

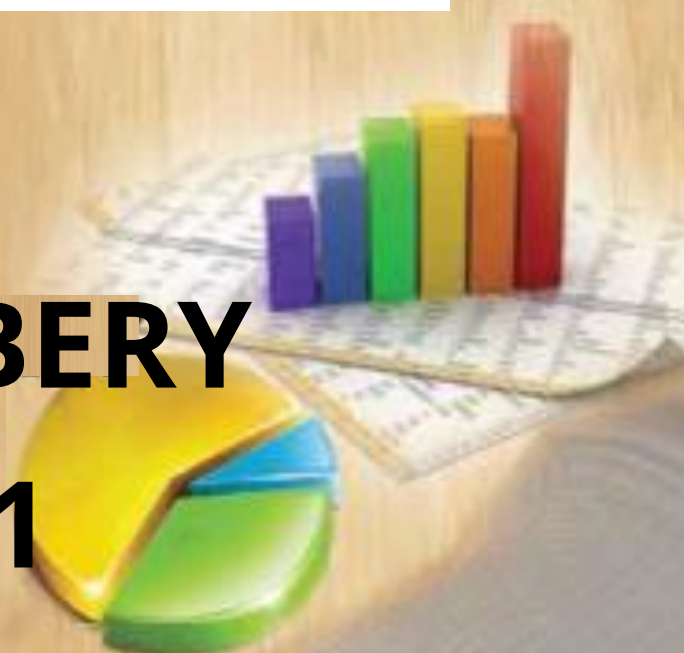


**TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL**



Rwanda

# RWANDA BRIBERY INDEX 2021



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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and Cooperation SDC



**Norwegian People's Aid**

**RWANDA BRIBERY  
INDEX 2021**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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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 2021 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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Transparency International Rwanda (TI-RW) publishes the Rwanda Bribery Index (RBI) which analyses different dimensions of bribe in Rwanda. This 2021 report, which is the 12th 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 2,420 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.

According to RBI 2021 findings, 50% of respondents consider the level of corruption to be low in Rwanda while 17.40% perceive that it is high.

As in the previous RBI editions, the majority of Rwandans (71.9%) commend the effectiveness of the government's efforts in the fight against corruption. However, since the outbreak of Covid-19, the perception of effectiveness has slightly decreased from 81.9% in 2019 to 75.9% in 2020 and 71.9% in 2021.

Over the last 12 months of 2021, 22.9% of Rwandans directly or indirectly demanded or offered a bribe in an interaction with an institution. Compared to the previous editions (before Covid-19), this bribe encounter has increased by 4.40% – from 18.50% in 2019 (before Covid-19) to 19.20% and 22.90% in 2021 amid the pandemic.

The survey also indicates that the private sector and traffic police have registered the highest likelihood and prevalence of bribe with 20.40% and 15.20% of likelihood; and 9.78% and 7.60% of prevalence respectively. While the national prevalence stands at 2.30% in 2021 from 2.50% in 2020 and 2% in 2019, the findings reveal that the prevalence of bribes has kept increasing in the Private Sector (from 4.23% in 2019 to 7% in 2020 and 9.78% in 2021).

The report underpins that a low level of reporting remains to be among the challenges impeding the fight against corruption. 89.4% did not report with the main reason being fear of self-incrimination (26%). Others (22%) said that it did not occur to them that they needed to report while 21% said they knew no action would be taken even if they reported.

The report also recommends all the line institutions in the fight against corruption to maximize efforts geared towards raising public awareness on the negative effects of corruption, strengthening existing corruption reporting tools as well as building the capacity of their staff in terms of knowledge and equipment.

## 1. BACKGROUND

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Over the past decades, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has made tremendous anticorruption efforts in the fight against corruption mainly through the transformation of social norms about corruption and sanctioning individuals (public and private) for corrupt practices. The anti-corruption machinery has continuously worked to prevent corruption by identifying and reducing vulnerability to corruption and providing clear instructions and adequate actions to enhance the effectiveness of the anticorruption work. E-services, modern information technology in verifying asset declarations, integrating financial management information systems, and managing the procurement process through e-procurement have been instrumental to reduce corruption among public officials.

However, despite the high political will, the institutional, policy and legal frameworks established by the GoR to punish the crime of corruption, perpetrators conceive their new and sophisticated techniques to evade the rule of law and indulge in corrupt practices. For instance, corrupt officials misuse their authority to demand and receive bribes from the service seekers. According to Rwanda Bribery Index (see all editions since 2010), this is mostly prevalent in public institutions like Police, local government, Justice sector and in private sector.

Since 2010, Transparency International Rwanda has been conducting Rwanda Bribery Index to assess experiences and perceptions of Rwandans with regard to service delivery and corruption in the country. It focuses on petty corruption or bribes which is an offer or exchange of money, services or other valuables to influence the judgment or conduct of a person in a position of entrusted power (Transparency International, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre). The bribe is occurring during the interaction between the public official in decision-making positions and the public/citizens when they need a service. The Rwanda Bribery is used to examine which service providers are most involved in asking or receiving bribes, whether respondents have had to pay a bribe for a particular public service and how many times in the past year they paid a bribe as well as the amount of the bribe paid.

The above data provide an evidence-based advocacy used by Transparency International Rwanda as a local actor Civil Society involved in the fighting against corruption. As the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) put it, a fundamental instrument guiding the anticorruption activities carried out by the United Nations and the Member States thereof, stipulates, in Article 13, that the Member States should “promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-

governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption” (United Nations 2004, 14). Therefore, one of the most important elements that should be incorporated in any national anti-corruption strategy is the mechanism that would allow for the civil society to provide input for the government in defying corruption.



## 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

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The overall objective of the study was to establish the experiences and perceptions of Rwandans with regard to service delivery and corruption in the county.

### The specific objectives of the survey include:

- ❖ Determine the prevalence (evidence and perception) of corruption on Rwanda as reported by Rwandan Households;
- ❖ Identify Rwandan Institutions and Organizations particularly vulnerable to corruption;
- ❖ Assess the impact of corruption on service delivery in Rwanda;
- ❖ Gather concrete information on the size of bribes paid by Rwandan citizens while seeking to access a specific service.

The survey results were analyzed along five experience-based indicators and four perception-based indicators as follows:

1. **Likelihood** = 
$$\frac{\text{\# of bribe demand situation for organization x}}{\text{\# of interactions for organization x}}$$
2. **Prevalence** = 
$$\frac{\text{\# of bribe payers for organization x}}{\text{\# of interactions for organization x}}$$
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 size** = 
$$\frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in organization x}}{\text{Individuals who paid a bribe in organization x.}}$$
6. Perceived current level of corruption
7. Perceived current state of corruption compared to one year ago
8. Incidence of corruption in the next one year
9. Level of government's commitment to fight corruption

### 3. OVERVIEW OF CORRUPTION IN RWANDA

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Various Reports indicate that Rwanda performs relatively well in terms of control of corruption, compared to many African countries. For example, according to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index report (2020) Rwanda is ranked 49 in the world, third in Africa (after Botswana and Seychelle) and first in the East Africa and central Africa (Transparency International, "Corruption Perception Index 2020).

Rwanda has also achieved significant progress over the last years in terms of a comprehensive legal framework. For example, National Anti-Corruption Policy has been put in place in 2012(Ombudsman, Rwanda anti-corruption policy, Kigali, June 2012), a detailed anti-corruption law has been enacted in 2018(Law n° 54/2018 of 13/08/2018 on the fighting against corruption), and an asset declaration law was promulgated in 2021(Law n° 55/2021 of 29/08/2021 on declaration of assets, in Official Gazette, n° 32 ter of 30/08/2021). This legal framework promotes good governance and zero tolerance to corruption in both public and private sector. Furthermore, a specialised chamber at the level of Intermediate Courts has been established to hear at the first instance corruption cases (law n°30/2018 of 02/06/2018 determining the jurisdiction of Courts).

In spite of these efforts, corruption remains prevalent in the country and there have been instances of public funds embezzlement, fraudulent procurement practices, etc. (Ombudsman Reports of activities (2014-2020) and NPPA Report of activities (2014-2020). Bribery also is very prevalent. According to Transparency International Rwanda, people pay a bribe for mainly speeding things up or for accessing a service (Rwanda Bribery Index 2020). Institutions most affected by corruption include Traffic Police, Public Sector, Rwanda Investigation Bureau, WASAC, Local Government, Judiciary, Rwanda Bureau of Standards and REG (RBI 2020).

#### 3.1. Government efforts against corruption in Rwanda

As mentioned above, Rwanda performs relatively well in terms of government effectiveness, compared to many countries in Africa. The fight against corruption is one of the government's official priorities.

### **3.1.1. Political Commitment against Corruption**

The political will to fight corruption has been demonstrated by consistent policy and efforts to combat corruption in the country. Both high-ranking officials and simple civil servants have been prosecuted when allegations of corruption were brought against them. There have been several cases of high-ranking officials being dismissed or prosecuted when involved in corruption cases (the East African, 2014).

Rwanda has signed and ratified core international conventions on corruption such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC, 2005), the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption and the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. All of these efforts demonstrate the political commitment to penalize the acts of corruption. The zero-tolerance policy is maintained by top leaders regardless of party affiliation.

### **3.1.2. Anti-Corruption Measures and Institutions**

The government of Rwanda has undertaken a number of anti-corruption measures, focusing on strengthening the legal and institutional framework against corruption. Different institutions were established to focus on corruption-related issues. These include the Office of the Ombudsman, the Anti-Corruption Unit in the Rwanda Revenue Authority, the Auditor General, and Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA) and the Parliament through Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption – Rwanda (APNAC-Rwanda). These institutions identify corruption cases and Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) and National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) investigate and prosecute the acts of corruption.

## **3.2. Impact of corruption in Rwanda**

According to Rwanda bribery Index 2020, 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. This can also lead to poor quality service provision, for example, when during the bidding and procurement process, there was a bribe in issuing the winner of the bid who doesn't have all the necessary requirements to provide quality services. Corruption can also affect the implementation of projects that could increase the welfare of the citizens (stagnated district projects). The effects of corruption can also lead to the lack of investments in the country, citizen's poor standards of living, increased welfare of the corrupt individuals, poor infrastructure development, and tarnishing the country's image (Shema, 2020).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

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Various Reports indicate that Rwanda performs relatively well in terms of control of corruption, compared to many African countries. For example, according to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index report (2020) Rwanda is ranked 49 in the world, third in Africa (after Botswana and Seychelle) and first in the East Africa and central Africa (Transparency International, "Corruption Perception Index 2020).

### 4.1. Approach

This survey used mainly 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 techniques. 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 software application and was used by well trained and skilled interviewers to collect data from Rwandan citizens aged 18 years and above.

### 4.2. Sampling frame and sample size

Rwanda Bribery Index 2021 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 2020 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 2020 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.

$$n = (N(zs/e)^2)/(N-1+(zs/e)^2)$$

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.

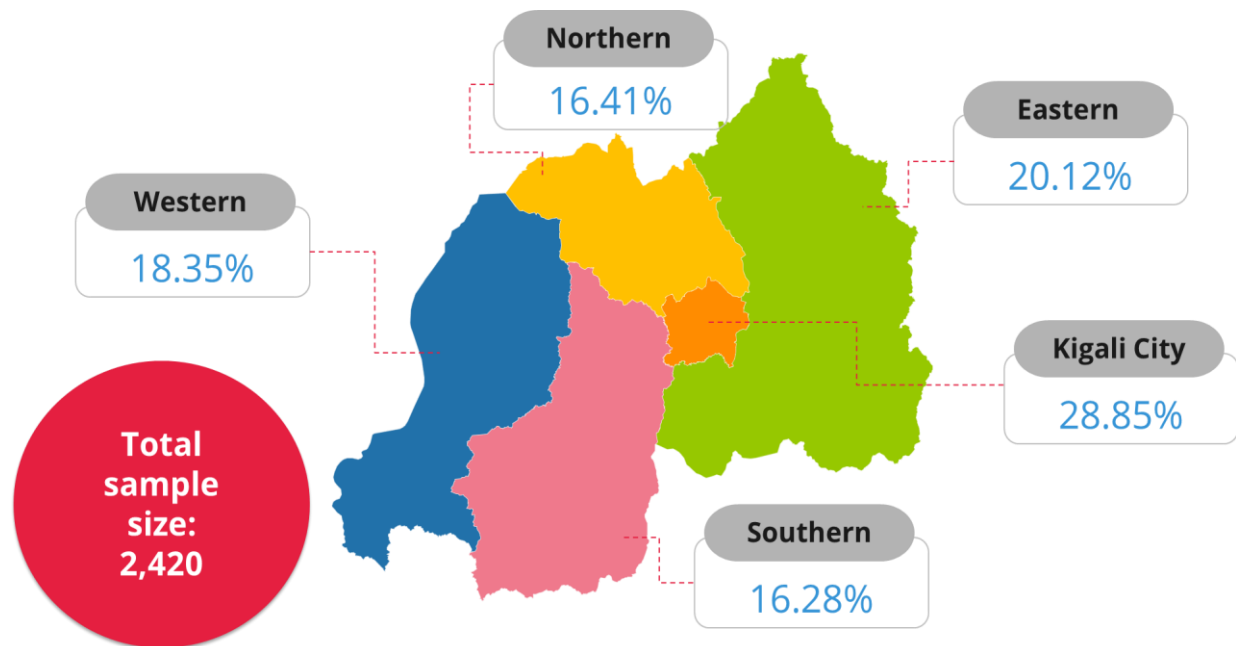
**Table 1: District sample allocation**

Province	District	Sample	Proportion (%)
Kigali	Nyarugenge	169	7.04%
	Gasabo	316	13.16%
	Kicukiro	190	7.91%
		<b>675</b>	<b>28.11%</b>
South	Huye	196	8.16%
	Kamonyi	203	8.45%
		<b>399</b>	<b>16.62%</b>
West	Rubavu	240	10.00%
	Ngororero	199	8.29%
		<b>439</b>	<b>18.28%</b>
North	Rulindo	171	7.12%
	Gicumbi	236	9.83%
		<b>407</b>	<b>16.95%</b>
East	Nyagatare	278	11.58%
	Kirehe	203	8.45%
		<b>481</b>	<b>20.03%</b>
Total		<b>2,401</b>	

**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The sample size for this survey increased by 19 respondents after data collection which makes the sample distribution by district as follows:

**Figure 1: District sample allocation**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

### **4.3. Data collection**

This exercise 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, interviewer’s/supervisors’ responsibilities, on survey ethics and the use of tablets for data collection and the use of CsPro for data collection in challenging period/environment such as the period of COVID-19.

### **4.4. Pilot Survey**

Before starting the data collection process, a “pilot survey” was organized in a sector other than those which were 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 CsPro and the use of tablets).

#### 4.5. Fieldwork supervision

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

#### 4.6. 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

#### 4.7. Data analysis

As it has been highlighted above, quantitative data were collected using a questionnaire already set in CsPro and installed on the tablets to avoid the use of papers and the need to conduct data entry later. Data introduced in the tablets were exported in SPSS, cleaned and analyzed by the statistician 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** = 
$$\frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in organization x}}{\text{Individuals who paid a bribe in organization x}}$$

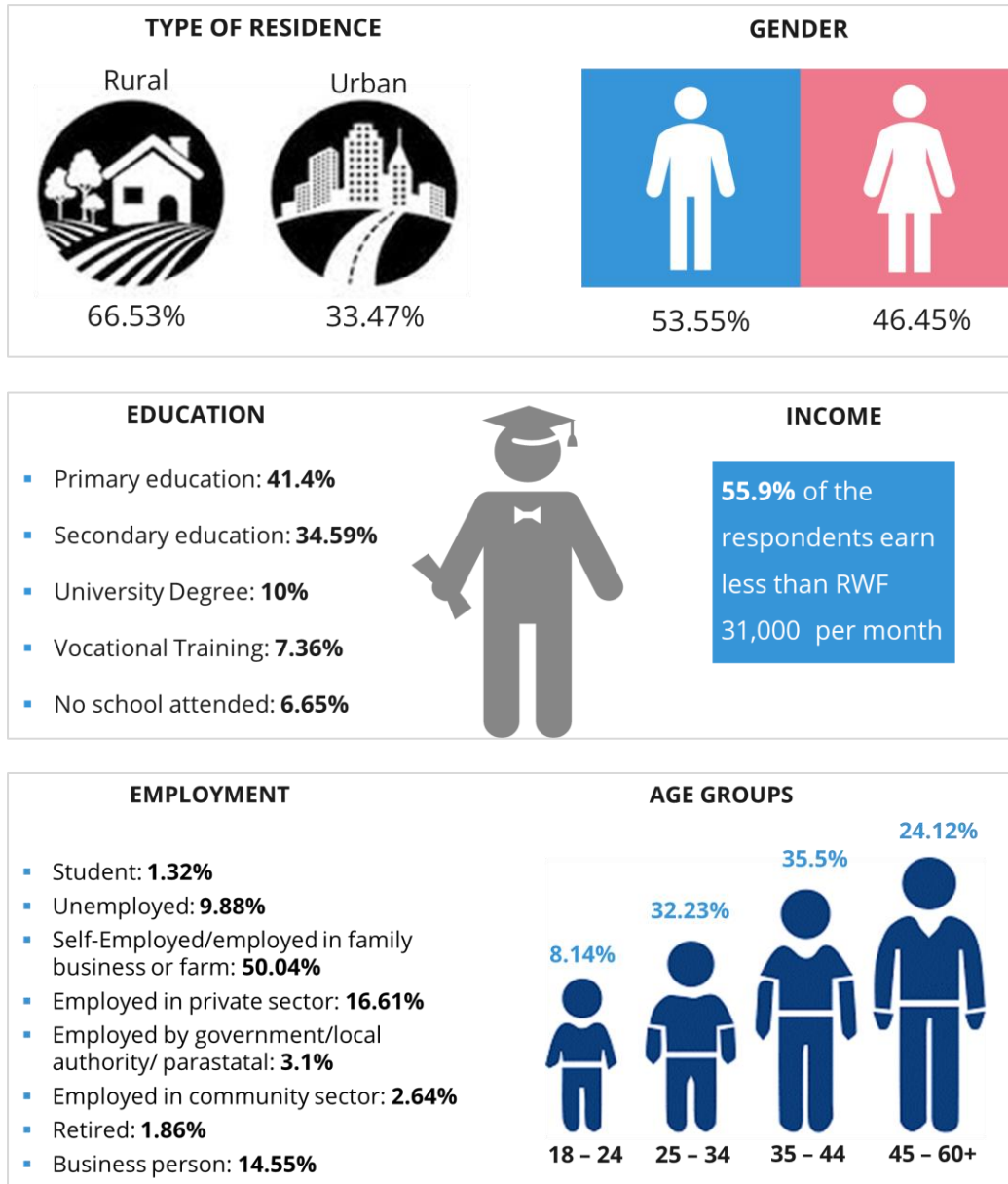


## 5. PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

### 5.1. 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 figures below.

**Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by selected demographic variables**



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data

As in the previous RBI, men appear to be more represented in the sample size (53.5%) compared to female respondents (46.4%). Similarly, the age structure for all the RBI conducted shows that majority of respondents belong to active population (below 60 years of age). 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 87%) earn a monthly income which is below FRW 100.000. In this study, selected demographic data are used for 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.

## **5.2. Perception of corruption in Rwanda 2021**

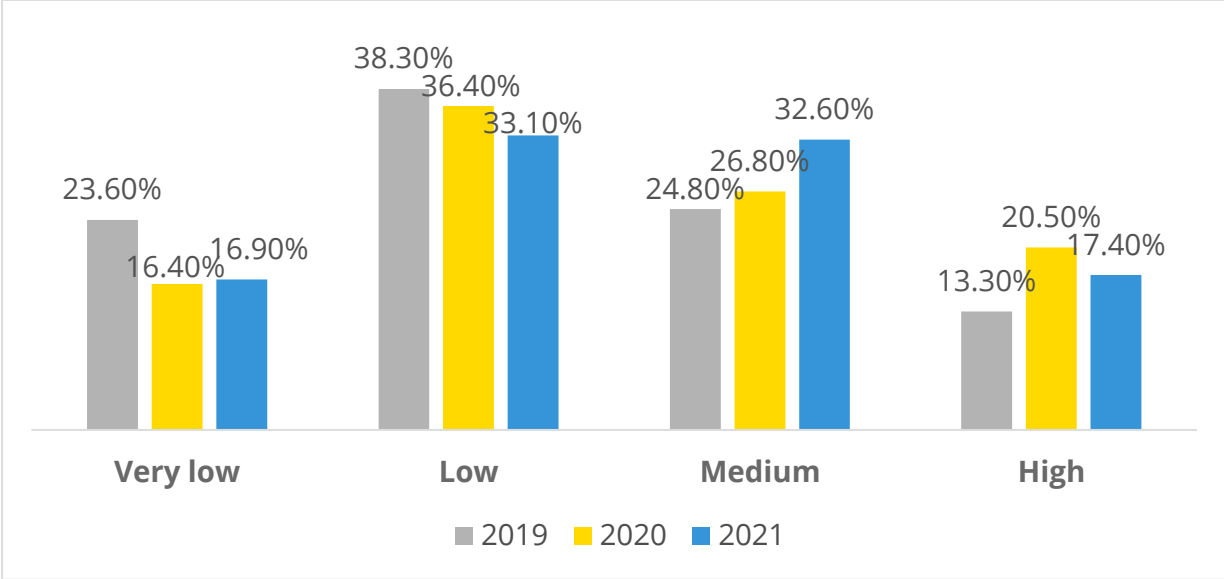
The perception-based measurement of corruption is crucial to understand public sentiment of actual levels of corruption and individual opinions about corruption. Consecutive annual surveys on bribery can produce accurate and comprehensive information whereby public official have an indication of the real risk of bribery, thus providing guidance on where to focus anti-corruption activities and measures. However, the most common critique of surveys on corruption is linked to social desirability bias, or unwillingness to admit socially undesirable behavior. As corruption is recognized as a socially undesirable issue, fear or shame of admitting their experience of it may lead respondents to underreport bribery. This issue can be partially addressed by selecting interviewing techniques that can maximize the confidentiality of responses (UNODC, 2018).

In this survey, the perception of corruption is examined through three dimensions including the current state of corruption and the perception on the effort of the government of Rwanda to fight against corruption.

## **5.3. Perception on the current state of corruption in Rwanda (2021)**

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 2021 RBI examines the current status of corruption as presented in the figure below.

**Figure 3: Perception on the current state of corruption in Rwanda (2021)**

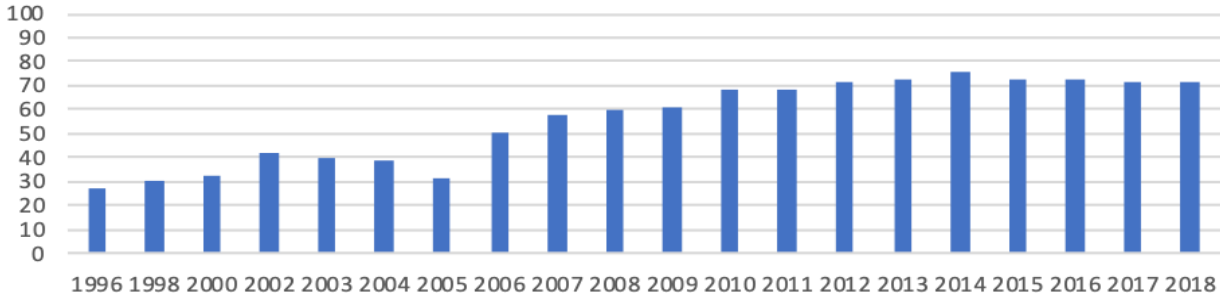


**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The 2021 RBI indicates that 50% of citizens who interacted with service providers in the last 12 months perceive corruption as low in Rwanda implying a small decrease of 2.8% for this indicator in 2021. The decrease of the proportion of service seekers in terms of the belief that in Rwanda the current state of corruption is low substantiates a higher proportion (32.6% ) of those who perceive corruption to be at the medium level in the year under review. Compared to the previous year, those who believe that corruption is at a medium level increased by 5.8% (from 26.8 % to 32.6%), suggesting that in Rwanda the perceived level of corruption is progressively inclined to a medium rather than low level. This is consistent with various corruption assessments such as the baseline study on the status of corruption in Rwanda (Office of the Ombudsman of Rwanda, 2020) which revealed that the level of perceived corruption in Rwanda is 54.5%, meaning a medium level.

By 2020, Rwanda scored 54 out of 100 and was ranked 49 (out of 180 countries) in control of corruption on Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index, placing it fourth on the continent, after Seychelles, Botswana, and Cabo Verde and representing a vast improvement from 121 in 2006 to 49 in 2020 (Transparency International, 2020). Rwanda has shown equally impressive improvement on Worldwide Governance Indicators control of corruption index (World Bank, 2019c) as shown in the figure 4 below. In 2019 the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index classified Rwanda as the 40<sup>th</sup> least corrupt country in the world (out of 126), making it the second least corrupt in Africa and the least corrupt low-income country (World Justice Project rule of law index, 2019).

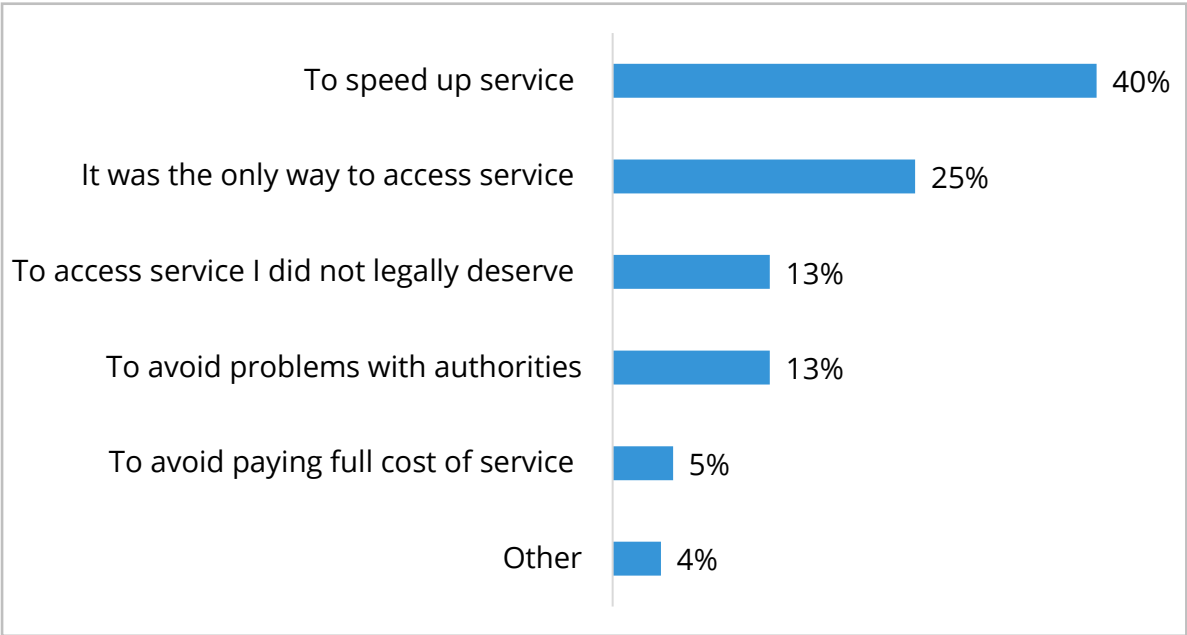
**Figure 4: Rwanda's performance on the control of corruption index, 1996-2018** Percentile rank among all countries



**Source: World Bank, 2019c**

Despite the tangible efforts to curb corruption to a lower or moderate level, the data in the figure below shows that the majority of those who indulged in corrupt practices did it in a bid to speeding up the service they sought for (40%), while another significant proportion of them paid bribe because it was the only way to access to the service (25%).

**Figure 5: Perceived causes of corruption**

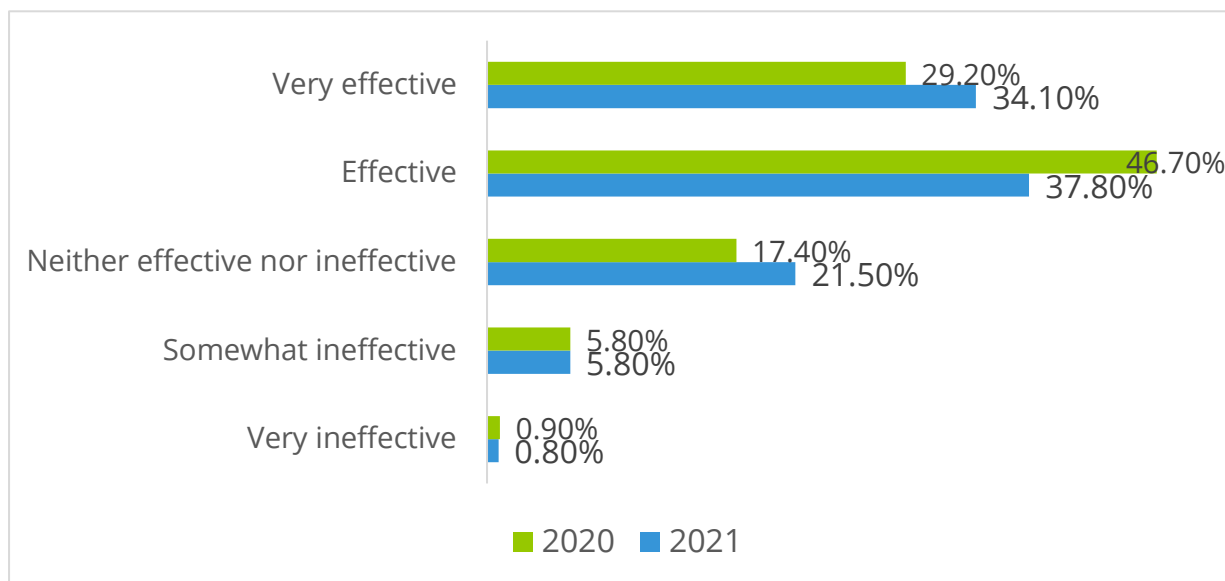


**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

#### 5.4. Respondents' view about the effort of the government in fighting against corruption in the country

The Government of Rwanda has continuously made every effort to prevent and fighting corruption by identifying and reducing vulnerability to corruption while providing clear anti-corruption instructions to ministries, agencies, and other administrative units; and following up whether actions has been taken against corrupt behaviours. The table below illustrates the views of respondents with regard to the effort of the GoR in the fight against corruption in the last Two years.

**Figure 6: Trend about the GoR effort in the fight against corruption**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

As in the previous 2020 RBI, the government of Rwanda has made tangible effort in the fight against corruption according to more than 70% of Rwandans interviewed in this study. It is well knowing that in Rwanda, severe sanctions have been imposed against officials found to indulge in corrupt practices. Anticorruption efforts are increasingly observed in using modern information technology in all public services, verifying asset declarations of Politically Exposed Persons (PEP), integrating financial management information systems, and managing the procurement process. More importantly, political leadership has provided the space for organizational and administrative leadership to emerge in key accountability institutions and create a core group committed to establishing public sector integrity. Emphasizing collaboration has enabled organizations to work together while dampening competition for authority and power. Quarterly meetings of coordinating bodies, such as the National Advisory Council to Fight against Corruption and Injustice,

have assisted in aligning organizational practices to overcome bottlenecks in confronting corruption (World Bank,.2020).

However, the 2021 RBI shows a small decrease of nearly 10% of respondents who believe their government to effectively fight corruption (from 81.9% to 71.9%). 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. During the pandemic, a number of serious vulnerabilities, including those caused by corruption have been experienced in a number of countries, especially those in the developing World. In a global pandemic, corruption impedes life-saving resources from reaching people in need. Moreover, it undermines the trust in institutions that is so critical to an effective collective response to such a crisis. As Transparency International put it in its Global Corruption report (GCR European Union, 2020), the COVID-19 pandemic is worsening matters. In some countries, politicians use the crisis as an excuse to undermine democracy, while others see it as a chance to make a profit.

**<https://www.transparency.org/en/gcb/eu/european-union-2021>**

To respond to this issue raised above, the study has also examined the experience of bribe in 2021 and in which institutions or service it has prevailed the most.

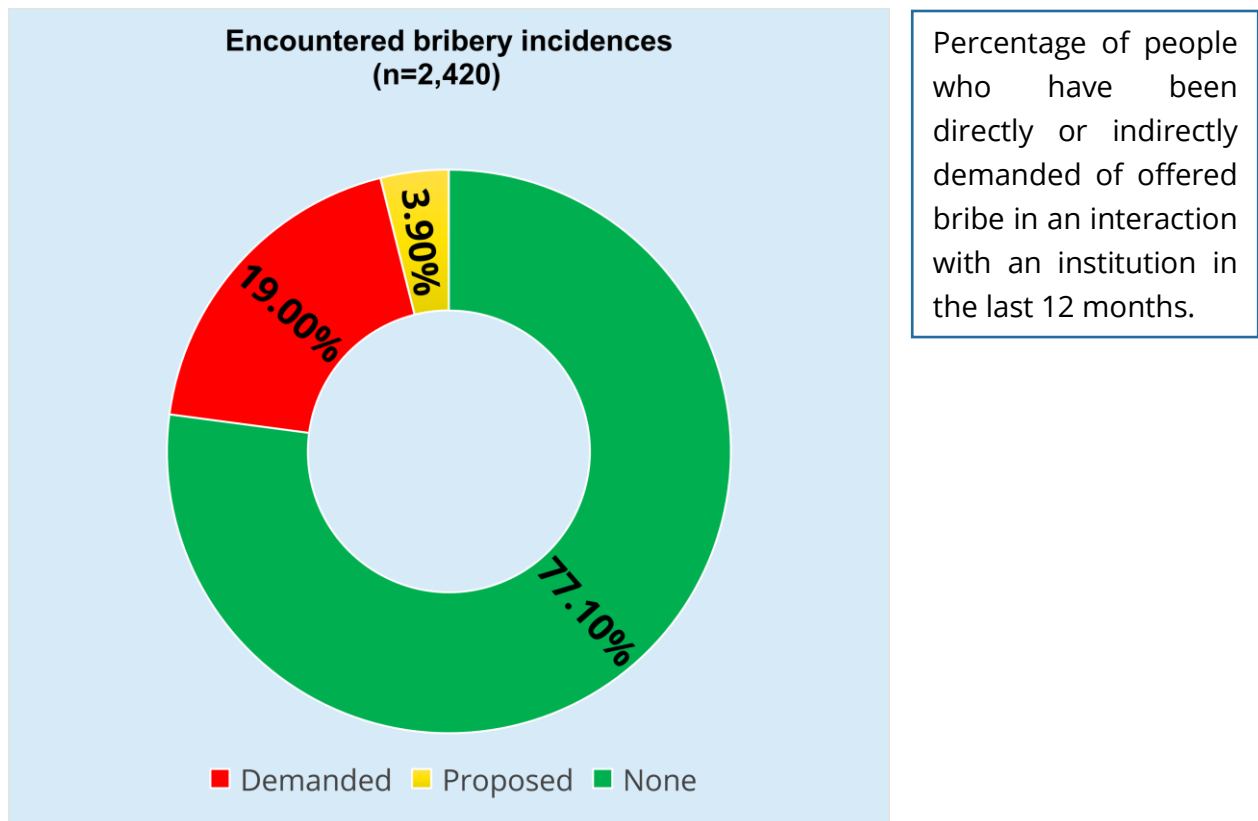
## **5.5. Personal experience with bribery**

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

### **5.5.1. 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: Encountered bribery incidences by number services (2021)**

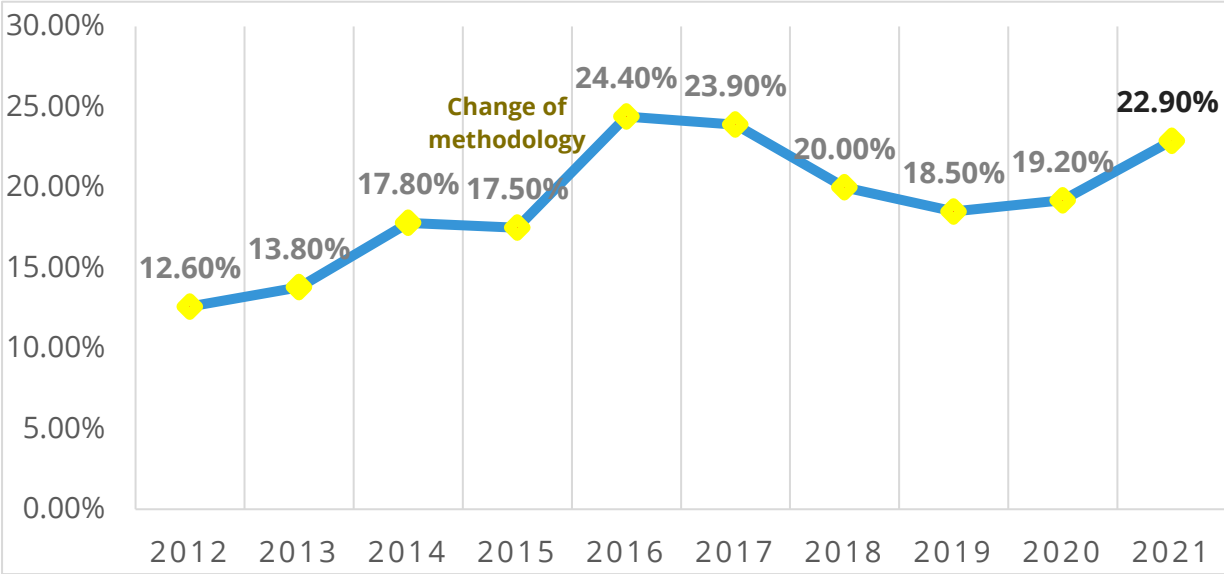


**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The 2021 RBI indicates that 22.9% of respondents encountered bribe in the last twelve months. This finding shows an increase of bribe encountered between 2020 and 2021 (from 19.2% in 2020 to 22.9% in 2021). As highlighted above, the increase of corruption incidences may be associated with the effect of COVID-19 pandemic whereby a lot of effort was put in containing the spread of the virus as opposed to existing anti-corruption actions. This statement is supported by the World Justice Project report (2020) which revealed that the COVID-19 pandemic gives rise to very significant risks of corruption.

Massive resources mobilized to respond to the health and economic crises create opportunities for corruption, while many corruption prevention and enforcement mechanisms are suspended due to the emergency. It also compromises the pandemic response, undermining much-needed trust in public institutions, squandering supplies and resources, and impeding their flow to those in need. Bearing in mind the effect of the pandemic in early 2020 up to now as explained above, the rise in bribes encountered in this period is not surprising. This is illustrated in the figure below.

**Figure 8: Bribe encounter trend in Rwanda (2012 - 2021)**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

**5.5.2. Bribe encounter disaggregated by selected demographic variable**

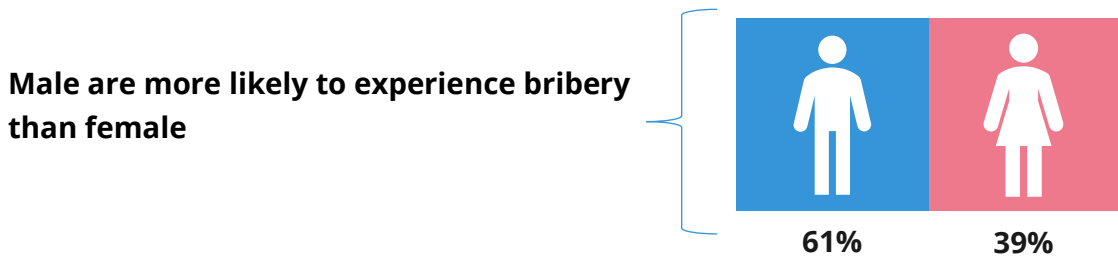
The findings below suggest that females are less likely to indulge in corrupt practices than males (61% against 39%). This is also observed among youth and elderly citizens ( 35-39 age group being most likely to be corrupt than elderly: 24.9% and 2.3% respectively ) There is a slight difference in terms of corruption levels between people living in rural (47.9%) and urban settings( 52.1%). As for the education attained by respondents, the study shows that people with primary (36.1%) and secondary education(37.6%) are more likely to indulge in corrupt practices than those with University education level(14.5%) and those who did not attain school(2.5%).

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 100.000 are more likely prone to corruption (25.30% and 39.2% respectively) than those with a monthly income below RFW 10.000(12.7%). Surprisingly, people with a monthly income of 200.000 and beyond are less likely to be corrupt that those with lower monthly income. Notably, people with the lowest monthly income (below Rfw10.000) appear to be more likely to engaged in corruption than the well-off (above Rwf200.000). This is unfortunate and can exacerbate their living conditions and make them poorer.

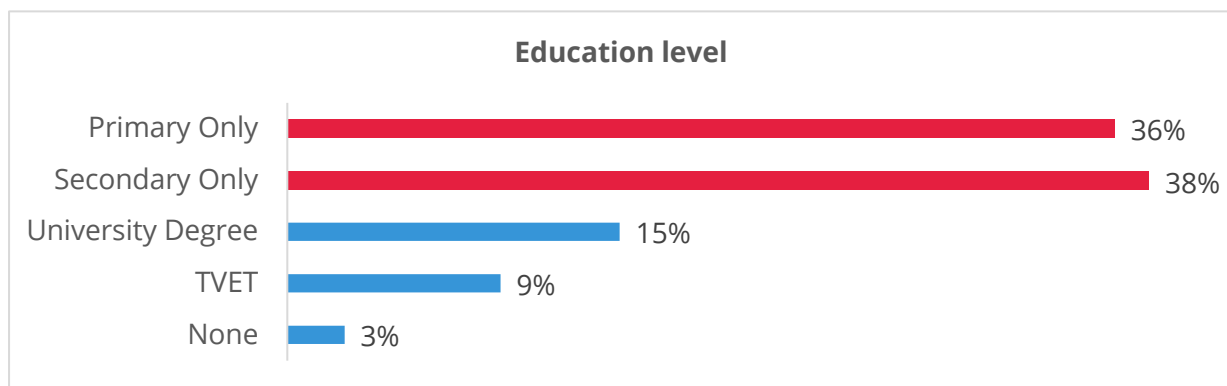
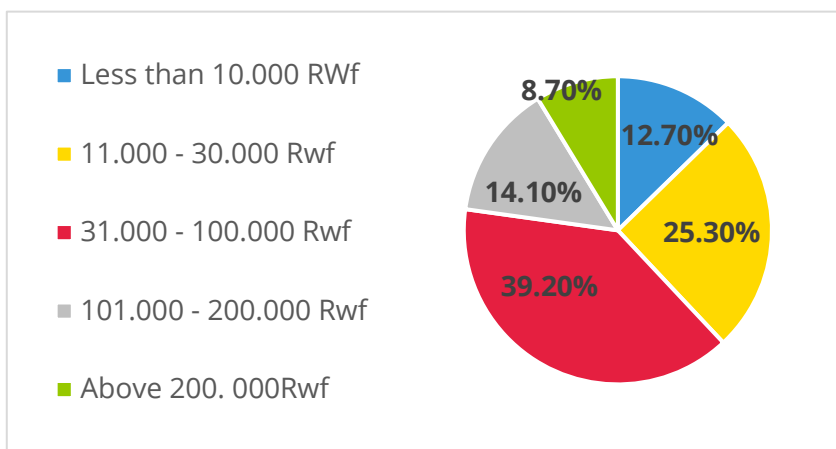


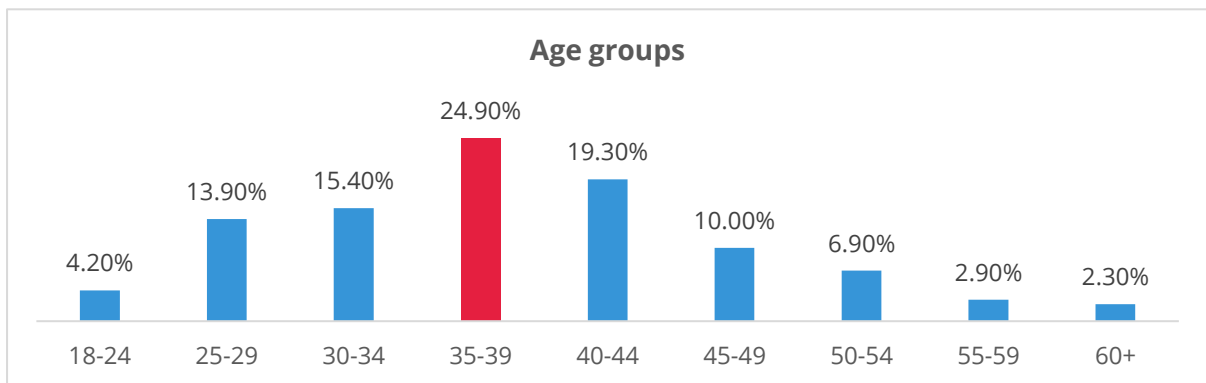
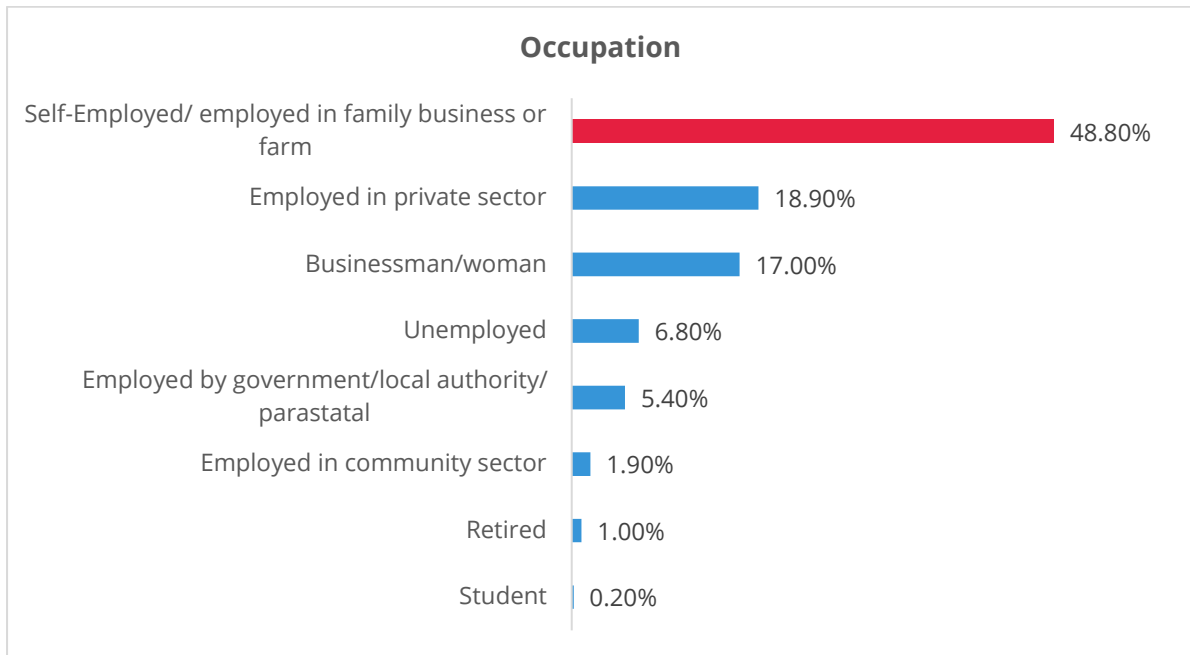
Like in the previous RBI, the current data also reveal that students (2%) and retired (1%) are less likely to engage in corrupt practices than those employed by government and community sector.

**Figure 9: Bribe encounter disaggregated by selected demographic variable**



**Individuals and households with 31,000Rwf to 100.000Rwf monthly income are more likely to encounter corruption than others.**





Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data

### 5.5.3. Likelihood of encountering bribe occurrence

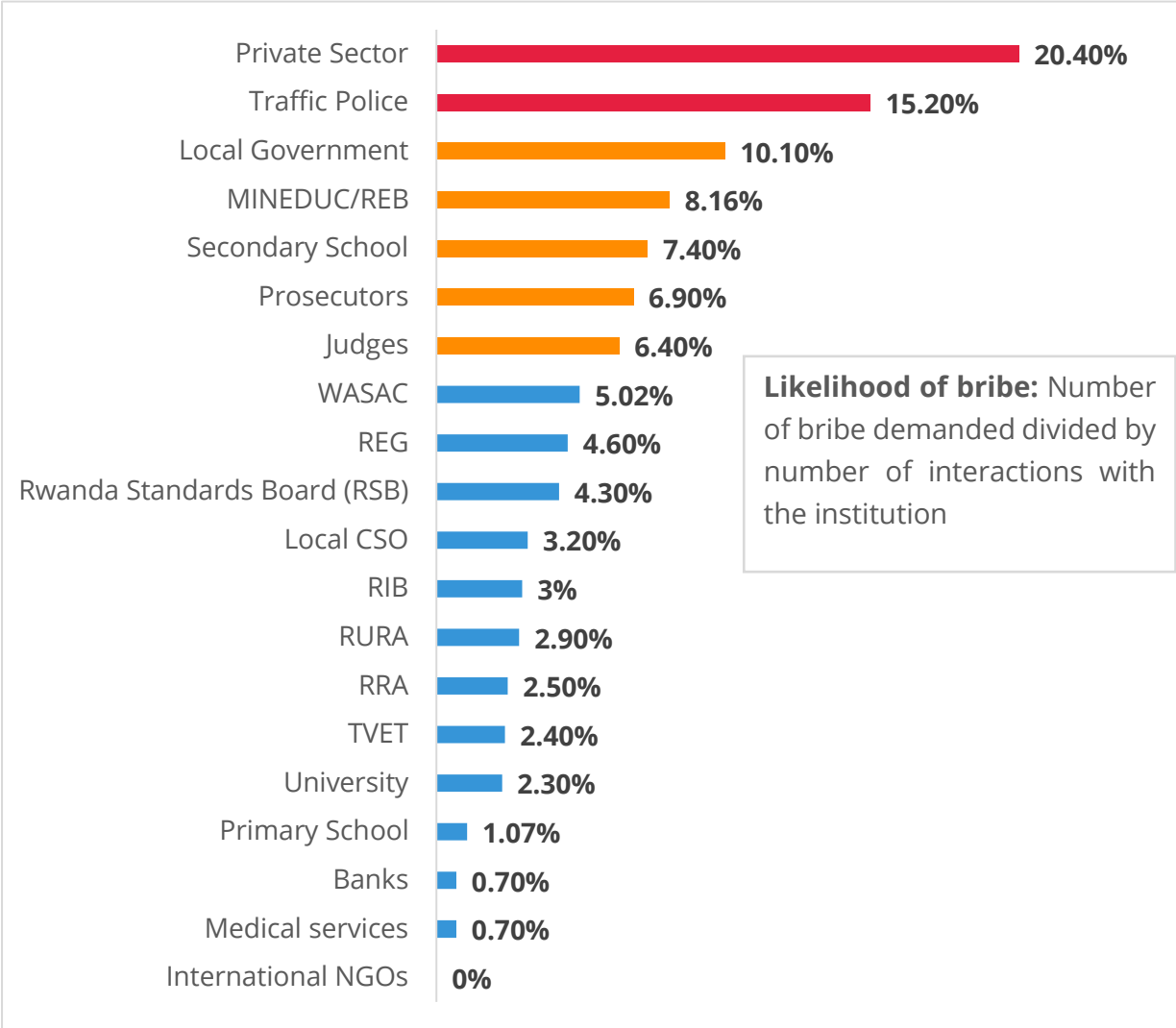
The likelihood of bribery refers to the extent to which bribes were demanded by service providers while interacting with service seekers in the last Twelve months. The table below illustrates the results.

#### 5.5.3.1. Likelihood of bribe in institution providing services

People pay bribes when public officials demand them as a condition for receiving a service or avoiding unwelcome sanctions. Among those who contact more than one public service, even when they have paid a bribe for one service, they are unlikely to have done so for **institution providing services** every service they receive. This study examine to what

extent services seekers are asked to pay bribe while interacting with service providers in the last 12 months in Rwanda as shown in the figure below.

**Figure 10: Likelihood of bribe in (2021)**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The 2021 RBI indicates that the Private sector and the Traffic Police registered the highest likelihood to demand bribe from service seekers in 2021 with respectively 20.4% and 15.2% of occurrences. Compared to the previous year, it reveals that the likelihood of bribe has increased in most of the public institutions assessed in this study. In the private sector, the likelihood increased from 12.95% to 20.4%; the traffic police from 12.7% to 15.2%; the Local Government entities from 6.9% to 10.1%; MINEDUC/REB from 3.57% to 8.16% and Secondary Schools from 1.8% to 7.4%.

The fact that Private sector is the most vulnerable to corruption in 2021 is not surprising as this sector was mostly negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic despite the measures taken by the government to curb the spread of the virus. The agriculture sector and trade were negatively affected and SMEs were expected to be even more affected, yet they are the main source of livelihoods for most Rwandans. In Rwanda, SMEs accounts for 41% of all private sector employment. SMEs are about 98% of all enterprises and provide 84% of private employment (OXFAM, 2020). The measures taken by the government to contain the spread of the pandemic such as restriction of unnecessary movements, ban of some businesses, and ban of travel between different cities in the country have created a huge impact on SMEs such as closing their businesses. It is therefore worth noting that these restrictions may lead to corrupt behavior among business people in trying to escape COVID-19 preventives measures so that they can illegally continue running their businesses.

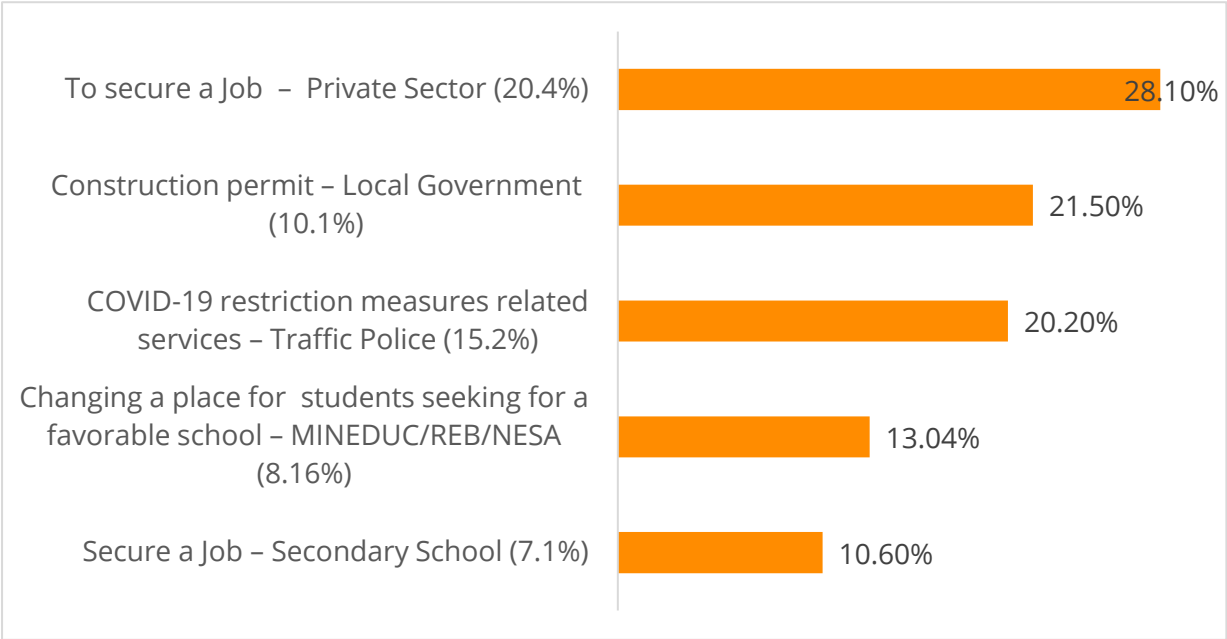
As a matter of fact, in August 2020, a resident of Rutsiro District, Musasa Sector, was caught red-handed selling alcohol contrary to the guidelines set by Rwanda Development Board (RDB). The latter had turned his restaurant into a bar expecting his penalty to be loosened, he tried to bribe the police officers with Rwf5,000. A number of bar and restaurant owners were also arrested in that period, due to the violation of the COVID-19 prevention measures (RNP, 2020). Moreover, according to OECD Working Group on Bribery (2020), during the COVID-19 pandemic corrupt business dealings are prevailing and may endanger vital public services, which in the health sector could result in out-of-date, harmful, ineffective, or unequal access to medicines and medical equipment.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, officials in the position of power like local authorities and police were reportedly criticized of lack of standardized fines for violation of COVID-19 preventive measures whereby citizens were experiencing injustice and encouraging those in positions of authority to ask for bribes.

A study conducted by Transparency International Rwanda (2020) on Fairness, Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability of Service Provision during Covid-19 Pandemic showed that the issue of unfair treatment by those in position of power encouraged their involvement in corrupt practices. This was highlighted in FGDs in Kigali City where participants evoked a kind of intimidation occurring during the curfew hours which could even be considered as injustice. In this regard, a bar worker narrated: "I met a friend and bought me a bottle of alcohol at a boutique. The police directly came and arrested us because it was after 9pm, the curfew hour. The owner of the boutique said: "Afande, are you for sure taking my clients?" We instantly started collecting money, like 2,000Frw per person and gave it to the police officer who let us go scot-free".

The 2021 RBI reveals significant levels of bribe incidence in the education sector mainly in MINEDUC/REB and Secondary Schools. Unfortunately, corruption in education is targeted particularly at vulnerable individuals. Students, as well as parents who want the best for their children, are thwarted in their ambitions. This may, for example, lead to parents being willing to pay a fee demanded by a school administrator to secure a place for their child at school, or to pay a fee demanded by an educator to ensure a favourable report card for their child. In this survey, the vulnerability of corruption is also examined among various services under the institution analysed in this study as to provide indication of which service explains the level of corruption in a particular institution (see figure below).

**Figure 11: Services with the highest likelihood of bribe in 2021**



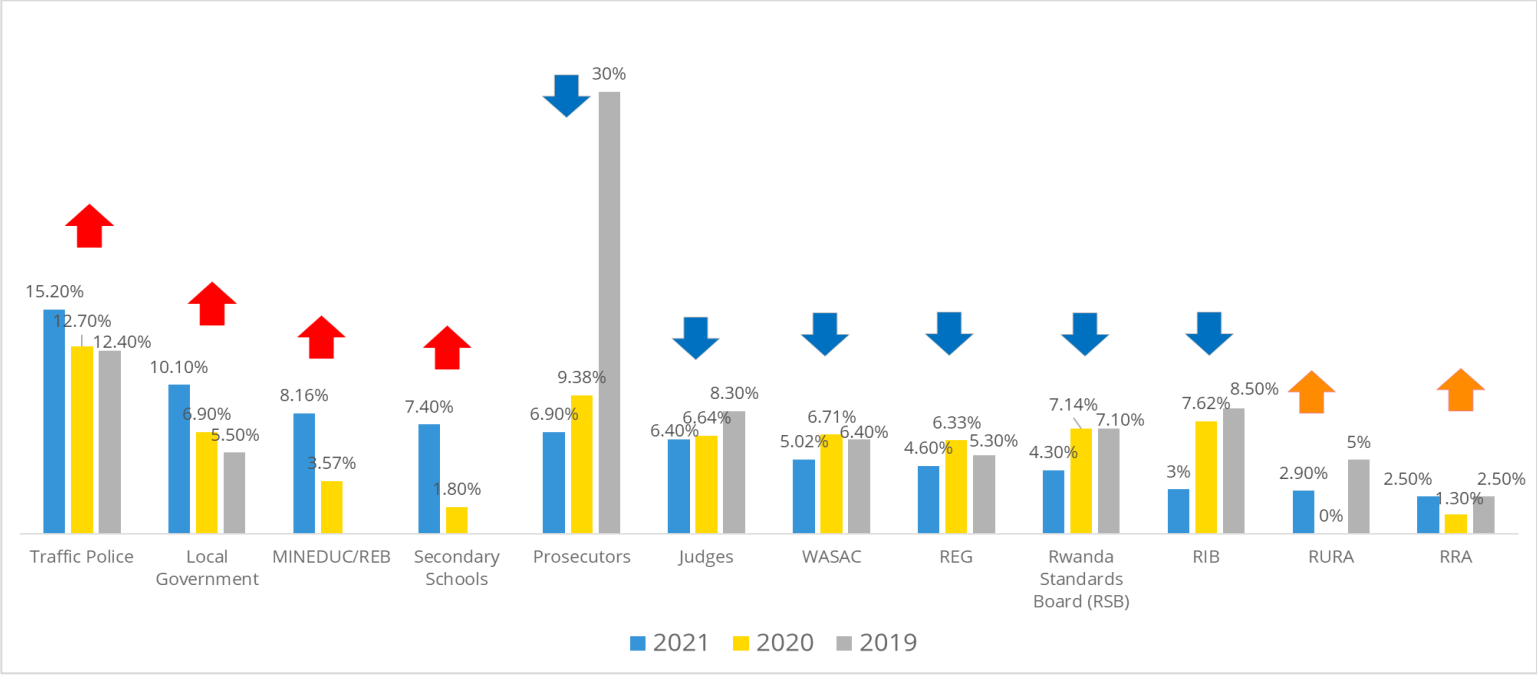
**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

This study showed that securing jobs in private sector, Covid-19 restrictions measures related services, construction permit, changing a place for students seeking for a favorable school and secure a job in secondary schools emerged with the highest likelihood of bribe in 2021. As discussed above, Private sector and the Police were most exposed to corruption during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the scarcity of jobs in private sector whereby most of business were closed whereas the police were at high risk of encountering bribe when trying to ask citizens to comply with COVID-19 restriction measures. This study reveals that the Local Government officials especially those in charge of issuing construction permit were mostly involved in corruption in 2021. According to some local leaders interviewed in this study, this was due to the fact that many corruption prevention and enforcement

mechanisms were suspended on the expense of ensuring the observance of COVID-19 preventives.

With regard to the education sector, one can argue that COVID-19 and its associated closures, have presented massive challenges to school systems over the world. In Rwanda, the long period of school closure was not envisaged and school systems everywhere were therefore converting to the virtual learning during the prolonged closures. Many Rwandan head teachers and teachers continued to provide teaching and learning to students throughout the school closures, using a variety of remote learning methods. From the perspective of teachers interviewed in this study, it was revealed that some of them were asked to pay bribe to secure a job in this teaching opportunities. In the same vein, in this study, parents who were interviewed testified that they were forced to indulge in corrupt practice in a bid to get a place for their children at a favorable place who initially were transferred to a remote school. The study ought to analyse the trend of the bribe demand occurrences in the selected institutions as shown in the figure below.

**Figure 12: Comparison of likelihood of bribery between 2020-2021**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

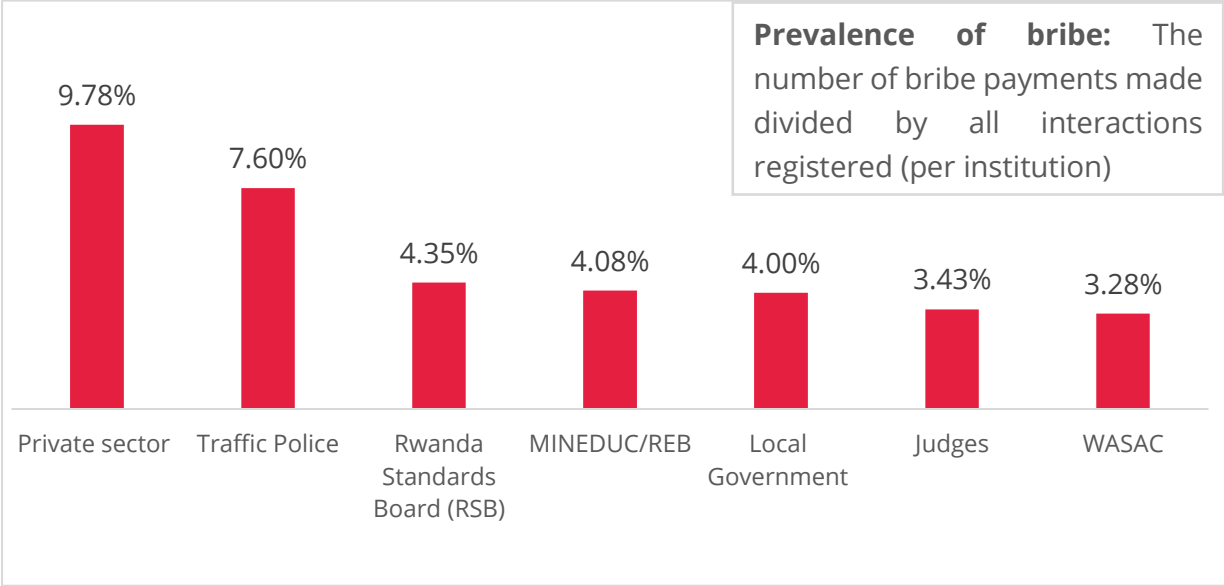
A comparative analysis between 2020 and 2021 shows that the private sector, the Traffic Police, Local Government, MINEDUC/REB and Secondary Schools registered the highest likelihood in 2021 than in 2020. Unlike, RIB Rwanda Bureau of Standard and Prosecutors have lowered their likelihood compared to the previous year. Though this study did not assess the reasons behind this positive change in terms of bribe demand in these

institutions, it is probably worth noting that amid the outbreak of the COVID-19 Coronavirus, both private and governmental law and justice operations were being negatively impacted. In this extreme situations and crisis circumstances such as this, face to face interactions were limited (or in some cases even prohibited). The electronic Case Management System was used to help government to reduce physical contacts between litigants and the officers in the criminal justice chain which at the same time helped to curb the spread of the scourge and corruption due to limited interactions between service seekers and service providers in this sector. Obviously, this was not the case for other institutions like private sector, Police, Local government, whose interactions with the community have increased due to their engagement in the management of COVID-19 crisis and more physical contacts with citizens were unavoidable while striving to enforce COVID-19 preventive measures.

**5.5.4. 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 presents the outcome.

**Figure 13: Institutions with the highest prevalence of bribe in the last 12 months**

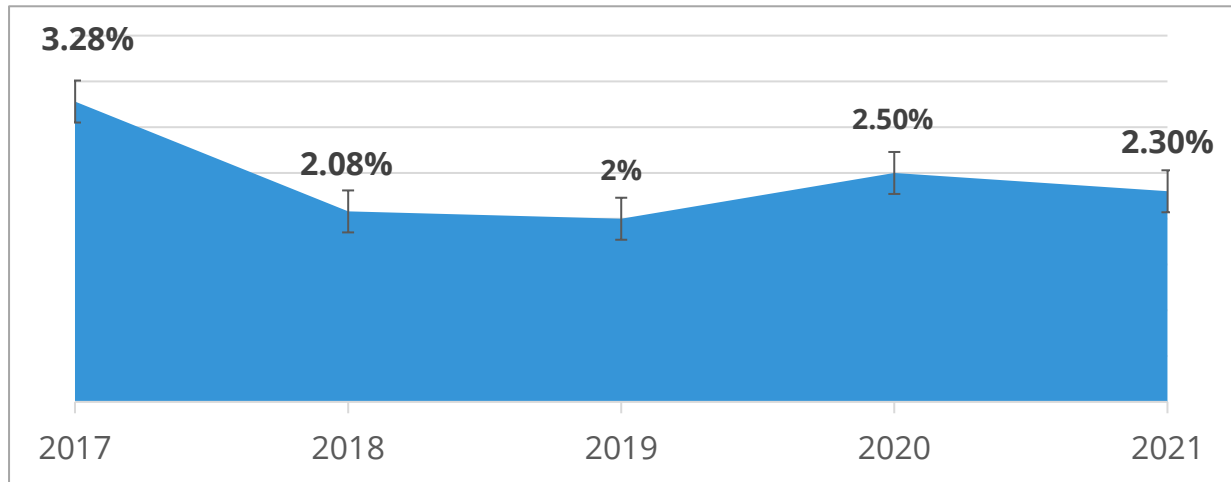


**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

This survey highlights the institutions that are most prone to corruption in 2021 including the private sector, traffic police, Rwanda Bureau of Standard, MINEDUC/REB and Local Government. As discussed in the previous section, these institutions have registered more interactions in 2021 especially due to their responsibility in the management of the COVID-

19 crisis. The figure below illustrates the trend of the prevalence of bribe in Rwanda for the last 5 years.

**Figure 14: Prevalence of Bribe in Rwanda (2017 – 2021)**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

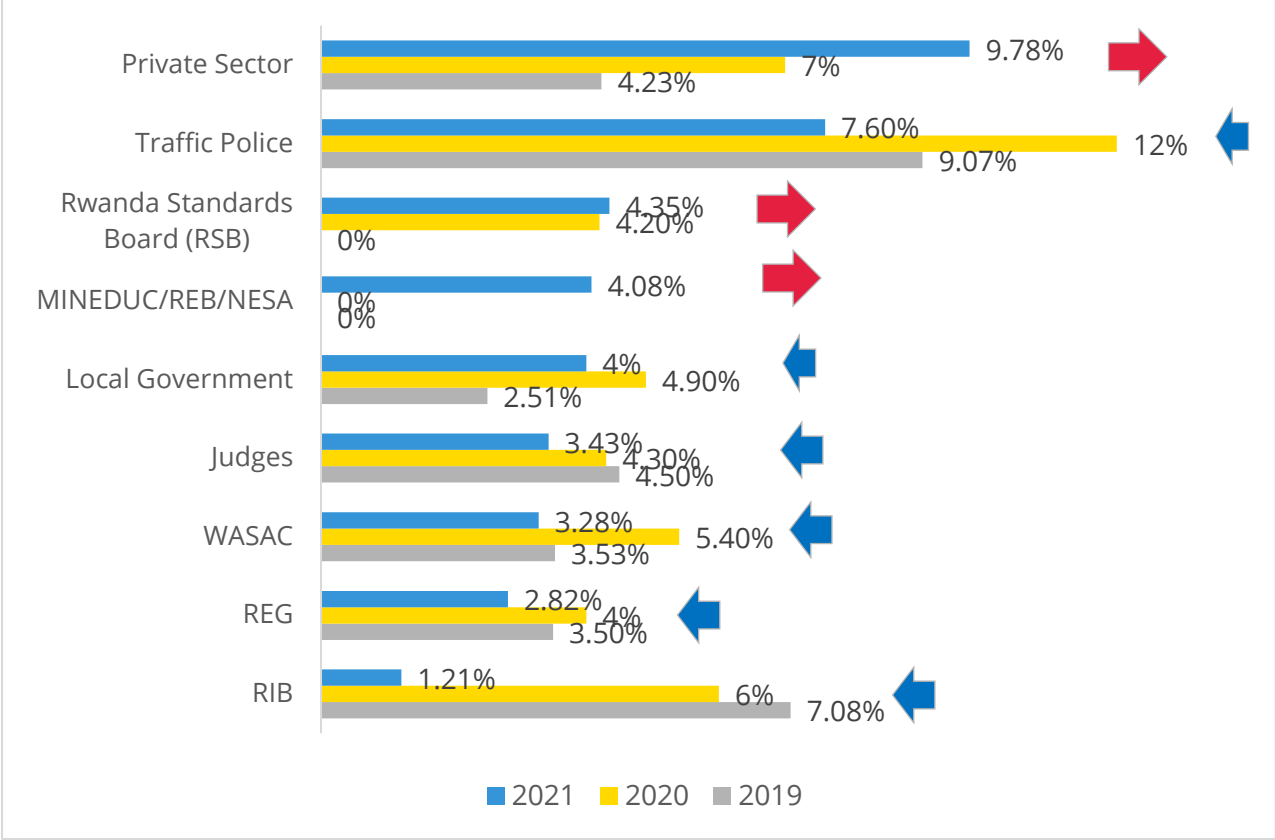
The survey findings reveals that the prevalence of bribe in Rwanda has slightly dropped from 3.28% in 2017 to 2.08% in 2018 and 2% in 2019. Another small drop is observed between 2020 and 2021 whereby in 2020 the prevalence of bribe accounted for 2.5% whereas in 2021 it decreased to 2.3%. As in the previous year, the Private Sector and the Traffic Police remains with the highest levels of prevalence (9.78% and 7.6 % respectively). In Rwanda, the reduction of corruption is translated into the anti-corruption work to prevent corruption which is echoed by sustained effort to reduce impunity for corrupt actions and to shame those who engage in corrupt practices. As a matter of fact, the fight against corruption within the police translates in regular waves of arrests or dismissals. These actions do not seem restricted to junior police officers. For example, the dismissal of 198 officers in 2017 included a superintendent, four chief inspectors, 23 inspectors, 38 assistant inspectors, 65 noncommissioned officers, and 67 constables (<https://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/read/207738>).

Likewise, the Ombudsman Office publishes on its website and in newspapers every year the list of corruption convicts to ensure that the community can be made aware of their corrupt deeds. The list reveals the severity of punishments. For example, among the 109 people convicted between August 2018 and January 2019, a driver “giving an illegal benefit of 2,000 RWF was sentenced to 2.5 years’ imprisonment and received a fine of 10,000 RWF. A farmer giving an illegal benefit of 10,000 RWF was sentenced to four years in prison and received a fine of 50,000 RWF



([http://ombudsman.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/persons\\_definitively\\_convicted\\_for\\_corruption\\_from\\_august\\_2018\\_to\\_january\\_2019.pdf](http://ombudsman.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/persons_definitively_convicted_for_corruption_from_august_2018_to_january_2019.pdf)). Besides the convict list, naming and shaming also take the form of public arrests of officials for corruption by the Rwanda Public Procurement Authority which publishes the names of companies blacklisted for corruption (<https://www.rppa.gov.rw/index.php?id=609>). The figure below provides the trend of the prevalence among the selected institutions in the two consecutive years.

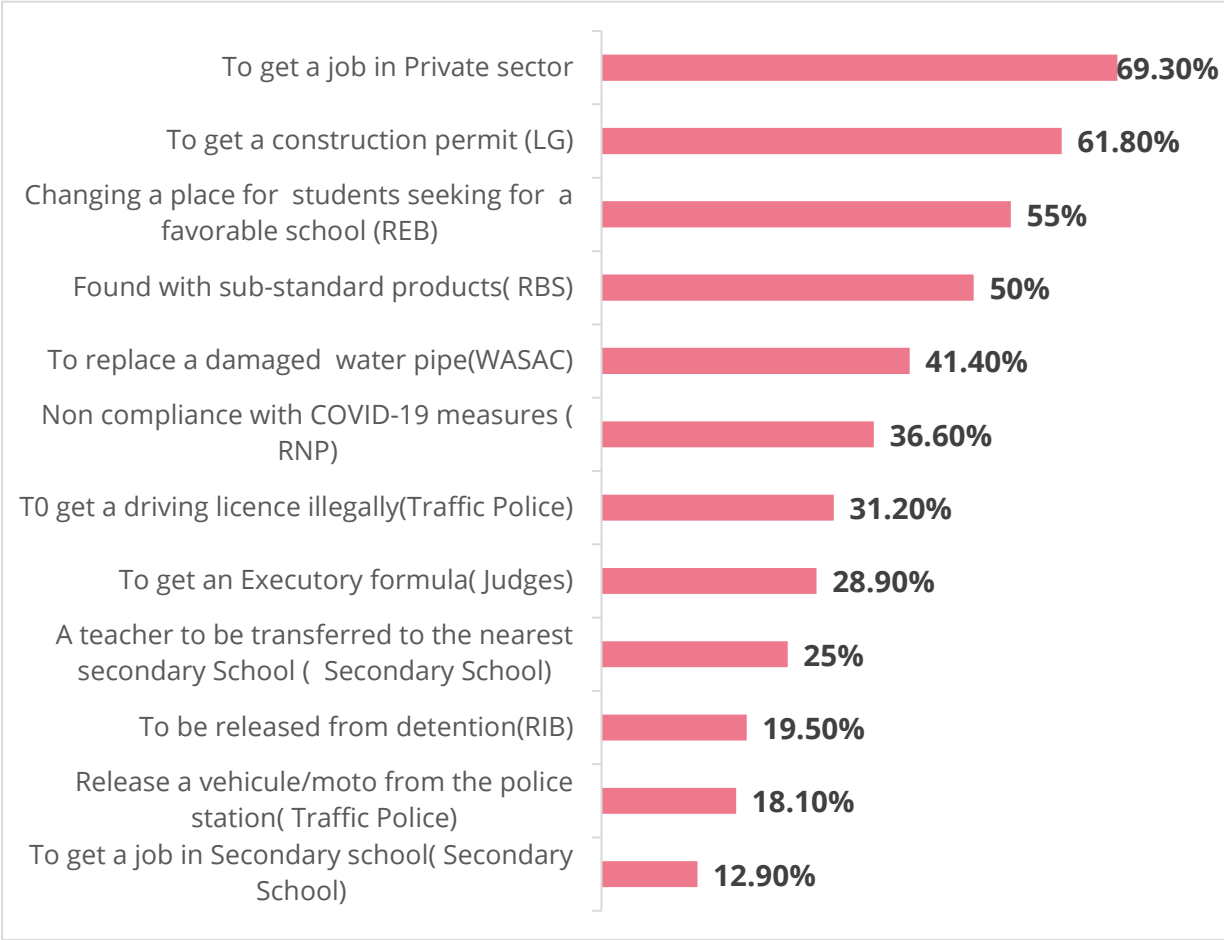
**Figure 15: Trend of the prevalence of bribe in selected institutions (2020 – 2021)**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The current Rwanda Bribery Index indicates a reduction in the prevalence of bribe in some institutions such as the Traffic Police (from 12% in 2020 to 7.6% in 2021) and RIB whose prevalence dropped from 6% in 2020 to 1.21% in 2021. However, the study shows that there are other institutions which registered higher prevalence of bribe in 2021 namely the Private Sector (from 7% in 2020 to 9.78% in 2021) and MINEDUC/REB (from 0% in 2020 to 4.08% in 2021). The reasons for paying bribes are discussed below.

**Figure 16: Most common reasons for paying bribe in 2021**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

It is shown from the figure above that to get a job in private sector (69.3%), to get a construction permit in Local Government (61.8%) and changing a place for students seeking for a favorable school (55%) were the most three reasons for which the bribe was paid in 2021. It is therefore crucial to make every effort to continue to fight corruption in the private sector, Local government and in the Education sector by applying severe sanctions to discourage the corrupt people in these institutions. The enforcement of the zero-tolerance policy as it is applied in the Rwanda National Police should be used as a good model in other most corrupt institutions and services.

In this study, Transparency International Rwanda ought to avail data for the sake of enabling 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 2021 in Rwanda stands at 20% and 8.2 % respectively. Moreover, the study indicates that of the 8.2% of the

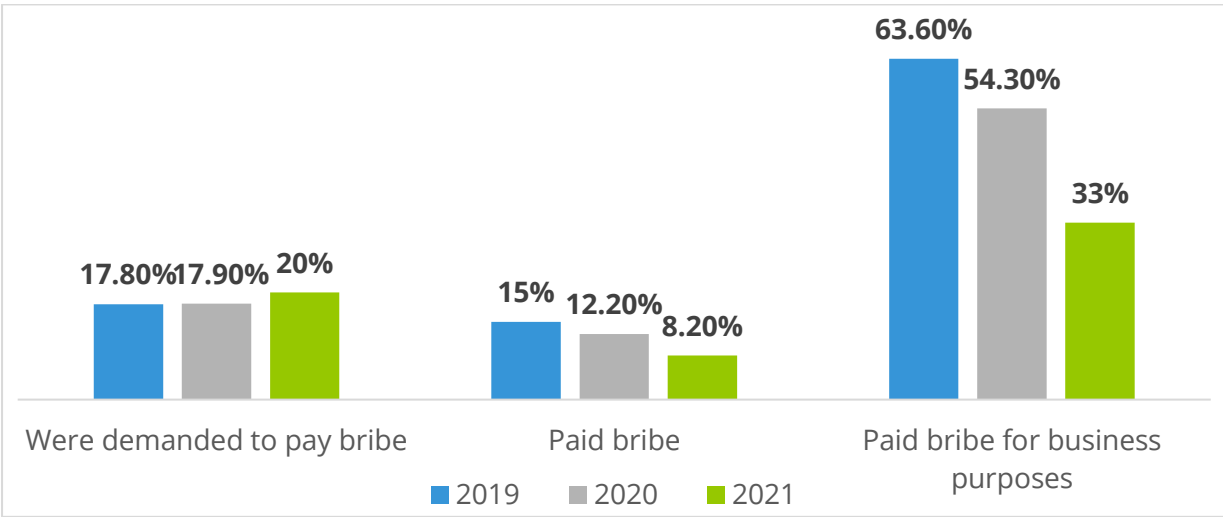
business people who paid bribe in the last 12 months, 33% of them paid it for business purposes (see the figure below).

Figure 17: Bribe occurrences among the business community (SDG16.5.1 and SDG 16.5.2)



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data

Figure 18: Trend of prevalence and likelihood of bribe among business people – SDG 16.5



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data

## 5.6. AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BRIBE PAID IN 2021

Table below presents the average amount of bribe paid during the last 12 months by respondents who sought services in the identified institutions.

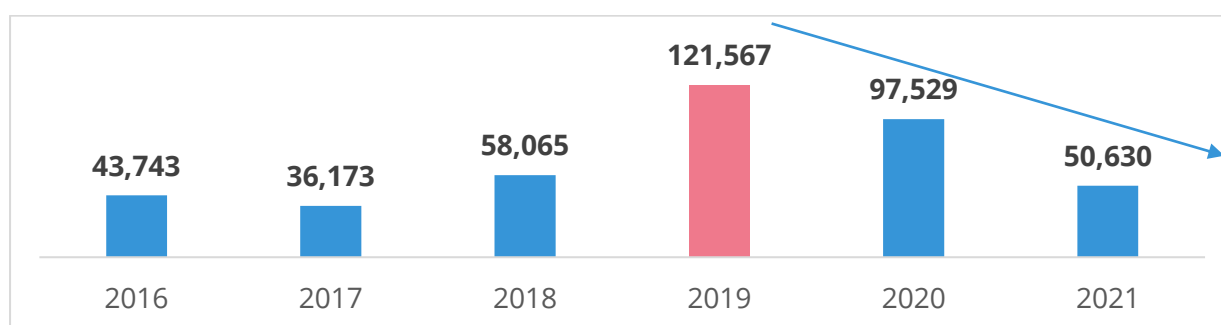
**Table 2: Average amount of bribes paid**

Institutions	Average size of bribe (RWF)
Judges	324,000
Prosecutors	300,000
MINEDUC/REB/NESA	200,000
Banks (to secure a loan)	101,750
RIB	75,714
RRA	53,285
Local Government	43,711
Traffic Police	30,272
Private sector	28,687
Secondary Schools	23,333
WASAC	14,800
REG	10,454
<b>National Average</b>	<b>50,630</b>

**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The national average size of bribe paid by respondents is amounted to RFW 50.630 indicating a drop from the last year which was relatively higher (Rfw 97.529). This is also true for the total amount of bribe paid in 2021 which has decreased from Rfw19.213, 188 to Rfw14,126,000. The figure below shows the trend of the average amount of bribe paid in the last 6 years.

**Figure 19: Average amount of bribes (Rwf) paid (2016 - 2021)**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The 2021 RBI reveals that the amount of bribe paid among prosecutors, Judges, MINEDUC/REB, RRA and Banks have the highest Average amount of bribe compared to the previous year with Rwf300,000; Rwf324,000, Rwf200,000, Rwf53,285 and Rwf101.750 respectively. However, other institutions like Traffic Police, Local government, WASAC and REG have dropped the amount of bribe paid to their respective staff (see figure below).

**Table 3: Average amount of bribe paid in selected institutions (2020-2021)**

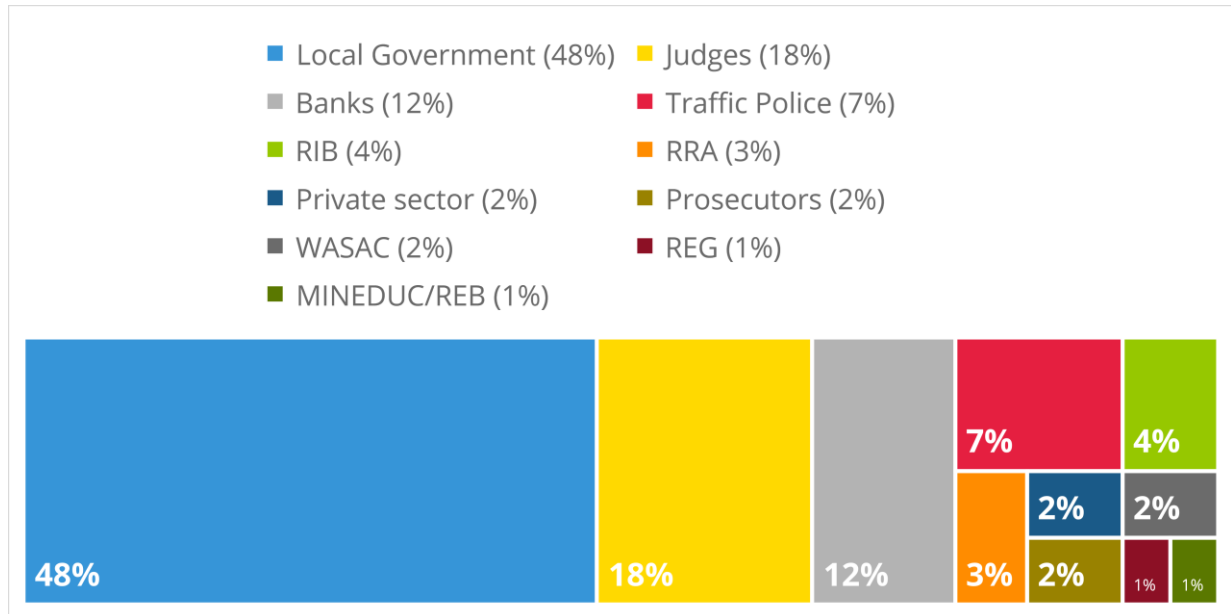
Institutions	Average size of bribe 2020	Average size of bribe 2021
Judges	48,125	324,000
Prosecutors	0	300,000
MINEDUC/REB	0	200,000
Banks	56,538	101,750
RIB	66,975	75,714
RRA	17,500	53,285
Local Government	140,083	43,711
Traffic Police	76,480	30,272
Private sector	30,000	28,687
Secondary Schools	25,000	23,333
WASAC	43,650	14,800
REG	33,071	10,454
National average	97,529	50,630
<b>National average</b>	<b>97,529</b>	<b>50,630</b>

Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data

## 5.7. SHARE OF BRIBE 2021

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

**Figure 20: Share of bribe**



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

The data suggest that the large share of bribe paid in 2021 originates from the Local Government, Judges and Banks which together have almost received 80% of bribe paid in all the selected institutions for 2021. The main reason of large shares in Local Government, Judges and Banks was not analysed in this study. However, one can assume that in Local Government more interactions with citizens may explain the reason of the high risk of corruption among Local Government staff.

### 5.8. PERCEIVED IMPACT OF BRIBE 2021

The figure below presents findings on whether respondents have been denied the services they sought from particular institution as a result of declining to pay a bribe.

**Table 4: Impact of bribe**

Institutions	Impact of bribe (%)
MINEDUC/REB/NESA	6.00%
Private sector	4.00%
RRA	4.00%
Prosecutors	2.00%

Local Government	2.00%
WASAC	2.00%
Judges	2.00%
RIB	1.21%
Traffic Police	1.00%
REG	1.00%
Banks	0.00%
<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>1.30%</b>

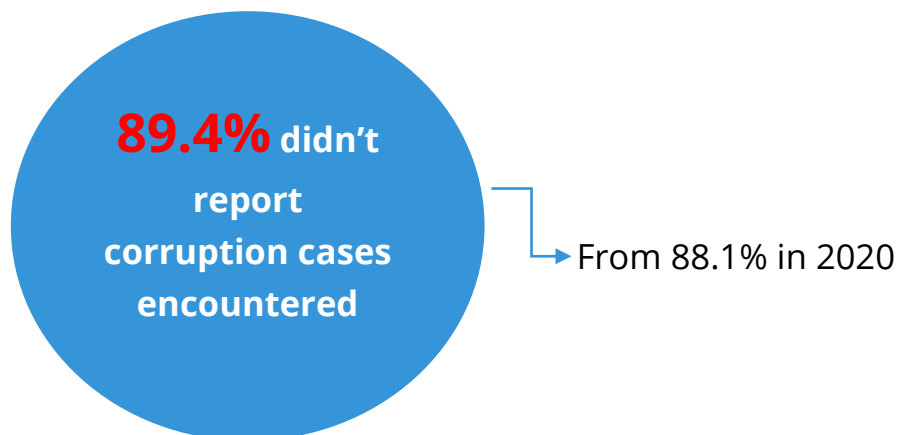
**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

As it has been shown in the previous RBI reports, the trend analysis of the perceived impact of bribe in Rwanda since 2010 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, the 2021 RBI shows that the impact of bribe in the Education sector (MINEDUC/REB) stands with the highest impact of bribe in the year under review. This can negatively affect parents who need to secure a place in a favorable school for his/her child as this was the main reason for paying bribe in REB (see the figure 11).

## 5.9. REPORTING CORRUPTION

In this section, the reporting of bribe cases is illustrated and discussed. The survey shows whether the respondents who encountered corruption reported it or not (see Figure below).

*Figure 21 Reporting corruption*



**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

**Figure 22: Reasons for not reporting corruption**



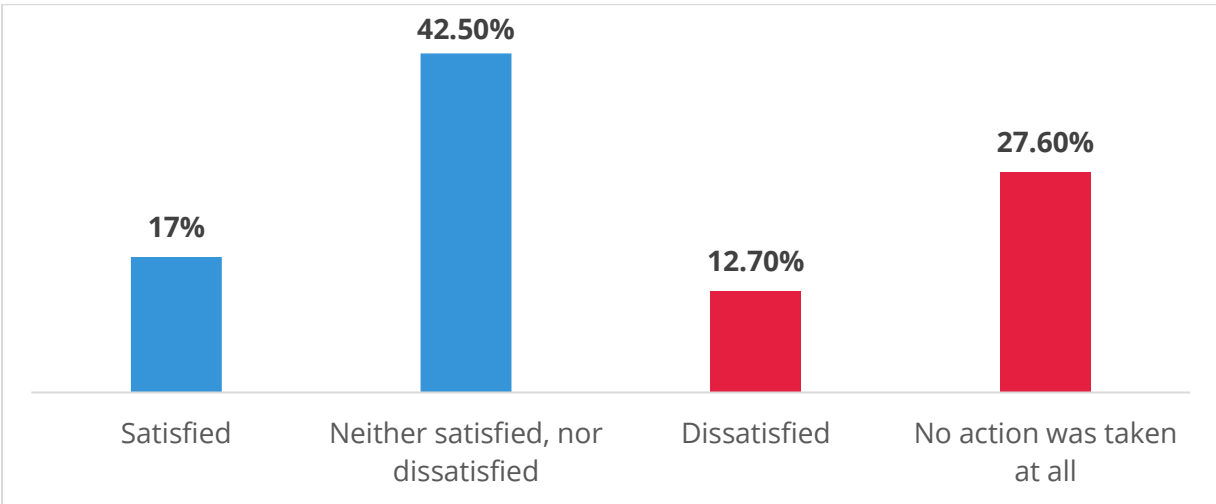
**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**

As in the previous RBI, the above figure indicates that the vast majority of 89.4%, who encountered corruption, did not report it., the main reasons being that they fear to be incriminated (26%), it did not occur to them that they should report (22%) and that they knew no action would be taken even if they reported corruption (21%). These reasons prove to negatively affect the fight against corruption if nothing is done to enforce the whistleblower protection law 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 Figure x shows that only 17% of respondents were satisfied with the action taken by relevant institutions after reporting bribe (see figure below).

**Figure 23: Satisfaction with the action taken after reporting bribe**

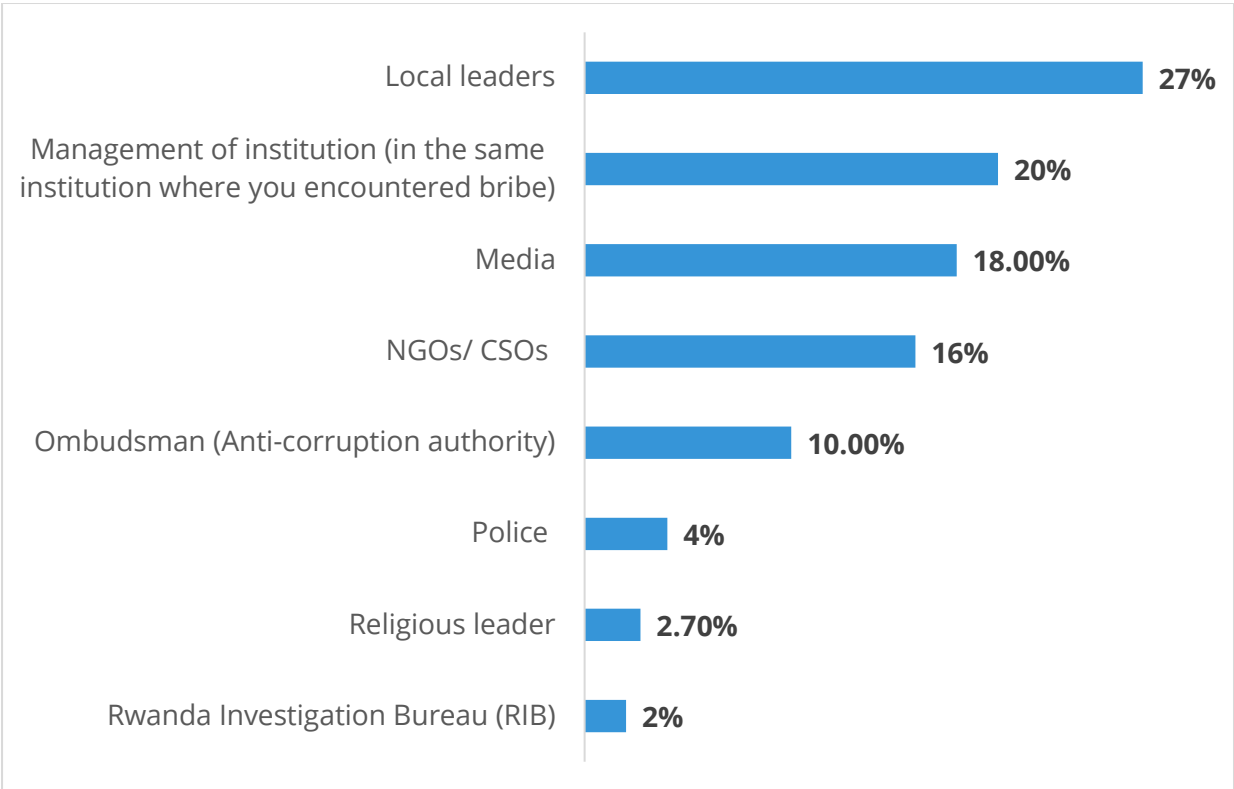


**Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data**



The survey further looked at the institutions where citizens are reporting to. In Rwanda, several channels exist as channels for reporting bribery. At national level, media, CSOs, Police, RIB and the Ombudsman are contacted, while at the local level, the Local Government officials or elected leaders at local level are considered as focal point for reporting bribery. The figure below shows that in 2021 citizens have reported corruption mainly to the local leaders and the management of institutions where corruption was encountered.

**Figure 24: Focal points for reporting bribery cases**



Source: TI-Rwanda RBI 2021 primary data

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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This Rwanda Bribery Index aimed at analysing the experience and perception of Rwandans with regard to bribe incidences in the country. The study used mainly the quantitative approach to collect data from 2400 respondents aged beyond 18 years in Eleven districts of Rwanda. The RBI measures 5 indicators of bribe including those which are based on perception (perceived level of corruption, perceived reasons of paying bribe and the level of government commitment to fight corruption), and another set of indicators that are based on personal experience with bribe (likelihood, prevalence, impact, share, average size and the proportion of reporting corruption encountered).

Concerning the perception of corruption in 2021, the study shows that 50% of citizens who interacted with service providers in the last 12 months perceive corruption as low in Rwanda implying a small decrease of 2.8% for this indicator in 2021. The decrease of the proportion of service seekers in terms of the belief that in Rwanda the current state of corruption is low substantiates a higher proportion (32.6% ) of those who perceive corruption to be at the medium level in the year under review. Respondents affirmed that corruption occurs because of the need to speeding up the service they sought for (40%) or due to the fact that it was the only way to access to the service (25%). The 2021 RBI indicates that the government of Rwanda has made tangible effort in the fight against corruption according to more than 70% of Rwandans interviewed in this study.

With regard to the experience of bribe, the 2021 RBI reveals that 22.9% of respondents encountered bribe in the last twelve months. This finding shows an increase of bribe encountered between 2020 and 2021 (from 19.2% in 2020 to 22.9% in 2021). Concerning the likelihood of bribe, the 2021 RBI shows that Private sector and the Traffic Police registered the highest likelihood to demand bribe from service seekers in 2021 with respectively 20.4% and 15.2% of occurrences while the current Rwanda Bribery Index indicates a reduction in the prevalence of bribe in some institutions such as the Traffic Police ( from 12% in 2020 to 7.6% in 2021) and RIB whose prevalence dropped from 6% in 2020 to 1.21% in 2021.

The national average size of bribe paid by respondents in 2021 is amounted to RFW 50.630 indicating a drop from the last year which was relatively higher (Rfw 97.529) . This is also true for the total amount of bribe paid in 2021 which has decreased from Rfw 19,213, 188 to Rfw 14,126,000. This study suggests that the large share of bribe paid in 2021 originates from the Local Government , Judges and Banks which together have almost received 80%

of bribe paid in all the selected institutions for 2021 while the impact of corruption in Rwanda remains negligible as it scored below 2%.

As in the previous RBI, the 2021 RBI indicates that the vast majority of 89.4%, who encountered corruption, did not report it., the main reasons being that they fear to be incriminated(26%), it did not occur to them that they should report(22%) and that they knew no action would be taken even if they reported corruption (21%). With these findings of the RBI 2021, TI-Rwanda recommends the following issues to be addressed:

- 1. RIB, NPPA, Office of the Ombudsman, Office of the Auditor General, PAC, APNAC,** should double their effort in the fight against corruption through the reinforcement of the human and technical capacities of anti-corruption investigation and prosecution teams to enable them play more effectively their roles.
- 2. Ombudsman, RIB, TI-RW, National Itorero Commission; Ministry of Education/REB** should strive to reinforce the public awareness on the negative effects of corruption and its regulatory framework, through campaigns at community, schools, churches and mosques, public and private institutions as well as via media and Itorero. More specifically for school, the Ministry of Education/REB should take a proactive action to advocate for including anti-corruption topics in schools' curriculum to promote integrity values among students and teachers and to mitigate the greed-motivated corruption practices among the officials responsible to recruit teachers, schools accreditations and student's transfers during the opening of schools.
- 3. MIFOTRA, Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Office of the Ombudsman, RPPA, RIB, NPPA** should hasten the process of systematic operationalization of e-service to reduce physical contact and increase transparency and check and balance system in the service delivery chain among all public and private institutions. This will contribute to reduce the prevalence of bribe in those institutions most prone to corruption in Rwanda;
- 4. Office of the Ombudsman, RIB, NPPA, RNP, Transparency International Rwanda** are required to strengthening existing corruption reporting tools and increasing the trust of citizens to use them, this also includes to ensure more safety of whistle-blowers by granting them confidentiality and physical protection if need be.

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## Likelihood of bribe

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	20	49	4	8.16
2	Primary school	260	467	5	1.07
3	Secondary school	147	258	19	7.4
4	Technical / vocational training	22	41	1	2.4
5	University	23	44	1	2.3
6	Judges	97	233	15	6.4
7	Prosecutors	18	43	3	6.9
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	1507	3710	25	0.7
9	Traffic Police	243	434	66	15.2
10	RIB	267	573	17	3
11	Local Government	1556	3859	292	10.1
12	RRA	306	757	19	2.5
13	RURA	15	35	1	2.9
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	10	23	1	4.3
15	WASAC	162	458	23	5.02
16	REG	160	390	18	4.6
17	Banks	830	3497	26	0.7
18	Local CSO	16	31	1	3.2
19	International CSO	4	13	0	0
20	Private Sector	150	368	75	20.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5813</b>	<b>15280</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4</b>

## Prevalence of bribe

SN#	Service	Interactions	Total Number of Payment	Prevalence (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	49	2	4.08
2	Primary school	467	2	0.43
3	Secondary school	258	3	1.16
4	Technical / vocational training	41	1	2.44
5	University	64	1	1.56
6	Judges	233	8	3.43
7	Prosecutors	43	1	2.33
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	3,710	10	0.27
9	Traffic Police	434	33	7.6
10	RIB	578	7	1.21
11	Local Government	3,859	154	4
12	RRA	757	7	0.92
13	RURA	35	0	0
14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	23	1	4.35
15	WASAC	458	15	3.28
16	REG	390	11	2.82
17	Banks	3,497	17	0.49
18	Local CSO	31		0
19	International CSO	12		0
20	Private Sector	368	23	9.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15,307</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2.3</b>

## Impact of bribe

SN#	Service	Interactions	Number of people who were not given services as result of refusing to pay bribe	Impact of Bribe (%)
1	MINEDUC /HEC /REB	49	3	6
2	Primary school	467	1	0
3	Secondary school	258	3	1
4	Technical / vocational training	41	-	-
5	University	64	-	-
6	Judges	233	5	2
7	Prosecutors	43	1	2
8	Medical services/CS and Hospitals	3,710	5	0
9	Traffic Police	434	5	1
10	RIB	578	5	1
11	Local Government	3,859	67	2
12	RRA	757	2	4
13	RURA	35	-	-



14	Rwanda Bureau of Standard	23		-
15	WASAC	458	2	0
16	REG	390	3	1
17	Banks	3,497	2	0
18	Local CSO	31	0	-
19	International CSO	12		-
20	Private Sector	368	13	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15,307</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1.3</b>

### Bribe encounter disaggregated by selected demographic variable

	Type of residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Yes	52.10%	47.90%	100.00%
No	44.80%	55.20%	100.00%
Total	45.50%	54.50%	100.00%

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
No	53.30%	46.70%	100.00%
Total	54.00%	46.00%	100.00%

	Education level					Total
	Primary Only	Secondary Only	University Degree	TVET	None	
Yes	36.10%	37.60%	14.50%	9.30%	2.50%	100.00%
No	41.90%	34.60%	9.90%	6.60%	7.00%	100.00%
Total	41.40%	34.80%	10.30%	6.80%	6.60%	100.00%

	Age									Total
	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
Yes	4.20%	13.90%	15.40%	24.90%	19.30%	10.00%	6.90%	2.90%	2.30%	100.00%
No	7.40%	14.50%	17.60%	20.60%	14.80%	9.60%	6.60%	3.80%	5.00%	100.00%
Total	7.20%	14.50%	17.40%	21.00%	15.20%	9.60%	6.60%	3.70%	4.80%	100.00%

	Monthly income					Total
	Less than 10.000 Rwf	11.000-30.000 Rwf	31.000 - 100.000 Rwf	101.000 - 200.000 Rwf	Above 200.000Rwf	
Yes	12.70%	25.30%	39.20%	14.10%	8.70%	100.00%
No	25.30%	29.70%	32.90%	8.00%	4.10%	100.00%
Total	24.20%	29.30%	33.50%	8.50%	4.50%	100.00%

		Occupation							Total	
		Student	Unemployed	Self-Employed/employed in family business or farm	Employed in private sector	Employed by government/local authority/parastatal	Employed in community sector	Retired		Businessman/woman
Yes	Yes	.2%	6.8%	48.8%	18.9%	5.4%	1.9%	1.0%	17.0%	100.0%
	No	1.3%	7.9%	52.7%	17.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%	14.5%	100.0%
Total		1.2%	7.8%	52.4%	17.2%	2.6%	2.4%	1.7%	14.7%	100.0%

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