practice the Zero Tolerance Policy and double their efforts in using the CCTV Cameras to detect corrupt practices and suspects involved in malpractices.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transparency International defines bribe as either a monetary or another kind of advantage (gifts, training trips, discounts, etc.) that an official gets for breach of duty. The purposes of bribery vary, bribes are given to speed up certain processes as well as to get a service, etc., that would not be available otherwise, or to avoid the consequences of an action (e.g., having your licence taken away) (Transparency International, 2020). Bribery is the act of intentionally offering, promising or giving of an undue advantage to induce that person to act or refrain from acting in relation to performance of official duties, in order to obtain or retain business or other forms of improper advantage in the conduct of business (United nations, 2016).

International legal standards define bribe payments as both pecuniary and non-pecuniary undue advantages. It is not just cash in a briefcase exchanging hands, but can be anything of value. They can thus include intangible items such as positions on boards, admission to universities or the sharing of confidential information. Other examples of bribe payments advanced by member countries based on experience include clothes or jewellery for the recipient's spouse; paid holidays; gifts of the briber's inventory or services, such as the construction of a home or home improvements (AfDB & OECD, 2016).

While risks differ between countries and markets, to many, paying bribes is still perceived as the “only way to survive” in some African countries. Bribery requires two participants: one to give the bribe, and one to take it. In some countries the culture of corruption extends to every aspect of public life, making it extremely difficult for individuals to operate without resorting to bribes. Bribes may be demanded in order for an official to do something he is already paid to do. They may also be demanded in order to bypass laws and regulations (UNODC, 2019).

Measuring and understanding bribery is challenging. Since people rarely and reluctantly share their experiences as bribers and bribees, surveys usually only gather opinions on and estimations of corruption rather than first-hand experiences (OECD, 2017). While bribery is still a serious problem and limitless in Africa, it remains an illusion since individuals are still sympathetic to it as a lesser evil. Reporting bribery incidents in Africa seems to be impracticable. The low level of bribery reporting is largely explained paying a bribe is such a common practice that it is not worth reporting it and that filing a report would be pointless as nobody would care (UNODC,

2019). This can effectively hold society captive, slow or stop social progress, and empower despots.

In countries with weak policies and legal systems, corruption is considered as a strong and painful constraint to their economic functioning, growth, and development. A vast amount of empirical evidence from cross-country analysis generally confirms that corruption harms investments, economic growth, and development (OECD, 2017). The direct impact of bribery on service delivery materializes through the price setting mechanism of the demand for services. The cost of publicly provided services may differ across users because of bribery. Poor accountability systems and limited transparency can allow public officials to set different prices for the same public service. Bribery can however affect service delivery also indirectly, by limiting the quantity of service available or reducing its quality. For basic services, poor governance affects low-income citizens more than high-income ones. Such regressive effect appears to be significant especially for the most basic public services, like water, police, hospitals, schools, and municipal services (Kaufmann, 2008).

Rwanda has a National Anti-Corruption Policy stance of good governance and zero tolerance to corruption in both public and private sector. The Policy focuses on people, systems and organizations by building a culture where integrity is valued and corruption rejected. The Office of the Ombudsman is charged with the responsibility of investigating cases of injustice in public and private institutions as well as preventing and combating corruption and other related offences (African unions, 2019). However, despite all the government efforts to tackle corruption in Rwanda, there is still a room for improvement; there are a number of areas in which corruption still needs to be addressed. For instance, Rwanda bribery index reported 18.5% portion of people who encountered bribe in 2019 (TI-Rwanda, 2019).

Since 2010, Transparency International Rwanda dedicated to carry out Rwanda Bribery Index as an annual survey in the framework of availing evidence-based advocacy tool in the fight against petty corruption which continues to hinder service delivery within public, private and civil society institutions in Rwanda. The Rwanda Bribery Index provides an annual benchmark for the measurement of experiences and perceptions related to corruption, which ultimately contributes to the effective implementation of the SDG indicator, among others. The 2020 RBI is also carried out to this end.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the study is to analyse the experiences and perceptions of Rwandans with regard to bribery in the country.

The specific objectives of the survey are to:

- ❖ Determine the prevalence (evidence and perception) of bribery in Rwanda as reported by Rwandan households;
- ❖ Identify Rwandan institutions and organizations particularly prone to bribery;
- ❖ Assess the impact of bribery on service delivery in Rwanda;
- ❖ Gather concrete information on the size and share of bribes paid by Rwandan citizens while seeking to access a specific service.

2.1. Overview of bribery and impacts on human social economic development

2.2.1. Status of Bribery in Rwanda and the Region

As indicated in African Governance Report, (United nations, 2016), the current predominantly perception-based measures of bribery are flawed and fail to provide a credible assessment of the dimensions of the problem of bribery in Africa. There is a need to move the debate beyond the present corruption indicators and assess corruption in a broader African governance context (United nations, 2016). In Africa, the bribery tendency is on the average, higher for the Central African countries and lower for those of Eastern and Northern Africa (USAID, 2018). As indicated in the 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Sub-Saharan Africa is the lowest scoring region on the index, and has failed to translate its anti-corruption commitments into any real progress. A region with stark political and socio-economic contrasts and longstanding challenges, many of its countries struggle with ineffective institutions and weak democratic values, which threaten anticorruption efforts. (Transparency International, 2018)

Medical and health care are the most sought-after services in the region. At country level, medical and health services and civil registration were the most sought after services in Kenya. In Tanzania, the top three sought after services were Medical and Health Services, local authorities and utilities (water and electricity); in Uganda, Medical and Health Services, local authorities and Educational Institutions while in Rwanda. In another hand, the findings of East Africa bribery index suggest that Rwanda recorded the largest majority of respondent (82%) seeking services without encountering any bribery incident. Tanzania on the other hand had the lowest proportion (7%) reporting offering to pay a bribe to receive a service while Uganda had the largest proportion of respondents (41%) reporting that a bribe was demanded /expected from them in order to access the services (EABI, 2017).

The Police Service recorded the highest probability of bribery across the region; 71% of respondents in Tanzania, 69% in Kenya, 67% in Uganda and 29% in Rwanda interacting with

the Police were asked or offered to pay a bribe to access the services they were seeking. In another hand, the Police Service in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania reported the highest prevalence of bribery, where about 40% of respondents engaging with the police paid a bribe to get the services they were seeking while in Rwanda, the highest prevalence was recorded at utilities (water and electricity) where 18% of respondents reported paying bribes to access the service.

Concerning the average size of bribe, an average bribe size exceeding USD 100 was registered in Kenya, with an average of USD 135 for the Judiciary and USD 119 for the Tax Services. Other services that attracted significant sums included USD 95 for police services in Rwanda, USD 86 for land services in Kenya and USD 81 for the judiciary in Uganda (EABI, 2017). Concerning about the reason of paying bribes, 35% of respondents reported paying bribes to hasten up the services they were seeking followed by 34% who paid as it was the only way to access the service. It is worth noting that in Rwanda, the second most common reason for paying bribes was to access services they did not legally deserve. On average, only 10% of respondents reported to any authority or individual the cases of bribery incident they experienced, while the remaining 90% did not report. It is noteworthy that Rwanda had the largest number of respondents reporting at 15%.

2.2.2. Bribery trend in Rwanda

Most sources of information confirm that Rwanda has achieved significant progress in improving the country's overall governance structures over the last years, especially in terms of government effectiveness and transparency of the regulatory framework. The Rwandan government has made the fight against corruption one of its top national priorities by ensuring that adequate anti-corruption legal frameworks and monitoring institutions are in place (OECD, 2017). It has formalized a 'zero-tolerance' approach to corruption based on harsh punishments and strict law enforcement, while at the same time sensitizing the public about the value of anti-corruption and integrity (PWC, 2018). Owing to the Government's strong commitment and political will to curb corruption, Rwanda is now among the least corrupt countries in Africa. In the report on global place index (RGB, (2019), it was emphasized that a high degree of accountability and transparency in Rwanda discourages corruption, or the abuse of public office for private gain.

According to report by UKAID, (2018), the Rwandan anti-corruption legal framework in Rwanda quite comprehensive. The implementation of laws and official policies is stringent in Rwanda. Pre-empting corruption at the grass-root level is linked to the acceptance and even enforcement of these values with the result that, in the words of one interviewee, "in Rwanda corruption has become a taboo"(AFROBAROMETER, 2014). Most sources agree that remarkable progress has also been made by the country in improving overall governance frameworks, especially in terms of government effectiveness and transparency of the regulatory framework. Hence, in spite of this progress, there is still room for improvement and there are remaining implementation gaps. In particular, vertical accountability between government and citizens needs to be strengthened. In Rwanda, there are still some claims that accountability enacting institutions, such as the media, civil society, parliament and the judiciary only play a

secondary role in the fight of corruption (Baez-camargo, Gatwa, Dufitumukiza, Stahl, & Kassa, 2017).

Corruption cases remains prevalent in the country and there have been instances of public funds embezzlement, fraudulent procurement practices (OAG, 2019), judicial corruption as well as high ranking officials involved in corrupt practices. Research undertaken by the Rwandan Transparency International Rwanda has shown that the key functional areas in Rwanda that pose potential risks are the public finance management system, public procurement systems, human resources management, traffic police, the judiciary sector, land services departments, customs, licensing and construction permits. In consistence with this, Baez-camargo et al., (2017), identified public funds embezzlement, fraudulent procurement practices, nepotism, abuse of office and power, corruption in enforcement and regulatory institutions and dealings within the private sector as the most common forms of corruption in Rwanda. Available literature and studies highlight that bribery is expressed in various categories and types with attached consequences. For instance, TI-RBI RW, 2019 show that 18.5% of respondents have witnessed bribery in the last 12 months. In this report, the most common reason for paying bribes was to access services they did not legally deserve in Rwanda.

2.2.3. Impact of bribery on the human social economic development

As is common knowledge, the government's executive arm is responsible for providing its people with vital goods and services. These essential services and goods include: security, healthcare, education, infrastructure, water, land administration and management and other essentials services. The government departments are fundamentally established to provide these public goods and services efficiently and effectively. Given that bribery practices are naturally shrouded in secrecy, their prevalence and economic impact are notoriously difficult to measure, but approximations do exist Public bribery, or the bribing of public officials, is one of the quintessential forms of corruption.

Empirical research demonstrates public bribery's negative impact on global economies, including its power to reduce private foreign investment into countries that host bribery, lower a host country's tax base, and positively correlate with reduced economic development (United nations, 2016; UKAID, 2018; USAID, 2018). The solid body of scholarship overwhelmingly concludes that bribing domestic and foreign public officials harms governments, commercial entities, global markets, and the public at large. In his study, Kochanova, (2012) insisted that bribes can expedite obtaining public services. In line with that Boles, (2014) added that public and private bribery are twin forms of corruption, with public officials and private persons, respectively, abusing entrusted power for personal gain by accepting bribes.

Bribery has long been at the centre of discussions on development in Africa, particularly due to the existence of a wide consensus on their negative impacts on development financing in Africa. Bribery is hindering Africa's economic, political and social development. It is a major barrier to economic growth, good governance and basic freedoms, such as freedom of speech or citizens' right to hold governments to account (United nations, 2016). Bribery in Africa has a direct impact

on the lives of citizens. It undermines the integrity and effectiveness of African institutions and deprives governments of sorely needed tax revenues. Bribery affects almost all dimensions of people's daily lives, from roads built poorly, to unequal access to healthcare and medicine, crime and violence on our streets and across our borders, to political choices distorted by money and greed. Bribery erodes people's sense of equity and their belief in justice. It undermines trust in government, business and society, and sustains both poverty and inequality (Transparency International, 2020).

Poor governance, both directly through higher costs and indirectly through poorer quality can have a huge effect on public service delivery. Some services users may be discriminated against and pay more than what is officially defined when requesting a public service. Consequently, due to the higher price levied by the bribery price some services consumers may get discouraged and choose not to pursue the service required (Kaufmann, 2008). As mentioned by Falisse & Falisse, (2017), the bribe-taking and public service dimensions, allowing the public servant to take the bribe without delivering the favour asked by the briber. When citizens have to pay bribes to get healthcare or fair policing, or contracts are awarded to those who pay bribes, it threatens society as a whole. Bribery in service delivery wastes public money by diverting it into the hands of corrupt politicians, businesses and their agents.

Bribe perverts public policy decisions, by buying decisions which suit the interests of the rich and powerful elite. It steals wealth from countries and places it in tax havens for the benefit of corrupt individuals (Hall et al., 2012). Bribery in the public service is a form of acting dishonestly in the execution of one's professional duties. It is in these cases where the funds of the tax payer are illegally embezzled to enrich the privileged minority that has the duty and power to provide the public with service. Such people are entrusted with public resources to act in the best interests of the people (Sebake, Sebola, & Africa, 2014). In the same vein, the findings by Emmanuel & Qijun, (2019) affirms that due to the scarcity of public goods in developing countries, governments commit to supplying these goods below the market price. The more these goods and services are needed, the more economic agents will be willing to pay a premium for privileged access.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Approach

This survey used exclusively a quantitative approach and seek to establish the extent of bribe in Rwanda by seeking information from ordinary citizens while interacting with public officials. Furthermore, the survey used both random and purposive technique. The purposive technique allowed urban districts to be included in the sample as they are more likely to provide more services than rural areas hence, higher risk of corruption. The questionnaire was the only instrument to capture data on bribery incidences. The latter has been introduced into tablets which have the kobo tool box application and was used by well trained and skilled interviewers to collect data from Rwandan citizens aged 18 years and above.

3.2. Sampling frame and sample size

Rwanda Bribery Index 2020 like the previous ones, is a nationwide survey. The sample size is computed on the basis of various parameters such as the desired degree of precision, target population size, timing and budget. Data from Population projection for 2019 based on 2012 census places the Rwandan population aged 18 and above at 6,801,051 (study population). The choice of the population projection of 2019 is due to the fact that this survey is measuring people's experience of bribery in the last 12 months. The sample is calculated using the formula below.

$$n = \frac{N(zs/e)^2}{N + (zs/e)^2}$$

Where:

$z = 1.96$ for 95% level of confidence

$s = p(1-p)$ where p = estimated proportion

e = desired margin of error

N = population size

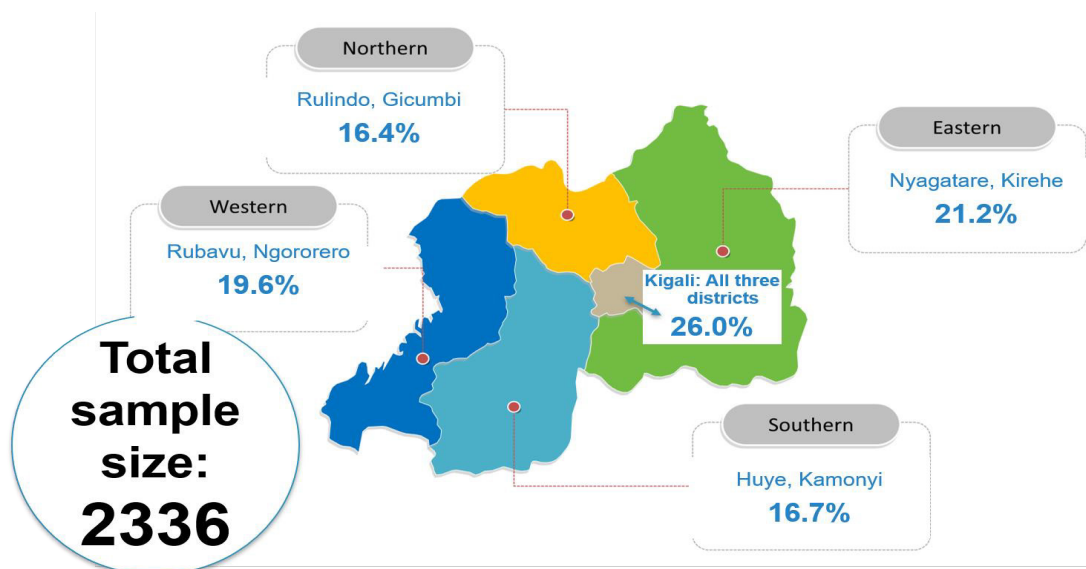
In this estimation the significance level is taken as 95% with a margin of error of 2%. Such a sample size provides a base for meaningful comparison to undertake statistically valid sub stratifications that fall within acceptable confidence level. Based on the above formula the sample size for the RBI 2020 survey is 2401 respondents. However, due to some data inconsistencies that were identified during data cleaning, some questionnaires were removed from the database making the sample size reduced to 2336. The table below displays the sample size distribution by district.

Table 1: District sample allocation

Province	District	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Kigali	Nyarugenge	139	6.0%
	Gasabo	277	11.9%
	Kicukiro	192	8.2%
		608	26.0%
South	Huye	183	7.8%
	Kamonyi	208	8.9%
		391	16.7%
West	Rubavu	244	10.4%
	Ngororero	214	9.2%
		458	19.6%
North	Rulindo	174	7.4%
	Gicumbi	210	9.0%
		384	16.4%
East	Nyagatare	282	12.1%
	Kirehe	213	9.1%
		495	21.2%
Total		2336	100.0%

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

Figure 1: District sample allocation



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

3.3. Data collection

The data collection was carried out by skilled interviewers and team leaders recruited and trained to this end. The training covered issues such as survey methods, questionnaire structure and content, interviewers/supervisors' responsibilities, on survey ethics and the use of tablets for data collection and the use of kobo tool box for data collection in challenging period/environment such as this period of COVID-19.

3.4. Pilot Survey

Before starting the data collection process, a pilot survey was organized in a sector other than those covered by the actual survey. The pilot survey allowed testing the research tools with regard to the clarity, wording, coherence and consistency of the questions. It also served as an opportunity for interviewers and supervisors to get used to the tools they have to use during the actual survey (especially getting used to Kobo toolbox and the use of tablets).

3.5. Fieldwork supervision

In a bid to ensure data quality, the data collection activity was supervised by skilled supervisors and team leaders. Supervisors include researchers while team leaders were recruited based on their experience in carrying out such exercise.

3.6. Quality control

For data quality control purposes, the following measures were taken:

- Assessment and approval of the RBI tools and methodology by the NISR;
- Recruitment of skilled interviewers and supervisors
- Training of interviewers and supervisors
- Setting the questionnaire in Kobo Toolbox and introducing it into tablets
- Testing of the questionnaires
- Supervision of data collection activity
- Overall coordination of the field work
- Use of SPSS software for data analysis
- Data cleaning prior to analysis

3.7. Data analysis

As it has been highlighted above, data were collected using a questionnaire already set in kobo toolbox and installed on the tablets to avoid the use of papers and the need to conduct data entry later. Data introduced in Kobo toolbox were extracted into excel and cleaned and analyzed by the consultant using SPSS software. In the framework of controlling all the information generated in this survey, all data were entered in the tablets as they are collected (That is as the enumerators give interview to respondents) and be submitted to the national supervisor on a daily basis. This allowed monitoring the progress of the research, ensure quality and safety of data collected. The Rwanda Bribery Index is analyzed through five bribery indicators as follows:

1. **Likelihood** = $\frac{\text{\# of bribe demand situation for organization x}}{\text{\# of interactions for organization x}}$

2. **Prevalence** = $\frac{\text{\# of bribe payments for organization x}}{\text{\# of interactions for organization x}}$

3. **Impact** = $\frac{\text{\# of service deliveries as a result of bribe paying for organization x}}{\text{\# of interactions for organization x}}$

4. **Share** = $\frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in organization x}}{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in all organizations}}$

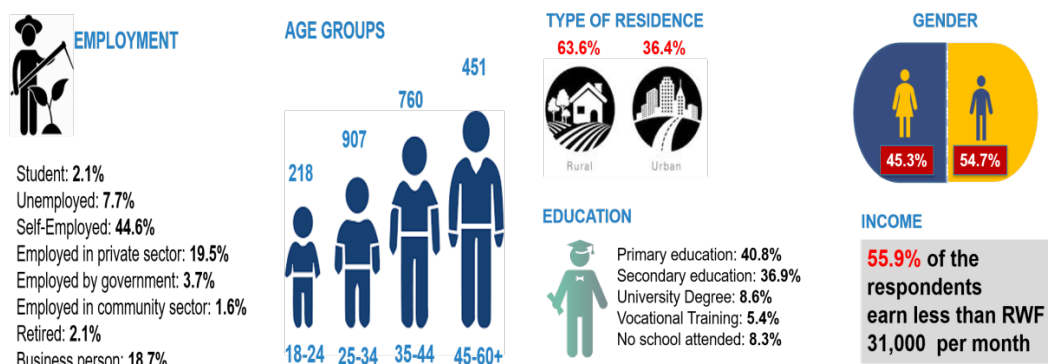
5. **Average amount** = $\frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in organization x}}{\text{Individuals who paid a bribe in organization x}}$

4. PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents key characteristics of the respondents who participated in the survey such as: age, gender, type of residence, level of education, employment status and income as shown in the table below.

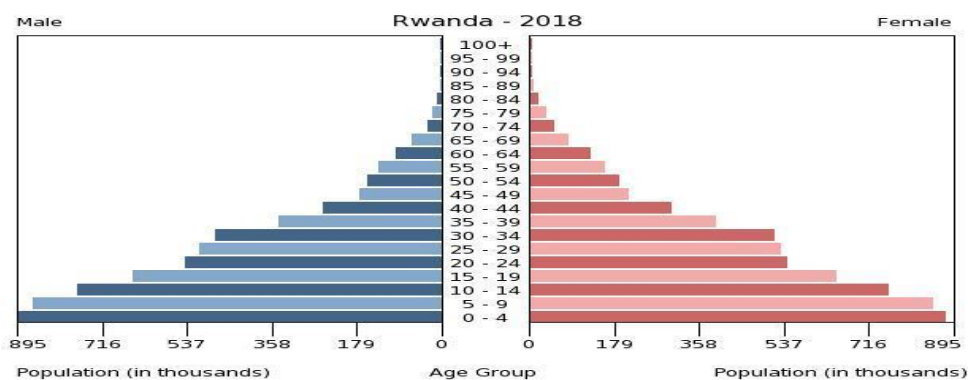
Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by selected demographic variables



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

As in the previous RBI, men appear to be more represented in the sample size (54.7%) compared to female respondents (45.3%). Similarly, the age structure for all the RBI conducted shows that majority of respondents belong to young people between 18 and 34 years. This is in accordance with the age pyramid of the Rwandan population where the large proportion of the Rwandan population belongs to those who are aged below 34 years as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 3: Rwanda's population pyramid (2018)



Source: Index mundi.com

The findings further show that the majority of respondents are located in rural setting. This again reflects the urbanization rate of Rwanda since currently only 18% of the Rwandan population live in rural areas ([Worldometer, 2020](#)).. The survey findings were collected from respondents whose majority have completed primary and secondary education level and most of them (around 90%) earn a monthly income which is below FRW 100.000. In this study, selected demographic data are instrumental in making the relationship between the bribe occurrence and socio-demographics characteristics and therefore examine which category of citizens is most likely to indulge in corrupt practices.

4.2. Perception of corruption in Rwanda 2020

This section analyses three dimensions of citizens’ perception on corruption in Rwanda including the current state of corruption, comparison of the current state of corruption with the past, and the perception on the effort of the government of Rwanda to fight against corruption.

4.3. Perception on the current state of corruption in Rwanda

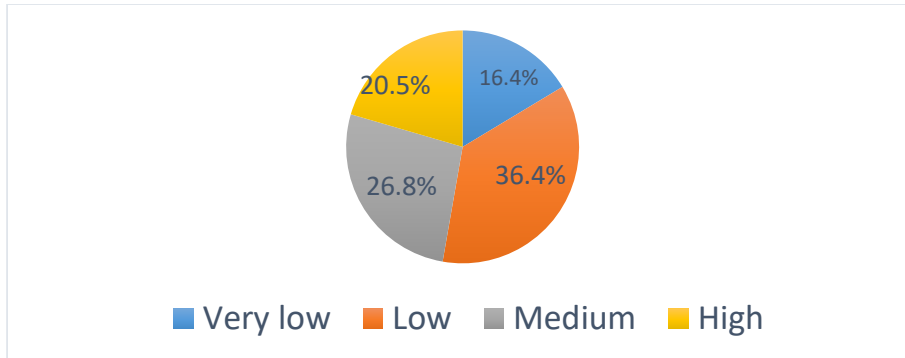
The government of Rwanda has been determined to fight against corruption to a minimum level. This is evidenced by the Rwanda Bribery Index (RBI), an annual survey since 2010 which has shown the perceived corruption levels in Rwanda as low for the last decade. The 2020 RBI examines the current status of corruption as presented in the table below.

Table 2: Perception on the current state of corruption in Rwanda

	2019		2020	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Very low	537	23.6%	366	16.4%
Low	873	38.3%	813	36.4%
Medium	565	24.8%	598	26.8%
High	302	13.3%	458	20.5%
Total	2277	100.0%	2235	100.0%
Don't know	182		101	

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

Figure 4: Perception on the current state of corruption in Rwanda in 2020



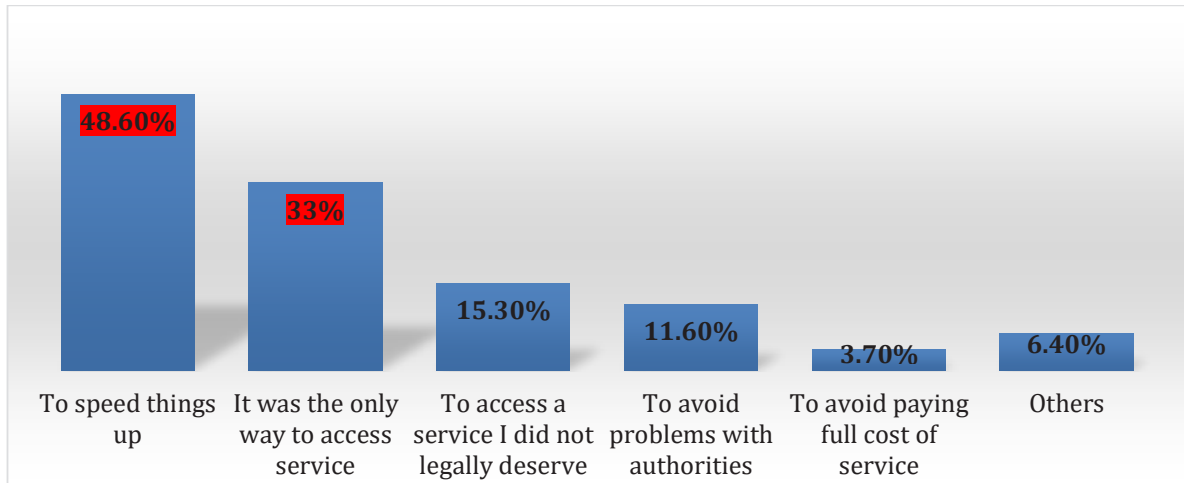
Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

Like in the previous RBI, according to the majority of respondents (52.8%), the perceived level of corruption in Rwanda remains still low. This is consistent with various corruption assessments which have placed Rwanda among least corrupt African countries. For example, the CPI 2019 ranks Rwanda the 51st least corruption country in the world, fourth least corrupt country in Africa and the first least corrupt in East Africa Community (EAC) (Transparency International 2019). One of the most cited factors behind the success in combatting corruption is the political commitment towards promoting good governance which has been the driving force in preventing and fighting corruption in Rwanda. The zero tolerance motto of the Rwandan anticorruption policy has been instrumental in supporting coordinated action such as the partnership of various institutions in fighting corruption, oversight and enforcement institutions such as the Office of Auditor General in Rwanda (OAG), Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA) and the Parliament through Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption – Rwanda (APNAC-Rwanda), the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB), National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) and recently the Jurisdiction of the chamber for economic crimes which was established in 2018 by the law N°30/2018 of 02/06/2018 determining the jurisdiction of Courts. In its Art.38, it is stipulated that the chamber for economic crimes hears at first instance corruption.

Nevertheless, compared to the previous RBI, the proportion of respondents who perceived corruption levels to be low in 2019 decreased in 2020 (from 61.9% to 52.8%). Moreover, those who perceived level of corruption to be high in 2019 increased in 2020 (from 13.3% to 20.5%),

suggesting that in Rwanda the perceived level of corruption is progressively inclined to a medium rather than low level. The most common reasons for paying bribe are described below.

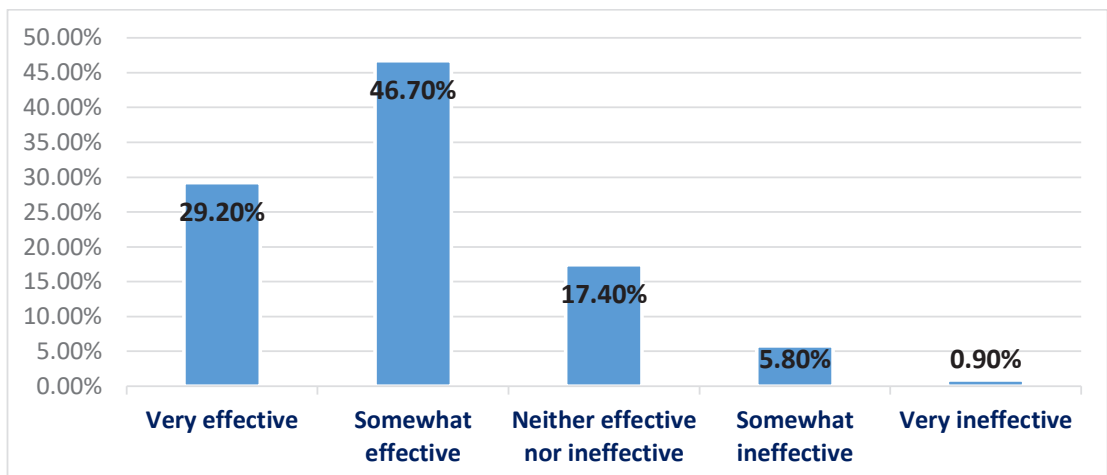
Figure 5: Most common reasons why the respondents paid the bribes



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

The survey also ought to examine the perception of respondents with regard to the effort of the Government of Rwanda in the fight against corruption as in the previous assessment. The table below illustrates respondents' views in this regard.

Figure 6: Respondents' view about the efforts of the Government in fighting against corruption in the Country



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

As highlighted previously, the 2020 RBI shows a slight decrease (around 6%) of the perceived government of Rwanda’s effort in fighting against corruption (from 81.9% to 75.9%) compared to last year. This is not surprising as the anti-corruption drive including the highest leadership of the country was mainly devoted to the containment of the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as it happened everywhere in the World. The study has also examined the experience of bribe in 2020 and in which areas it has prevailed the most.

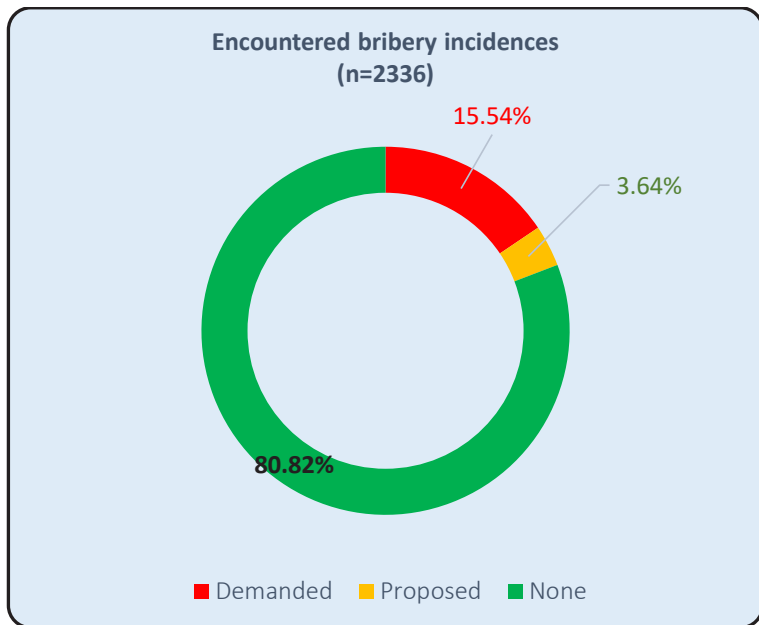
4.4. Personal Experience with Bribery

Beside the perception of corruption, the Rwanda Bribery Index analyses the experience of bribes faced by respondents in accordance with the level of their interaction with service providers.

4.4.1. Bribe encountered

Bribe encountered refers to both bribe demanded and offered. The Figure below shows the proportion of citizens who have demanded or offered bribes while interacting with service providers in the last twelve months.

Figure 7: Bribe encounter in 2020

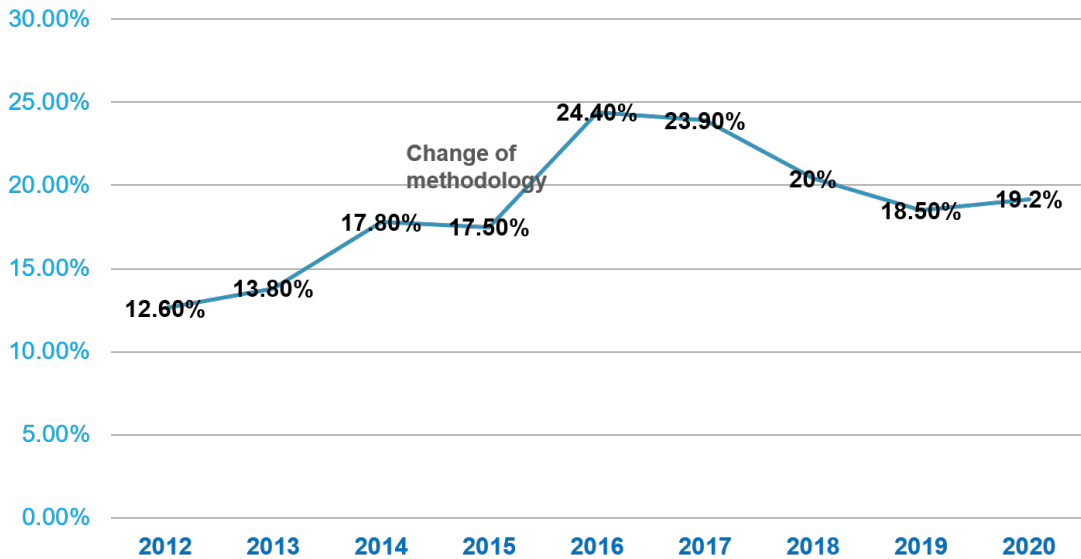


Percentage of people who have been directly or indirectly demanded bribe or who have offered bribe in an interaction with an institution in the last 12 months.

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

The 2020 RBI indicates that 19.2% of respondents encountered bribe in the last twelve which implies a slight increase of bribe incidences from 18.5 in 2019. However, a trend analysis shows that the bribe encounter in Rwanda has progressively decreased since the last five years as evidenced by the figure below.

Figure 8: Bribe encounter trend in Rwanda (2012-2020)



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

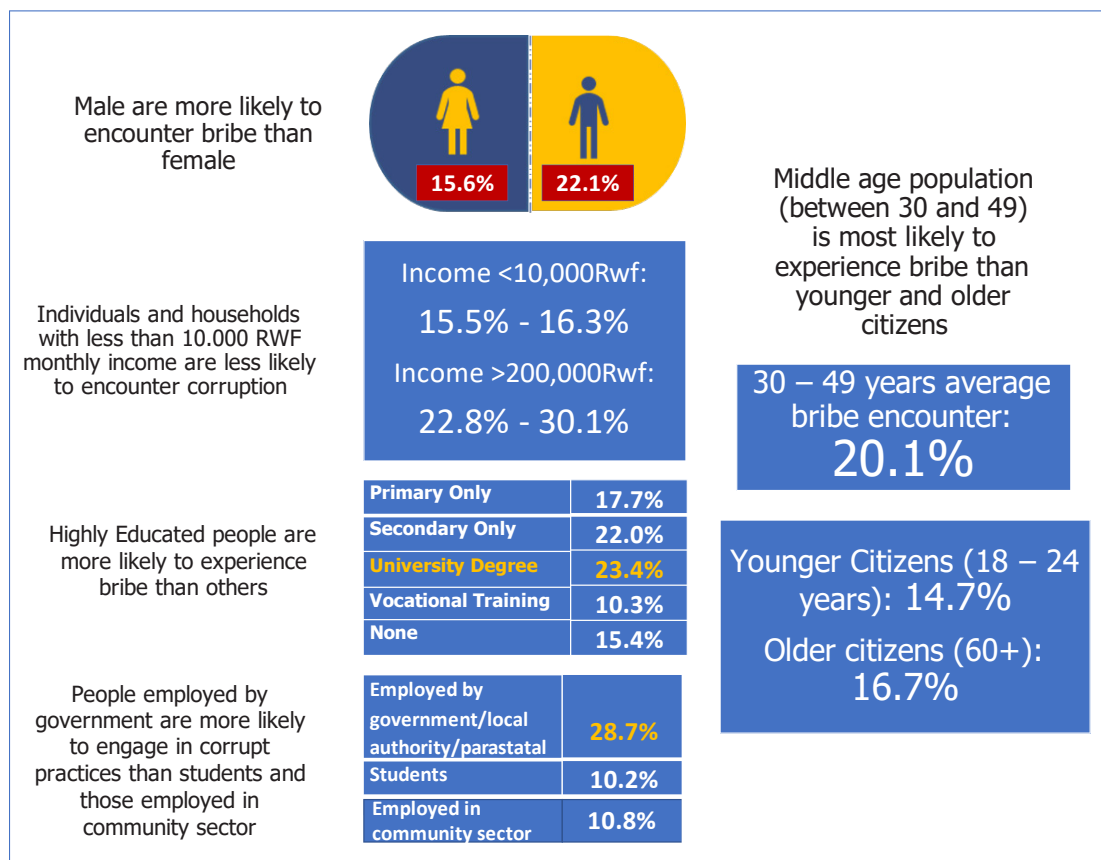
The positive trend in terms of curbing corruption in Rwanda is translated in its strong institutions and comprehensive anti-corruption legal framework that have been put in place and regularly reviewed to be adapted to the continuous change of corruption crime. As a matter of fact, Rwanda has promoted the digital services delivery platforms to minimize corruption risks from physical contact between service providers and recipient such as e-procurement, e-recruitment (IPPIS), e-payment (IFMIS), in judicial system (IECMS) and Irembo platform for some most demanded services from public sector that have been instrumental in decreasing the level of corruption in Rwanda. In addition, in 2018, the Government of Rwanda has enacted the new law on fighting against corruption where the crime of corruption was also reviewed to remove the ambiguity under the previous law. Embezzlement, bribery, and illicit enrichment are all corruption according to the new law on the fight against corruption in Rwanda. In this law, cases of

corruption were made imprescriptible, and not subject to being taken away by prescription nor by lapse of time.

4.4.2. Bribe encounter disaggregated by selected demographic variable

The figure below examines the correlation between the bribe encounter and selected demographic variables such as gender, residence, sex, age, income, education and employment.

Figure 9: Bribe encounter disaggregated by selected demographic variable



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

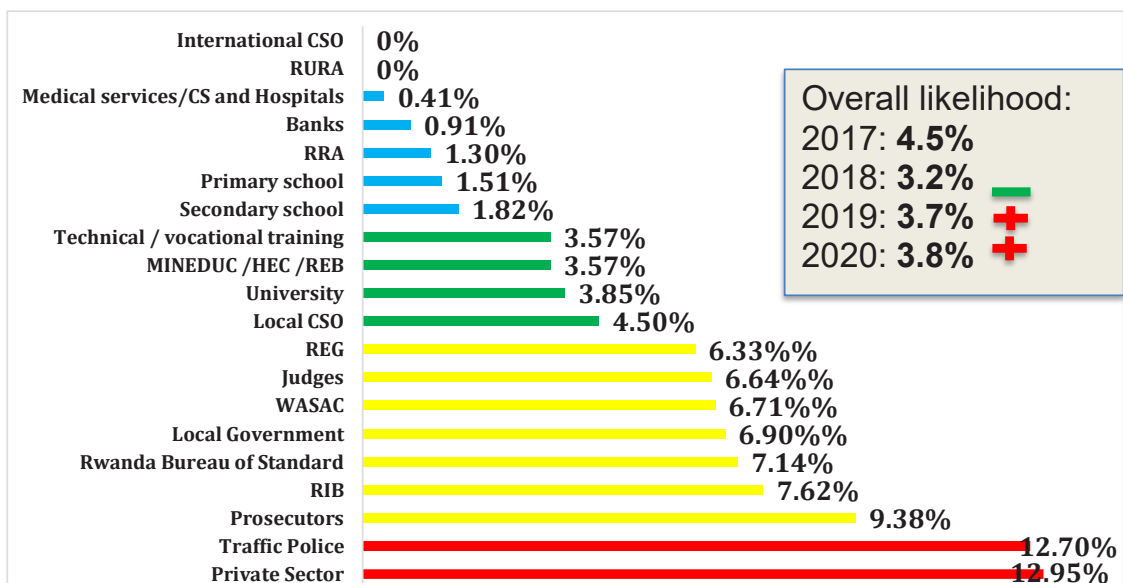
As in the previous assessments of RBI, females are less likely to indulge in corrupt practices than males accounting for 15.6% and 22.1% respectively which is almost 7% of difference between males and females in terms of bribe encounter. This finding corroborates a study conducted by Agerberg, Mattias (2014) in European countries indicating that that women are, on average, less corrupt than men” (p.31).

However, the study reveals that there is no significant difference in terms of corruption levels between people living in rural and urban settings as well as the education attained by respondents while the personal income emerged as a proxy of corruption as indicated above. Indeed, the data indicate that people with an average monthly income between RFW 11.000 and 200.000 are more likely prone to corruption than those with a monthly income below RFW 10.000 and above RFW 200.000. The difference ranges from 15.5% (for those with less than 10.000 RFW per month) to 30.1% (for those with above 200.000 RFW per month). The data also reveal that students and people employed in community sector are less likely to engage in corrupt practices (around 10% encountered bribe) than those employed by government (28.7% encountered bribe) and business (20.6% encountered bribe), implying that people with the lowest monthly income are less involved in corruption than the well-off.

4.4.3. Likelihood of encountering bribe occurrence

The likelihood of bribery refers to the extent to which bribes were demanded by service providers while interacting with service seekers in the last Twelve months. The table below illustrates the results.

Figure 10: Likelihood of bribe in institutions providing services



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

Likelihood of bribe: Number of bribe demanded divided by number of interactions with the institution

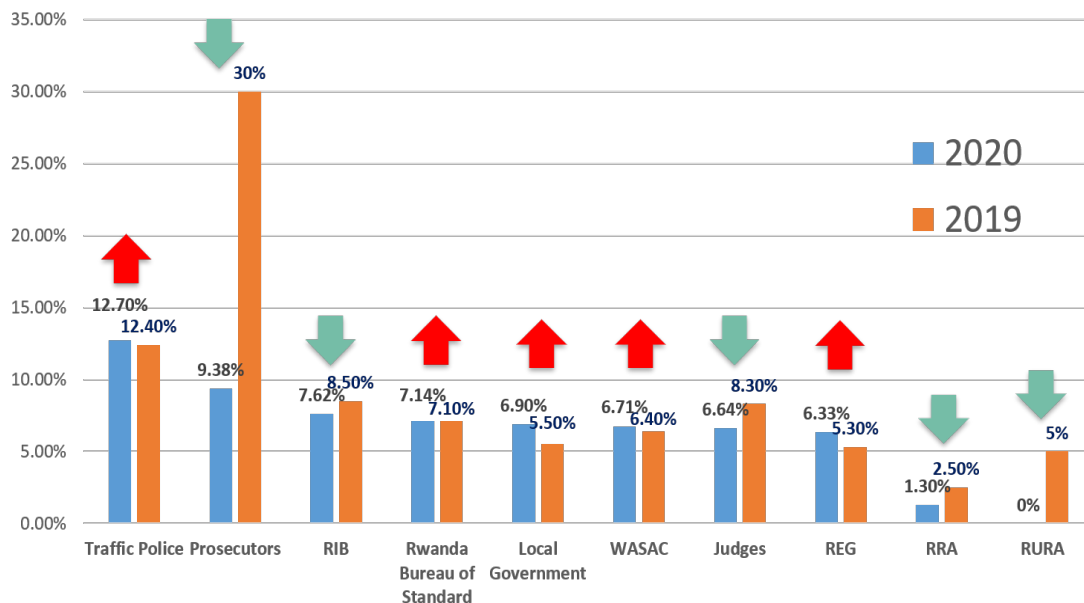
It emerged from the 2020 RBI that the likelihood of encountering bribe at the national level has almost remained unchanged and low as well since 2019 (from 3.7% to 3.8%). Rwanda has formalised zero-tolerance' approach to corruption based on harsh punishments and strict law enforcement, while at the same time sensitizing the public about the value of anti-corruption and integrity (PWC, 2018). According to RGB report (2019), Rwanda has discouraged corrupt practices by instilling a high degree of accountability and transparency both in the public and private domain. As a matter of fact, 56 senior Rwandan police officers were fired for allegedly direct involvement in corrupt practices and other unethical behaviors over the last ten months, according to a police source revealed in June 2020, This followed the Rwanda's cabinet meeting chaired by President Paul Kagame decided to dismiss senior police officers who were the majority at the rank of Superintendents and Chief Inspectors of Police (CIP) after they were found guilty of corruption and bribery([Journal du Cameroun](#) visited on 8th December 2020.).

Moreover, during a consultative meeting on the overview of the status of the different forms of corruption in Rwanda organized in February 2020 by Rwanda Parliament through the African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption – Rwanda (APNAC-Rwanda), the Secretary General of the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) said that Four judges were jailed, while 26 investigators were dismissed over corruption. The unprecedented move came after the Inspectorate General of Courts started taking rigorous measures to stem corruption in court cases (New times, February 10th 2020),

The survey also indicates that the Private sector and the Traffic Police registered the highest likelihood to demand bribe to service seekers in 2020 with respectively 12.9% and 12.7% of occurrences. The previous RBI and East Africa Bribery Index (EABI) indicate that the Police has always recorded the highest probability of bribery not only in Rwanda but also across the region.

Compared to the previous year, it is revealed that in 2020, the likelihood of bribe has increased in the private sector (from 9.9 % to 12.9%) and in Local Government entities(from 5.5% to 6.9%) as shown in the table below.

Figure 11: Comparison of Likelihood of bribery between 2019-2020



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

As discussed earlier in this report, the slight decrease of the government effort in the fight against corruption in 2020 was not only linked to the fact that the anti-corruption institutions were primarily involved in addressing the COVID-19 related crisis but also the implementation of the COVID-19 preventive measures by the government officials proved to be among the reasons for which some of them indulged in corrupt behaviour in 2020. The private sector, the Traffic Police and the local government officials were among the most cited by a recent study conducted by TI-RW(November, 2020) assessing the fairness, integrity, transparency, accountability of services and support provided to Rwandans during COVID-19 Pandemic.

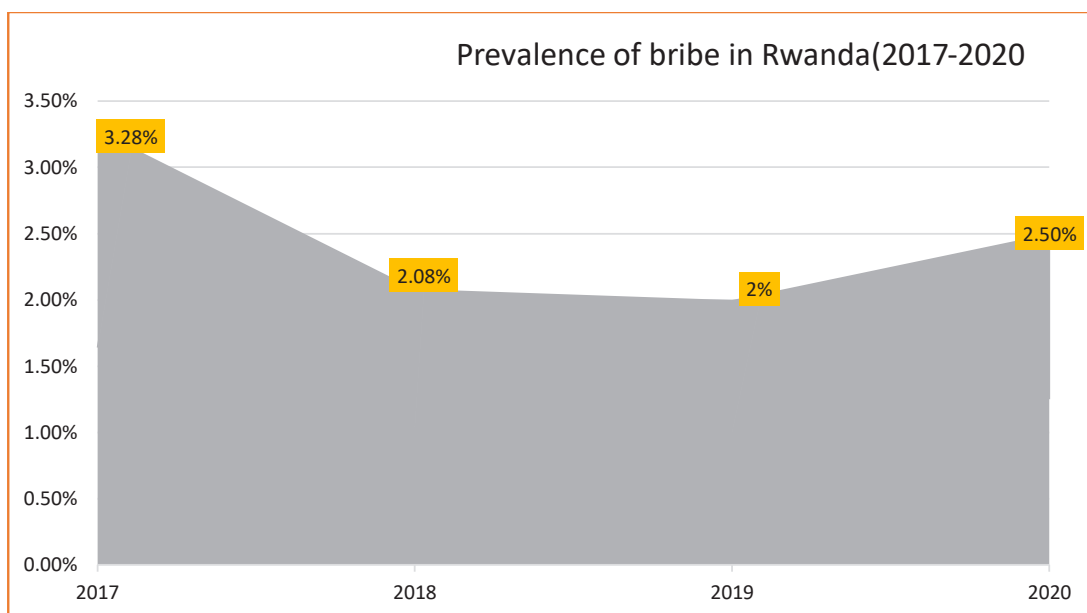
According to this study, local leaders and the police were the most involved in corrupt practices followed by employers mainly from the private sector. Bribery was the most common (79.6%) form of corruption which people experienced during the COVID-19 lockdown period (between March and June 2020) whereby 29.0% of them believed that the lack of standardized fines for violation of COVID-19 preventive measures encouraged some authorities to ask for bribe. In fact, some people were forced to pay bribes in order to escape arrest and penalties imposed by police and local leaders on one hand and for others their salaries were reduced to half or unfairly

deducted upon without clear reasons on the other hand. This happened especially to workers in the hotels and restaurants. The other most affected categories of people in this period were bar workers and motorcyclists according to the TI-RW's study.

4.5. PREVALENCE OF BRIBERY

This section provides the probability of paying bribes(prevalence) to service providers in Rwanda while interacting with the service seekers. The figure below illustrates the level of bribe payments in Rwanda in the year under review.

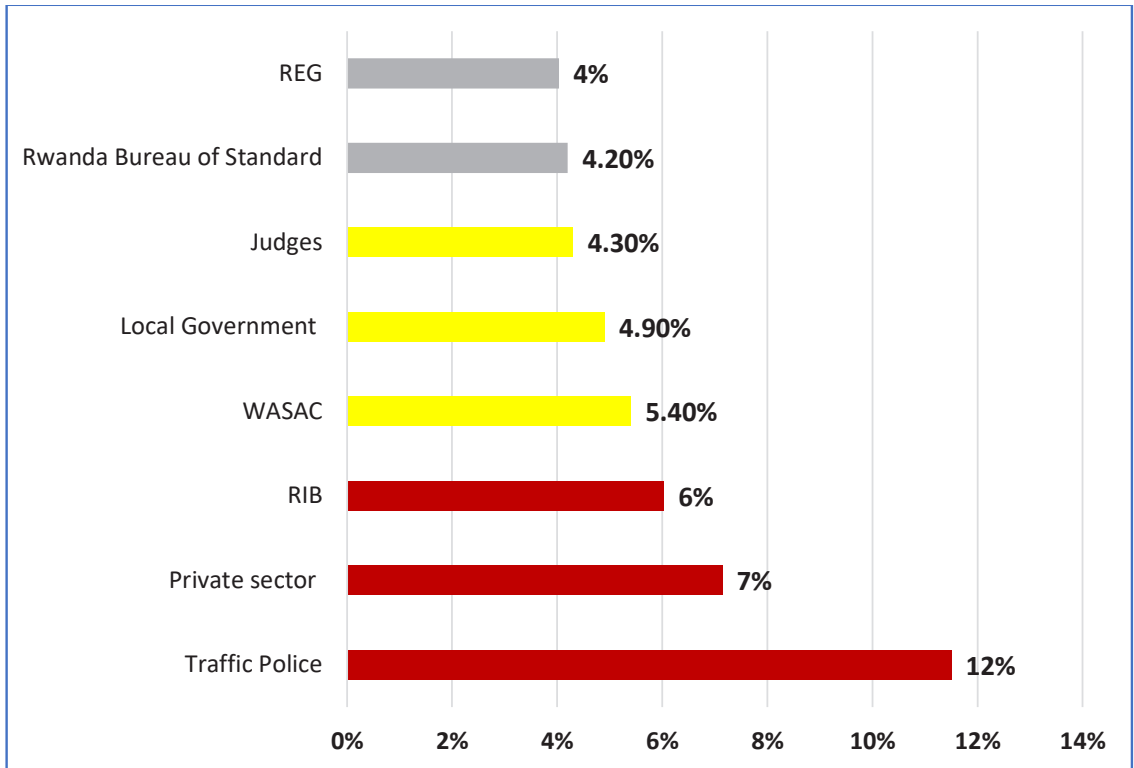
Figure 12: Prevalence of bribery in Rwanda



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

The 2020 RBI reveals that the prevalence of bribe in Rwanda has slightly increased from 2% in 2018 to 2.5% in 2020. Looking at the trend of prevalence from the last four years , the study shows that there has been an overall drop from 3.28% in 2017 to 2.5% in 2020. This again implies that due to anti-corruption measures taken by the government of Rwanda to curb corruption , citizens are more likely concerned about the cost of the malpractice which lead them to refrain from paying bribe while seeking for service. The figure below displays institutions where bribe was most paid in 2020.

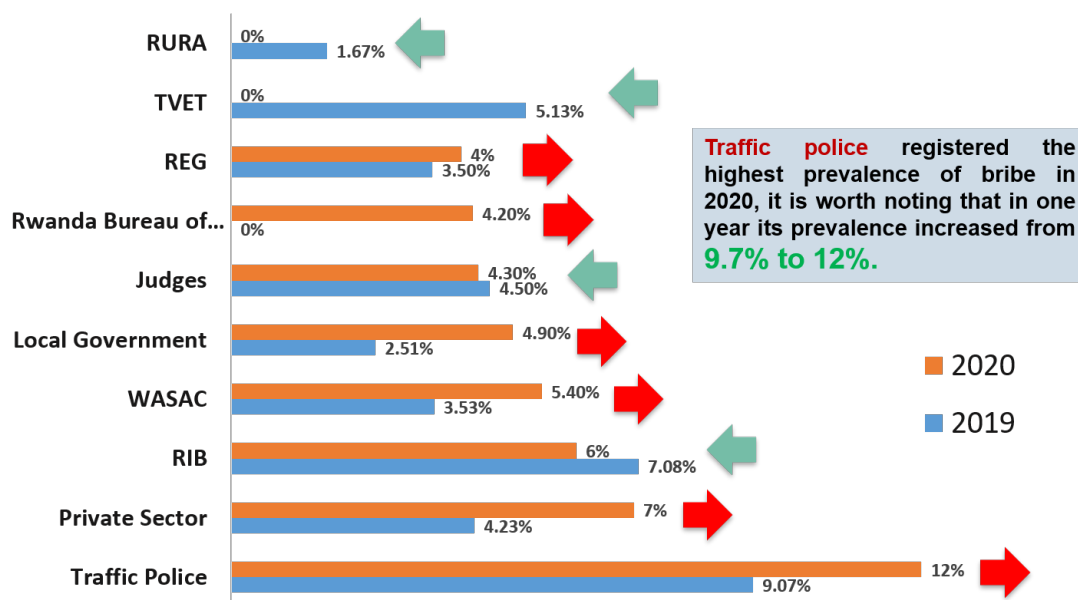
Figure 13: Institutions most prone to corruption in 2020



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

The survey findings reveals that as in the previous year, the Traffic Police remains with the highest levels of prevalence(12%) of bribe in 2020 followed by the Private Sector(7%) and RIB (6%). It emerged from the findings that the Traffic Police and the Private Sector were also found to record the highest likelihood of bribe in 2020. In addition, the latter show not only the highest prevalence of bribe in 2020, but also have revealed an increased in terms of bribe payment since the previous year as apposed to what was observed in the 2019 RBI where both institutions have proven to perform well in their bribe scores.This situation might be associated with the impact of COVID-19 where the efforts to prevent its spread were likely to be connected to some corrupt behaviours. The figure below shows the comparison of bribe payment between 2019 and 2020 in selected institutions.

Figure 14: Trend of the Prevalence of bribe (2019-2020)



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

It is worth noting that RURA and TVET were not affected by the incidences of corruption in 2020 while the Rwanda Bureau of Standards increased its prevalence of bribe from 0% in 2019 to 4.2% in 2020. According to the 2019 RBI, the prevalence of bribe in RURA was known to be connected with the provision of the license for transport service operations to business people while for TVET, the bribe was paid by students to get better grades or to get an internship certificate from teachers. The absence of incidences of corruption in 2020 for these two institutions is more likely due to the fact that COVID-19 restrictions measures have severely affected Schools and transports related business which led to close these activities and hence limiting the interactions between the victims and perpetrators of corruption in this period.

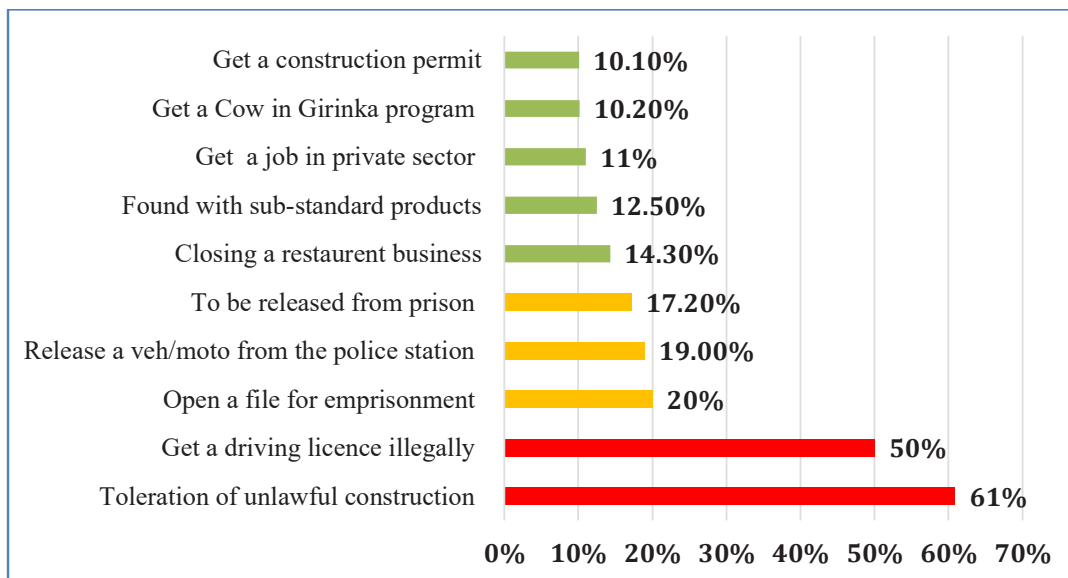
Unlike, the increase of prevalence of bribe for the Rwanda Bureau of Standard in 2020 might be linked to more interactions that existed between business people and RBS' staff during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, in this period, there has been an increase of business companies that were hired by various institutions (including public and private) to avail face masks and hand sanitizers as alternative measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic. In the framework

of ensuring the quality of the above-mentioned materials, the Rwanda Bureau of Standards was obliged to double its efforts as to make sure business people do not produce fake products.

According to TI-RW's study (2020), some motorcyclists were found with fake sanitizers and were reportedly involved in bribing the public officials to tolerate them using the sub-standards products meant to prevent passengers from the COVID-19. Obviously, these fake sanitizers were produced by selected business companies who seemingly collude with the RBS staff to deliver sub-standards materials. In fact, in July 2020, the Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority (FDA), has banned the use of '99% Methanol Alcohol' hand sanitizer, packed by KVM Co. Ltd, which has been used as a measure to prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus pandemic. The decision came after concerns that emerged about some people including business owners and consumers who encouraged the use of fake hand sanitizers as a means of making money(New Times , 2nd July 2020). In the same vein, Firms licensed to manufacture and distribute personal protective equipment in the fight against coronavirus have stopped due to fake products that flooded the market (Kigali Today, July 06 2020). It is therefore throughout these malpractices that corruption might have happened especially when business people and the Staff in the regulatory agencies try to unlawfully benefit from the COVID-19 related market opportunities.

Like in the previous RBI, this study also sought to highlight services found as the most prone to corruption in the last 12 month as shown in the figure below.

Figure 15: Top ten most common reasons for paying bribe



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

It emerged from the findings that toleration of unlawful rehabilitation/construction, getting driving licence illegally and services related to open a file for imprisonment remained with the highest prevalence of bribe for the two consecutive years 2019 and 2020. The toleration of unlawful construction exists in Local Government mainly in the Cities where local leaders (Cell Executive Secretaries and Village leaders) and DASSO receive bribe and allow people to build houses without any construction permit. The same malpractice has been rampant among Traffic Police where citizens pay bribe in order to get a driving licence. Despite existing efforts made by the Rwanda National Police and the Local Government entities to dismiss all suspects of corruption in their respective institutions, the RBI assessments have always proved that these two services continue to be ranked as most prone to corruption compared to other selected services in Rwanda.

Bribe occurrences among the business community (SDG16.5.1 and SDG 16.5.2)

The RBI ought to avail data to enable the monitoring of the SDG16.5. The data in the figure below reveal that the proportion of bribe demand and paid among the business community in 2020 in Rwanda stand at 17.9% and 12.2% respectively, meaning that of the 17.9% of

respondents who were demanded bribe in the last 12 months, 12.2% % of them ended up paying it. Moreover, in the last 12 months, 54.3% of business people paid bribe for business purposes.

Figure 16: Bribe occurrences among the business community (SDG16.5.1 and SDG 16.5.2)



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

4.6. AVERAGE SIZE OF BRIBERY

The table below presents the average bribe paid during the last 12 months by respondents who sought services in the identified institutions.

Table 3: Average of bribery paid

Service	Total Amount Paid (RWF)	Average size of bribe (RWF)
Local Government	14,288,500	140,083
Traffic Police	1,606,088	76,480
RIB	1,071,600	66,975
Banks	735,000	56,538
REG	463,000	33,071
WASAC	436,500	43,650
Judges	385,000	48,125
Private Sector	120,000	30,000
RRA	35,000	17,500
Secondary school	25,000	25,000
University	25,000	25,000
Medical services/CS and Hospitals	11,000	3,667
Rwanda Bureau of Standard	10,000	10,000
Primary school	1,500	1,500
Technical / vocational training	0	0
Prosecutors	0	0
RURA	0	0
MINEDUC /HEC /REB	0	0
Local CSO	0	0
International CSO	0	0
Total	19,213,188	97,529

National Average size: Rwf97,529

The average size of bribe paid to judges has significantly decreased in 2020 (from Rwf206,000 in 2018 and Rwf345,000 in 2019 to Rwf48,125 in 2020)

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

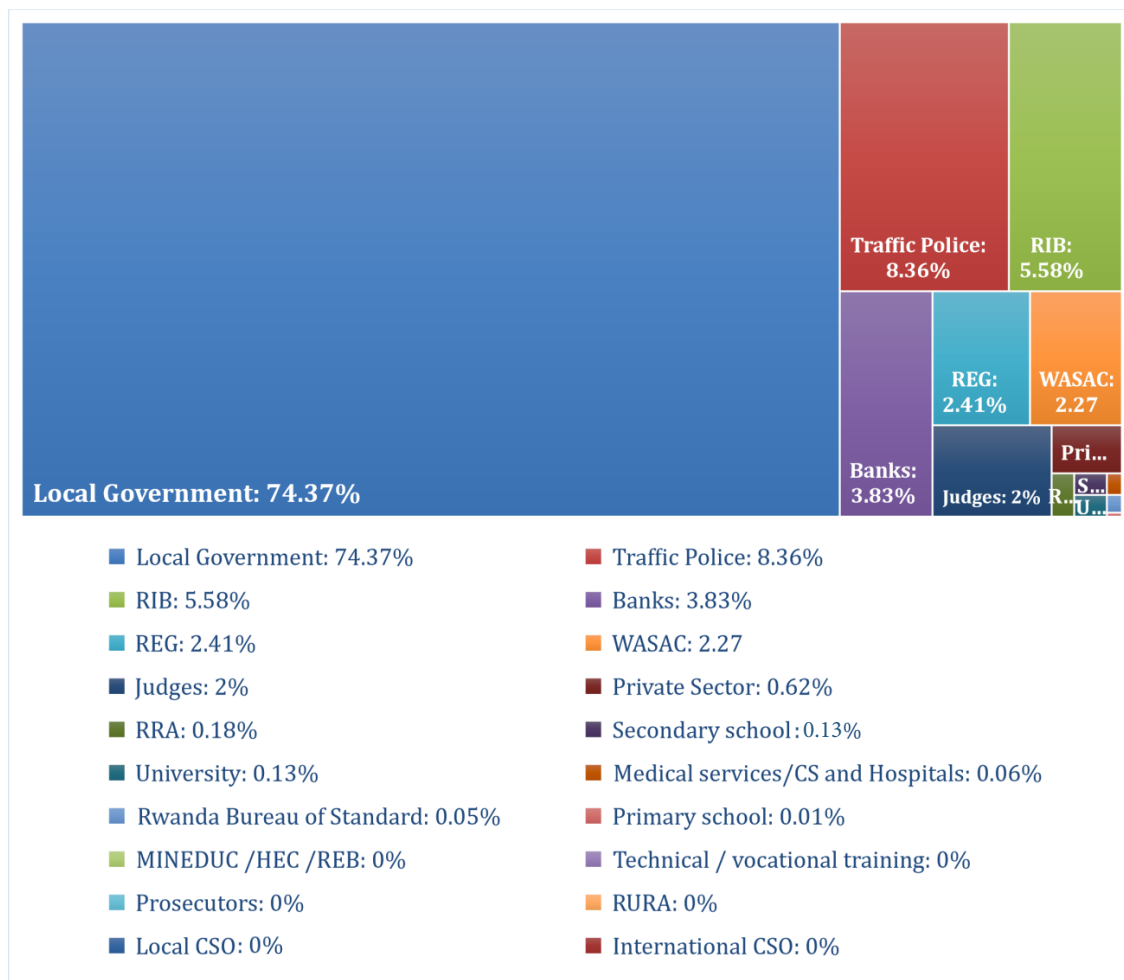
As per the 2020 RBI findings, the national average size of bribe paid by respondents is amounted to Rfw 97.529 121.567 indicating a slight decrease from 2019 (Rfw121.567). Considering the average size of bribe in the last Five years, it is clear that the size of bribe in 2020 remains higher than that of 2016, 2017 and 2018. The 2020 RBI reveals that the amount of bribe paid to Local Government, Traffic Police, RIB and Banks appear to be the highest with Rwf 140,000. Rwf; Rfw 76,000 and Rfw 66. 000 and Rwf 56.000 respectively.

Interestingly, the average size of bribe paid to judges has significantly decreased in 2020, from Rfw 206.000 in 2018 and Rfw 345.000 in 2019. This applies also to RIB which registered a significant drop of the size of bribe paid in 2020 compared to 2019 (From Rfw 450.000 to Rfw 66.000). It is also worth noting that the total amount of bribe paid in 2020 decreased from Rfw 29,662,300 in 2019 to Rfw 19.213.188 in 2020. The reduction of almost Rfw 10.000.000 is due to the fact that this year RURA, Judges and RIB which recorded the highest amount of bribe paid in 2019, have received lower amounts of bribe in 2020.

The table below presents the share of bribe paid during the last 12 months by respondents who sought services in the institutions listed below.

4.7. SHARE OF BRIBE

Figure 17: Share of bribe



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

The data in the table below show that more than 90% of share of bribe paid to selected institutions originate from Local Government (74,37%), Traffic Police (8.36%), RIB (5.58%) and Banks. The largest share of bribe in 2020 was paid to Local Government as indicated in the table above. The main reason of large shares in Local Government is due to the fact that this year the LG had more interactions with citizens who were asking for food assistance during COVID-19 and hence leading them to the high risk of corruption while claiming to be selected as beneficiary of the available foodstuffs .

4.8. PERCEIVED IMPACT OF BRIBE

The table below presents findings on whether respondents would have received the services they sought from particular institution if they failed to pay a bribe.

Table 4: Perceived impact of bribe

Service	Impact of Bribe
Prosecutors	6.25%
Local CSO	6.25%
Technical / vocational training	3.57%
Local Government	2.29%
Private Sector	2.07%
University	1.92%
RIB	1.90%
MINEDUC /HEC /REB	1.79%
WASAC	1.68%
Traffic Police	1.64%
REG	1.51%
Judges	1.42%
Primary school	1.01%
Secondary school	0.91%
RRA	0.49%
Banks	0.30%
Medical services/CS and Hospitals	0.09%
RURA	0%
Rwanda Bureau of Standard	0%
International CSO	0%
Overall impact:	1.12%

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

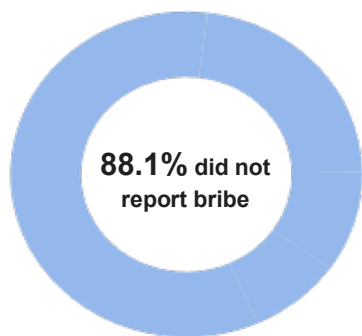
Since 2010, the RBI indicates that in Rwanda getting services is not necessarily connected to paying bribes(perceived impact of bribe in Rwanda since 2010 always scored below 2%) .

However, this year, prosecution related services is ranked with the highest impact of bribe (6%), which can significantly impact negatively on service delivery in this sector as 6% of clients can only access to their service if they pay bribe.

4.9. REPORTING CORRUPTION

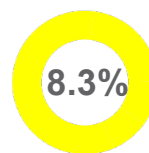
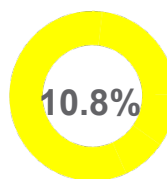
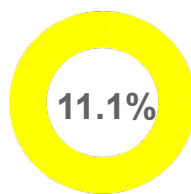
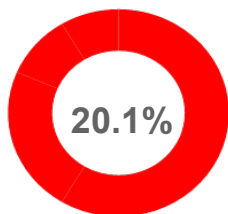
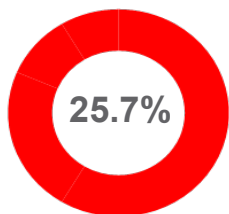
In this section, the survey shows whether the respondents who encountered corruption reported it or not as shown in the figure below.

Figure 18: Reporting of Corruption Cases



REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING

27.8% I knew no action would be taken even if I reported. it would not make a difference



Did not occur to me that I should report

Fear of self incrimination

The institutional, official, person where I would report are also corrupt

Didn't know where to report

Fear of intimidation

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

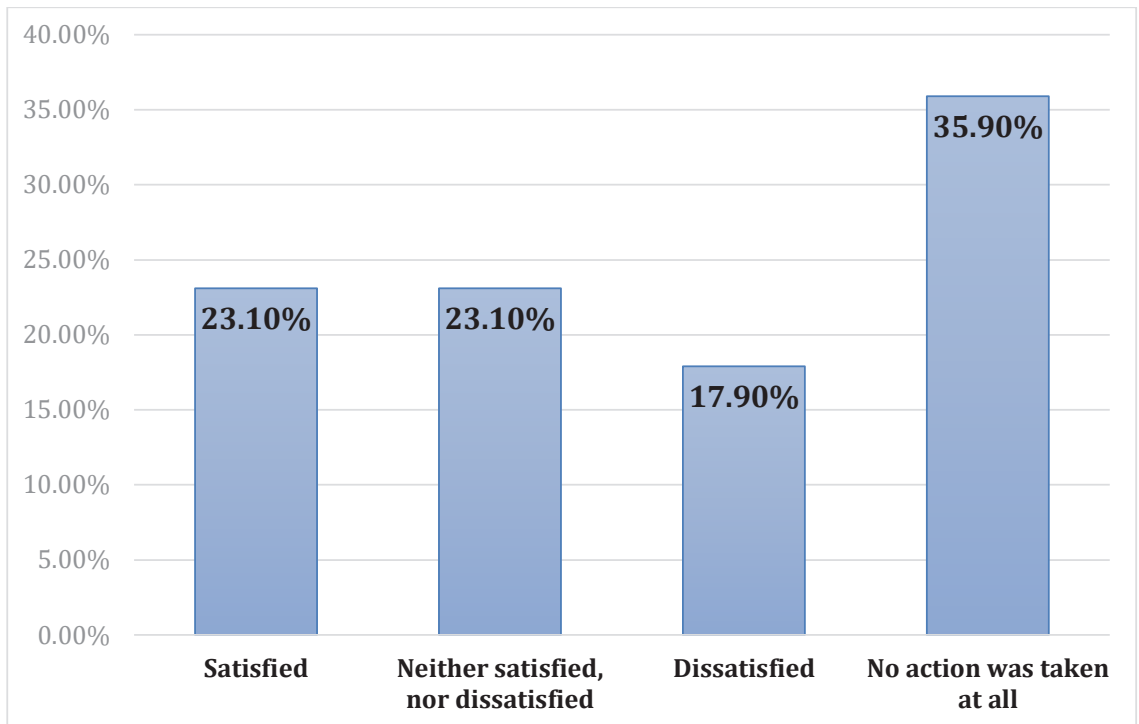
As in the previous RBI, the above figure indicates that the overwhelming majority of respondents(88.1%,) who encountered corruption, did not report it., the main reasons being that they knew no action would be taken even if I reported, it would not make a difference, it did not occur to them that they should report and fear of self incrimination. This is an indication of the

lack of confidence in the existing laws and their enforcement with regard to tackling issues of corruption in Rwanda.

Satisfaction with the action taken after reporting bribe

The reasons of not reporting corruption corroborate also the level of dissatisfaction of respondents with the action taken after reporting corruption. The data in table below shows that only 23%% of respondents were satisfied with the action taken by relevant institutions after reporting bribe as opposed to the remaining 77% who were dissatisfied with the action taken.

Figure 19: Satisfaction with the action taken after reporting bribe



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2020 primary data

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey aimed to determine the overall level of bribery encountered by the surveyed citizens of Rwanda. As in the previous RBI report, positive and negative changes of bribe incidences can be observed. Key findings are presented as follows:

- There is a positive trend in terms of curbing corruption in Rwanda and that the likelihood of encountering bribe at the national level has almost remained unchanged and low as well since 2019.
- Compared to the previous year, it is revealed that in 2020, the likelihood of bribe has increased in the private sector (from 9.9% to 12.9%) and in Local Government entities (from 5.5% to 6.9%).
- The 2020 RBI reveals that the prevalence of bribe in Rwanda has slightly increased from 2% in 2018 to 2.5% in 2020. Looking at the trend of prevalence from the last four years, the study shows that there has been an overall drop from 3.28% in 2017 to 2.5% in 2020.
- The survey findings reveals that as in the previous year, the Traffic Police remains with the highest levels of prevalence (12%) of bribe in 2020 followed by the Private Sector (7%) and RIB (6%).
- It emerged from the findings that toleration of unlawful rehabilitation/construction, getting driving licence illegally and services related to open a file for imprisonment remained with the highest prevalence of bribe for the two consecutive years 2019 and 2020.
- The 2020 RBI data reveal that the proportion of bribe demand and paid among the business community in 2020 in Rwanda stand at 17.9% and 12.2% respectively, meaning that of the 17.9% of respondents who were demanded bribe in the last 12 months, 12.2% of them ended up paying it. Moreover, in the last 12 months, 54.3% of business people paid bribe for business purposes.
- As per the 2020 RBI findings, the national average size of bribe paid by respondents is amounted to Rfw 97.529 121.567 indicating a slight decrease from 2019 (Rfw 121.567). The average size of bribe paid to judges has significantly decreased in 2020, from Rfw 206.000 in 2018 and Rfw 345.000 in 2019. This applies also to RIB which registered a significant drop of the size of bribe paid in 2020 compared to 2019 (From Rfw 450.000

to Rfw 66.000). It is also worth noting that the total amount of bribe paid in 2020 decreased from Rfw 29,662,300 in 2019 to Rfw 19.213.188 in 2020

- More than 90% of share of bribe payed to selected institutions originate from Local Government (74,37%), Traffic Police (8.36%), RIB (5.58%) and Banks. The lagest share of bribe in 2020 was paid to Local Government.
- Since 2010, the RBI indicates that in Rwanda getting services is not necessarily connected to paying bribes as it is scored below 2%.
- As in the previous RBI, the overwhelming majority of respondents(88.1%,) who encountered corruption, did not report it., the main reasons being that they knew no action would be taken even if I reported, it would not make a difference, it did not occur to them that they should report and fear of self incrimination

With these findings, TI-Rwanda recommends the following issues to be addressed:

Government

1. The current Covid-19 pandemic constitutes a high risk factor for loopholes of corruption. Therefore, continuous citizens' awareness to report corruption, CSOs and media engagement as partners in this struggle are highly encouraged to be embraced.

Private sector Federation

2. PSF should be more visible and engaged in the fight against corruption especially during this covid-19 pandemic crisis.
3. The Private Sector Federation should establish an effective ethics and compliance programme, which aims to foster a culture of integrity focusing on their values and develop an ethical culture among their stakeholders such as employees, customers and shareholders.
4. Establish an internal control and whistle-blowing systems will be instrumental for reporting on corruption in the private sector.

Local Government

5. The Local Government should expand partnership with grassroots based non state actors (CSOs, media, CBOs, faith-based organizations) to prevent any challenges that can deter the positive achievements in good service delivery, fighting corruption and bottom-up accountability.
6. The Local Government should create a Co-ownership with civil society, businesses and population integrity efforts. The establishment of Integrity Pact in all Local Government entities will promote the quality and transparency of public service delivery in the management of projects and public funds.
7. Districts should emphasize the role of the local assembly in promoting integrity, accountability and transparency between the citizens and local government staff.

Rwanda National Police (RNP) and Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB)

8. RIB and RNP are encouraged to continue practicing the Zero Tolerance Policy while enforcing covid-19 preventive measures.
9. The Zero Tolerance Policy should also be used to discourage corrupt police/RIB officers to indulge in this malpractice.
10. The Rwanda National Police should double their efforts in using the CCTV Cameras to detect corrupt practices and suspects involved in this malpractice.

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1. Likelihood of bribe in institution providing services

SN#	Service	Number of people who were seeking for services	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Number of People who encountered bribe	Likelihood (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	22	56	2	3.57
2	Primary school	97	199	3	1.51
3	Secondary school	62	110	2	1.82
4	Technical / vocational training	14	28	1	3.57
5	University	24	52	2	3.85
6	Judges	62	211	14	6.64
7	Prosecutors	11	32	3	9.38
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	869	2,215	9	0.41
9	Traffic Police	118	244	31	12.70
10	RIB	126	315	24	7.62
11	Local Government	1,113	2,882	199	6.90
12	RRA	229	614	8	1.30
13	RURA	12	25	0	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	5	14	1	7.14
15	WASAC	114	298	20	6.71
16	REG	118	332	21	6.33
17	Banks	547	2,300	21	0.91
18	Local CSO	9	16	2	12.50
19	International CSO	4	13	0	-
20	Private Sector	63	193	8	4.15
	TOTAL	3,619	10,149	371	3.66

SN#	Service	Number of people who were seeking for services	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Number of People who encountered bribe	Likelihood (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	22	56	2	3.57
	Provision of accreditation to establish a school	2	4	-	-
	Competing for tender of raw materials to construct schools	3	12	-	-
	Competing of tender of books to schools	1	2	-	-
	Other (Specify)	16	38	2	5.26
2	Primary school	97	199	3	1.51
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	17	29	1	3.45
	Promoting a failed student	9	16	-	-
	Application for a job	9	23	1	4.35
	Transfer to your nearest school	38	85	1	1.18
	Other Specify	24	46	-	-
3	Secondary school	62	110	2	1.82
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	5	7	-	-
	Application for a job	7	12	1	8.33
	Getting admission in a school	35	59	1	1.69
	Winning tender	1	5	-	-
	Other Specify	14	27	-	-
4	Technical / vocational training	14	28	1	3.57
	Getting admission in a school	8	16	1	6.25

	Paying for forged school report card	2	3	-	-
	Paying for a forged internship report approval	4	9	-	-
5	University	24	52	2	3.85
	Paying for marks	1	1	-	-
	Getting a job	2	5	-	-
	Getting a permission to do own businesses out of the university	3	7	-	-
	Winning tender	1	3	-	-
	Other (Specify)	17	36	2	5.56
6	Judges	62	211	14	6.64
	Speeding up a court case/trial	17	65	5	7.69
	Winning a court case	10	35	2	5.71
	Obtaining a copy of the judgement	15	40	3	7.50
	Getting a writ with enforceable title	12	39	1	2.56
	Other (Specify)	8	32	3	9.38
7	Prosecutors	11	32	3	9.38
	Opening a dossier	9	27	3	11.11
	Filing a case to a court	2	5	-	-
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	869	2,215	9	0.41
	Getting a doctor in a quick move	537	1,470	4	0.27
	Hospitalization	87	207	-	-
	Getting a transfer to hospital	79	181	1	0.55
	Getting the card of mituele de sante	102	206	1	0.49
	Provision/winning of the tender	2	8	-	-
	Other (Specify)	62	143	3	2.10
9	Traffic Police	118	244	31	12.70
	Getting a driving license illegally	10	16	5	31.25

	Illegal payment for a certificate of technical control of vehicle	7	14	1	7.14
	Paying to get a vehicle confiscated in illegal cases and malpractices	31	58	15	25.86
	Paying to get back a driving license confiscated due to breaching traffic rules including high speeding	18	39	4	10.26
	Other (Specify)	52	117	6	5.13
10	RIB	126	315	24	7.62
	Paying to avoid facing imprisonment	6	15	3	20.00
	Getting released from prison (RIB station)	21	58	9	15.52
	Ending a dossier	4	12	4	33.33
	Getting a permission	18	38	1	2.63
	Getting a special and fast help	48	113	3	2.65
	Visiting and feeding someone in RIB station	9	24	-	-
	Other (Specify)	20	55	4	7.27
11	Local Government	1,113	2,882	199	6.90
	Illegal payment for a construction/rehabilitation permit	139	417	56	13.43
	Paying bribe in order to prevent DASSO from demolishing a house or to be allowed to build a house disallowed by the master plan	9	23	7	30.43
	Getting a land registration	189	580	31	5.34
	Being classified as poor	38	109	8	7.34
	Getting a cow in Girinka Program	25	59	6	10.17
	Getting a job in VUP	13	34	1	2.94
	Getting a loan through VUP Program	9	18	1	5.56
	Being categorized in a certain UBUDEHE Category	140	349	22	6.30
	Getting a job	17	41	4	9.76
	Winning the tender	5	19	1	5.26
	Getting a certificate attestation	340	718	21	2.92

	Being allowed to work as a veterinary	9	20	-	-
	Getting fertilizers and selected seeds	5	13	-	-
	Getting a permission to cut trees	5	12	2	16.67
	Getting permission to make charcoal and/or being allowed to transport charcoal to market	1	3	-	-
	Getting a permission to move animals out of a district	2	4	-	-
	Getting a copy of judgement of Abunzi	11	33	2	6.06
	Closing a trial case	19	67	4	5.97
	Other (Specify)	137	363	33	9.09
12	RRA	229	614	8	1.30
	Reduction of tax	72	189	5	2.65
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of business due to failure to pay tax	5	21	-	-
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of restaurant/bar due to poor hygiene	2	7	1	14.29
	Paying bribe because you do not use EBM	3	9	-	-
	Illegal customs transit	2	4	1	25.00
	Other (Specify)	145	384	1	0.26
13	RURA	12	25	-	-
	Getting a permission to start a transport company	5	9	-	-
	Getting the line and destination zone for a transport company	2	3	-	-
	Other (Specify)	5	13	-	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	5	14	1	7.14
	Paying bribe after being found with sub-standard products	2	8	1	12.50
	Other (Specify)	3	6	-	-
15	WASAC	114	298	20	6.71

	Opening a dossier to quickly get water in your home	39	101	8	7.92
	Replacement of an old/broken water pipes	46	125	9	7.20
	Reduction of the cost of water in your home	9	19	-	-
	Other (Specify)	21	56	3	5.36
16	REG	118	332	21	6.33
	Opening a dossier to quickly get electricity in your home	49	140	12	8.57
	Replacement of the cash power with technical problems	49	145	9	6.21
	Other (Specify)	19	44	-	-
17	Banks	547	2,300	21	0.91
	Getting a job	16	66	1	1.52
	Getting a bank loan	230	827	19	2.30
	Other (Specify)	301	1,407	1	0.07
18	Local CSO	9	16	2	12.50
	Getting a job	2	5	1	20.00
	Other (Specify)	7	11	1	9.09
19	International CSO	4	13	-	-
	Getting a job	4	13	-	-
20	Private Sector	63	193	8	4.15
	Getting a job	31	78	3	3.85
	Winning the tender	1	1	-	-
	Other (Specify)	31	114	5	4.39
TOTAL		3,619	10,149	371	3.66

2. Prevalence of bribe per institution

SN#	Service	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Total Number of Payment	Prevalence (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	56	0	-
2	Primary school	199	1	0.50
3	Secondary school	110	1	0.91
4	Technical / vocational training	28	0	-
5	University	52	1	1.92
6	Judges	211	9	4.27
7	Prosecutors	32	0	-
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	2,215	4	0.18
9	Traffic Police	244	28	11.48
10	RIB	315	19	6.03
11	Local Government	2,882	140	4.86
12	RRA	614	2	0.33
13	RURA	25	0	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	14	1	7.14
15	WASAC	298	12	4.03
16	REG	332	18	5.42
17	Banks	2,300	15	0.65
18	Local CSO	16	0	-
19	International CSO	13	0	-
20	Private Sector	193	8	4.15
	TOTAL	10,149	259	2.55

SN#	Service	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Total Number of Payment	Prevalence (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	56	-	-
	Provision of accreditation to establish a school	4	-	-
	Competing for tender of raw materials to construct schools	12	-	-
	Competing of tender of books to schools	2	-	-
	Other (Specify)	38	-	-
2	Primary school	199	1	0.50
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	29	1	3.45
	Promoting a failed student	16	-	-
	Application for a job	23	-	-
	Transfer to your nearest school	85	-	-
	Other Specify	46	-	-
3	Secondary school	110	1	0.91
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	7	-	-
	Application for a job	12	1	8.33
	Getting admission in a school	59	-	-
	Winning tender	5	-	-
	Other Specify	27	-	-
4	Technical / vocational training	28	-	-
	Getting admission in a school	16	-	-
	Paying for forged school report card	3	-	-
	Paying for a forged internship report approval	9	-	-

5	University	52	1	1.92
	Paying for marks	1	-	-
	Getting a job	5	-	-
	Getting a permission to do own businesses out of the university	7	-	-
	Winning tender	3	-	-
	Other (Specify)	36	1	2.78
6	Judges	211	9	4.27
	Speeding up a court case/trial	65	5	7.69
	Winning a court case	35	1	2.86
	Obtaining a copy of the judgement	40	3	7.50
	Getting a writ with enforceable title	39	-	-
	Other (Specify)	32	-	-
7	Prosecutors	32	-	-
	Opening a dossier	27	-	-
	Filing a case to a court	5	-	-
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	2,215	4	0.18
	Getting a doctor in a quick move	1,470	-	-
	Hospitalization	207	-	-
	Getting a transfer to hospital	181	-	-
	Getting the card of mituele de sante	206	1	0.49
	Provision/winning of the tender	8	-	-
	Other (Specify)	143	3	2.10
9	Traffic Police	244	28	11.48
	Getting a driving license illegally	16	8	50.00
	Illegal payment for a certificate of technical control of vehicle	14	1	7.14

	Paying to get a vehicle confiscated in illegal cases and malpractices	58	11	18.97
	Paying to get back a driving license confiscated due to breaching traffic rules including high speeding	39	2	5.13
	Other (Specify)	117	6	5.13
10	RIB	315	19	6.03
	Paying to avoid facing imprisonment	15	3	20.00
	Getting released from prison (RIB station)	58	10	17.24
	Ending a dossier	12	3	25.00
	Getting a permission	38	1	2.63
	Getting a special and fast help	113	1	0.88
	Visiting and feeding someone in RIB station	24	-	-
	Other (Specify)	55	1	1.82
11	Local Government	2,882	140	4.86
	Illegal payment for a construction/rehabilitation permit	417	42	10.07
	Paying bribe in order to prevent DASSO from demolishing a house or to be allowed to build a house disallowed by the master plan	23	14	60.87
	Getting a land registration	580	16	2.76
	Being classified as poor	109	4	3.67
	Getting a cow in Girinka Program	59	6	10.17
	Getting a job in VUP	34	-	-
	Getting a loan through VUP Program	18	1	5.56
	Being categorized in a certain UBUDEHE Category	349	11	3.15
	Getting a job	41	-	-
	Winning the tender	19	1	5.26
	Getting a certificate attestation	718	11	1.53
	Being allowed to work as a veterinary	20	-	-
	Getting fertilizers and selected seeds	13	-	-

	Getting a permission to cut trees	12	-	-
	Getting permission to make charcoal and/or being allowed to transport charcoal to market	3	-	-
	Getting a permission to move animals out of a district	4	-	-
	Getting a copy of judgement of Abunzi	33	1	3.03
	Closing a trial case	67	5	7.46
	Other (Specify)	363	28	7.71
12	RRA	614	2	0.33
	Reduction of tax	189	1	0.53
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of business due to failure to pay tax	21	-	-
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of restaurant/bar due to poor hygiene	7	1	14.29
	Paying bribe because you do not use EBM	9	-	-
	Illegal customs transit	4	-	-
	Other (Specify)	384	-	-
13	RURA	25	-	-
	Getting a permission to start a transport company	9	-	-
	Getting the line and destination zone for a transport company	3	-	-
	Other (Specify)	13	-	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	14	1	7.14
	Paying bribe after being found with sub-standard products	8	1	12.50
	Other (Specify)	6	-	-
15	WASAC	298	12	4.03
	Opening a dossier to quickly get water in your home	101	3	2.97
	Replacement of an old/broken water pipes	125	7	5.60
	Reduction of the cost of water in your home	19	-	-
	Other (Specify)	56	2	3.57

16	REG	332	18	5.42
	Opening a dossier to quickly get electricity in your home	140	11	7.86
	Replacement of the cash power with technical problems	145	7	4.83
	Other (Specify)	44	-	-
	Opening a dossier to quickly get electricity in your home	101	3	2.97
17	Banks	2,300	15	0.65
	Getting a job	66	1	1.52
	Getting a bank loan	827	14	1.69
	Other (Specify)	1,407	-	-
18	Local CSO	16	-	-
	Getting a job	5	-	-
	Other (Specify)	11	-	-
19	International CSO	13	-	-
	Getting a job	13	-	-
20	Private Sector	193	8	4.15
	Getting a job	78	7	8.97
	Winning the tender	1	-	-
	Other (Specify)	114	1	0.88
TOTAL		10,149	259	2.55

3. Average size and share of bribe per institution

SN#	Service	Number people who paid bribe	Total Amount Paid (RWF)	Average size of bribe (RWF)	Share of Bribe (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	0	-		-
2	Primary school	1	1,500	1,500	0.01
3	Secondary school	1	25,000	25,000	0.13
4	Technical / vocational training	0	-		-
5	University	1	25,000	25,000	0.13
6	Judges	8	385,000	48,125	2.00
7	Prosecutors	0	-		-
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	3	11,000	3,667	0.06
9	Traffic Police	21	1,606,088	76,480	8.36
10	RIB	16	1,071,600	66,975	5.58
11	Local Government	102	14,288,500	140,083	74.37
12	RRA	2	35,000	17,500	0.18
13	RURA	0	-		-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	1	10,000	10,000	0.05
15	WASAC	10	436,500	43,650	2.27
16	REG	14	463,000	33,071	2.41
17	Banks	13	735,000	56,538	3.83
18	Local CSO	0	-		-
19	International CSO	0	-		-
20	Private Sector	4	120,000	30,000	0.62
	TOTAL	197	19,213,188	97,529	100.00

SN#	Service	Number people who paid bribe	Total Amount Paid (RWF)	Average size of bribe (RWF)	Share of Bribe (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	-	-		-
	Provision of accreditation to establish a school	-	-		-
	Competing for tender of raw materials to construct schools	-	-		-
	Competing of tender of books to schools	-	-		-
	Other (Specify)	-	-		-
2	Primary school	1	1,500	1,500	0.01
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	1	1,500	1,500	0.01
	Promoting a failed student	-	-		-
	Application for a job	-	-		-
	Transfer to your nearest school	-	-		-
	Other Specify	-	-		-
3	Secondary school	1	25,000	25,000	0.13
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	-	-		-
	Application for a job	1	25,000	25,000	0.13
	Getting admission in a school	-	-		-
	Winning tender	-	-		-
	Other Specify	-	-		-
4	Technical / vocational training	-	-		-
	Getting admission in a school	-	-		-
	Paying for forged school report card	-	-		-

	Paying for a forged internship report approval	-	-	-	-
5	University	1	25,000	25,000	0.13
	Paying for marks	-	-	-	-
	Getting a job	-	-	-	-
	Getting a permission to do own businesses out of the university	-	-	-	-
	Winning tender	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	1	25,000	25,000	0.13
6	Judges	8	385,000	48,125	2.00
	Speeding up a court case/trial	5	205,000	41,000	1.07
	Winning a court case	1	50,000	50,000	0.26
	Obtaining a copy of the judgement	2	130,000	65,000	0.68
	Getting a writ with enforceable title	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-
7	Prosecutors	-	-	-	-
	Opening a dossier	-	-	-	-
	Filing a case to a court	-	-	-	-
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	3	11,000	3,667	0.06
	Getting a doctor in a quick move	-	-	-	-
	Hospitalization	-	-	-	-
	Getting a transfer to hospital	-	-	-	-
	Getting the card of mituele de sante	1	3,000	3,000	0.02
	Provision/winning of the tender	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	2	8,000	4,000	0.04
9	Traffic Police	21	1,606,088	76,480	8.36
	Getting a driving license illegally	4	670,000	167,500	3.49

	Illegal payment for a certificate of technical control of vehicle	1	50,000	50,000	0.26
	Paying to get a vehicle confiscated in illegal cases and malpractices	9	251,000	27,889	1.31
	Paying to get back a driving license confiscated due to breaching traffic rules including high speeding	2	25,088	12,544	0.13
	Other (Specify)	5	610,000	122,000	3.17
10	RIB	16	1,071,600	66,975	5.58
	Paying to avoid facing imprisonment	3	190,000	63,333	0.99
	Getting released from prison (RIB station)	7	441,600	63,086	2.30
	Ending a dossier	3	370,000	123,333	1.93
	Getting a permission	1	5,000	5,000	0.03
	Getting a special and fast help	1	50,000	50,000	0.26
	Visiting and feeding someone in RIB station	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	1	15,000	15,000	0.08
11	Local Government	102	14,288,500	140,083	74.37
	Illegal payment for a construction/rehabilitation permit	35	8,380,000	239,429	43.62
	Paying bribe in order to prevent DASSO from demolishing a house or to be allowed to build a house disallowed by the master plan	7	4,135,000	590,714	21.52
	Getting a land registration	13	725,000	55,769	3.77
	Being classified as poor	2	7,000	3,500	0.04
	Getting a cow in Girinka Program	5	132,000	26,400	0.69
	Getting a job in VUP	-	-	-	-
	Getting a loan through VUP Program	1	1,000	1,000	0.01
	Being categorized in a certain UBUDEHE Category	8	40,500	5,063	0.21
	Getting a job	-	-	-	-
	Winning the tender	1	60,000	60,000	0.31
	Getting a certificate attestation	10	172,000	17,200	0.90

	Being allowed to work as a veterinary	-	-	-	-
	Getting fertilizers and selected seeds	-	-	-	-
	Getting a permission to cut trees	-	-	-	-
	Getting permission to make charcoal and/or being allowed to transport charcoal to market	-	-	-	-
	Getting a permission to move animals out of a district	-	-	-	-
	Getting a copy of judgement of Abunzi	1	5,000	5,000	0.03
	Closing a trial case	1	400,000	400,000	2.08
	Other (Specify)	18	231,000	12,833	1.20
12	RRA	2	35,000	17,500	0.18
	Reduction of tax	1	30,000	30,000	0.16
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of business due to failure to pay tax	-	-	-	-
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of restaurant/bar due to poor hygiene	1	5,000	5,000	0.03
	Paying bribe because you do not use EBM	-	-	-	-
	Illegal customs transit	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-
13	RURA	-	-	-	-
	Getting a permission to start a transport company	-	-	-	-
	Getting the line and destination zone for a transport company	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	1	10,000	10,000	0.05
	Paying bribe after being found with sub-standard products	1	10,000	10,000	0.05
	Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-
15	WASAC	10	436,500	43,650	2.27
	Opening a dossier to quickly get water in your home	3	365,000	121,667	1.90
	Replacement of an old/broken water pipes	6	61,500	10,250	0.32

	Reduction of the cost of water in your home	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	1	10,000	10,000	0.05
16	REG	14	463,000	33,071	2.41
	Opening a dossier to quickly get electricity in your home	8	388,000	48,500	2.02
	Replacement of the cash power with technical problems	6	75,000	12,500	0.39
	Opening a dossier to quickly get electricity in your home	-	-	-	-
17	Banks	13	735,000	56,538	3.83
	Getting a job	1	100,000	100,000	0.52
	Getting a bank loan	12	635,000	52,917	3.31
	Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-
18	Local CSO	-	-	-	-
	Getting a job	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-
19	International CSO	-	-	-	-
	Getting a job	-	-	-	-
20	Private Sector	4	120,000	30,000	0.62
	Getting a job	3	115,000	38,333	0.60
	Winning the tender	-	-	-	-
	Other (Specify)	1	5,000	5,000	0.03
TOTAL		197	19,213,188	97,529	100.00

4. Impact of bribe per institution

SN#	Service	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Number of people who were not given services as result of refusing to pay bribe	Impact of Bribe (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	56	1	1.79
2	Primary school	199	2	1.01
3	Secondary school	110	1	0.91
4	Technical / vocational training	28	1	3.57
5	University	52	1	1.92
6	Judges	211	3	1.42
7	Prosecutors	32	2	6.25
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	2,215	2	0.09
9	Traffic Police	244	4	1.64
10	RIB	315	6	1.90
11	Local Government	2,882	66	2.29
12	RRA	614	3	0.49
13	RURA	25	0	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	14	0	-
15	WASAC	298	5	1.68
16	REG	332	5	1.51
17	Banks	2,300	7	0.30
18	Local CSO	16	1	6.25
19	International CSO	13	0	-
20	Private Sector	193	4	2.07
	TOTAL	10,149	114	1.12

SN#	Service	Number of Interactions with the Institution	Number of people who were not given services as result of refusing to pay bribe	Impact of Bribe (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	56	1	1.79
	Provision of accreditation to establish a school	4	-	-
	Competing for tender of raw materials to construct schools	12	-	-
	Competing of tender of books to schools	2	-	-
	Other (Specify)	38	1	2.63
2	Primary school	199	2	1.01
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	29	-	-
	Promoting a failed student	16	-	-
	Application for a job	23	1	4.35
	Transfer to your nearest school	85	1	1.18
	Other Specify	46	-	-
3	Secondary school	110	1	0.91
	Paying for a school report card with forged marks	7	-	-
	Application for a job	12	-	-
	Getting admission in a school	59	1	1.69
	Winning tender	5	-	-
	Other Specify	27	-	-
4	Technical / vocational training	28	1	3.57
	Getting admission in a school	16	1	6.25
	Paying for forged school report card	3	-	-
	Paying for a forged internship report approval	9	-	-
5	University	52	1	1.92
	Paying for marks	1	-	-

	Getting a job	5	-	-
	Getting a permission to do own businesses out of the university	7	-	-
	Winning tender	3	-	-
	Other (Specify)	36	1	2.78
6	Judges	211	3	1.42
	Speeding up a court case/trial	65	-	-
	Winning a court case	35	1	2.86
	Obtaining a copy of the judgement	40	-	-
	Getting a writ with enforceable title	39	-	-
	Other (Specify)	32	2	6.25
7	Prosecutors	32	2	6.25
	Opening a dossier	27	2	7.41
	Filing a case to a court	5	-	-
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	2,215	2	0.09
	Getting a doctor in a quick move	1,470	1	0.07
	Hospitalization	207	-	-
	Getting a transfer to hospital	181	-	-
	Getting the card of mituele de sante	206	-	-
	Provision/winning of the tender	8	-	-
	Other (Specify)	143	1	0.70
9	Traffic Police	244	4	1.64
	Getting a driving license illegally	16	1	6.25
	Illegal payment for a certificate of technical control of vehicle	14	-	-
	Paying to get a vehicle confiscated in illegal cases and malpractices	58	3	5.17
	Paying to get back a driving license confiscated due to breaching traffic rules including high speeding	39	-	-
	Other (Specify)	117	-	-
10	RIB	315	6	1.90
	Paying to avoid facing imprisonment	15	-	-
	Getting released from prison (RIB station)	58	1	1.72
	Ending a dossier	12	1	8.33
	Getting a permission	38	-	-
	Getting a special and fast help	113	1	0.88
	Visiting and feeding someone in RIB station	24	-	-
	Other (Specify)	55	3	5.45
11	Local Government	2,882	66	2.29
	Illegal payment for a construction/rehabilitation permit	417	14	3.36

	Paying bribe in order to prevent DASSO from demolishing a house or to be allowed to build a house disallowed by the master plan	23	-	-
	Getting a land registration	580	10	1.72
	Being classified as poor	109	6	5.50
	Getting a cow in Girinka Program	59	1	1.69
	Getting a job in VUP	34	1	2.94
	Getting a loan through VUP Program	18	-	-
	Being categorized in a certain UBUDEHE Category	349	12	3.44
	Getting a job	41	3	7.32
	Winning the tender	19	-	-
	Getting a certificate attestation	718	5	0.70
	Being allowed to work as a veterinary	20	-	-
	Getting fertilizers and selected seeds	13	-	-
	Getting a permission to cut trees	12	-	-
	Getting permission to make charcoal and/or being allowed to transport charcoal to market	3	-	-
	Getting a permission to move animals out of a district	4	-	-
	Getting a copy of judgement of Abunzi	33	1	3.03
	Closing a trial case	67	2	2.99
	Other (Specify)	363	11	3.03
12	RRA	614	3	0.49
	Reduction of tax	189	1	0.53
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of business due to failure to pay tax	21	-	-
	Paying bribe to avoid the closure of restaurant/bar due to poor hygiene	7	-	-
	Paying bribe because you do not use EBM	9	-	-
	Illegal customs transit	4	1	25.00
	Other (Specify)	384	1	0.26
13	RURA	25	-	-
	Getting a permission to start a transport company	9	-	-
	Getting the line and destination zone for a transport company	3	-	-
	Other (Specify)	13	-	-
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	14	-	-
	Paying bribe after being found with sub-standard products	8	-	-
	Other (Specify)	6	-	-
15	WASAC	298	5	1.68
	Opening a dossier to quickly get water in your home	101	3	2.97
	Replacement of an old/broken water pipes	125	1	0.80

	Reduction of the cost of water in your home	19	-	-
	Other (Specify)	56	1	1.79
16	REG	332	5	1.51
	Opening a dossier to quickly get electricity in your home	140	2	1.43
	Replacement of the cash power with technical problems	145	3	2.07
	Other (Specify)	44	-	-
17	Banks	2,300	7	0.30
	Getting a job	66	-	-
	Getting a bank loan	827	7	0.85
	Other (Specify)	1,407	-	-
18	Local CSO	16	1	6.25
	Getting a job	5	-	-
	Other (Specify)	11	1	9.09
19	International CSO	13	-	-
	Getting a job	13	-	-
20	Private Sector	193	4	2.07
	Getting a job	78	-	-
	Winning the tender	1	-	-
	Other (Specify)	114	4	3.51
TOTAL		10,149	114	1.12

5. Bribe encounter disaggregated by selected demographic variable

Demographic characteristics		Number of respondents	Bribe experienced	Percent
Residence	Urban	851	157	18.4%
	Rural	1485	291	19.6%
Sex	Male	1278	283	22.1%
	Female	1058	165	15.6%
Age Group	18-24	218	32	14.7%
	25-29	436	86	19.7%
	30-34	471	92	19.5%
	35-39	452	92	20.4%
	40-44	308	62	20.1%
	45-49	167	35	21.0%
	50-54	117	20	17.1%
	55-59	71	13	18.3%

	60+	96	16	16.7%
Education Level	Primary Only	953	169	17.7%
	Secondary Only	861	189	22.0%
	University Degree	201	47	23.4%
	Vocational Training	126	13	10.3%
	None	195	30	15.4%
Employment	Student	49	5	10.2%
	Unemployed	181	22	12.2%
	Self-Employed/ employed in family business or farm	1043	205	19.7%
	Employed in private sector	455	88	19.3%
	Employed by government/local authority/ parastatal	87	25	28.7%
	Employed in community sector	37	4	10.8%
	Retired	48	9	18.8%
	Businessman/woman	436	90	20.6%
Personal income (Rwf per month) of respondents	Less than 10.000 Rwf	511	79	15.5%
	11.000- 30.000 Rwf	795	137	17.2%
	31.000 -100.000 Rwf	744	152	20.4%
	101.000 -200.000 Rwf	213	58	27.2%
	Above 200. 000Rwf	73	22	30.1%
Household income (Rwf per month) of respondents	Less than 10.000 Rwf	289	47	16.3%
	11.000- 30.000 Rwf	683	109	16.0%
	31.000 -100. 000 Rwf	835	167	20.0%
	101.000 -200.000 Rwf	323	78	24.1%
	Above 200. 000Rwf	206	47	22.8%

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