



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ANTICORRUPTION
COMMISSION (GGACC)



National Corruption Perception Survey, 2013 (Round 1)



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Resilient nations.*



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

This report presents the findings of Somaliland National Corruption Perception Survey, conducted in 2013 by GGACC with the financial & Technical Assistance of the SIDP Project of UNDP

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the first household corruption perception survey conducted in Somaliland. The National Corruption Perception Survey 2013 was funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the GROL Program, with respect to the realization of activities by Somaliland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Commission in the implementation of the Somali Institutional Development Project (SIDP, ID: 00063985). Previous research and analysis has not been conducted into the status of corruption in Somaliland, but this household perception survey of corruption is the first of its kind and will provide a baseline and comparison for future research and analysis.

This survey would not have been veracity without the participation of Somaliland citizens. The Good Governance & Anti-Corruption Commission (GGACC) is grateful for the contribution of all the regions that made this survey achievable; and for their shared efforts in laying the basis for combating corruption in the country.

Many thanks to Mr. Mohamed Hassan Said, former Director General, for his input and support in facilitating the entire survey. Equally, our gratitude is due to Mr. Ahmedyasin Muhumed, the consultant of the study, for his assistance and guidance throughout the survey. He designed the study, coordinated the field work and data collection, analysed and prepared the report of the survey.

GGACC is especially grateful to the senior team of the Commission for their invaluable role in planning, implementing and conducting the survey.

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FORWARD

Somaliland's governance structure is a hybrid one of both traditional and western structures comprising an Executive with a President, a Council of Ministers and a bicameral legislature. Somaliland has achieved key democratization milestones including the adoption of a new constitution, presidential, parliamentary and municipal elections. So far, it has no diplomatic recognition status by any country or organization and remains without international legal status.

The country has long suffered the impact of corruption, pervasive at all levels of government and reaching into every aspect of society; hampering economic and democratic reform. The current ruling Kulmiye Party placed anti-corruption issues at the forefront of its agenda in its campaign rhetoric in the presidential elections.

In August 2010, and in concurrence with its political agenda, the government nominated the Commission for Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (GGACC) to effectively work on institutionalizing Good Governance and combat corruption in Somaliland. On February 2013 the parliament passed critical legislation on approving the Act in the establishment of the Commission. The Commission looks forward in seeing both government agencies and civil society organizations to engage them in raising awareness about corruption and advocating for government transparency. Now, there are broad public debates on a range of topics related to the issue. In the spirit of assisting the government with this national priority, MPs, as well, have been afforded greater freedom to advance issues promoting transparency and good governance.

However, Somaliland lacks the required legislative mandates in dealing with corruption. The overall efforts to combat corruption are scattered and uncoordinated as systemic corruption in the country continues to impede democratic development and broader reform efforts. Corruption is a principal challenge to economic, poverty alleviation, democratic governance, the justice framework and the rule of law in Somaliland. It is an obstruction to development and it disfigures economic growth and intimidates democracy and human rights. It is a concern for individuals, societies, the private and the public sector. Corruption leads to imprudent public spending and waste of public resources. In many cases, corruption is transnational in terms of the offices, the scope, and the location of the transactions. The significance of corruption as a phenomenon is widely recognized.

As a result, GGACC requires cooperation to develop coordinated efforts to identify and report on corruption issues and to work in concert to raise awareness of anti-corruption programs to gain significant grip and meet the aim of

promoting transparency and establishing a culture of integrity among Somaliland's various constituents.

Finally, my appreciation goes to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for their financial and technical support to the development and implementation of this perception study on corruption. I would also like to disburse sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who spared no effort to assist GGACC in carrying out this study. Above all, we would like to thank the GGACC staff and the consultant collectively and individually for their hard work, patience and determination provided for the study survey.

Hassan Omer Horri

GGACC Director General

1 ABOUT GGACC

Good Governance and Anticorruption Commission is a national governmental commission established with a presidential degree number 0048/08/2010 dated on August 26, 2010 and approved by Somaliland parliament to improve the governance sector and fight against corruption. This is the first national and autonomous commission that independently operates in Somaliland.

1.1 GGACC Vision

The vision of Good Governance and Anticorruption Commission is to realize transparent, democratic and effective Institutions accountable to its citizens and a system of governance free from all forms of corruption and impartiality with a **zero tolerance** of corruption.

1.2 GGACC Mission

Good Governance and Anticorruption Commission exists for the creation of a system of governance that is inclusive, participatory, just and accountable, which encompasses a merit-based and transparent system. We seek out a public reform that enables effective public institutions led with policies and legislations, Government institutions with vision of a developed nation free from forms of corruption, capable and motivated public servants with result-oriented leadership

1.3 GGACC Mandate

GGACC mandate is to promote and enforce good governance, and advice, design and formulate appropriate recommended policies and institutional arrangements and frameworks to the government for the achievement of good governance, prevention and investigation of corrupt practices to create an environment with zero tolerance on corruption as indicated by Good governance Parliament Act No 58 of 2012.

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2 ACRONYMS

BBC- British Broadcasting Corporation, Somali service

ESTV- Ethiopian Somali TV, Somali speaking TV station

GGACC- Good Governance and Anti-corruption Commission

HCTV- Horn Cable TV, Somali speaking and privately owned channel

RTD- Radio and Television of Djibouti, state radio and TV stations of Djibouti.

SLNTV- Somaliland National TV, Somaliland state TV channel

VOA- Voice of America, Somali service

3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Somaliland Corruption Perception Survey is the first of its kind since the Commission was established on August 26th, 2010 and approved by the Parliament in January, 2013. This report presents the results of perception survey conducted in five regional capitals namely Hargeisa, Borama, Berbera, Burao and Erigavo.

The study was conducted among urban households aged 18 years and above. A total of 793 respondents were interviewed from 58 sampling points in five urban areas. The respondents were 50.7% female and 49.3% male. Majority of the respondents 63.7 % were unemployed, 23.7% were employed of which 12.6% were formally employed.

The general perceptions of respondents on social, political and developmental issues shows that 89.5% perceived unemployment to be the main challenge to the development followed by corruption 42.5% and poverty 38.3%. The perception toward general political situation of the country was positive as 77.9% of the respondents rated the situation as either ‘very interested’ or ‘somewhat interested’. The residue 19.9% of the total respondents rated as ‘do not know’ or ‘not at all interested’ about the political conditions in home.

As for the quality of life, 49% of the population think that the quality of life today have improved compared to the last year. Dissimilar to that 50.0% of the total population professed that the quality of life in Somaliland is either worse or remained the same compared to the conditions of one year ago. However, surveyed people were almost optimist about the quality of life of the forthcoming year as 82.7% perceived that, they hope, their life will be better one year ahead. Very few respondents were less optimistic. Asked about the performance of the government in developmental issues the response was negative and the majority of the respondents believed that the government did nothing tangible in the development sector and failed to address unemployment, poverty, corruption, education.

The study investigates the perceived confidence level of the respondents regarding the government's ability to tackle problems facing the Country. The result indicated that 50 % of the total respondents were confident of the government's aptitude to solve the problems. Other 30.8 % were moderately confident. However, about 16.7% of the total respondents were pessimists about the government's capacity and rated as 'no confident at all'.

In determining the perception of corruption, high number of the respondents 76.6% believes that corruption is common or popular in public institutions. Almost a quarter 23.4% of the total people surveyed think corruption 'does not exist in public institutions'.

According to the verdict, bribery is prevalent in public institutions mostly in the police stations, justice courts, and the traffic department. A high proportion, 74.6% among the service seekers who visited police stations, last year, reported that they were asked to pay bribes for any required services. The judiciary & Courts Services is ranked second to above with 65.7%, followed by the traffic department 49.1%, municipal registration office 40.6%, local governments 38.8%, customs 35.3% revenue and tax offices 34.2%, public health 23.9% and the water agency 15.3%.

A total of 242 respondents reported that they witnessed corruption in public offices. About 79.7% of the above did not report it of which 37.1% justify their silence since 'they do not know where to report'. Another 31.7% believe that even if they report the act to the concerned officers that 'no one will be booked or charged for the deeds'.

In relationship to the knowledge of the corruption, respondents confirmed that the Media is a known source of Information on Corruption. TV channels were rated as the best resource with 48.5%, followed by the Radio Stations 29.8%, News Papers 17.9%, Bill-boards and Posters 3.8%. HCTV private TV and SLNTV public TV are the most favorite stations among the respondents.

The visibility of the commission was assessed during the survey and about 50.3% of the total respondents were not aware of the existence of GGACC while 49.7% were aware of it.

4 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Good governance and anti-corruption commission is a national governmental commission established with a presidential degree number 0048/08/2010 dated on 26/08/2010 and approved by the parliament to maintain its impartiality and independence. It is the first national and autonomous commission established to independently improve the governance sector and fight against corruption.

In the framework of Somaliland, no previous studies or research on corruption has being conducted. There is no primary data on corruption including the level of corruption in the public sector, the attitude of the citizens, government and civil servant or knowledge of the citizens, government and civil servants. Separate of research and studies, there is no scholar paper or academic broadsheet prepared on this topic. GGACC is entrusted with the responsibility of reducing the corruption through designing and implementing effective policies and programs aimed to fight against corruption.

However, as part of the GGACC public awareness campaigns, the commission realized as important step to know the attitude and perception of Somaliland citizens on corruption. This study will be one of many different projects the Commission intends to employ the participation of the citizens in the fight against corruption.

This corruption study was conducted in June and July 2013 and covers 793 urban citizens living in five regional capitals. The Commission will conduct this survey as longitudinal from time to time, preferably on yearly basis, to monitor the change over time.

4.1 Significance of the study

Carrying out this study is very significant for GGACC since it increases the efforts of the government in combating corruption for the following specific reasons: The findings of this study will be a base-line for designing national anti-corruption strategies and policies on consciousness and prevention programs.

- a. The findings of this study will be used as a baseline on monitoring and evaluating the impacts of anti-corruption intervention in the attitude, knowledge and practices of the citizens and civil servants.
- b. The findings of this study will enable GGACC to design assessment and prioritize to diagnosis corruption in the public institutions and system of governance in the country.
- c. The findings will be used as feedback for the government and will be reviewed and analysed in order to come up with interventions in 1) improving communication & participation of the citizens to reduce the baseless might with regards perception of the citizens & civil servants and 2) improving the areas of weakness based on perception the citizens that are correct and observed in the public institutions.

4.2 Study Objectives

The overall objective of the survey is to measure the perception of the urban population living in Somaliland. The aim is to collect reliable baseline data which will inform the development and implementation of the GGACC anti-corruption strategies and awareness rising. The specific objectives of the survey are to:

- a. Know the level of knowledge of the citizens on corruption and its forms?
- b. Explore the general public perception concerning corruption,
- c. Assess the experiences of citizens in corruption practices in Somaliland?
- d. Assess the perception of the citizens with regards to corruption, its cause, level of corruption in the country and approaches in combating corruption?

5 METHODOLOGY

In order to get data on the perception of corruption in Somaliland, it was used face to face quantitative method. The selected urban areas were probed through a quantitative survey instrument/questionnaire, which was designed by the GGACC in collaboration with a consultant and administered to the respondents by trained enumerators/interviewers.

The study was conducted among men and women aged 18 years and above who live in Somaliland urban areas. The target areas were five regional capitals in Somaliland namely, Borama, Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao and Erigavo.

As for the sampling, there are no official population figures in these towns but UNDP estimated population figures were used. Then sample size was 793 eligible respondents. The respondents were stratified by urban then distributed proportionately to size among the five selected areas.

A structured questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative data on socio-demographic characteristics and perception of citizen's corruption. The questionnaire was 20 pages long and took forty five minutes to complete.

Data entry clerks from the commission were recruited and trained in EPI-INFO. They were selected based on their previous experience regarding data entry. After that data was entered into EPI-INFO by the trained clerks.

FINDINGS

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC/DEMOGRAPHIC HOUSEHOLD

This section presents the information on the characteristics of the respondents of the study such as age, region and gender.

6.1 Gender distribution

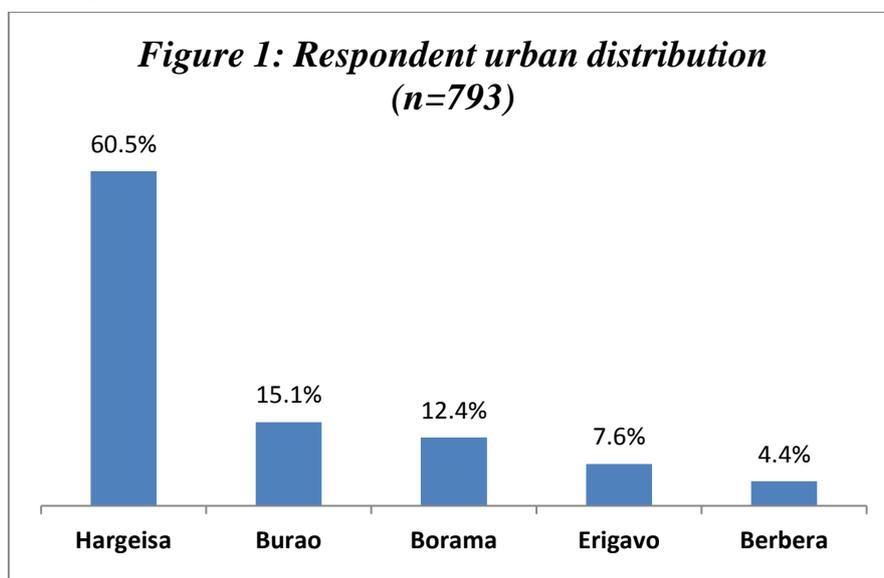
Data was collected from urban randomly at each sampling point. The unit of observation was individuals in the households aged 18 year and above. A total of 793 respondents were interviewed from 58 sampling points in five urban areas. About 50.7% of the total respondents were female and 49.3% were male respondents.

Table 1: Have you ever been to school

N=791	Percent
Female	50.7%
Male	49.3%

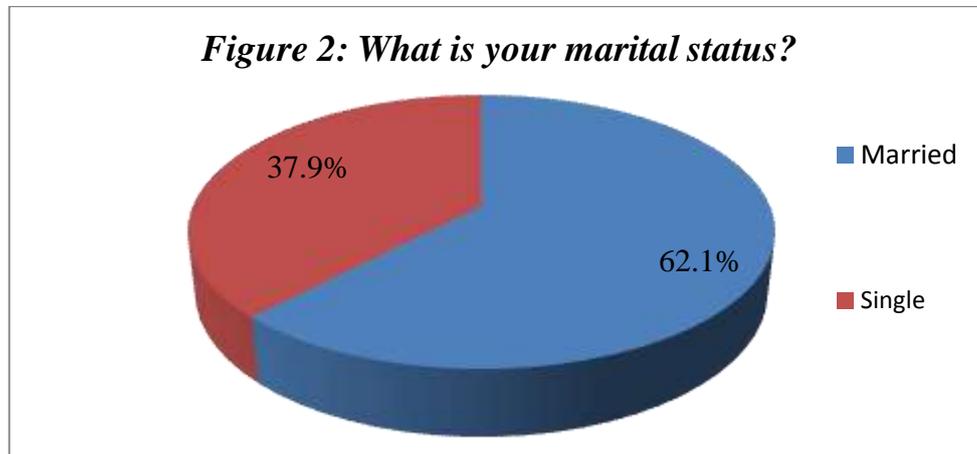
6.2 Respondent urban distribution

In terms of urban distribution, 60.5% of the respondents were from Hargeisa, 15.1% Burao, 12.4% Borama, 7.6% Erigavo and 4.1% was from the Berbera as shown below figure.



6.3 Marital status

The findings on marital status of respondents show that the majority (62.1%) were married while 37.9% were not married.

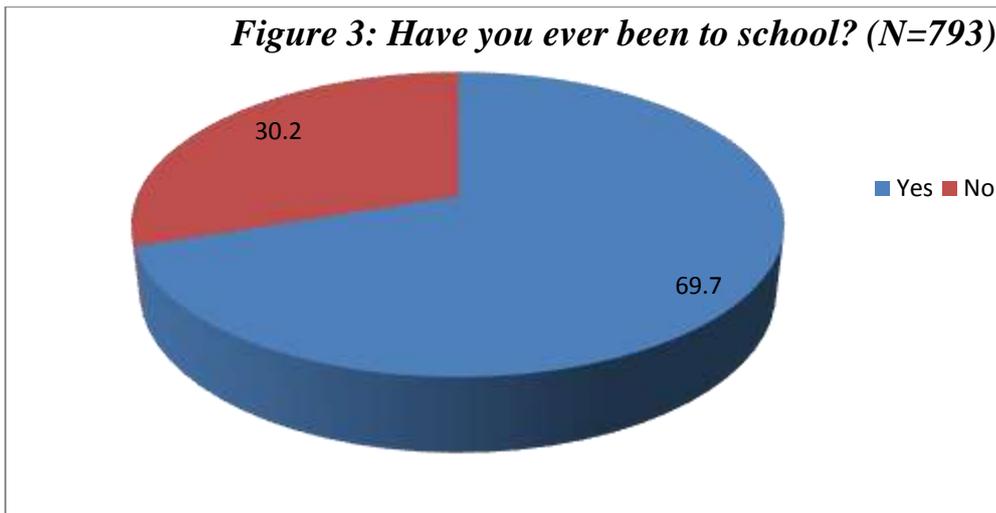


6.4 Education

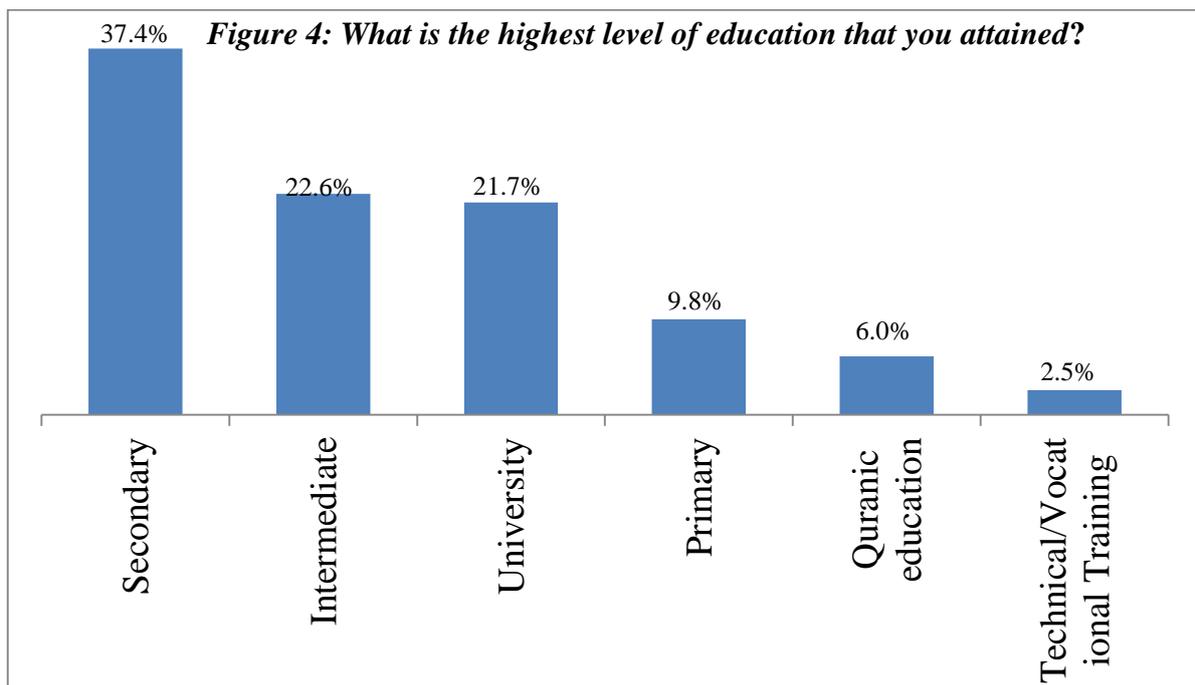
There are two educational systems in Somaliland namely the traditional school and modern institutions. Each of these two systems has its own sub-systems. The traditional system consists of different flexible approaches of basic Arabic and Islamic teaching. The main element that this system put emphasis on is learning religious obligations of Islam through learning Koran (Qur'an) and further religious studies.

The modern education or formal educational systems comprehend the classical stratification of standardized schooling systems: Primary (from 1 to 4), Intermediate (from grade 4 to 8) secondary (from form 1 to form four-four classes) and tertiary (university) education systems. There is another modern education system in Somaliland referred to as a non-formal education which consists mainly of vocational training and adult education.

This study assessed the level of the education of the respondents and asked whether the respondent have attended any schooling. Majority of the respondents reported that they attended some form of education with 67.7% while 30.3% never attended any school.

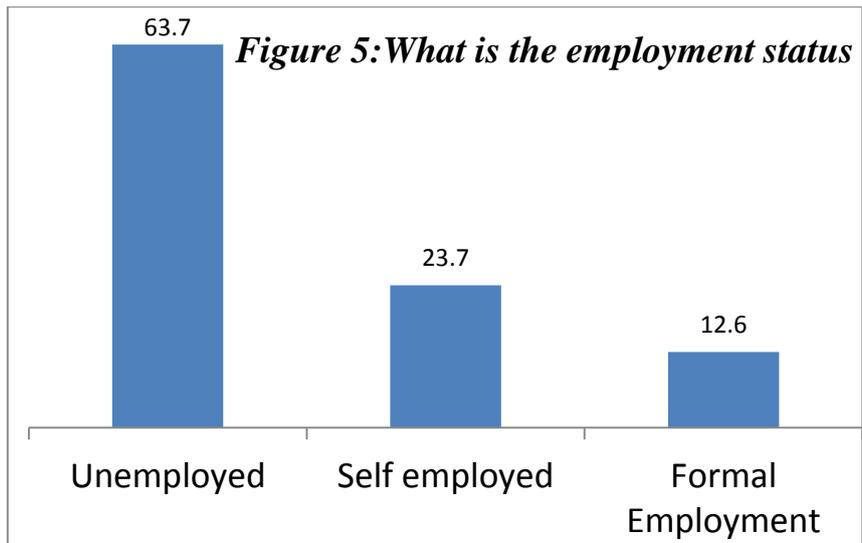


Of the respondents who attended any form of school (553), about 37.4% reported that they attended secondary schools, followed by 22.6% attended intermediate classes of grade five to grade eight, 9.8% attended primary schools up to grade four, 6.0% attended Koranic education and left over 2.5% claimed that they had technical or vocational trainings.



6.5 Employment

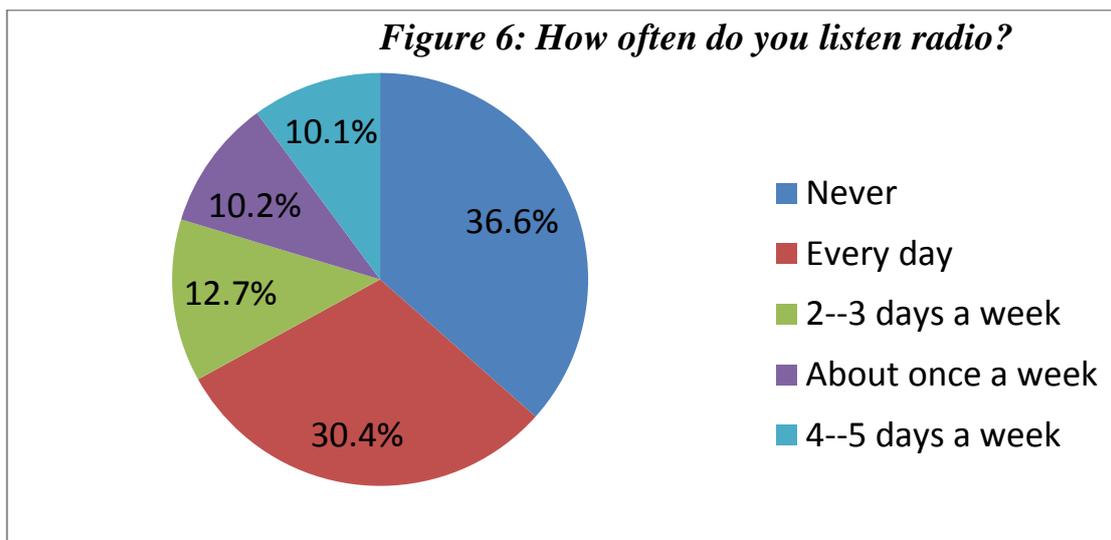
To assess the employment status of the respondents the majority, 63.7 % across the five regional capitals reported to be unemployed. About 23.7% are self-employed occupied in petty trade or small scale businesses while 12.6% are formally employed.



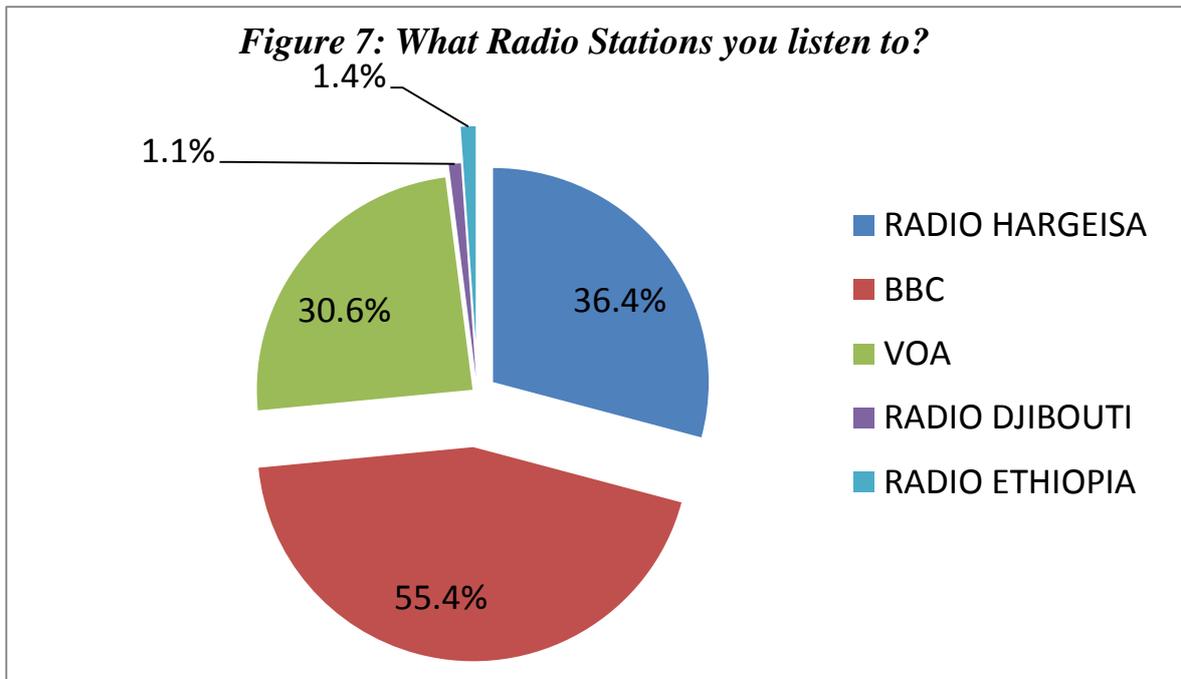
6.6 Sources of Information and media habit

The study inquired the media habit of the respondents and asked *how often do you listen to radio? How often do you watch TVs? What programs do you watch or listen? What time do you listen?* Finding shows that the Radio and TV’s are the most favourite resources of information in Somaliland.

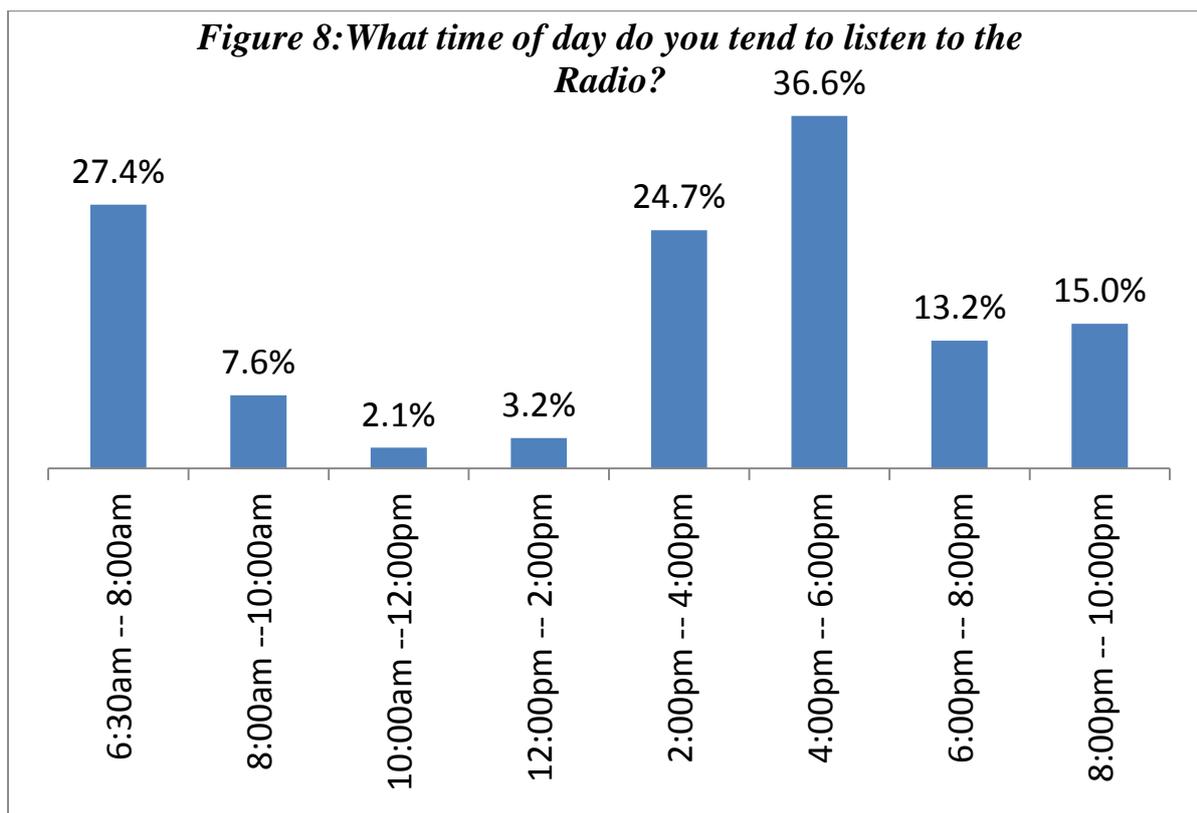
Radio: 36.6% of people surveyed mentioned they do not listen to radio. About 43.1% also reported they listen either every day or two to three days per week. Below tables are showing the details of findings.



Preferred Radio station: The study asked, what *Radio Stations do you listen to?* The majority, 55.4% of the respondents mentioned they listen to BBC as their favourite source of information. The second most frequently mentioned was radio Hargeisa 36.4% while the third was VOA 30.6%. Few listen to Ethiopian stations 1.4% and radio Djibouti 1.1%.



Radio listenership time: when asked what time of day do the audiences listen to the Radio, the respond was 36.6% between 4:00pm to 6:00pm. The second lot preferred to listen between 6:30am to 8:00am. This is indicating how the respondents are attached to BBC and VOA as their preferred time is when these radio stations air their programs.



Preferred Radio program: As for the programs that the respondents listen to, the news occupies 59.4% and religious programs 27.1%. The details are shown in the following table.

Table 2: What types of Radio Programs do you listen to?

	Percent
News	59.4%
Sports	14.9%
Drama	6.9%
Religious program	27.1%
Health program	10.2%
Music program	6.6%
Commercials	4.2%
Family programs	4.3%
Education programs	4.2%

(The above are multiple response questions where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a Sample base of 1092 representing 100%)

7 GENERAL PERCEPTION ON POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

This section scrutinizes the general perceptions of respondents on social, political and developmental issues. The study inquired such areas as the political situation, political leadership in Somaliland, current economic situation in Somaliland, the main developmental challenge facing Somaliland at present, the quality of life today compared to the conditions of the last year, and the expected quality of life in the next year, and finally the level of confidence and performance on the government:

7.1 Perception on Politics

The first several questions in the survey attempted to draw out respondents' general perceptions on the political and leadership of Somaliland and asked *how do you describe the political situation in Somaliland? How do you describe political leadership in Somaliland?*

As the following table shows, over half of the respondents were content and rated 'very satisfied' (67.0%). About 18.4% rated 'somewhat satisfied' while few respondents were either very dissatisfied (8.4%) or somewhat dissatisfied (5.6%).

Table 4: Overall are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the situation of Somaliland

N= 790	Percent
Very Satisfied	67.0%
Somewhat satisfied	18.4%
Very dissatisfied	8.4%
Somewhat dissatisfied	5.6%
Don't know	0.8%

The perception toward general political situation of Somaliland was positive. About 77.9% of the total respondents were either 'very interesting' or 'somewhat interesting'. Another 19.9% of the total respondents rated as 'do not know' or 'not at all interested' about the political situation in Somaliland.

Table 5: Describe the political situation of Somaliland

N=793	Percent
Very interesting	44.3%
Somewhat interesting	33.6%
Not at all interested	12.6%
Don't know	7.3%

As for the perceived leadership of the Country, more than half of the total respondents 57.2% were optimistic and ranked as either ‘good’ or ‘somewhat good’. Opposite to that about 19.7% rated as ‘neither good nor bad’ while 20.8% perceived negatively and rated as either ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

Table 6: Describe the political leadership in Somaliland (N=792)

N=792	Percent
Very good	35.7%
Somewhat good	21.5%
Neither good nor bad	19.7%
Very bad	12.8%
Somewhat bad	8.0%
Don't know	1.8%
Abstained	0.6%

7.2 Economic

Overall, 29.3 % of the population perceived the economic conditions of Somaliland negatively – 16.3% reported very bad and 13.0% mentioned somewhat bad. An additional 29.1% of the population reported no change in economic condition and rated this question as ‘neither bad nor good’. Abstain

Table 7: Describe the current economic situation in Somaliland (N=791)

	Percent
Very good	19.9%
Somewhat good	19.7%
Neither good nor bad	29.1%
Very bad	16.3%
Somewhat bad	13.0%
Don't know	1.5%
Abstain	0.5%

7.3 Perceived confidence of the government to solve problems

The study assessed the perceived confidence level of the respondents regarding the government's ability to solve problems facing the Country. The result indicated that 50 % of the total respondents were confident of the capacity of the government to tackle problems facing the Country. The finding also shows that 30.8 % of the total respondents were moderately confident. In contrary, about 16.7% of the total respondents were pessimistic about the government's capacity to solve problems and rated as 'no confident at all' as shown in the following table.

Table 8: Confidence level on government to solve problems facing Country

(N=790)	Percent
Very confident	50.0%
Moderately confident	30.8%
Not confident at all	16.7%
Don't know	2.5%

7.4 Performance of the government

The study also inquired the perception of the respondents regarding the performance of the government on key specific socio-economic areas and asked 'Assess the Government's performance on key socio-economic areas? On this question, the perceived government's performance in almost all key socio-economic areas was negative. As the following table is showing, majority of the respondents rated the performance of all socio-economic area as 'nothing is performed'. However, significant respondents' perceived performance of the government was positive. For instance, health area, about 47.1% of total respondents rated as either 'somewhat good' or 'very good' and water more than half (52.6%) mentioned either the government performed 'very good' or 'somewhat good'.

Table 9: Assess the Government’s performance on key socio-economic areas?

Performance of the government	Performed nothing	Somewhat good performance	Very good performance	Not sure / Don't know
Poverty	58.3%	25.0%	13.3%	3.4%
Security	63.0%	19.6%	14.3%	3.0%
Health	50.5%	23.8%	23.3%	2.4%
Corruption	61.8%	15.3%	15.2%	7.7%
Education	70.4%	16.2%	12.7%	0.8%
Unemployment	80.5%	12.5%	5.2%	1.8%
Water	46.7%	38.1%	14.5%	0.8%
Land distribution	41.5%	26.0%	22.7%	9.9%

7.5 Quality of life

As for the quality of life, the respondents were requested to rate the quality of life today compared to the last year. About 49% of the respondents believe that the quality of life today has improved. On the other hand, 33.3% of the total population perceived the quality of life is worse compared to the last year. Other 17% believe the quality of life remains the same as of last year.

Table 10: Rank the quality of life compared to one year ago

	N=790	Percent
Better		49.9%
Worse		33.2%
Same		17.0%

However, respondents were optimistic about the future. When asked how the quality of their life will be in the next year, about 82.7% perceived that it will be better. Others were less optimistic and stated that it could be either ‘worse’ 9.4% or ‘remain the same’ 8.0%.

Table 11: Rank the quality of life next year

	N=790	Percent
Better		82.7%
Worse		9.4%
Same		8.0%

7.6 Developmental Challenges

To assess the respondent's perceived development challenges in Somaliland, the study asked respondents *what is the main developmental challenge facing Somaliland currently?* Though respondents provided mixed opinions, high number of respondents 89.5% perceived the main challenge to the development is the issue of unemployment. This was followed by corruption 42.5% and poverty 38.3%. A quarter of the respondents also believed infrastructure as the main challenge to the development.

Table 12: What is the main Developmental challenge facing Somaliland Currently?

	Percent
Poverty	38.3%
Infrastructure	24.5%
Unemployment	89.5%
Insecurity	1.8%
Corruption	42.5%
Education	11.7%
Leadership	10.2%
Land issues	8.1%
Health care	6.1%
HIVAIDS	3.2%

(The above are multiple response questions where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a Sample base of 1870 representing 100%)

8 PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION

8.1 Knowledge of Corruption

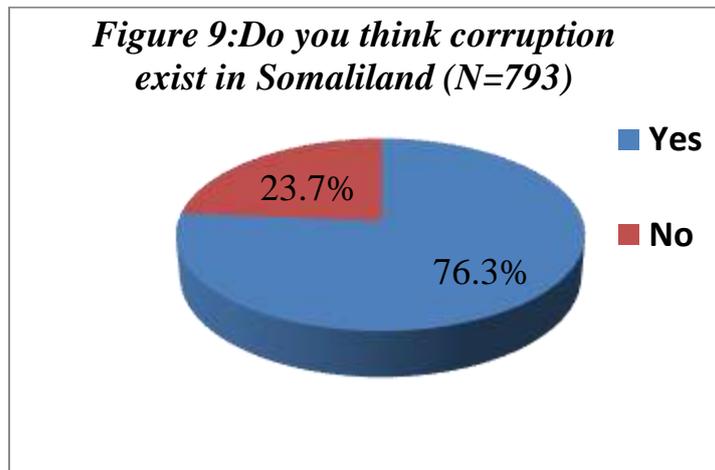
To measure the respondent's level of knowledge on corruption, the study presents 10 statements in the following table and requested to classify them as corruption or not corruption. The results confirmed that there is a considerable awareness among the respondents. The highest rate was given 'giving and taking bribe statement'. This is the common form of corruption in Somaliland.

Table 13: Which of the following statements do you think is corruption?

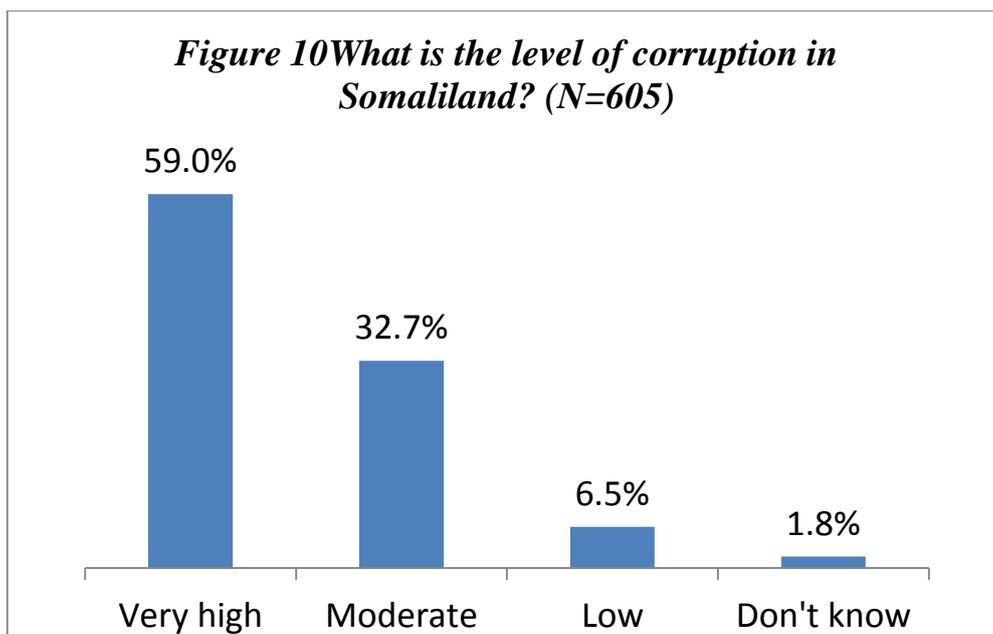
	Yes	No	Not sure
Giving and taking bribes	87.4%	8.8%	3.8%
Acquiring money through dishonesty	97.5%	1.9%	0.6%
Mismanagement and misappropriation	96.0%	2.8%	1.3%
Undue influence for personal gain	96.0%	2.9%	1.1%
Abuse of power	95.8%	3.7%	0.5%
Using public resources for personal gain	97.8%	1.8%	0.4%
Using public car for personal business	97.8%	1.8%	0.4%
Through contractor in order to be favoured in a public contract	93.9%	4.1%	2.0%
Officer receive gifts from citizens for service	93.5%	3.6%	2.9%
Special access to information on jobs through family relationship	95.9%	3.3%	0.8%
Promoted through family relationship with a high ranking public official	95.0%	4.1%	0.9%
Obtaining Job which you are well qualified, through family relationship	95.8%	2.4%	1.8%
Paying public official, to obtain travel document faster, because of being difficult	87.4%	8.8%	3.8%
Ability to secure health referral to abroad through family/friends in health ministry	87.3%	9.3%	3.4%
Absence of standards for correct and proper performance of public functions	70.9%	25.2%	3.9%
	90.4%	6.1%	3.6%

8.2 Perception of the corruption in public institutions

To determine the perception of people on corruption in public institutions the study asked *whether they think that corruption exists in Somaliland public institutions*. Vast majority i.e. 76.6% of the respondents believe that a high level of corruption exists in the public institutions. Only 23.4% consider that it does not exist in the public institutions.



Among the 605 respondents who believe that corruption exists in Somaliland, the study further asked the level of the corruption in Somaliland and reasons behind their rating. More than half 59.0% perceived the level of corruption is far above the ground and rated as 'very high'. About a quarter 32.7% believe that the level of the corruption is moderate. Only 6.5% value the level as low. For wrapping up 91.7% of the respondents rated the corruption as 'moderate' or 'very high'. This can be interpreted that a very high number of the citizens believe that corruption is extensive in public institutions.



Respondents were asked to reason their ratings of corruption and they referred to diverse sources. The most frequently cited source of information is the mass media 31.4%, followed by reliable friends 27.6% and personal experience 27.5%.

Table 14: *What do you base your rating on the level of corruption in Somaliland*

N=(605)	Percent
Personal experience	27.5%
Information from politicians	13.2%
Personal observation	22.8%
Information from the GGACC	2.3%
Discussions with relatives and friends	27.6%
Information from the media	31.4%),

(The above are multiple response questions where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a Sample base of 990 representing 100%)

8.3 Involvement in Corruption

This was followed by the coming questions. *Which governmental institution you frequently go for Service? Last year, did any HH member try to obtain services*

at those public institutions and whether a person is asked to pay gratification or a bribe?

Which Governmental Institution you frequently go for Service? Majority of the respondents indicated that they frequently go to the public health locations (44.8%). In addition a significant number of the respondents reported that they visit the Water Agency, Police Stations and Public Schools to seek their services.

Table 15: Which of the Following Governmental Institution you frequently go for Service

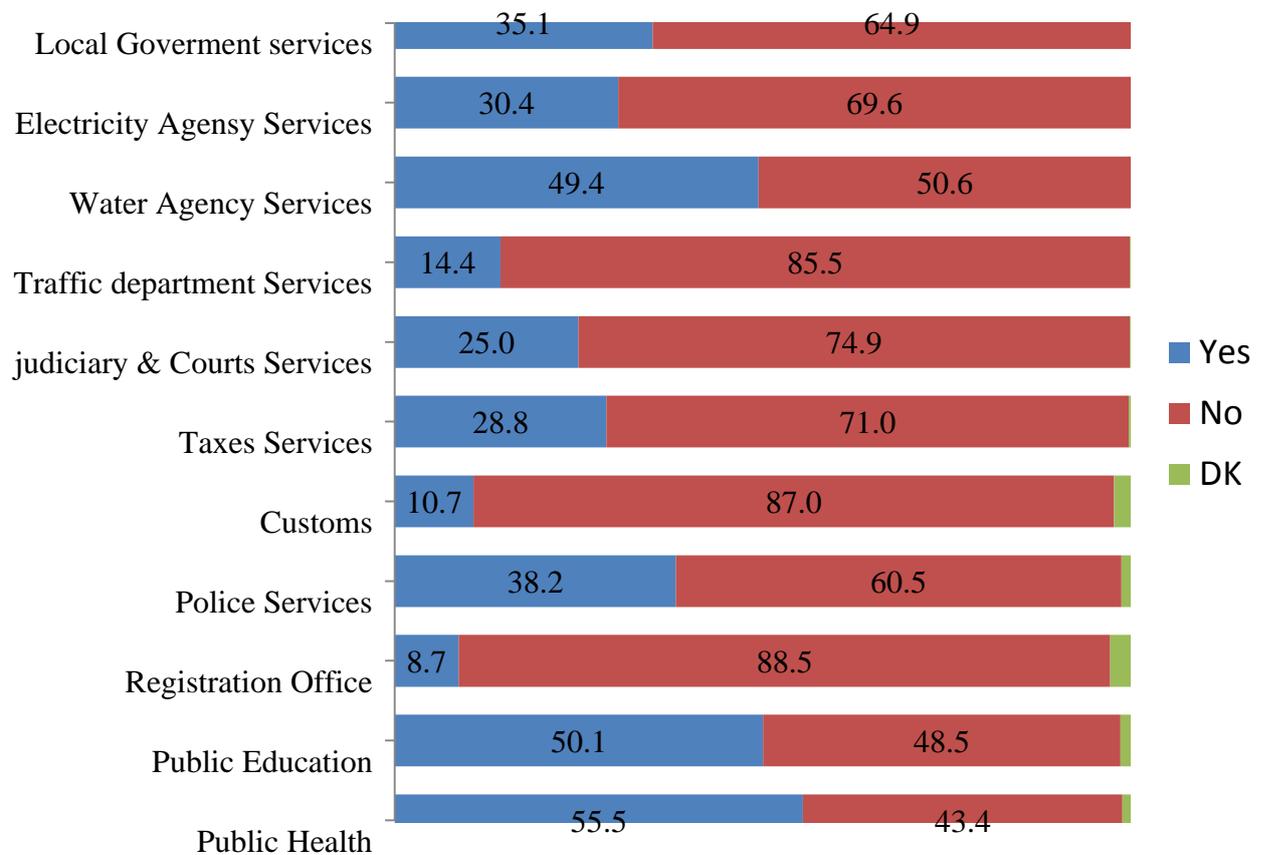
	Number	Percent
Public Health	355	44.8%
Public Education	230	29.0%
Registration Office	44	5.6%
Police Services	264	33.3%
Customs Services	49	6.2%
Taxes Services	147	18.5%
judiciary/Courts Services	117	14.8%
Traffic department Services	57	7.2%
Water Agency Services	300	37.8%
Electricity Agency Services	156	19.7%
Local Government Services	238	30.0%

(The above are multiple response questions where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a Sample base of 1957 representing 100%)

The study further asked *last year, did any one of your household members try to obtain services of the public institutions you mentioned.* The most frequent mentioned institution was public health 55.5%., followed by public education 50.1% and water agency 49.4%.

This was pursued by the custom services 10.7% and the registration office 8.7%. The interactions of people with other public institutions were moderate as the following table shows.

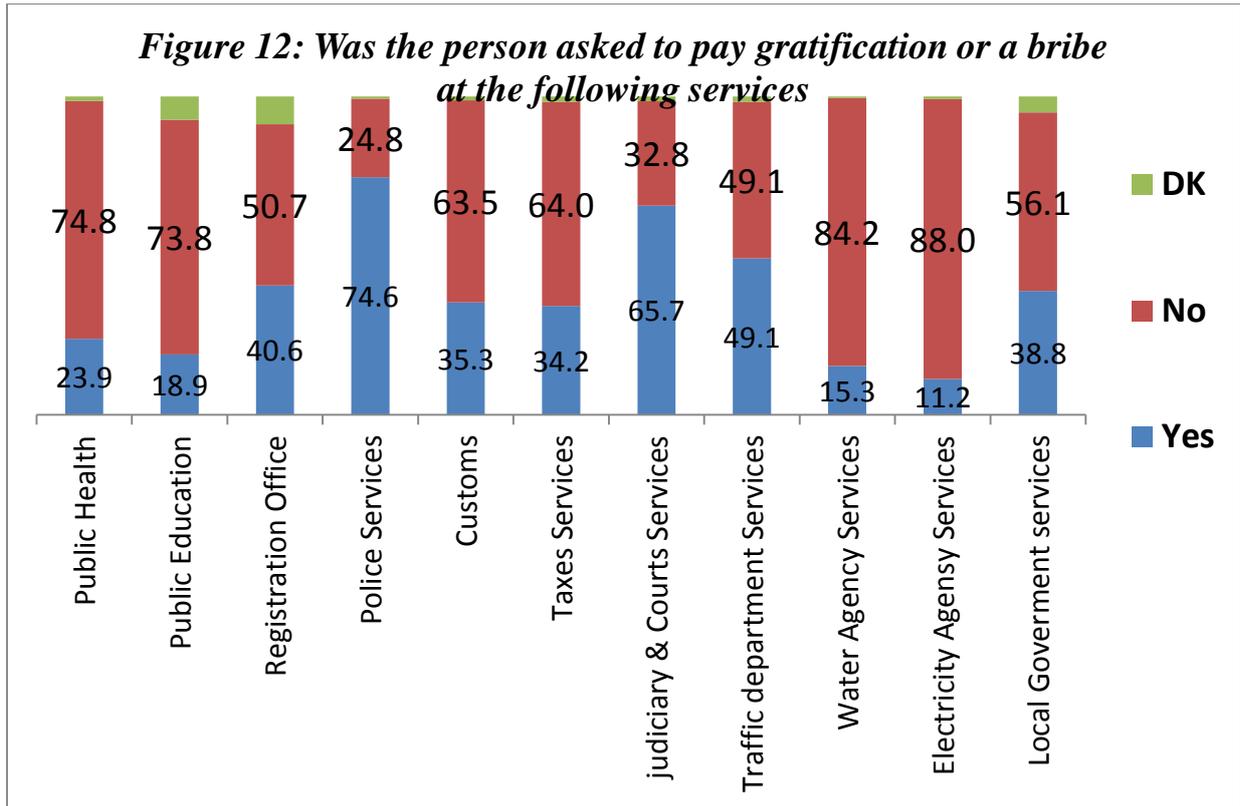
Table 11: last year did any one of your household members try to obtain services of the public institutions?



8.4 Paying bribes

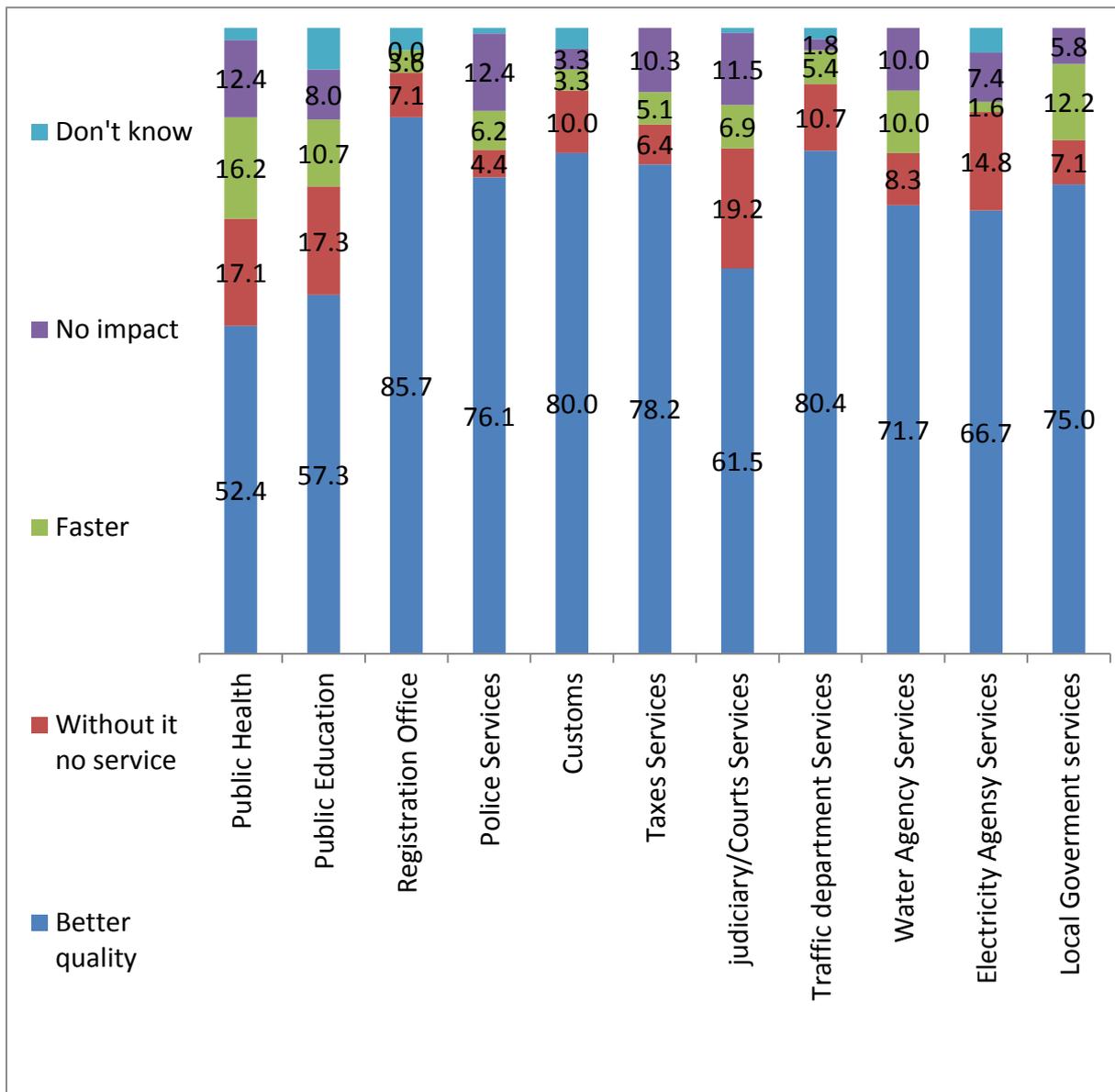
According to the findings of the survey, bribery is prevalent in public institutions that people often go for services. The list is topped by the police department, public courts and the traffic department.

When asked if the public service provider asked to pay gratification or a bribe, a high proportion, 74.6%, among the service seekers from the Police Department reported ‘yes’. They was followed by the Judiciary & Courts Services 65.7%, the Traffic Department 49.1%, the Registration 40.6%, and the Local Governments 38.8%, Customs 35.3%, Tax services 34.2%, Public Health 23.9% and Water Agency 15.3%.



In attempt to know the impact of the bribe, respondents were asked, *what was the impact of the bribe you paid?* As the following figure presents, majority of bribe givers rated the impact as ‘better quality’.

Figure 13: what was the impact of the bribe you paid?



8.5 Causes of Corruption

Respondents were requested to state some of the underlying causes of bribery and corruption in Somaliland. About, 48.7% cited, ‘the need of money to make a living’ as the leading cause of bribery and corruption, 42.1% said that ‘their salaries is lower than the cost of living’, 37.8% said that ‘they have no ethics and moral’, 35.7% said ‘No law for corruption’, 24.1% said ‘they do not care about the law’ and 21.6% said ‘they want to become rich as quick as possible’.

Table 16: What are the factors causing corruption in Somaliland?

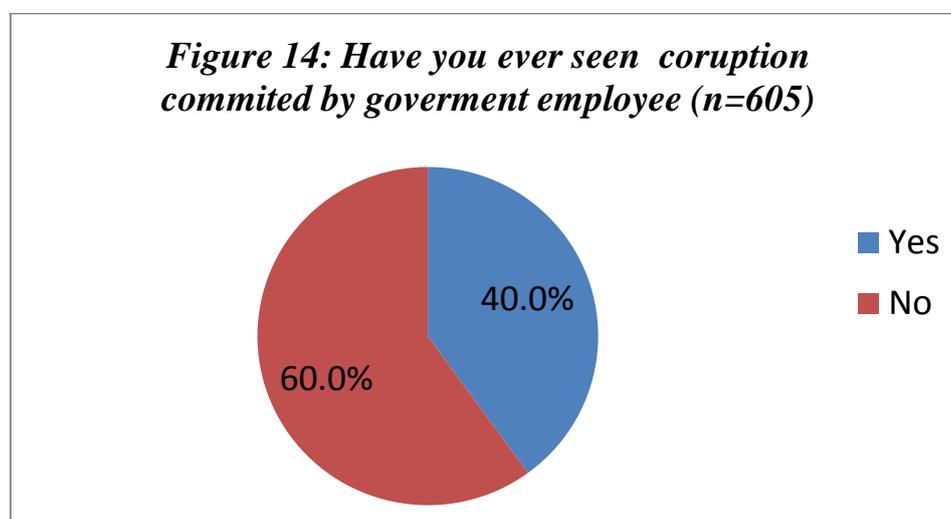
	Percent
We need money to make a living	48.7%
Salaries are lower than the cost of living	42.1%
No ethics or moral	37.8%
The ambition to become rich as quick as possible	21.6%
Seize the opportunity for private gains	14.5%
No law	35.7%
Don't care about the law	24.1%
Abuse or misuse of power	10.7%
Long or unclear procedures of the service	9.6%

(The above is a multiple response question where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a sample base of 1941 representing 100%)

8.6 Witnessing and reporting corruption act

Have you ever witnessed government employee being committed in corruption?

Among the respondents who believe there is corruption in public institutions (605), 40.0% replied 'yes we have witnessed' and 60.0% said 'No'.



Among respondents who witnessed a bribe (242), about 79.7% failed to report the crime.

Table 17: Did you report the corrupt act?

	N=242	Percent
No		79.7
Yes		21.3

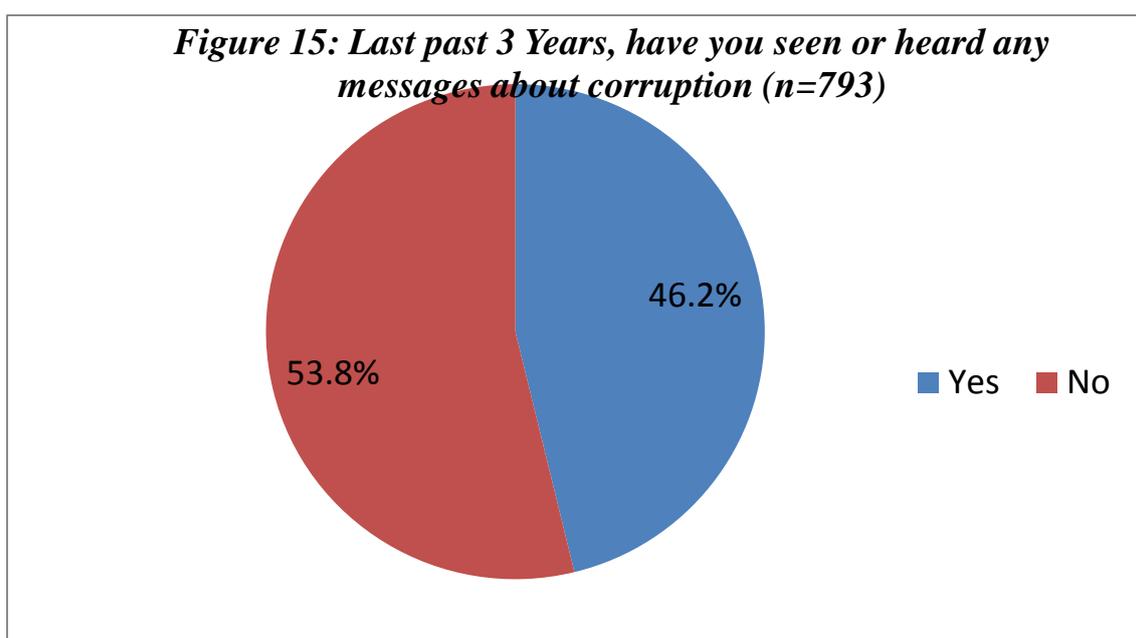
The study further assessed the reason they did not report and 37.1% justify that ‘they do not know where to report’. Additionally, 31.7% stated ‘if they report no one will be booked for the action’.

Table 18: Why you did not report?

	N=237 missing 5	Percent
No one will be booked for a report bribe action		31.7%
Don't know where to report		37.1%
It is too complex and long to report		16.9%
Corruption is a normal; it is not worth of reporting		11.81
You must consider about a potential reprisal		3.4%
You can't prove your case		3.4%
You don't want to accuse someone you know or you work with		1.3%
Total (5 missing)		100.0%

9 EXPOSURE AND COMMISSION VISIBILITY

In 2012, Somaliland Good Governance and Anti-corruption Commission disseminated an anti-corruption campaign through the media channels. The study assessed the awareness of the key messages. About 53.3% heard GGACC messages while 46.3% reported they never heard any message from the commission.



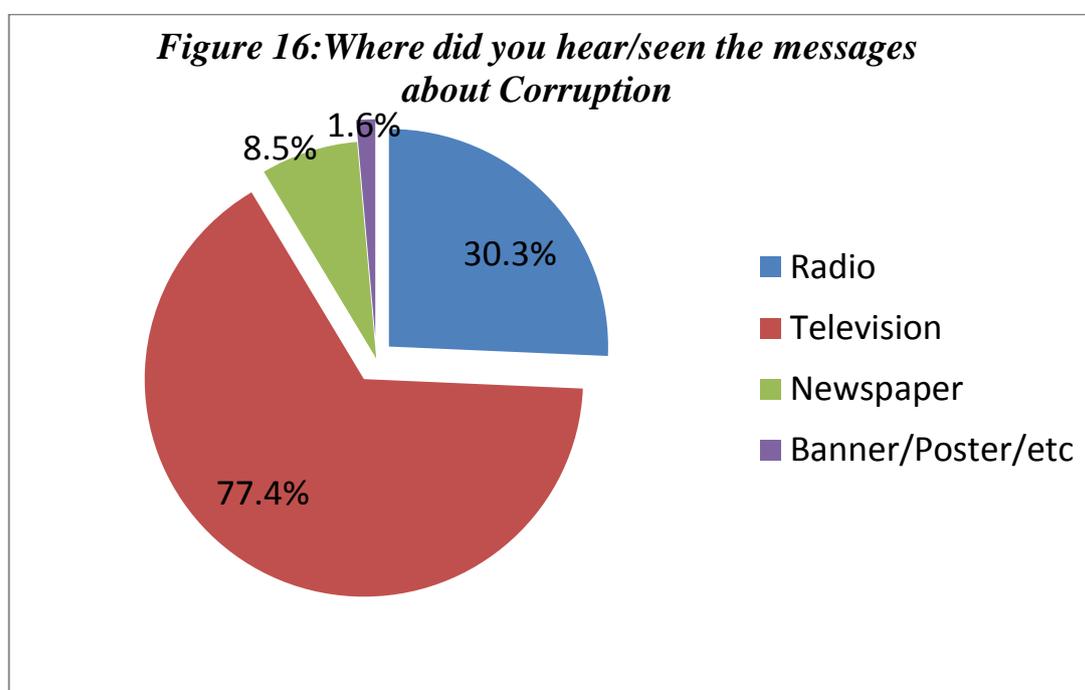
The study also inquired the most popular messages disseminated by the commission. Among 366 respondents who listen the messages 57.1% favoured *'Laaluush qaate waa naar quite'* (**Bribe Kills You**), 41.0% approved *'Xaq waxaad u leedahay ha ku bixinin laaluush'* (**Don't give a bribe on your rightful services**), 28.8% *'xaq waxa laguugu leeyahay ha ku doonin laaluush'* (**Don't seek a bribe on what you are obliged to do**), 12.2% quoted *'Maanta aan ka bilawnee musuqmaasuqa diida'* (**Defeat the corruption, now and onwards**) and about 31.4% mentioned they have never heard any of these messages.

Table 19: I will read Messages for you and let me know those you heard about

Quotations	Listener
LAALUUSH QAATE WAA NAAR QUUTE (Bribe kills You)	57.12%
XAQ WAXAAD U LEEDAHAY HAKA BIXININ LAALUUSH (Don't give a bribe on your rightful services)	41.0%
XAQ WAXA LAGUUGU LEEYEHAY HA KA DOONIN LAALUUSH (Don't seek a bribe on what you are obliged to do)	28.8%
MAANTA AAN KA BILAWNEE MUSUQMAASUQA DIIDA (Defeat the corruption, now and onwards)	12.2%
MIDNA MAAN MAQAL (Never heard of any)	31.4%

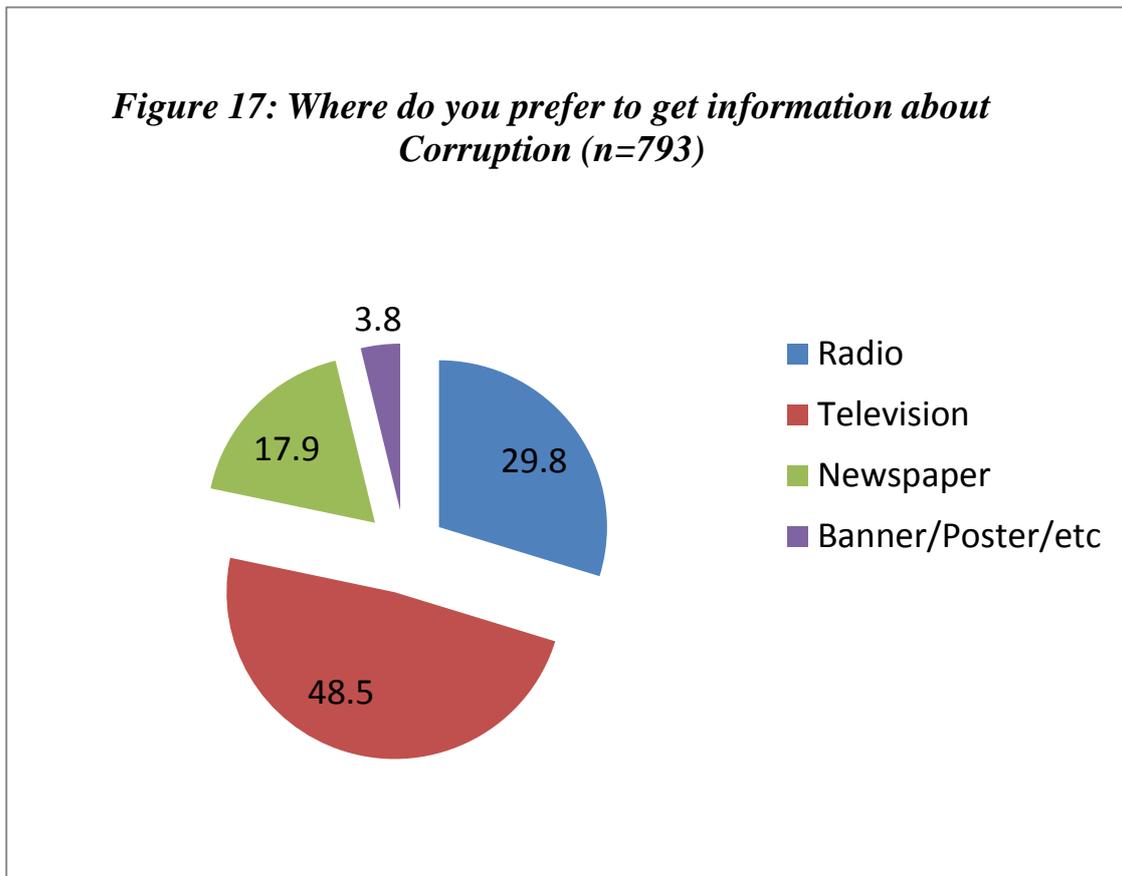
(The above are multiple response questions where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a Sample base of 1352 representing 100%)

Results from the survey shows that the major source of information on corruption messages is TV (77.4%), followed by radio (30.3%), newspapers (8.5%) and posters (1.6%).

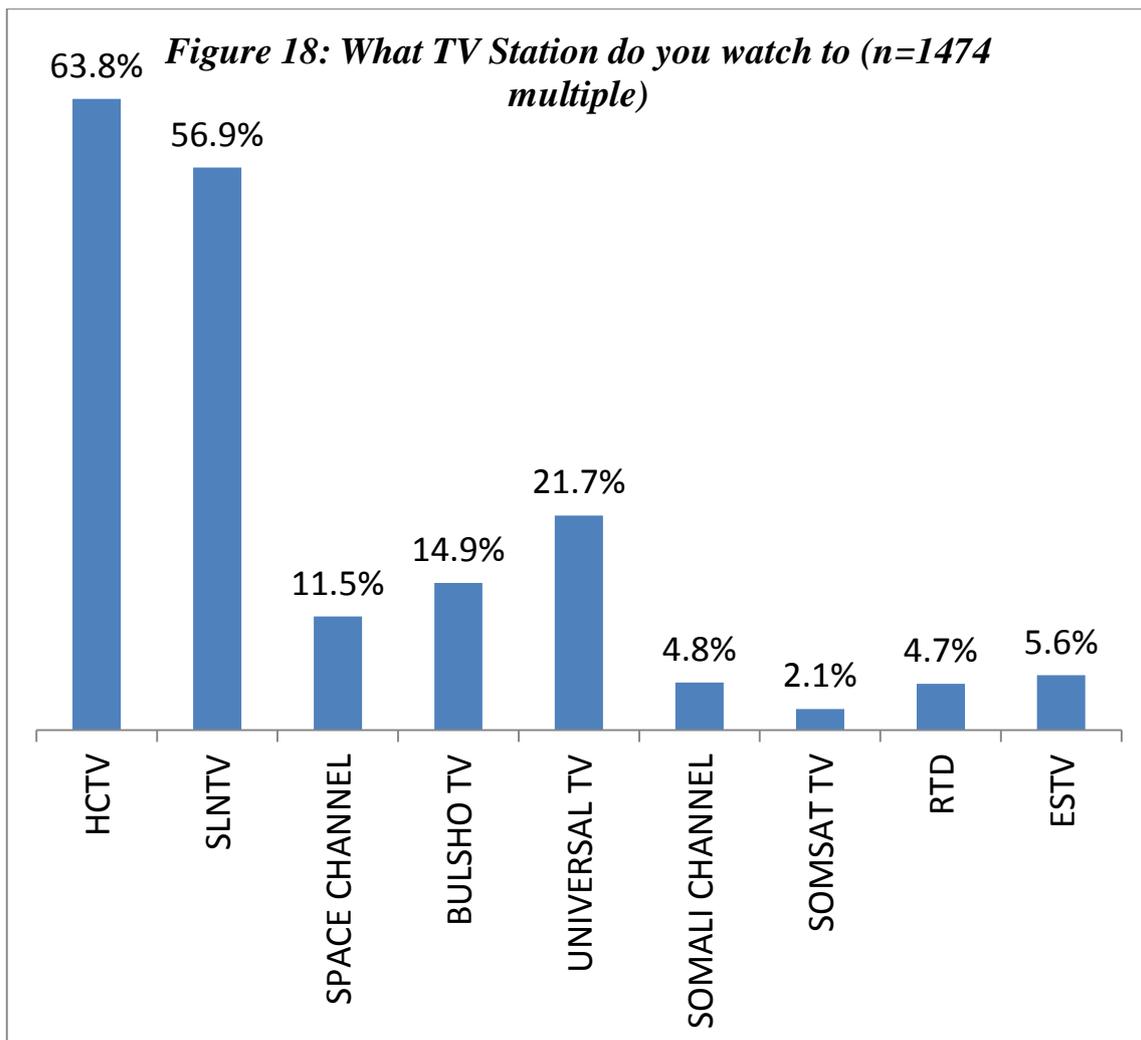


(The above figure multiple response questions where respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one answer. The percentage for each answer was calculated on a Sample base of 993 representing 100%)

Education and communications on change of behavior are important keys to fight against corruption. The study investigated favorite media channels that produce information about corruption. Majority of the respondents acknowledge the TV channels (48.5%) followed by the Radio Stations 29.8%, News Papers 17.9%, Billboards and Posters 3.8%.



The study further investigated most popular TV stations frequently watched by the respondents. About 63.8% favored HCTV channel followed by SLNTV 56.9%.



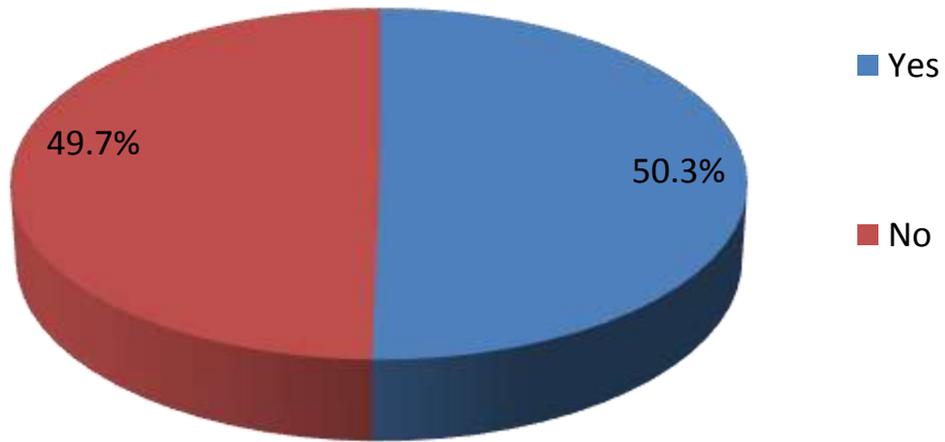
In conclusion, TVs are a major source of information in Somaliland. Thus, use of favorable channels will contribute towards future media campaigns.

9.1 Visibility of the Commission

.When asked whether the existence of Somaliland GGACC is known to the respondents, the response turned out to be that 50.3% were not aware of the existence while 49.7% accredited GGACC.

When asked about the functions of the Commission, all the respondents agreed that it is established to fight corruption in Somaliland. However, significant number of the respondents are uncertain on its powers to challenge the corruption.

Figure 19: Have you ever heard GGACC Somaliland?



10 RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. It is highly recommended, that the commission conducts longitudinal surveys, preferably on yearly basis, to allow comparison of corruption levels over time. Keeping the same questions allows for better comparability of interested indicators. This will assist GGACC to study and compare any changes.
- b. This survey only covers five urban cities. In future similar surveys coverage of both urban and rural areas would be inevitable.
- c. The GGACC requires cooperation to develop coordinated efforts to identify and report on corruption issues and to work in concert to raise awareness of anti-corruption programs that have so far failed to gain significant traction and have not met the aim of promoting transparency

and establishing a culture of integrity among Somaliland's various constituents.

- d. **Capacity Building and Strengthening of Key Institutions:** It is generally agreed that a long term strategy to tackling corruption is to develop the capacity of key institutions of government and accountability mechanisms, including oversight bodies and civil society organizations. Capacity building shall entail defining the benchmarks or minimum standards of performance for each of the key institutions/stakeholders and working to ensure that the benchmarks are timely achieved.
- e. **Preventative Measures/Code of Conduct:** It is axiom that prevention is better than cure. The Strategy will therefore prioritize measures aimed at preventing corruption by addressing system weaknesses, improving internal controls, and removing the opportunities or, in some cases, the motives for corruption.
- f. **Planned preventative measures include:** a) Adoption and enforcement of code of conduct and declaration of assets; b) Regular review and update of internal controls; c) Enforcement of competitive and open procurement and recruitment procedures; and d) Ensuring that all stakeholders uphold their obligations as set out in this Strategy.
- g. **Promotion of Transparency and Enactment of Freedom of Information Laws and Whistleblower Statute:** A key measure in curbing corruption is not to seek incorruptible individuals to man public offices, but to develop a system whereby the activities of holders of entrusted authority are fairly disclosed and subject to due scrutiny and rationalization. Hence, an overriding component of the strategy shall be the promotion of transparency in all operations of government and government agencies, particularly in the management of public resources. In order to ensure the required level of transparency and facilitate public access to information and records of government, there shall be enacted, as a matter

of priority, an appropriate freedom of information legislation and a Whistleblower Statute.

- h. **Enactment and Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Laws:** Although there are provisions in the law that criminalizes certain acts of corruption, Somaliland presently does not have a comprehensive anti-corruption statute. Additionally, illicit enrichment and other acts of corruption are yet to be criminalized in Somaliland. It has also been recognized that those acts of corruption that are presently crimes in Somaliland are in fact not defined broadly enough and given such penalties as could appropriately serve as deterrents. Under this Strategy, there shall be an expeditious reform of the laws on corruption and the enactment of new laws on corruption which, consistent with the fundamental principles of the national legal system, shall define the acts of corruption, and provide the penalties thereafter.
- i. **Public Awareness/Sensitization:** Disseminating adequate and well-tailored information about the effects of corruption and the benefits of its eradication is critical to ensuring the full participation of the populace in tackling corruption. Public awareness is also important to creating an enabling environment of **zero tolerance** where each individual and institution has incentive to resist and expose corruption to avoid strong negative sanctions.
- j. To be effective, public awareness and sensitization campaigns about corruption will involve the active participation of the media, youth groups, educational and faith-based institutions, as well as other civil society organizations such as non-governmental organizations. Public awareness programs to be executed will include: a) Use of flyers, billboards and related bulletin; b) Long-term daily/weekly radio programs; c) Jingles; d) Integrity workshops and seminars for all stakeholders; e) Development and introduction of anti-corruption modules in the curricula of all educational and training institutions, and f) Formation of anti-corruption groups,

associations and coalitions, especially in educational institutions, faith-based organizations, and in the public and private sectors. Behaviour change communications related to corruption and bribe to public through mass media.

- k. Enhance involvement and participation of general public, religious groups and media in fight against corruption
- l. Provide feedback and advice to all alleged public institutions like police and Judiciary
- m. Conduct awareness campaigns and organize trainings for the general public on where to report the incidences of corruption and mal-administration.

11 ANNEX 1: SURVEY TEAM

○ Eastern Regions (Berbera, Burao and Erigavo)

No	Name	Title
1	Shaban Mohomed Hassan	Supervisor
2	Ahmed Abdirahman Ahmed	Enumerator
3	Ishaq Mahad Osman	Enumerator
4	Mahamed Abdi Yusuf	Enumerator
5	Aden Abdi Dahir	Enumerator
6	Abdirahman Mahamed Iman	Enumerator
7	Abdikhader Omer Osman	Enumerator
8	Rahma Ahmed Mahamed	Enumerator
9	Abdirasak Mohomed Hassan	Enumerator

○ Western Regions (Hargeisa and Borama)

No	Name	Title
1	Mahad Yasin Hussein	Supervisor
2	Kamaal Ismail Aden	Enumerator and Supervisor assistant
3	Mustafe Hussein Iimaan	Enumerator
4	Guled Salan Yusuf	Enumerator
5	Nasir Ali Abdi	Enumerator
6	Muna Ahmed Nur	Enumerator
7	Jamal Mahad Dhamac	Enumerator
8	Hawa Ibrahim Abdilahi	Enumerator
9	Mabsud Ahmed Ali	Enumerator
10	Zameera Sh Muse Ahmed	Enumerator
11	Suad Jama Muse	Enumerator
12	Daha Dagal	Enumerator
13	Nafisa Adan Ali	Enumerator
14	Abdinasir Hussein Omer	Enumerator



GGACC Head Office Hargeisa Somaliland



JAMHUURIYADA SOMALILAND
Komishanka Maamul Wanaaga
iyo Ladagaalanka Musuqmaasuqa
(KMW&LM)



***Xaq Waxaad u Leedahay
Haka Bixinin Laaluush***

**Dhabbadaad u Jeexday, Marayaan Dhallaankuye,
Ha u Reebin Dhaqan Xumo**