



Corruption, violent extremism, and clashes between herdsmen and farmers

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 7 survey in Nigeria

At a glance...

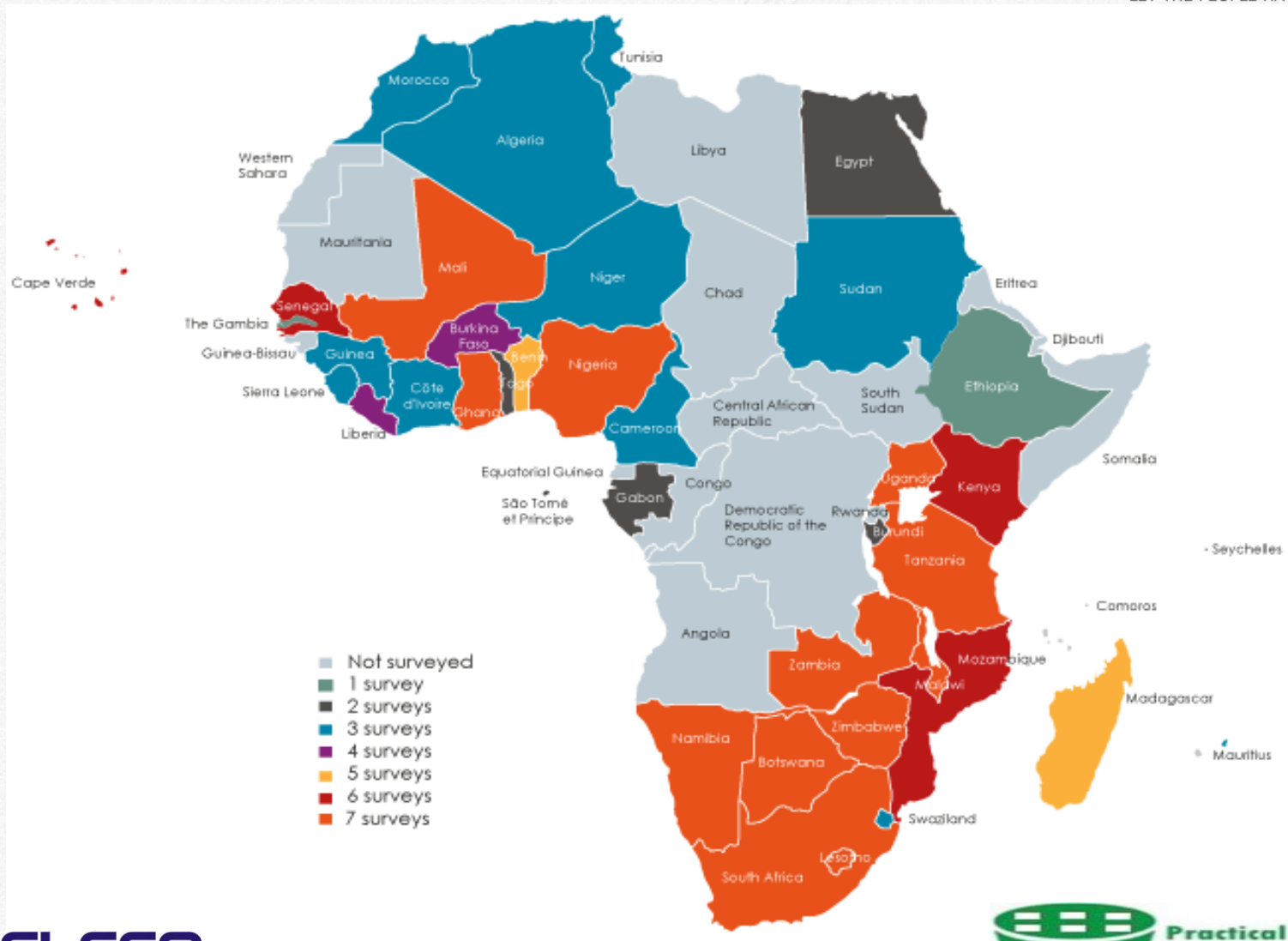
- **Corruption in Nigeria:** Public perceptions of the government's fight against corruption have improved dramatically, but more than 90% of Nigerians still say "some," "most," or "all" public officials are corrupt.
- **Clashes between herdsmen and farmers:** Seven in 10 citizens (71%) express concern about the incessant conflicts and killings between farmers and herdsmen in Nigeria.
- **Armed extremism in Nigeria:** Three-fourths (74%) of Nigerians praise the government's efforts to address the problem of armed extremists in the country.

What is Afrobarometer?



- A pan-African, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Six rounds of surveys were conducted between 1999 and 2015, and Round 7 surveys were carried out in 2016-2017.
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policy making by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organisations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National partners in each country conduct the survey. In Nigeria, the Afrobarometer Round 7 survey was conducted by Practical Sampling International (PSI) in collaboration with the CLEEN Foundation.

Where Afrobarometer works

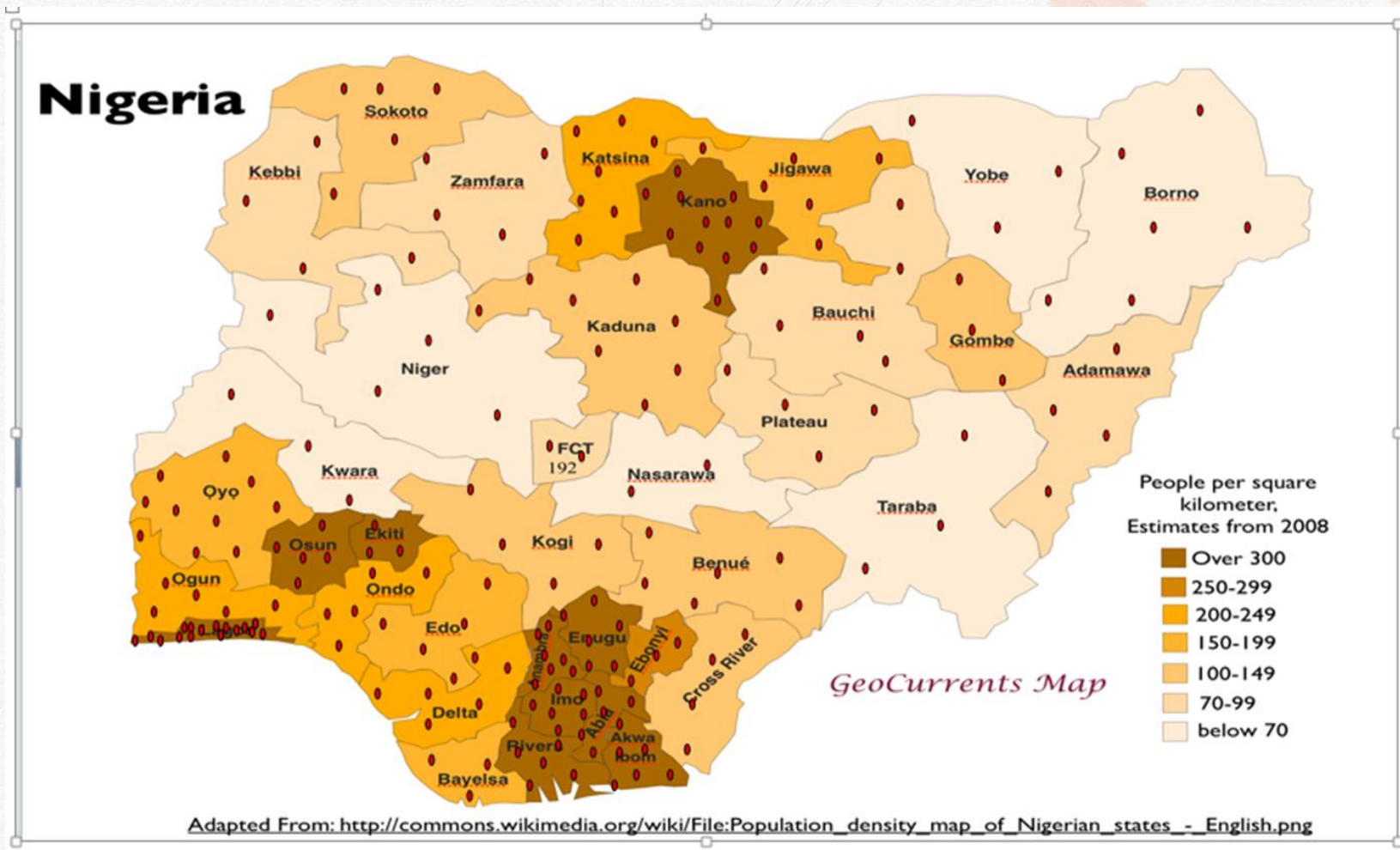


Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across regions/states/provinces 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.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Nigeria of 1,600 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 7 in Nigeria was conducted between 26 April and 10 May 2017.

Geographic coverage



Survey demographics

Gender	%
Men	50
Women	50
Residence	
Urban	43
Rural	57
Education	
No formal education	14
Primary	14
Secondary	44
Post-secondary	28
Religion	
Christian	56
Muslim	42
Other	2

Survey demographics

States			
		Kaduna	4%
Abia	2%	Kano	6%
Adamawa	2%	Katsina	4%
Akwa Ibom	3%	Kebbi	2%
Anambra	3%	Kogi	2%
Bauchi	3%	Kwara	2%
Bayelsa	1%	Lagos	8%
Benue	3%	Nasarawa	1%
Borno	3%	Niger	3%
Cross River	2%	Ogun	3%
Delta	3%	Ondo	3%
Ebonyi	2%	Osun	3%
Edo	3%	Oyo	4%
Ekiti	2%	Plateau	2%
Enugu	3%	Rivers	4%
FCT Abuja	1%	Sokoto	2%
Gombe	1%	Taraba	2%
Imo	3%	Yobe	1%
Jigawa	3%	Zamfara	2%



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Citizens' perceptions of corruption in Nigeria

Corruption in the media during survey



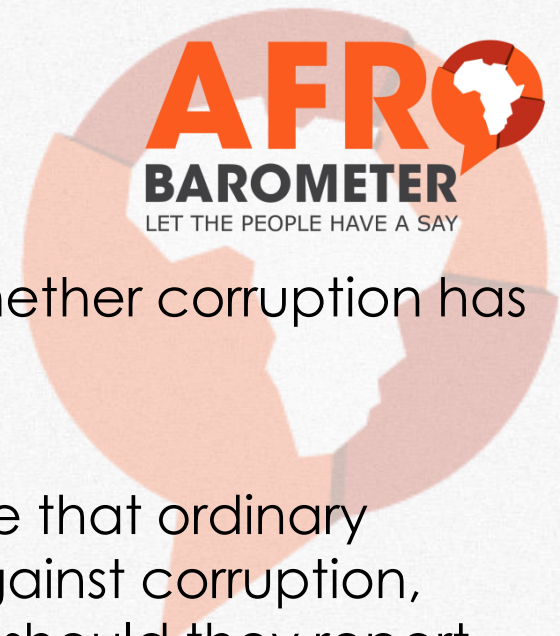
- Buhari administration has made corruption a priority issue.
- Corruption accusations continue against prominent public servants in Nigeria:
 - Former secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF) and director of Nigeria Intelligence Agency (NIA) were relieved of their duties after corruption charges.
 - Senate president was tried in the Code of Conduct Tribunal for false asset declaration.
- A recent report by the International Police Science Association rated Nigeria's police force the "worst" globally.

Key findings



- Six in 10 Nigerians (59%) say the government is performing “fairly well” or “very well” in fighting corruption, a strong improvement from 2015 (40%).
- More than 90% of Nigerians say at least “some” public officials are corrupt. The police are seen as most corrupt; 69% of citizens say “most” or “all” police officials are corrupt, followed by members of the National Assembly (60%) and local government councillors (55%).
- Perceptions of corruption among leaders in the informal sector are lower, though four in 10 citizens still see “most” or “all” business executives (44%) and non-governmental organizations (40%) as corrupt.

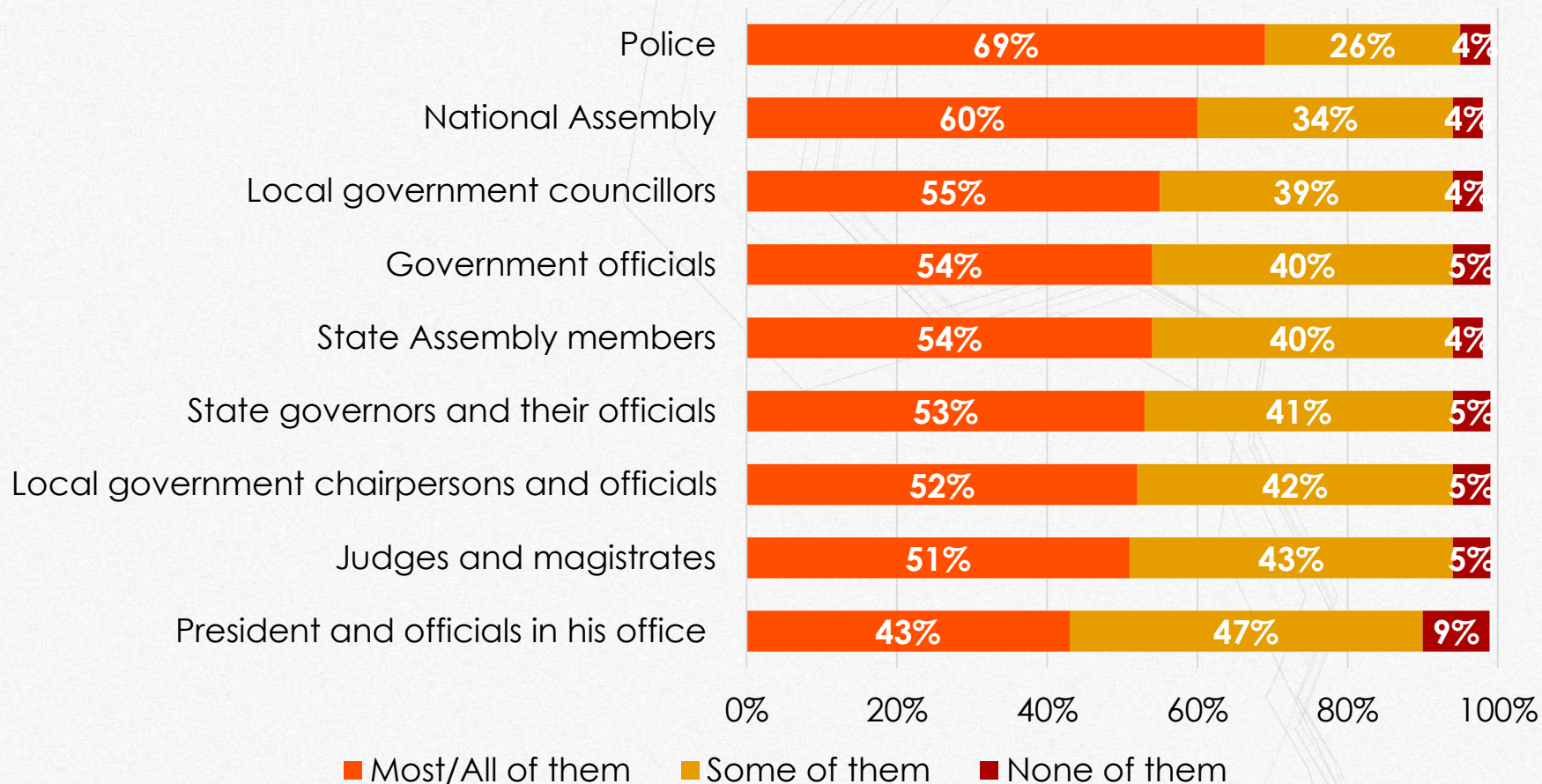
Key findings



- Nigerians are evenly split (43% each) as to whether corruption has increased or decreased over the past year.
- Even though a majority (54%) of citizens agree that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption, more than three-fourths (77%) fear retaliation should they report an incident of corruption.
- Large majorities believe it is “very likely” or “somewhat likely” for the rich to pay bribes or use personal connections to register land not owned by them (80%), avoid going to court (80%), and evade taxes (78%).

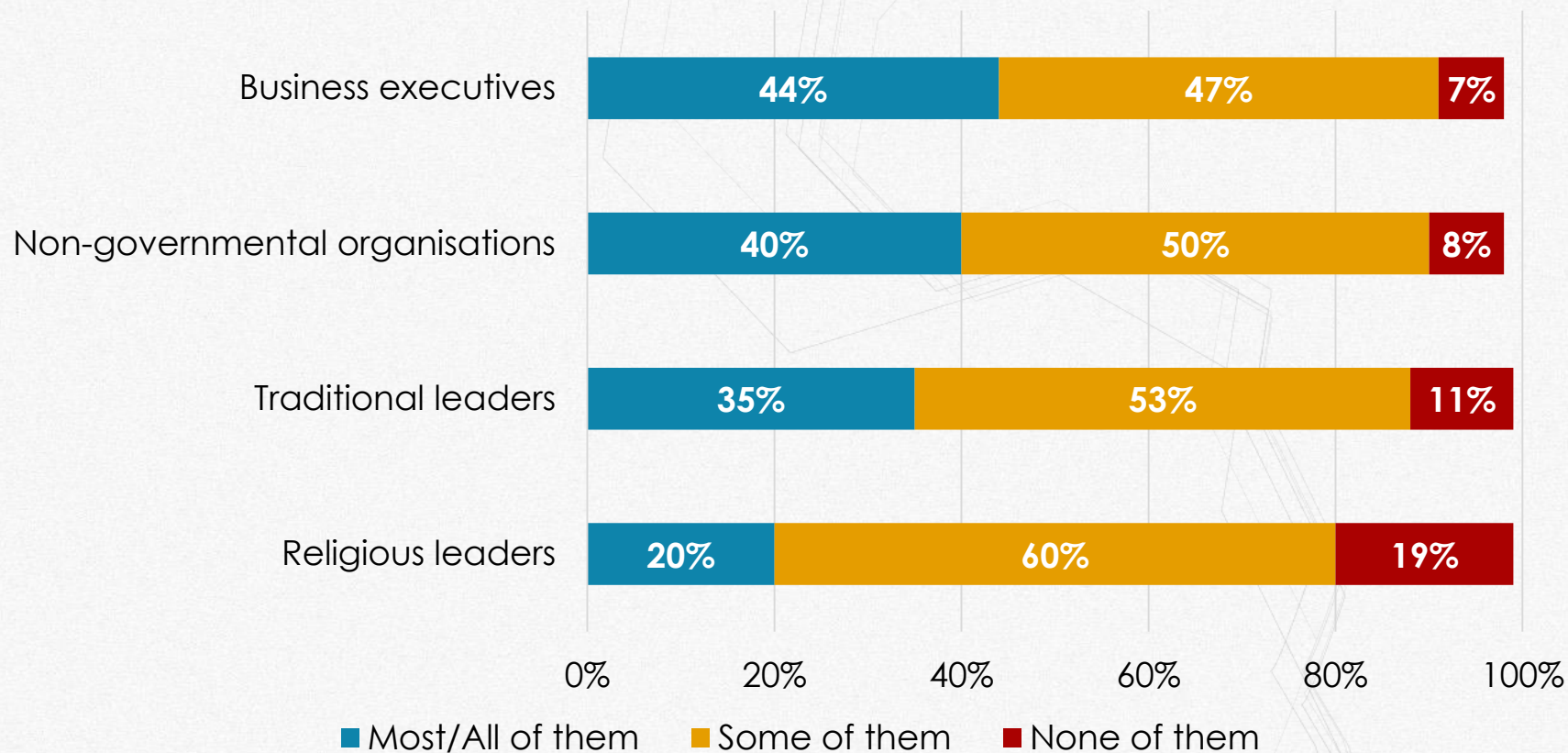
Perceived corruption among public officials

| Nigeria | 2017



Respondents 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?

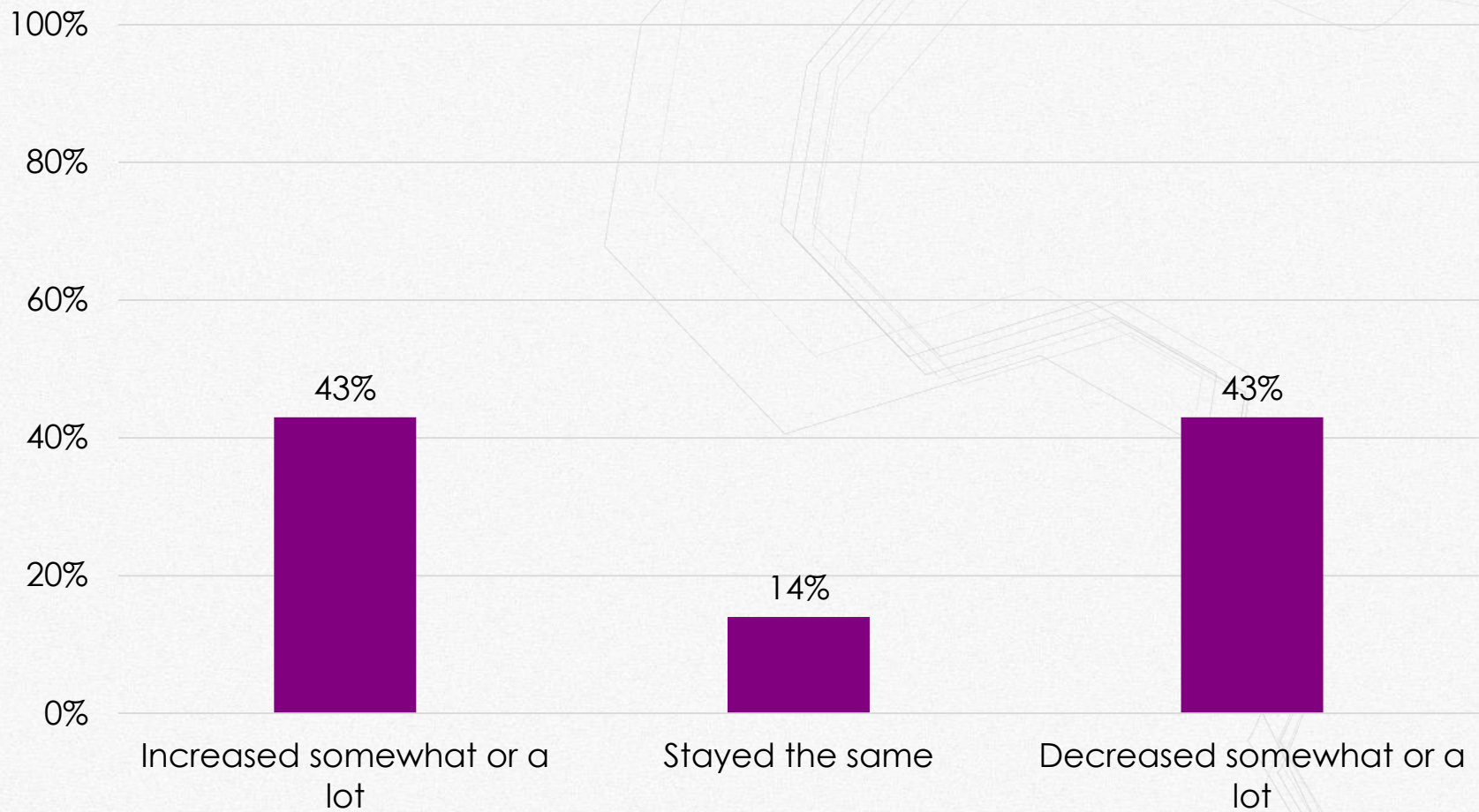
Perceived corruption among leaders in the informal sector | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents 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?

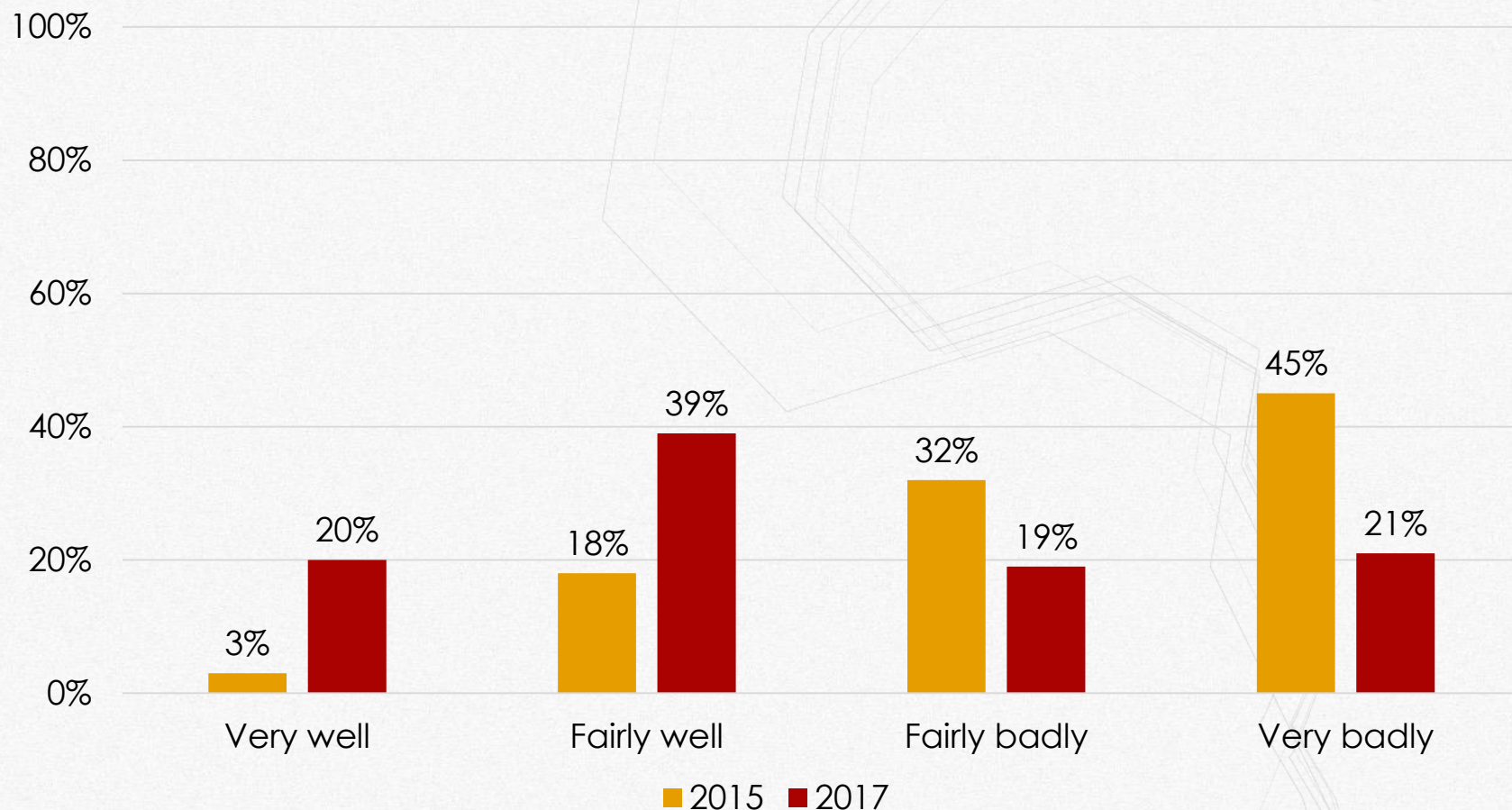
Perceived corruption over the past year

| Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?*

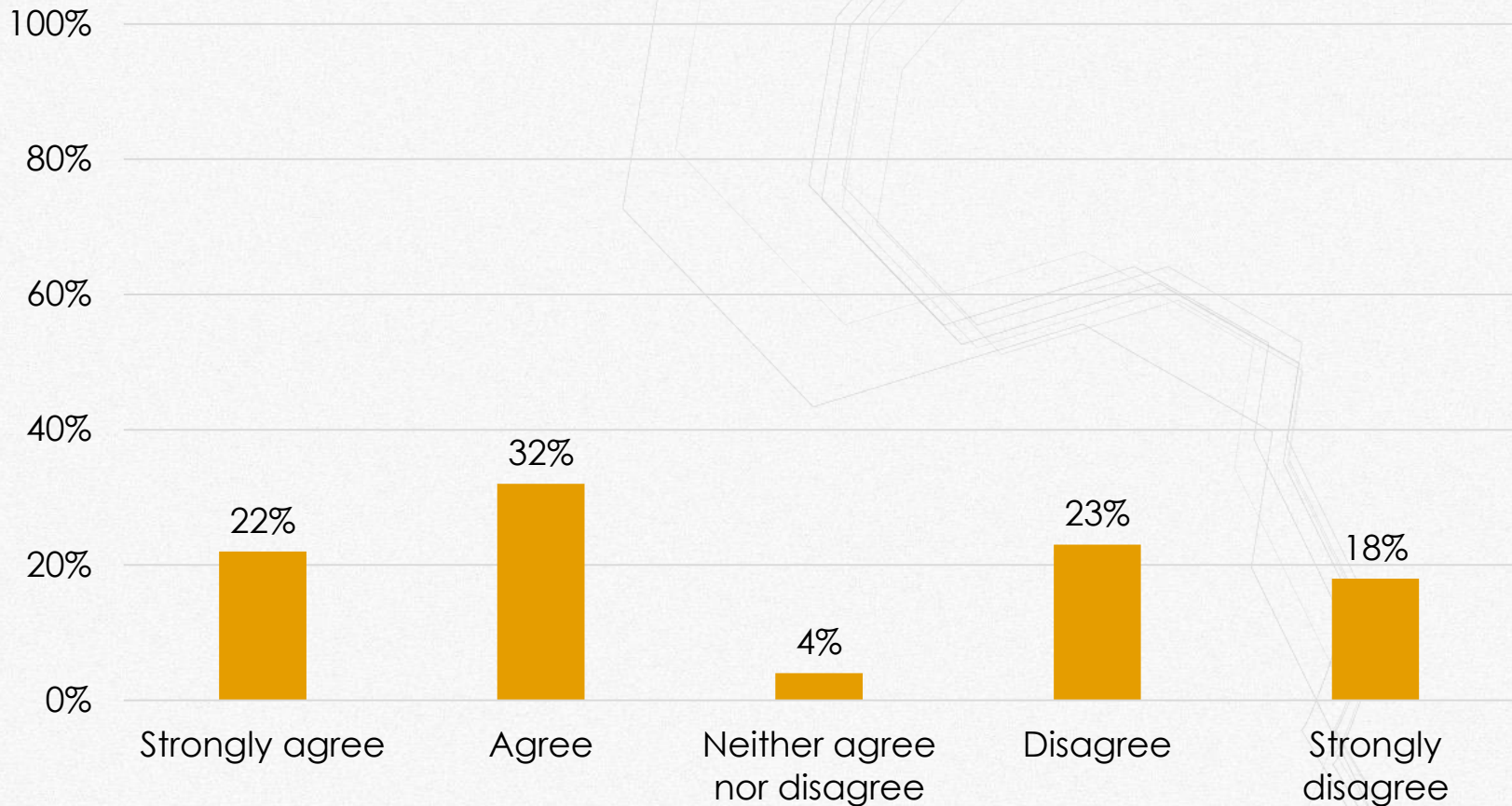
Government performance in fight against corruption | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: 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?

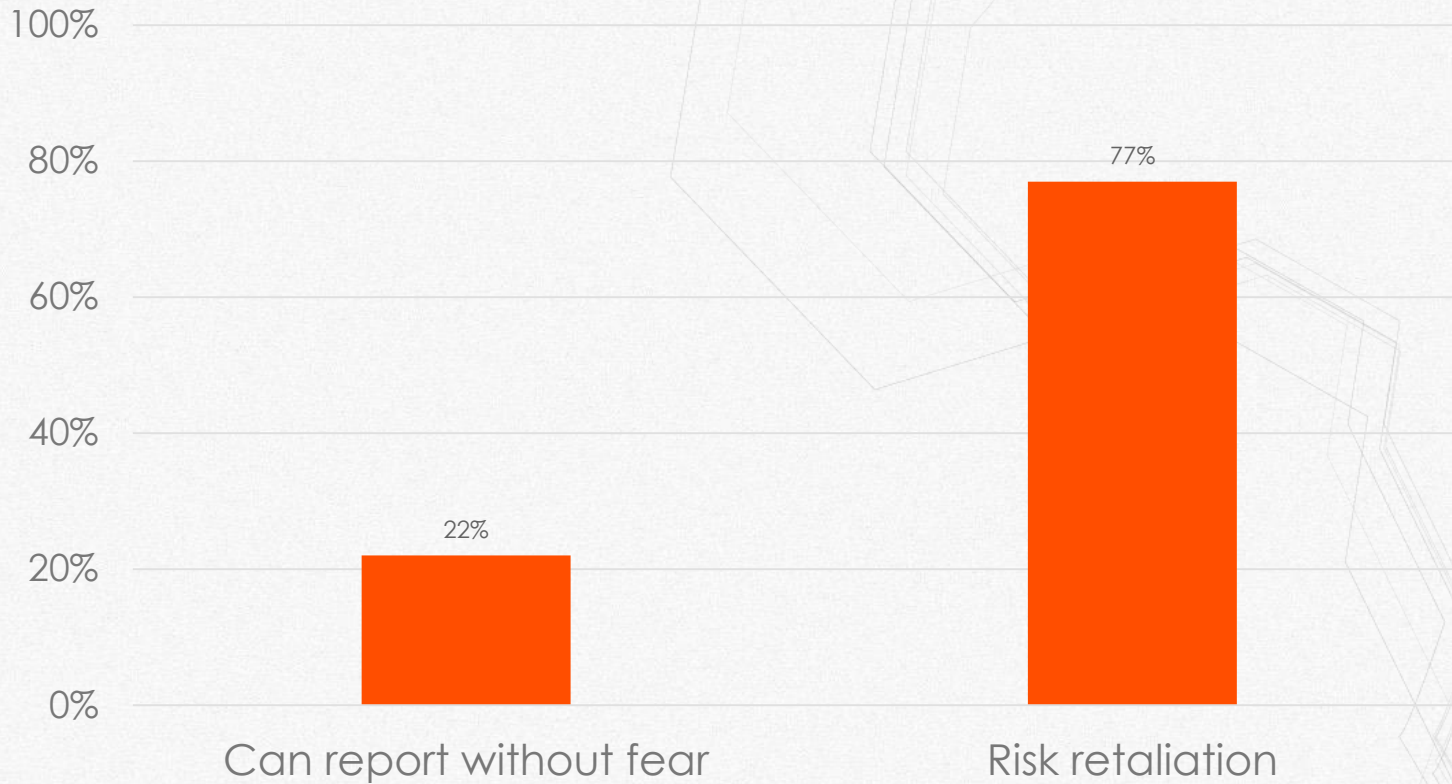
Citizens and fight against corruption | Nigeria

| 2017



Respondents were asked: *Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?*

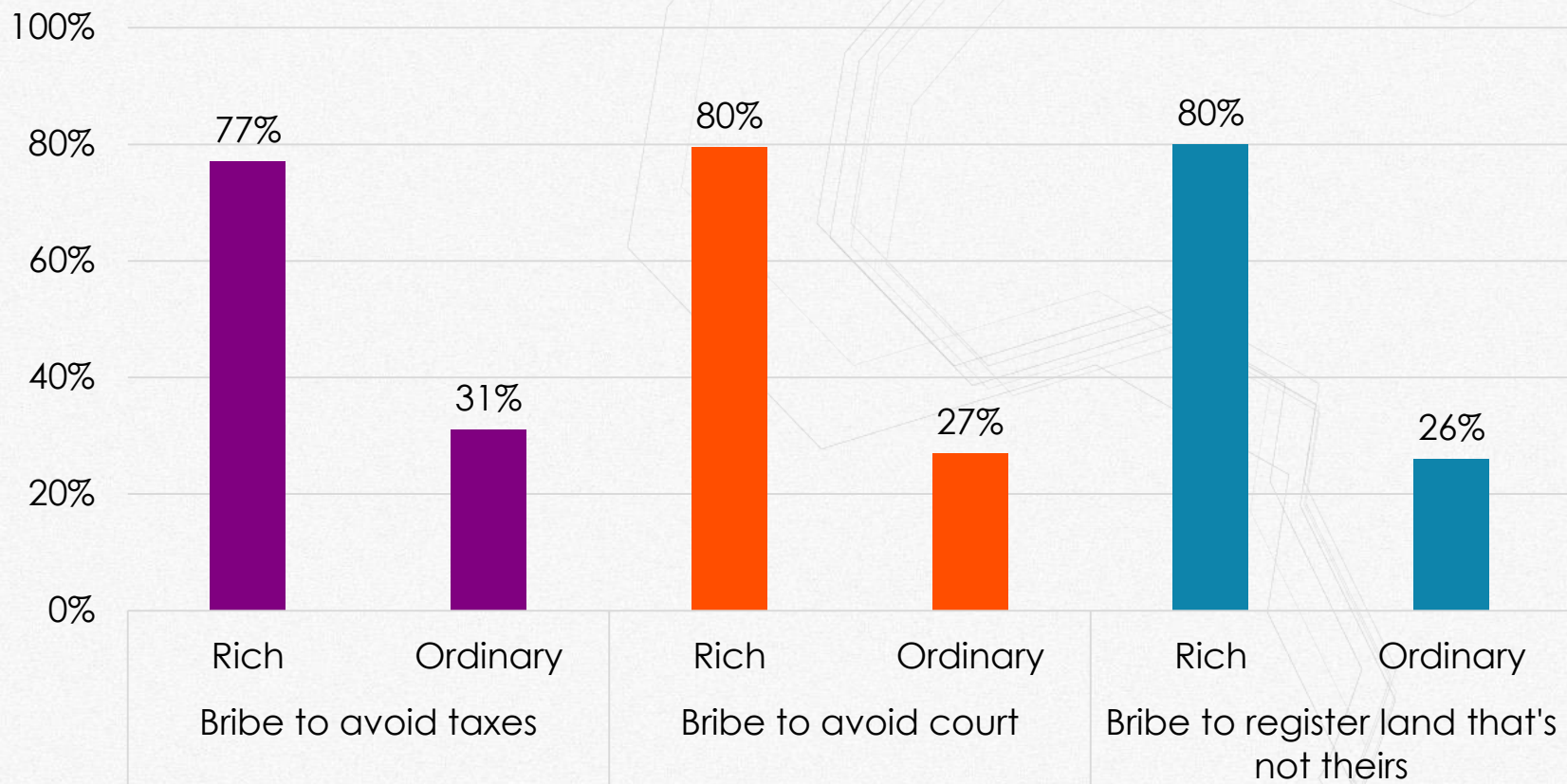
Are ordinary people encouraged to report incidents of corruption? | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: *In this country, can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out?*

Bribery by rich vs. ordinary people | Nigeria

| 2017



Respondents were asked: In this country, how likely do you think it is that an ordinary person/a rich person could pay a bribe or use personal connections to get away with: (A) Avoiding paying taxes they owe to government? (B) Avoiding going to court? (C) Registering land that does not belong to them? (% who say "somewhat likely" or "very likely")



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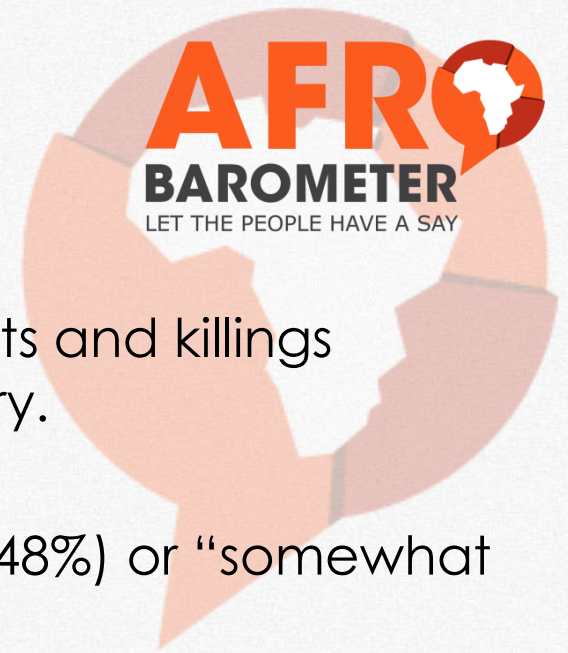
Conflict between herdsman and farmers

Herdsman-farmers conflict in the media during survey



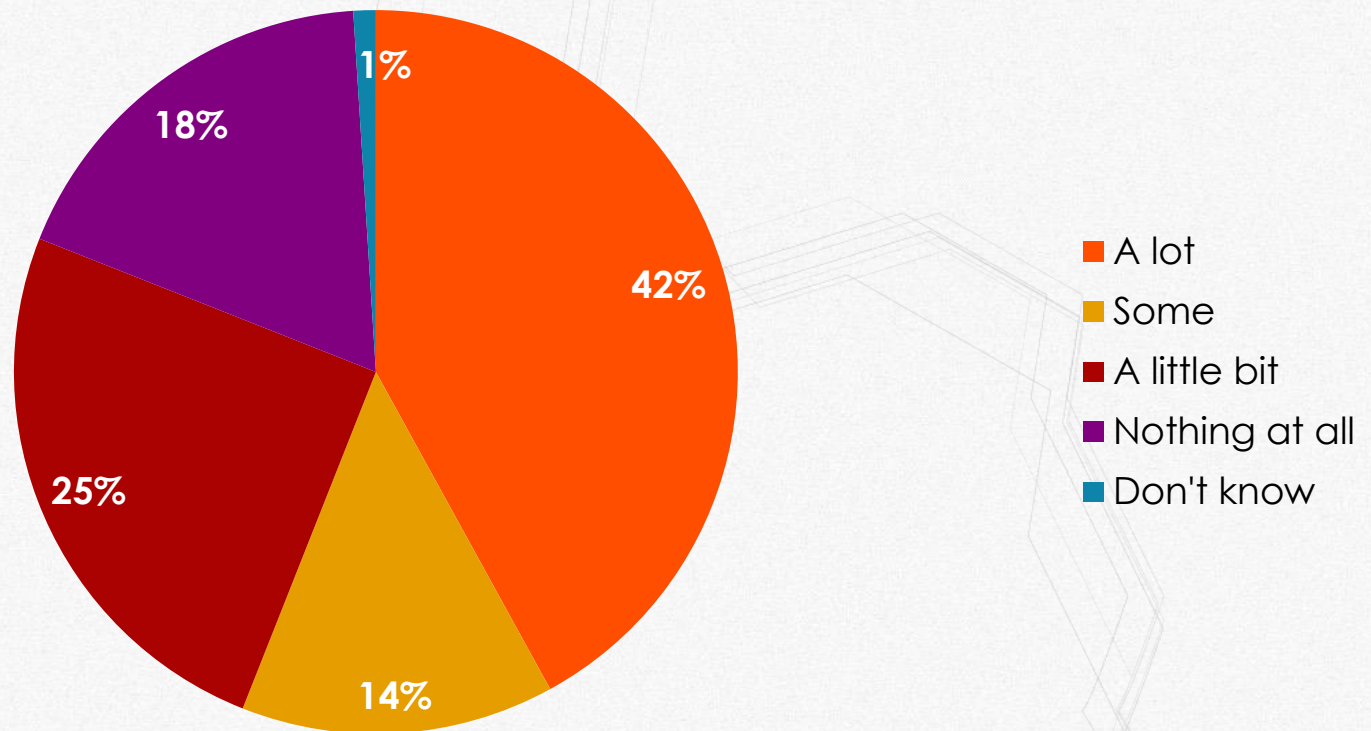
- Violent conflicts between nomadic herdsman from northern Nigeria and sedentary agrarian communities in the central and southern zones of the country have threatened the country's security and stability, with an estimated death toll of more than 2,500 people.
- Worst hit by this crisis have been Benua and Plateau states in North Central Nigeria.
- The ongoing conflict has cost Nigeria at least \$14 billion in potential revenues annually, according to Mercy Corps.

Key findings



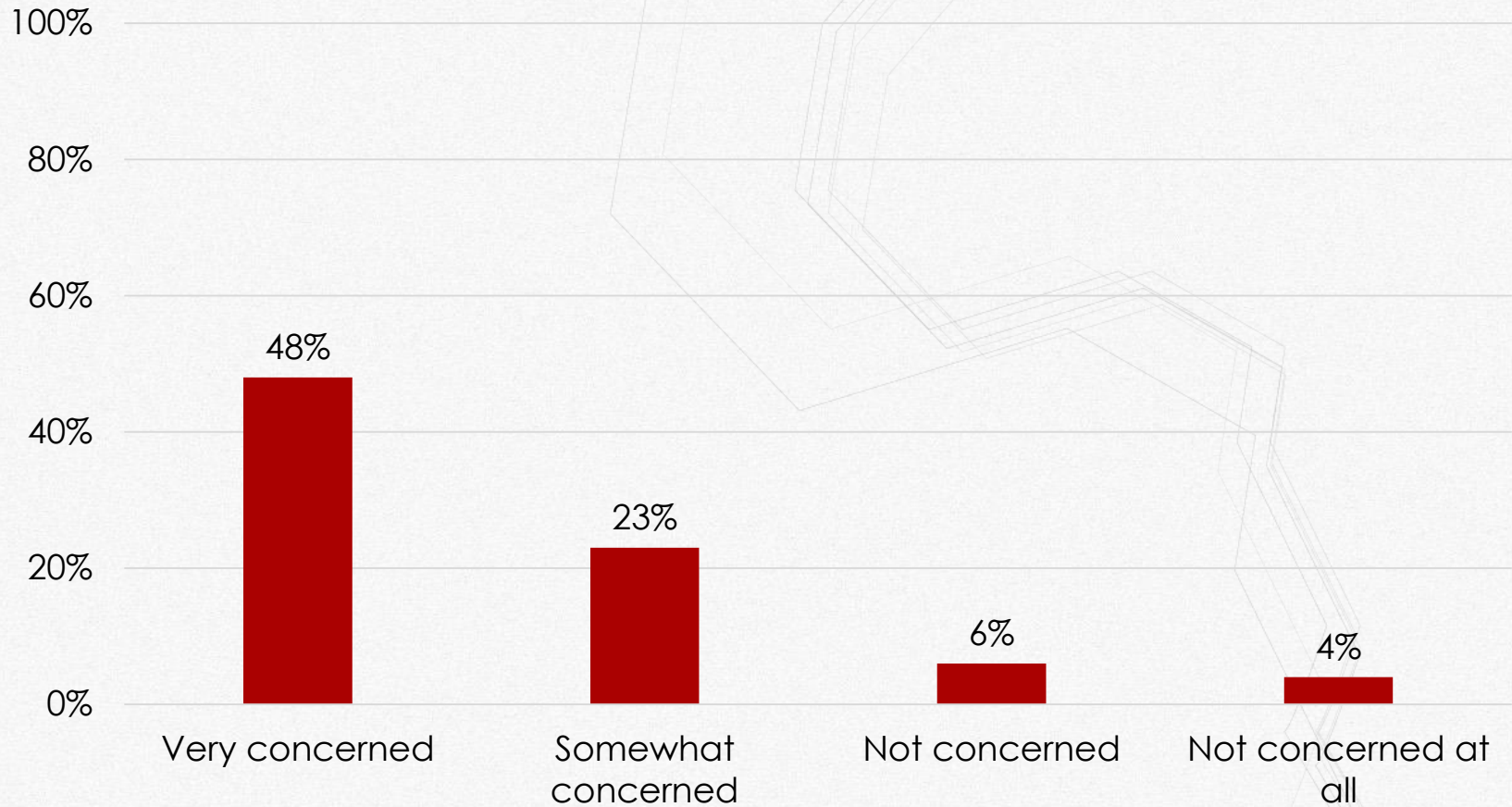
- Most Nigerians (81%) are aware of the conflicts and killings between farmers and herdsmen in the country.
- Seven in 10 Nigerians are “very concerned” (48%) or “somewhat concerned” (23%) about these conflicts.
- A plurality (38%) of Nigerians, however, say that conflicts between farmers and herdsmen have decreased over the past year. 29% say they have increased; 13% say they remain the same.

Public awareness of conflicts between farmers and herdsmen | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: *How much, if at all, have you heard about the conflicts between farmers and herdsmen in this country?*

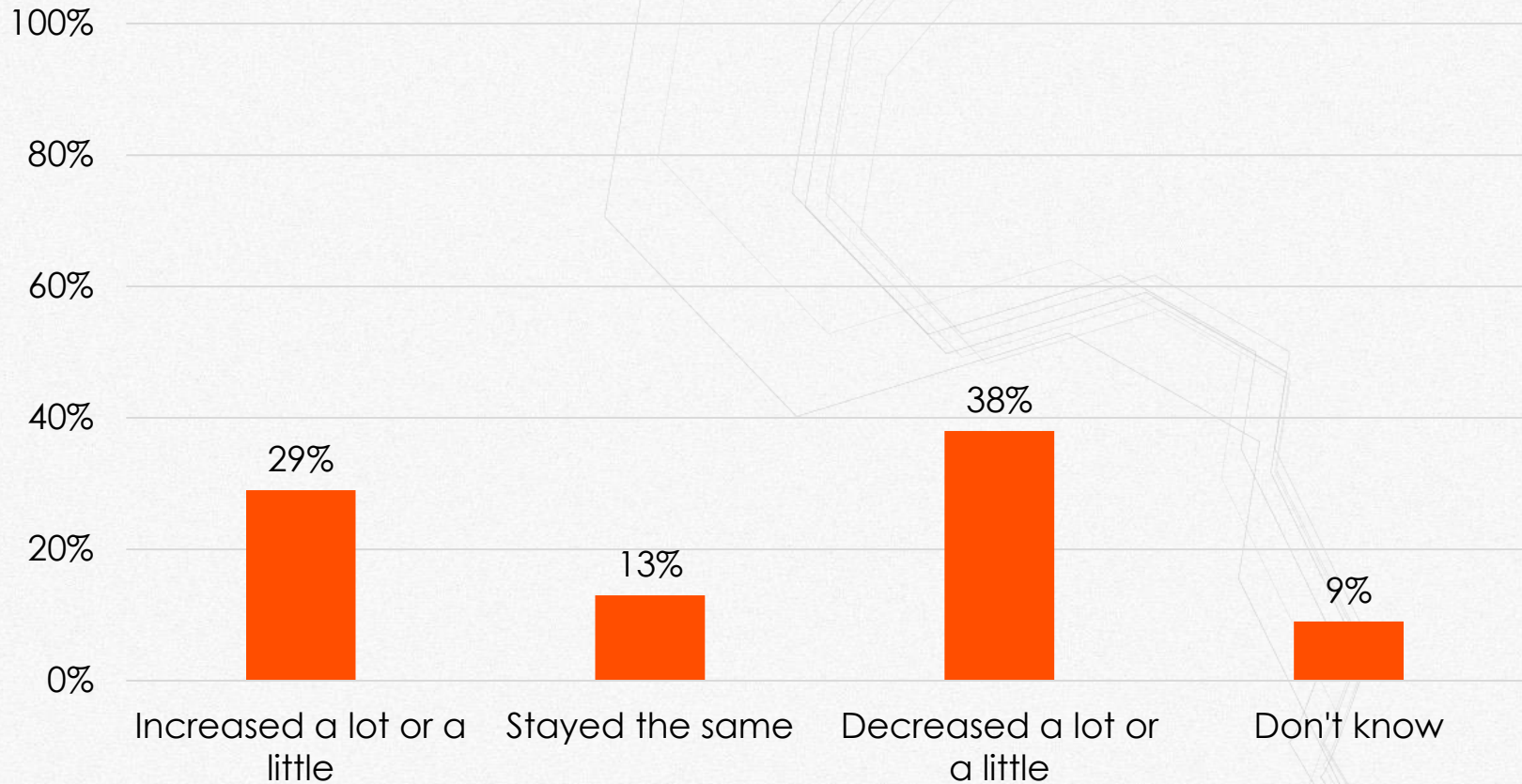
Public concern about conflicts between farmers and herdsmen | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: How concerned are you about the conflicts between farmers and herdsmen?

Have the conflicts decreased over the past year?

| Nigeria | 2017



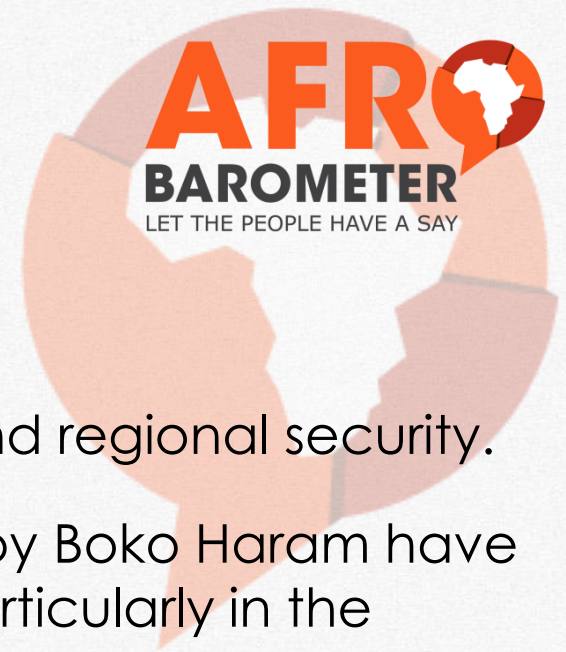
Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, would you say the conflicts between farmers and herdsmen has increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past year?*



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Government's response to armed extremist groups in Nigeria

Armed extremism in the media during survey



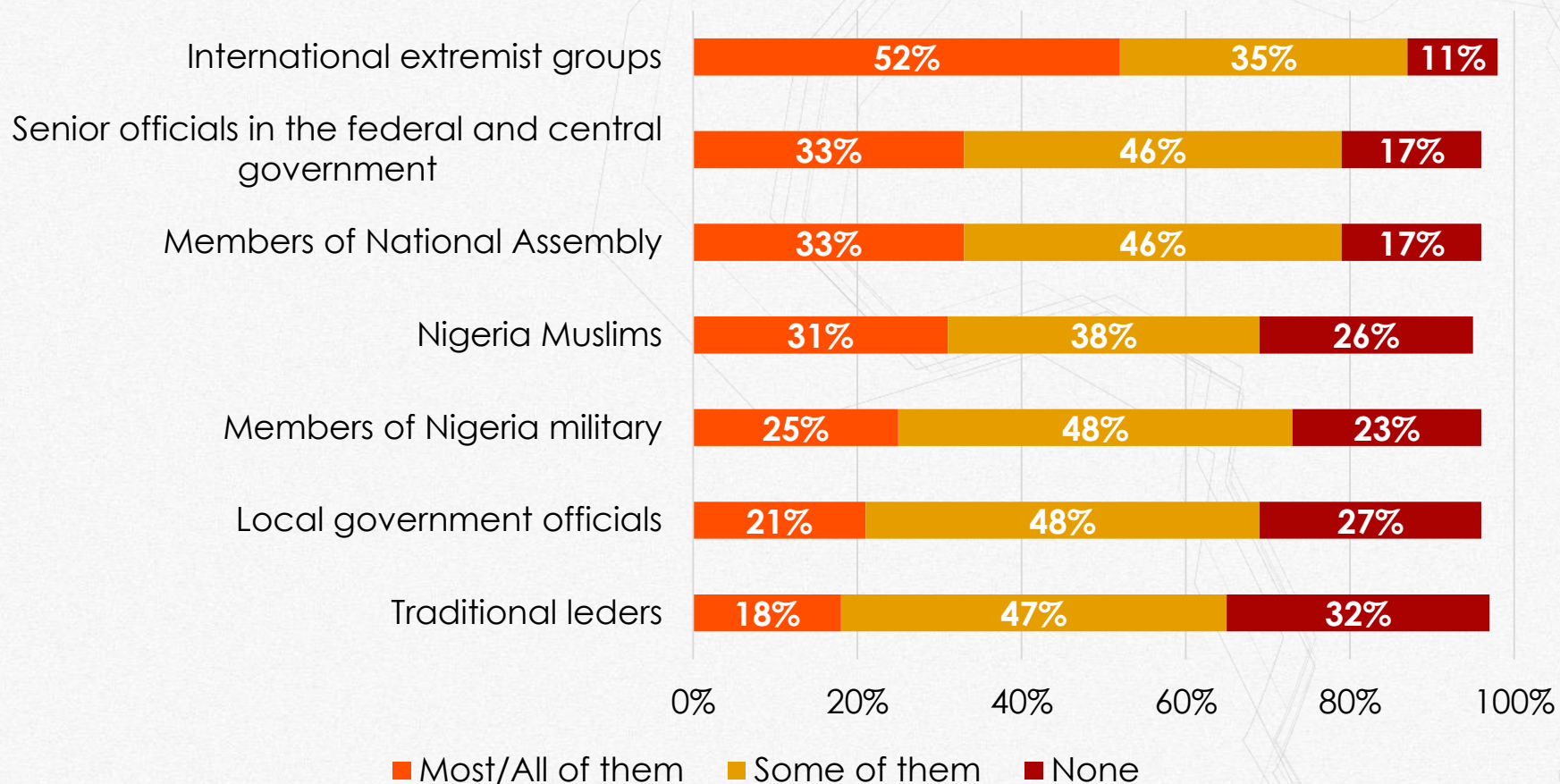
- Boko Haram has been a threat to national and regional security.
- Intimidation, bombings, and suicide attacks by Boko Haram have led to enormous loss of lives and property, particularly in the northern part of Nigeria.
- The Buhari administration has reported recovering some local governments and territories previously under Boko Haram control in the Northeast and helping to rebuild lives of about 1 million displaced persons who have returned to their communities.

Key findings



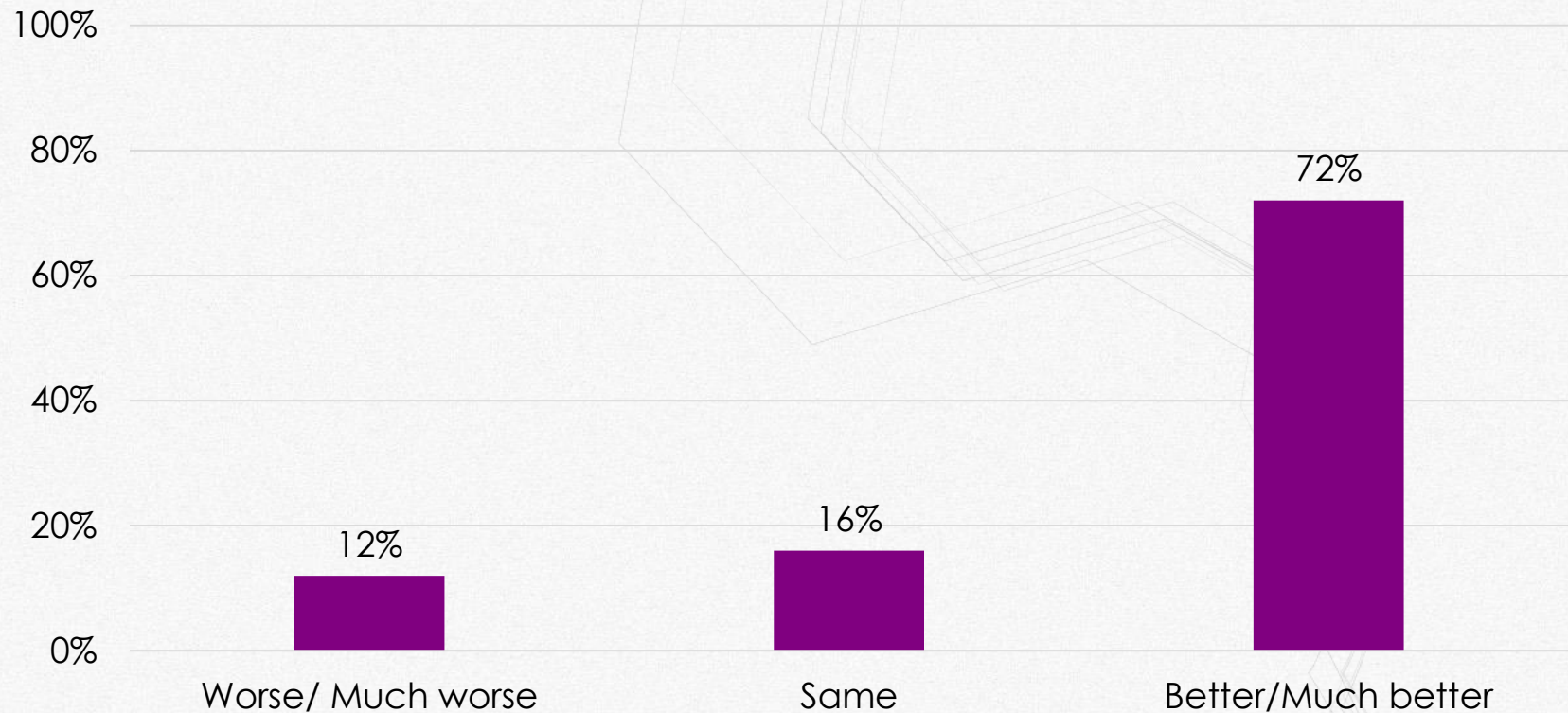
- A majority of Nigerians (52%) believe “most” or “all” international extremist groups are involved in supporting and assisting extremist groups in Nigeria.
- A large majority (72%) say Nigeria’s armed forces are handling the insurgency in the North Eastern part of the country “better” or “much better” than a year ago.
- Three-fourths of Nigerians say the government has been “somewhat effective” (39%) or “very effective” (35%) in addressing the problem of armed extremists in the country.
- Nigerians say the main reason why citizens join extremist groups are unemployment (31%), poverty (27%), and their religious beliefs (11%).
- Nigerians say the best ways for the government to effectively address the problem of armed extremists is by strengthening the military response or military capabilities, improving the economy and creating jobs, and working together with traditional and religious leaders to address the issue.

Who supports extremist groups? | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in supporting and assisting the extremist groups that have launched attacks and kidnappings in Nigeria, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

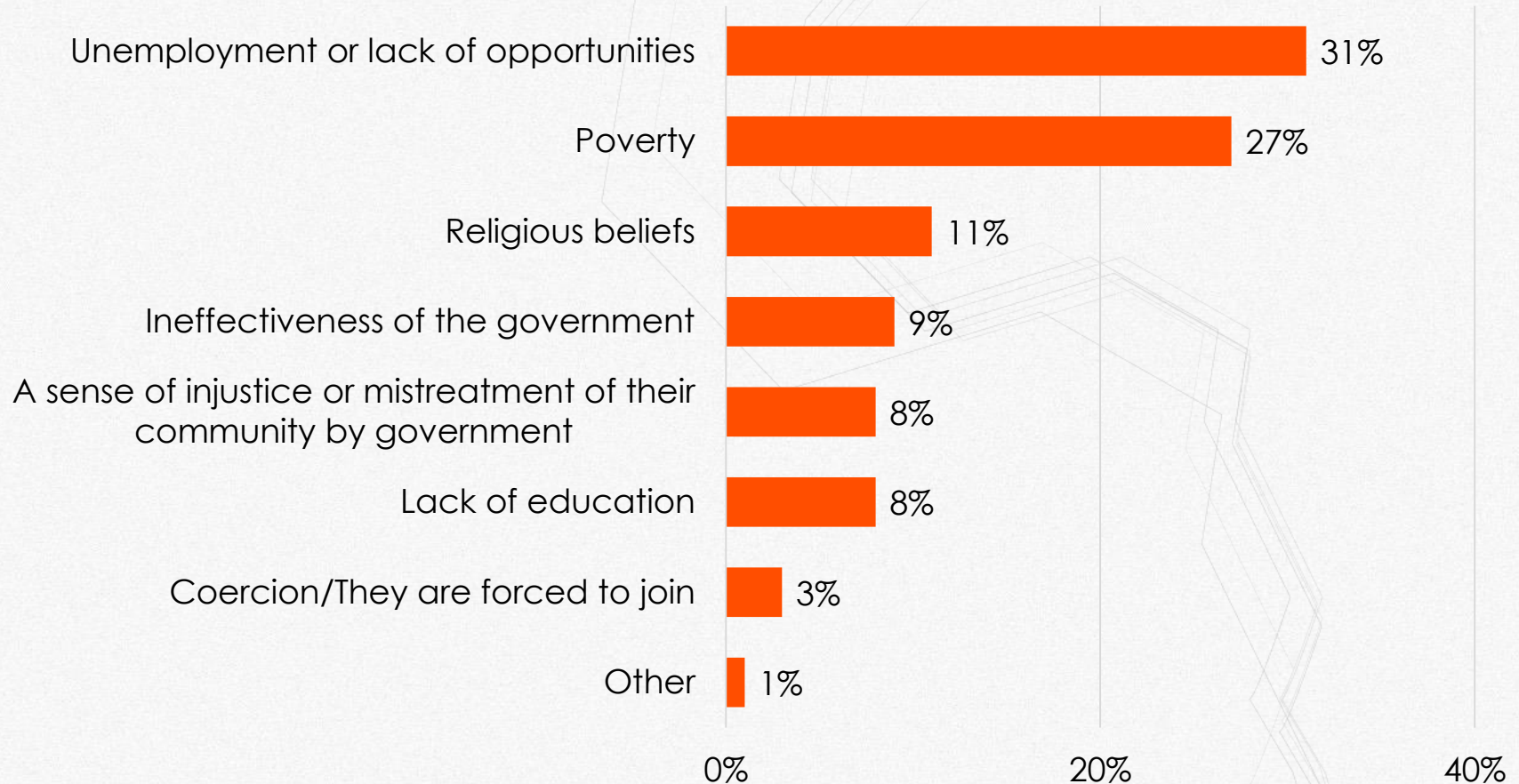
Armed forces performance in handling insurgency compared to a year ago | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: How would you rate the performance of the Nigerian armed forces in handling the insurgency in the North Eastern part of the country compared to 12 months ago?

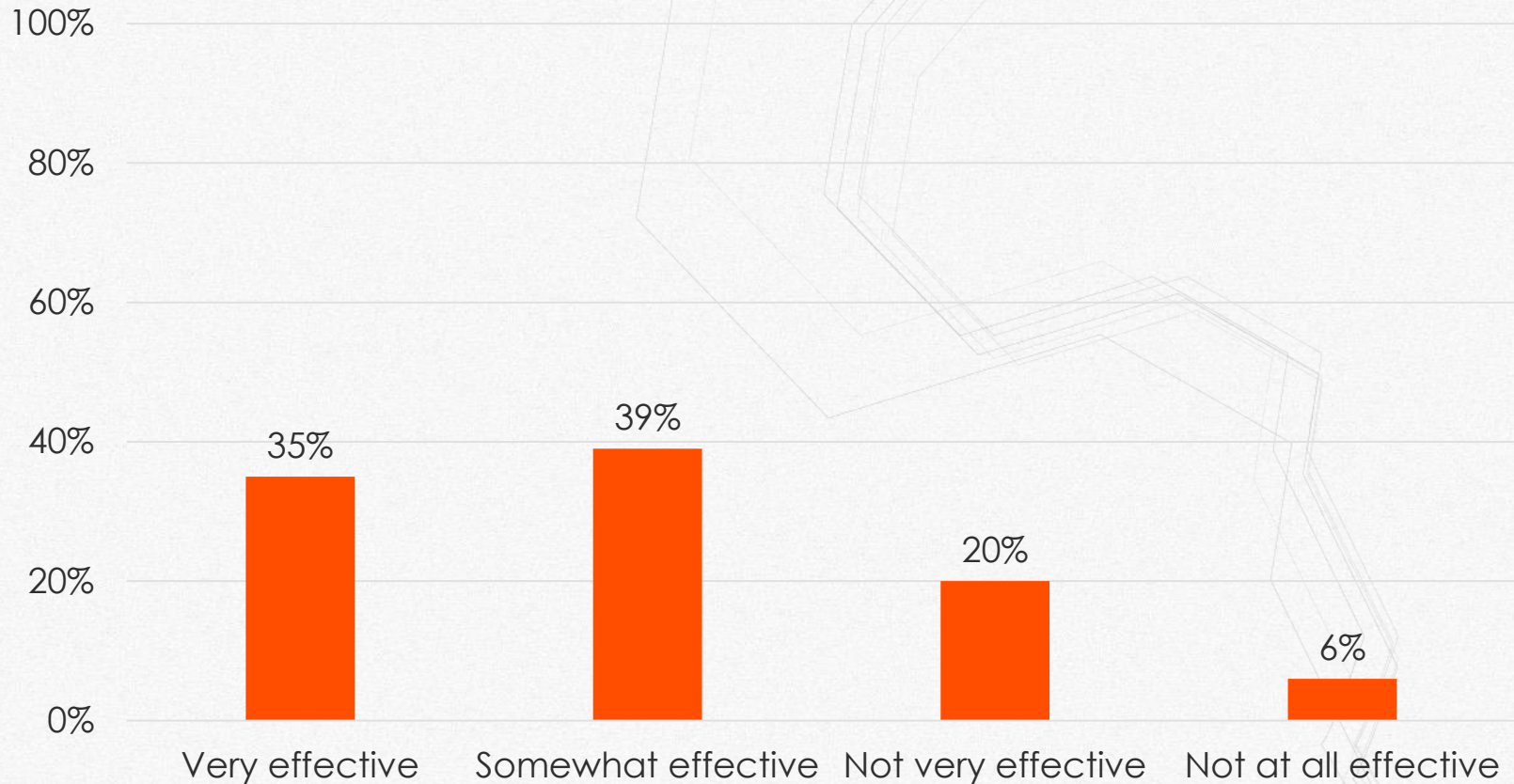
Reasons why Nigerians join extremist groups

| Nigeria | 2017



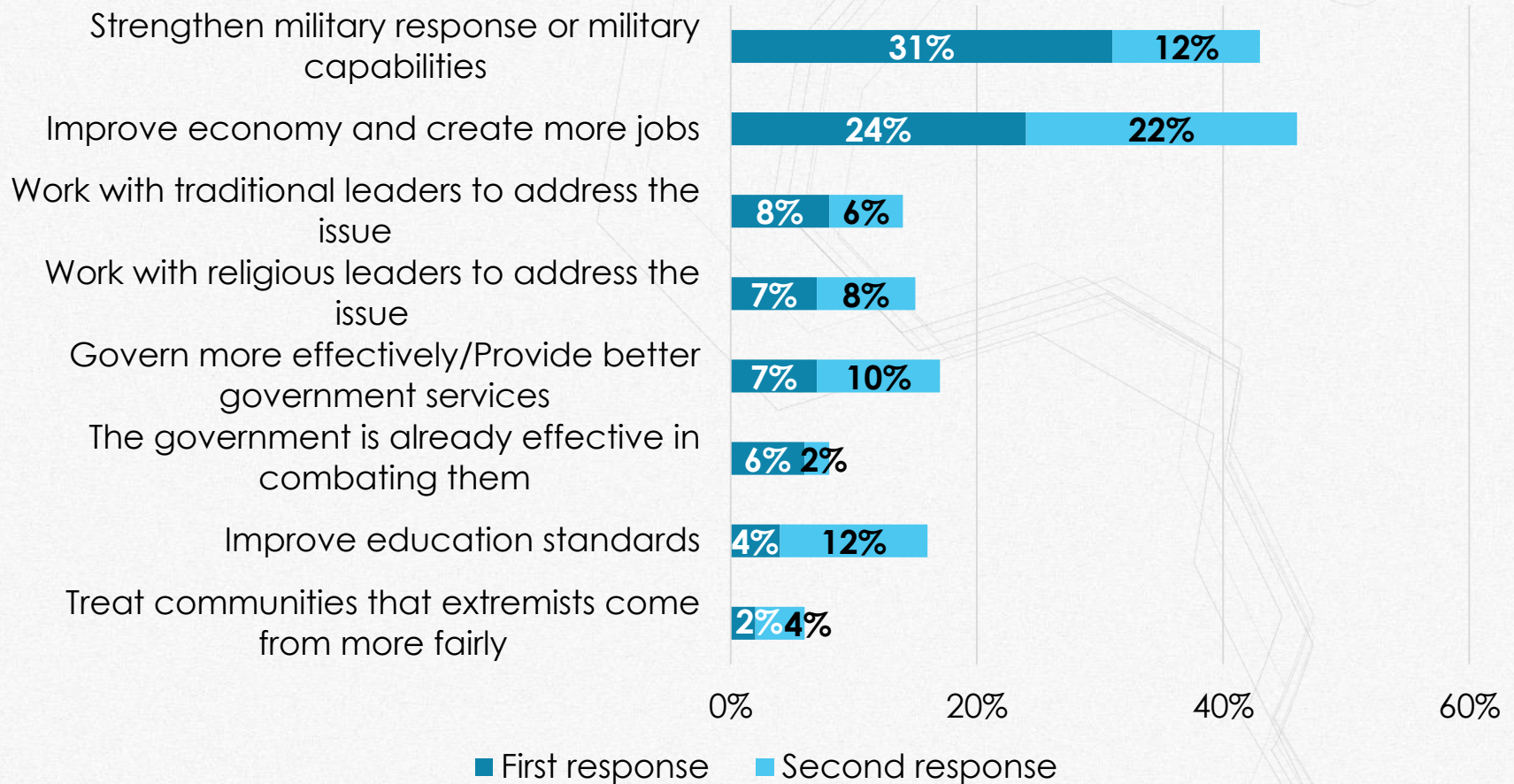
Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, what is the main reason why some Nigerians join extremist groups?*

Citizens laud government's efforts in fighting armed extremist groups | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: How effective do you think the Nigerian government has been in its efforts to address the problem of armed extremists in this country?

Most effective ways of addressing the problem of armed extremists | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, what do you think would be the best way for the government to be more effective in addressing the problem of armed extremists in our country?*



Thank you