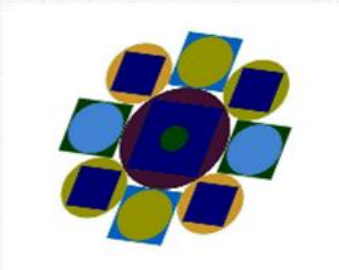




Corruption

Findings of Afrobarometer Round 6 Survey in Lesotho



What is Afrobarometer?



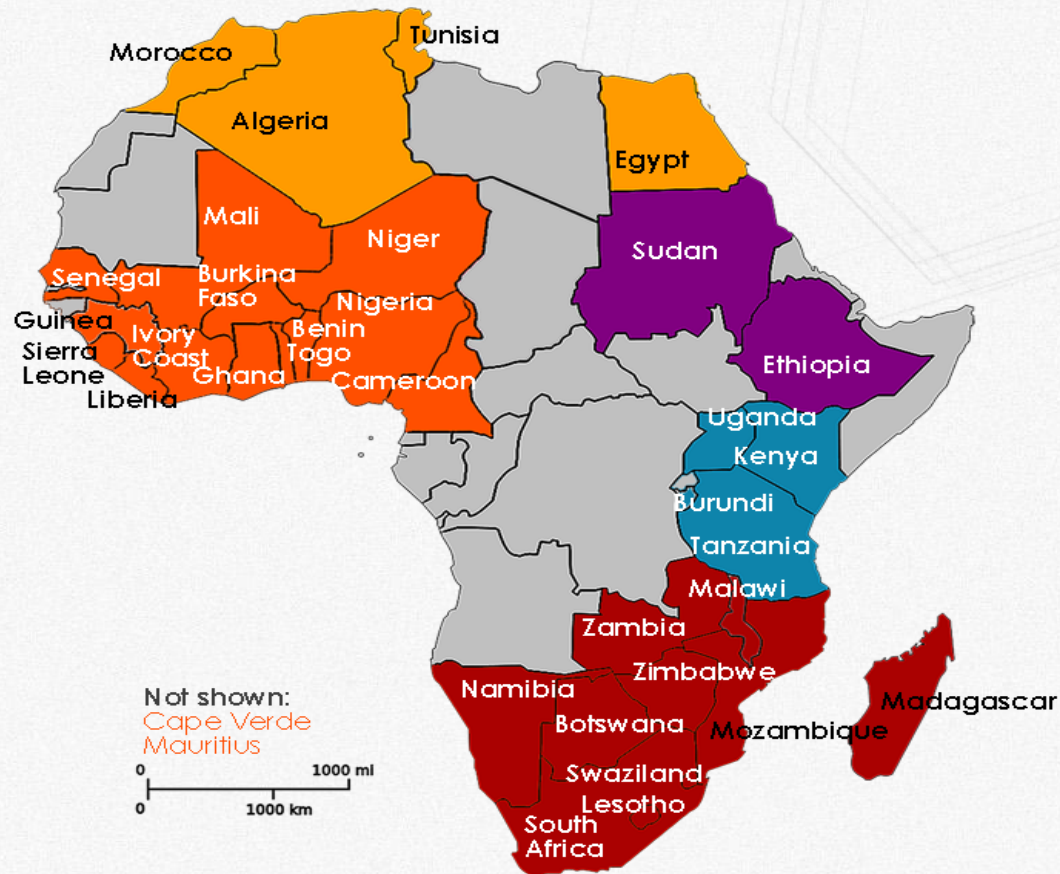
- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National partners in each country conduct the survey. In Lesotho, the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by Advision Lesotho.



Where Afrobarometer works



Face-to-Face Interviews | 35 Countries
Surveys by state, region



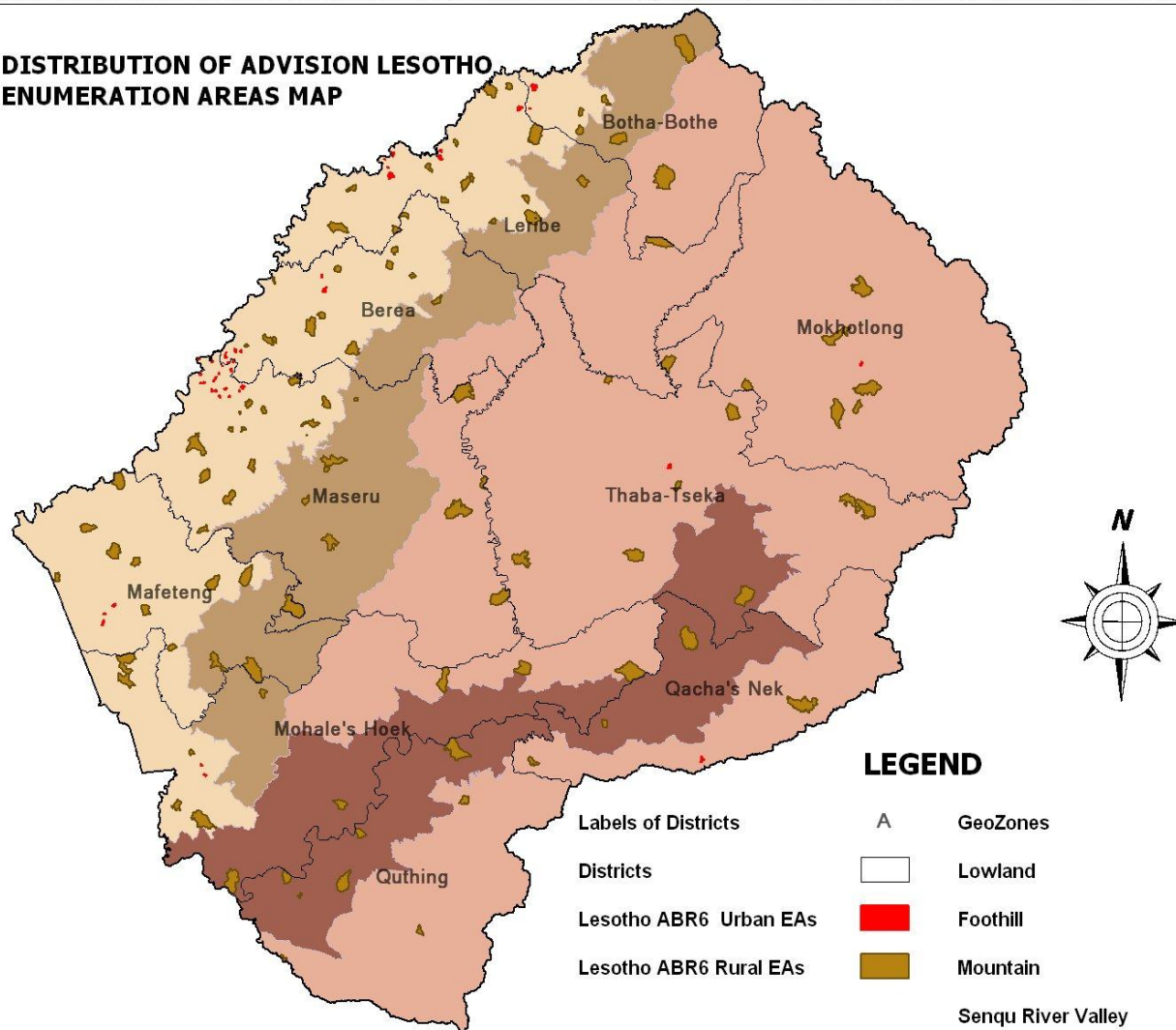
Methodology

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across districts and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews In the language of the respondent's choice (English or Sesotho).
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Lesotho of 1,200 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-3% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Lesotho was conducted between 3 and 31 May 2014.

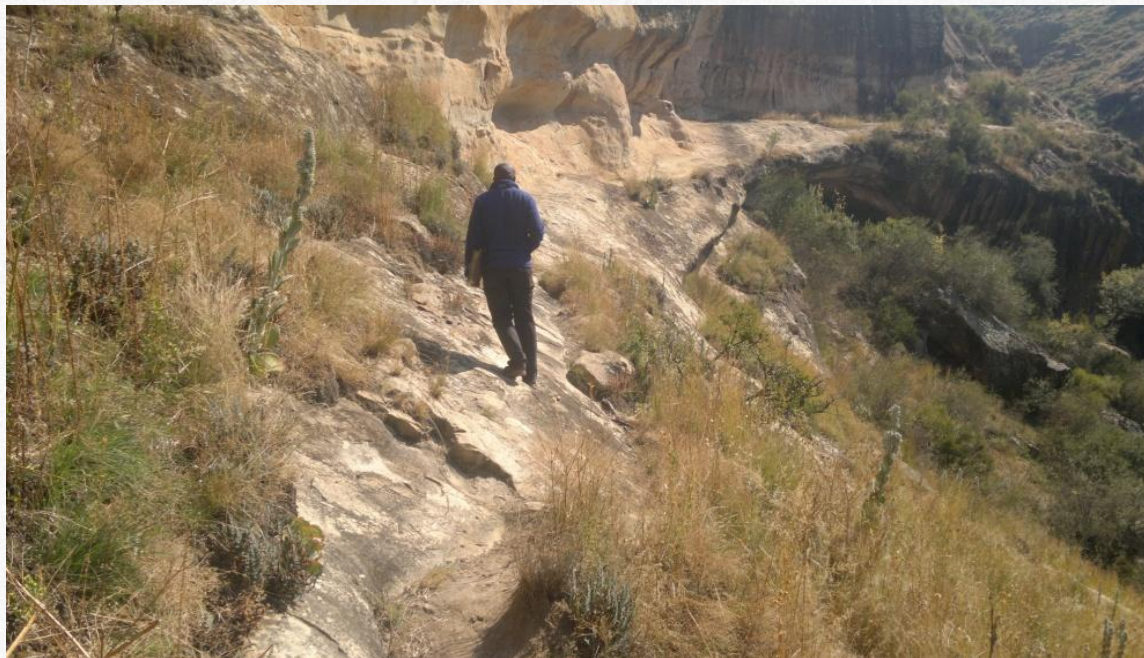


Enumerator Map

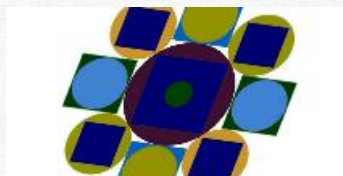
DISTRIBUTION OF ADVISION LESOTHO ENUMERATION AREAS MAP



Lesotho, the Kingdom in the Sky



A survey fieldworker negotiates difficult terrain to reach a remote village.



Survey Demographics (1)

		Unweighted	Weighted
Gender	Male	50%	50%
	Female	50%	50%
Location	Urban	30%	30%
	Rural	70%	70%
Education	No formal education	11%	12%
	Primary	53%	52%
	Secondary	28%	28%
	Post-secondary	8%	8%
Religion	Christian	90%	90%
	Muslim	0%	0%
	Other	10%	10%
	Refused	-	-

Survey Demographics (2)

		Unweighted	Weighted
District	Maseru	27%	27%
	Mafeteng	10%	10%
	Mohale's Hoek	9%	9%
	Quthing	6%	6%
	Qacha's Nek	3%	3%
	Mokhotlong	5%	5%
	Butha-Buthe	5%	5%
	Leribe	15%	15%
	Berea	14%	14%
	Thaba Tseka	6%	6%



**Advison Lesotho
performed the
survey in Lesotho
May 3-31, 2014**

We did face-to-
face interviews in
the language of
the respondent's
choice



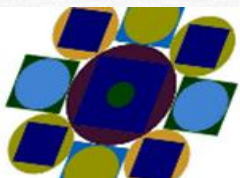


Results



At a glance

- Basotho perceive an increased level of corruption in the past year.
- the level of corruption was highest among the **police** followed by **business executives**.
- Most Basotho say ordinary people can make a difference in the **fight against corruption**.
- **Reporting** corruption is the most effective way for ordinary people to use in their fight against corruption.
- A significant proportion do not know enough about the **DCEO**
- the DCEO needs to be more **visible** than it is at the moment.





Perceptions on Corruption in Lesotho



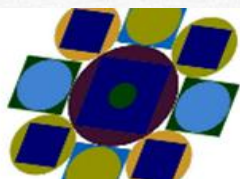
Key Findings

- A majority (58%) of Basotho say the level of corruption in Lesotho has increased over the past year.
- The police and business executives are perceived as the most corrupt categories of officials/leaders.
- Basotho are divided in their assessment of the government's performance in fighting corruption and the DCEO.
- Six in 10 respondents (59%) say ordinary Basotho can make a difference in the fight against corruption.
- Reporting corruption is the most effective way of fighting corruption.
- More urban than rural Basotho are aware about corruption and perceive higher levels of corruption

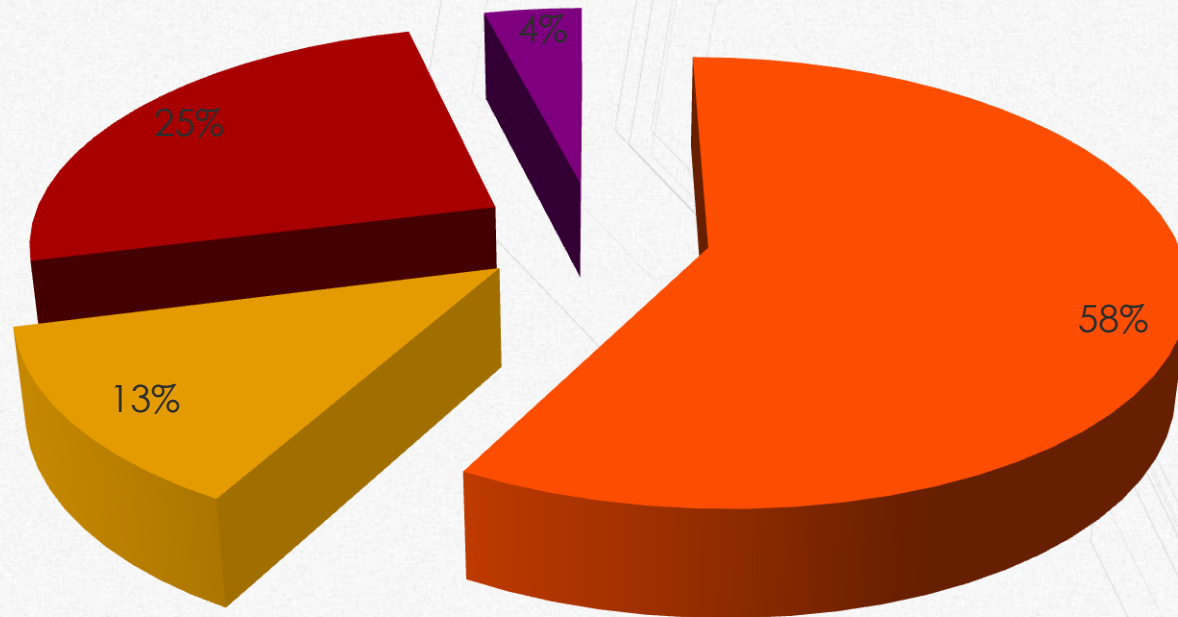


Level of Corruption

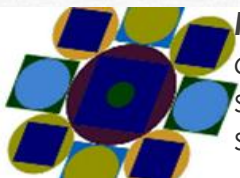
- Transparency International has ranked Lesotho at 55 out of 175 countries with a score of 49/100 which is up from 45/100 in 2012
<http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results#myAnchor1>
- when comparing 2014 to 2012, perception of corruption among the categories of people increased marginally in all but three with one remaining the same.
- Perception of corruption is highest among the police (39%) and business executives (30%) and lowest among religious leaders (5%).
- High perception of corruption among police and business executives is high in most of the ten African countries surveyed to date.
- In all the categories, perception of corruption is higher among the urban Basotho when compared to the rural Basotho



Level of Corruption Over the Past Year

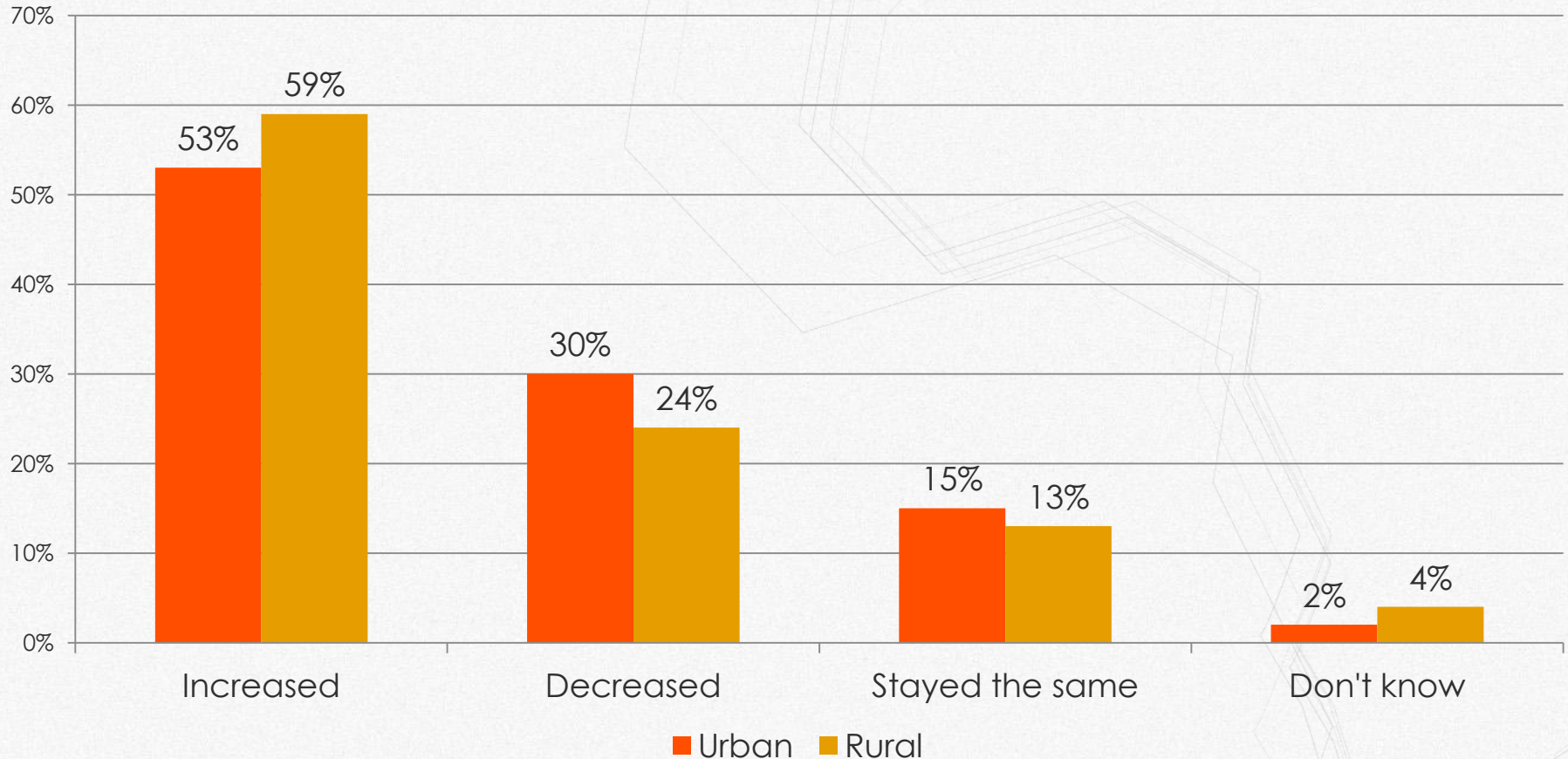


■ Increased ■ Stayed the same ■ Decreased ■ Don't know



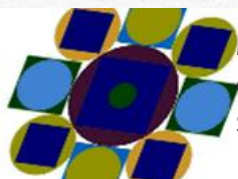
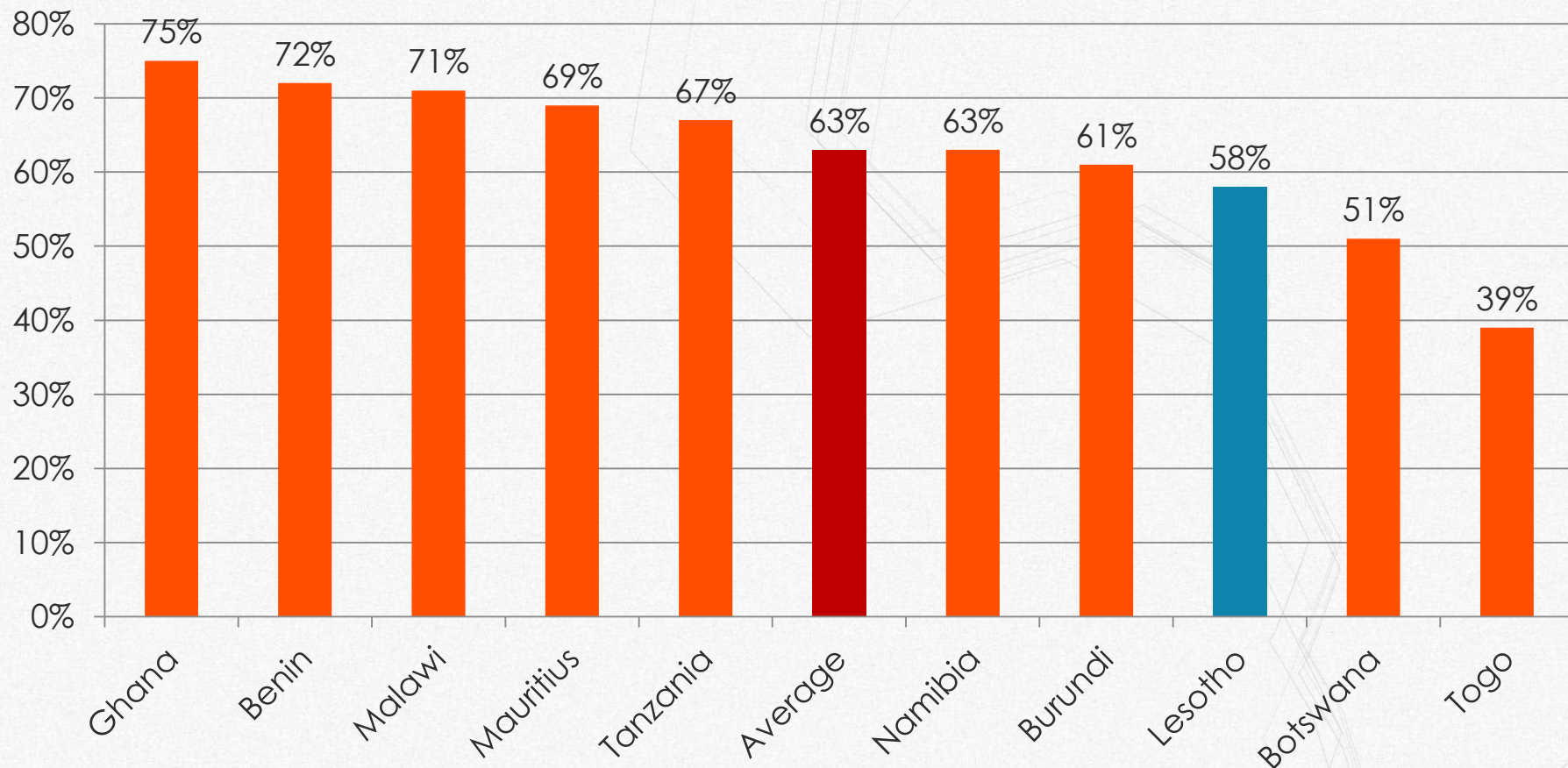
Participants were asked: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased or stayed the same? (% who say "increased a lot" or "increased somewhat"), (% who say "stayed the same") and (% who say "decreased somewhat" or "decreased a lot")

Perceptions of corruption levels over the past year by Location



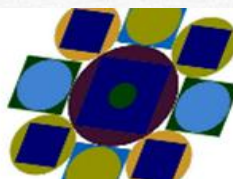
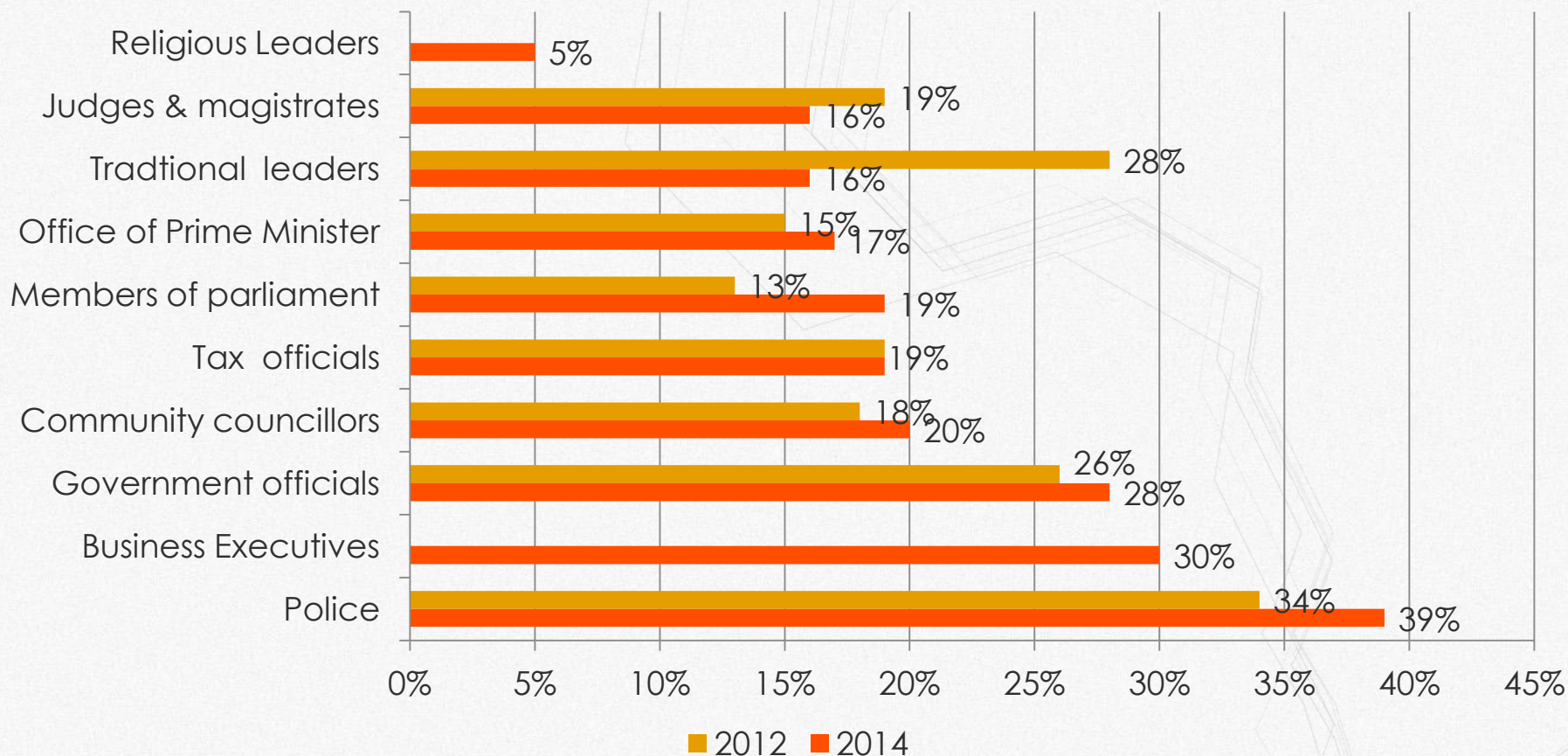
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Perceptions of corruption levels over the past year



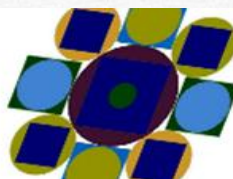
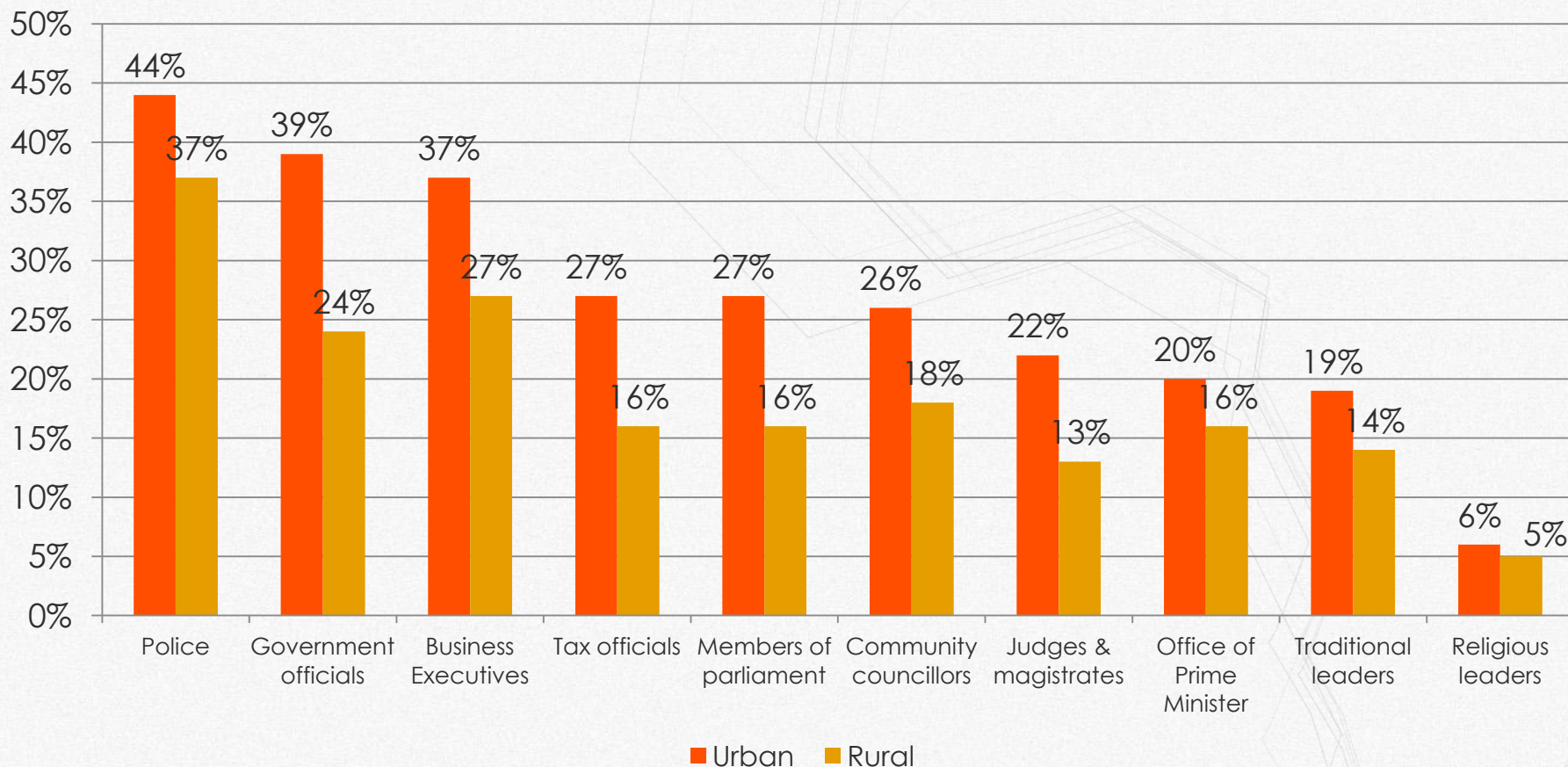
Participants were asked: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased or stayed the same? (% who say "increased a lot" or "increased somewhat")

Perceptions on Corrupt People 2012 - 2014



Participants were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: (% who say "most of them" or "all of them")

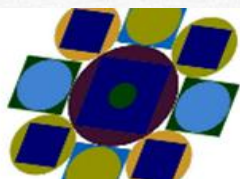
Perceptions of corruption among officials/leaders by Location



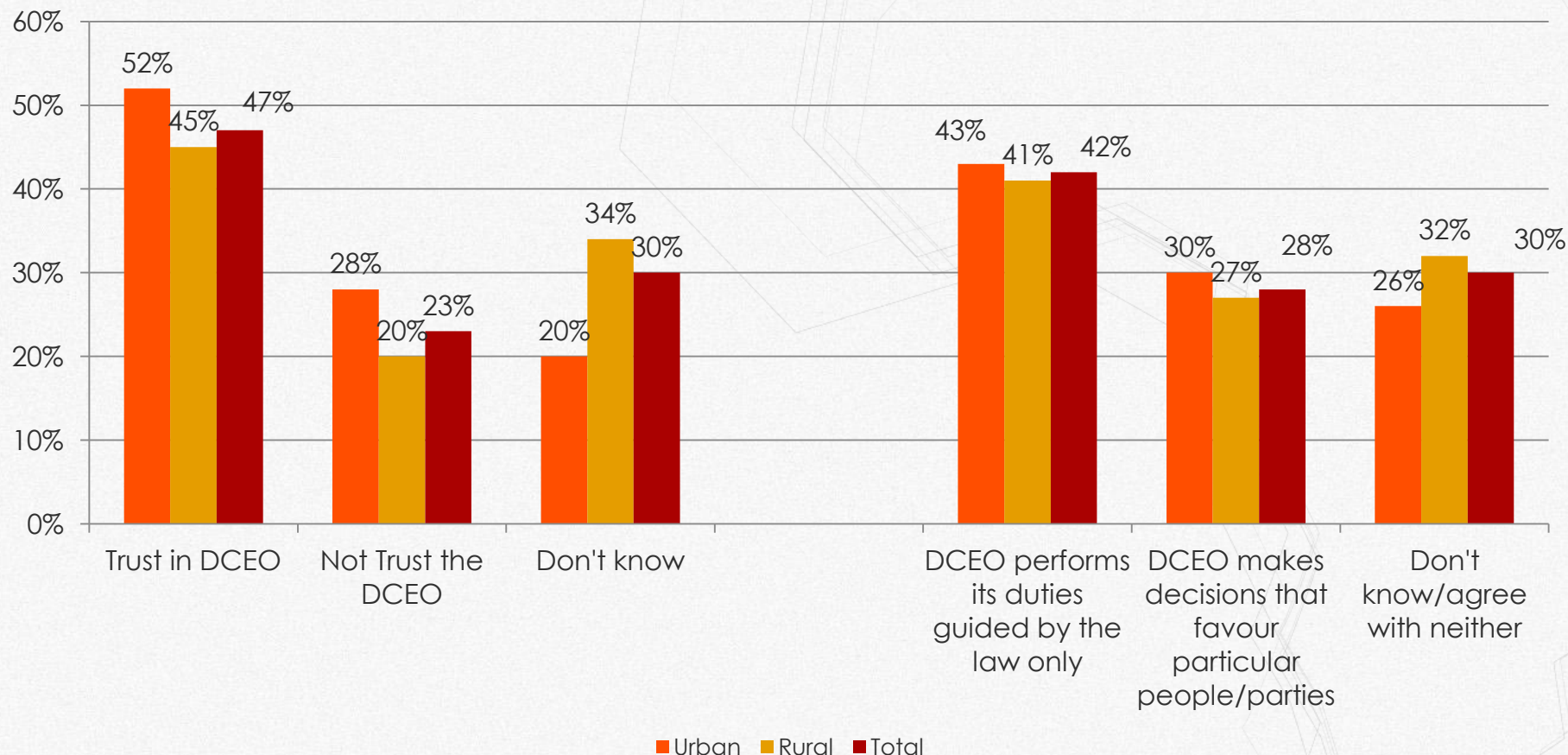
Participants were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: (% who say "most of them" or "all of them")

Combating Corruption

- Nearly half (47%) of Basotho trust the DCEO .
- Four out 10 (42%) say the DCEO performs its duties and guided by the law only.
- 30% do not know or have not heard enough about the DCEO.
- Nearly half (46%) of the respondents say the government is doing a good job in handling the fight against corruption
- More urban (52%) than rural (45%) trust the DCEO and more rural (34%) than urban (20%) did not know or heard of the DCEO.
- Majority of urban Basotho (53%) when compared to 45% of rural Basotho say the government is doing a good job handling the fight against corruption.

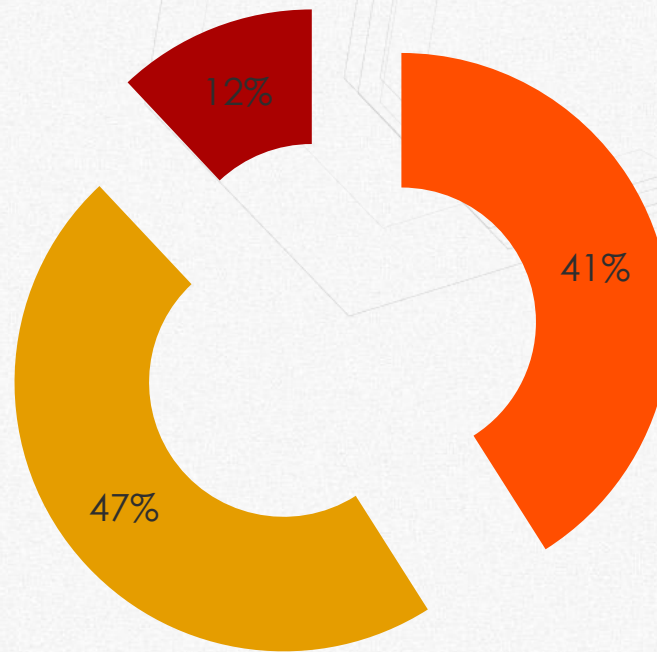


Trust and Confidence in the DCEO



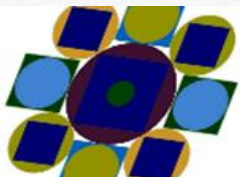
Participants were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: (% who say "somewhat" or "a lot")

Government's Handling of Corruption



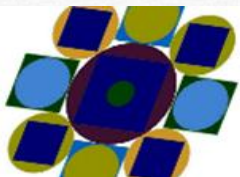
■ Badly ■ Well ■ Don't know

Participants were asked: Now let's speak about the performance of the present government of this country. How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Fighting corruption in government?: (% who say "very badly" or "badly"), (% who say "fairly well" or "very well") and (% who "don't know/haven't heard enough")

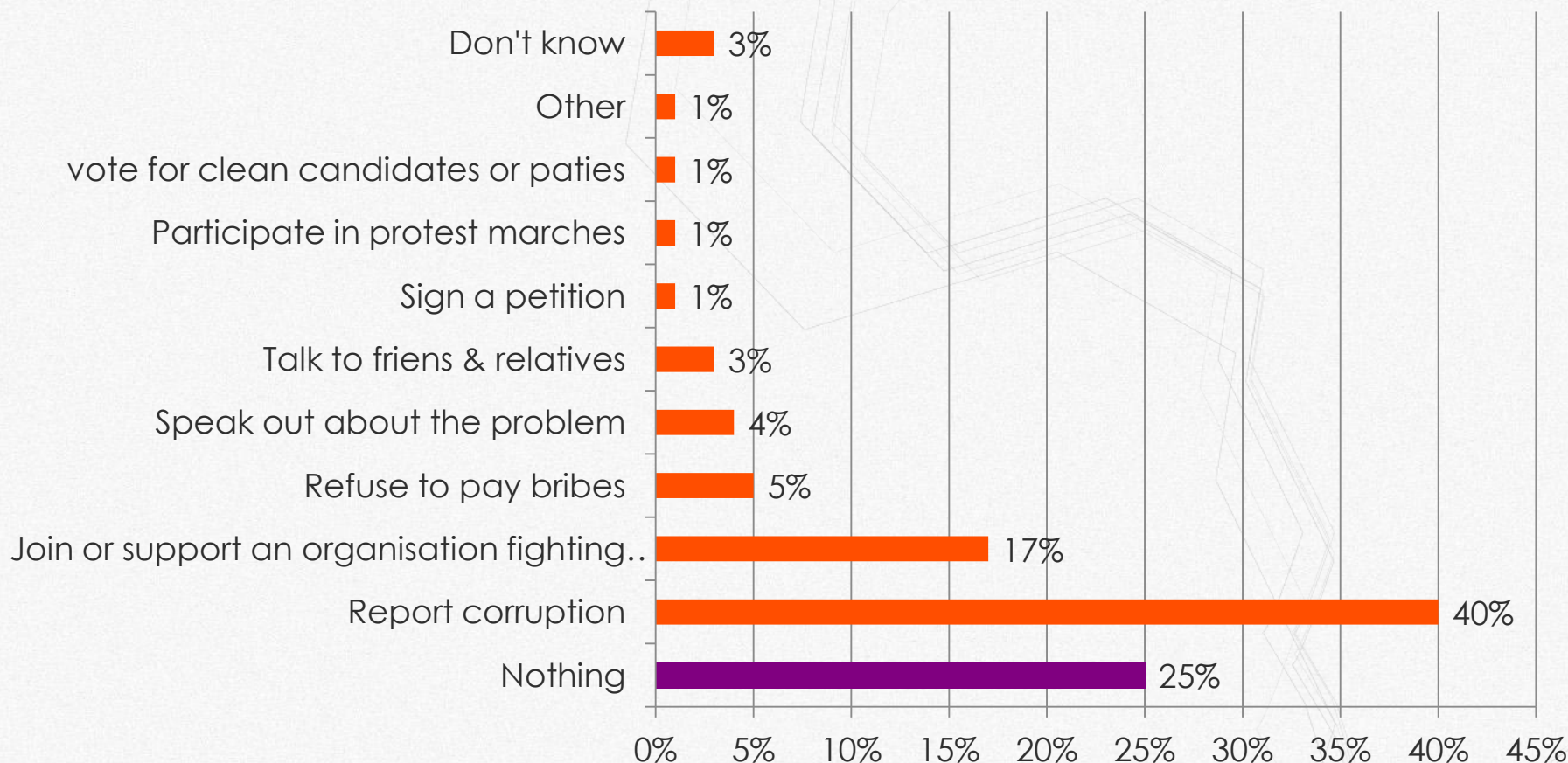


The Role of the Public in the Fight against Corruption

- Six in 10 (59%) say ordinary Basotho can make a difference in the fight against corruption.
- Reporting corruption is the most effective way that an ordinary person can do to combat corruption.
- 42% say that the reason that incidents of corruption are not reported is because people are afraid of the consequences.
- One in 10 say corruption is normal (12%) and that nothing would be done (11%).

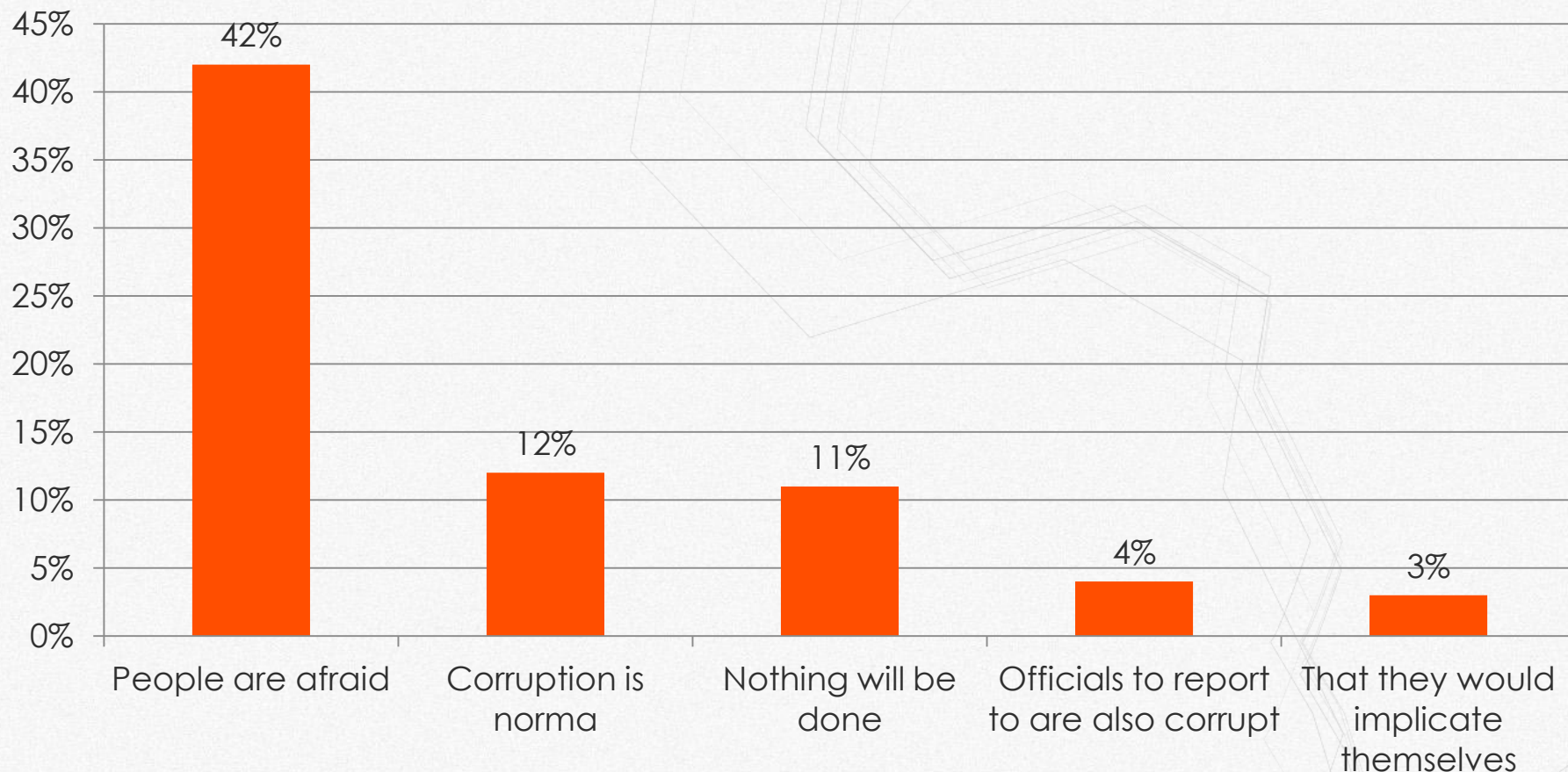


Effective Ways of Combating Corruption



Participants were asked: What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do to help combat corruption in this country?)

Reasons Why Incidents of Corruption are not Reported



Participants were asked: What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do to help combat corruption in this country?



**Rea
leboha**
*Thank you
for your
attention*

