

## **Governance & Anticorruption Diagnostic Surveys**

The Governance and Anti-Corruption Surveys constitute a key component of the World Bank Institute's Governance and Anti-Corruption Core Program to assist countries that seek World Bank advice and expertise. These surveys have been developed in collaboration with others at the Bank (CSPE) and implementation is carried out with partners inside and outside the Bank (particularly within the requesting countries). This program helps catalyze support for institutional reform programs aimed at improving public sector governance and public sector efficiency and helps prevent corruption. The empirical diagnostic surveys generate new data that informs the reform process and promote wide based participation in an action-oriented and technocratic debate that energizes and empowers public opinion for reform.

The main characteristics of these new diagnostic tools are: 1) They focus on institutions not individuals, resulting on institutional data on performance and governance; 2) They emphasize experiential rather than perception data; 3) They comprise closed, indirect questions that maximize response rates and facilitates a rigorous and systematic analysis of the data; 4) They are conducted by independent and technically capable local NGOs and firms, capitalizing on and strengthening local knowledge and expertise.

The Governance and Anti-Corruption Surveys include three different polls, carried out simultaneously, focusing on public officials, households, and enterprises, respectively. These In-depth country diagnostic surveys are complemented with other sources (including hard data).

**Public Officials Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to understand institution specific determinants of corruption (including bribery, nepotism, political interference, embezzlement, etc), discretionality/informality, performance, and governance. Survey results inform the policy dialogue on the links between governance and poverty alleviation, social sector outcomes and political and values/cultural differences.

**Enterprise Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to study the business environment, with a especial emphasis on the effects of public sector governance and corruption on private sector development. This survey examines firms' roles as users of public services and subjects to regulations, and clients for licenses and permits. Special attention is devoted to the judicial system.

**Household Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to study the citizens' experiences with and perceptions of corruption in the public and private sectors. Citizens are surveyed in their roles as users of public services, subjects to regulations, and clients for licenses and permits. Special attention is devoted to social services such as health care or education.

**Specialized Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to study 1) a special sector or group where corruption is perceived more prevalent in a country, such as electricity, customs, and forestry; or 2) a special sector or group that is known to play an important role in restraining corruption, such as Judiciary and mass media.

## Main Characteristics of Survey Diagnostics

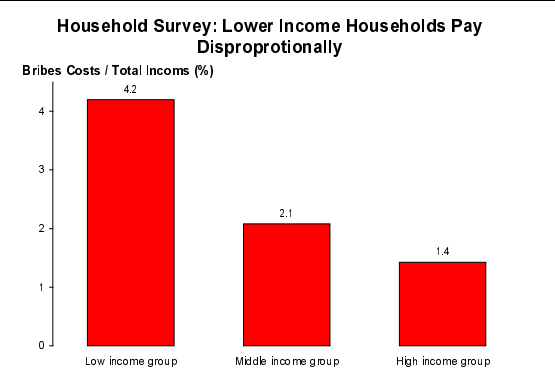
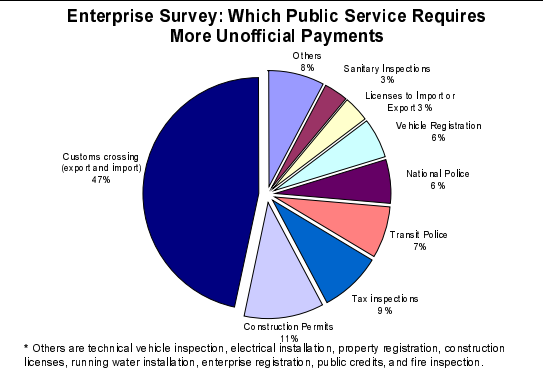
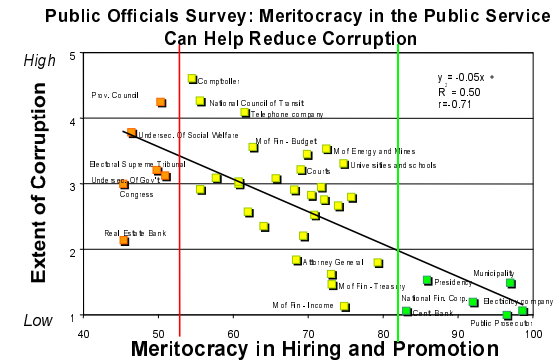
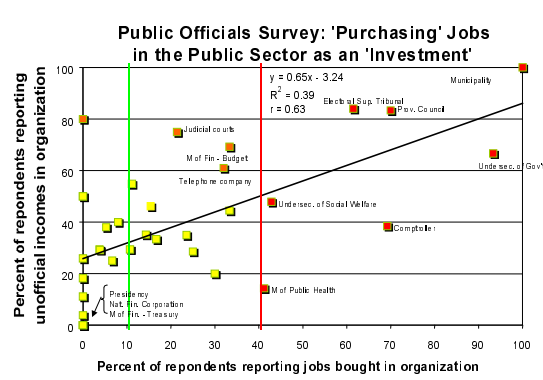
### Salient Features of the New Governance Diagnostic Tools

- **Multi-pronged:** households, firms and public officials [*'triangulation'*], complemented by hard data.
- **Experiential** (vs. 'opinions'/generic)
- **Specially designed** and tested *closed* questions
- **Conceptual framework:** *Incentive Structure behind Governance, and focus on development/poverty*
- **Rigorous technical requirements for implementation;**
- **Local Institution Implements, Citizens Involved**
- **Multidimensionality of Governance: Input for Action**

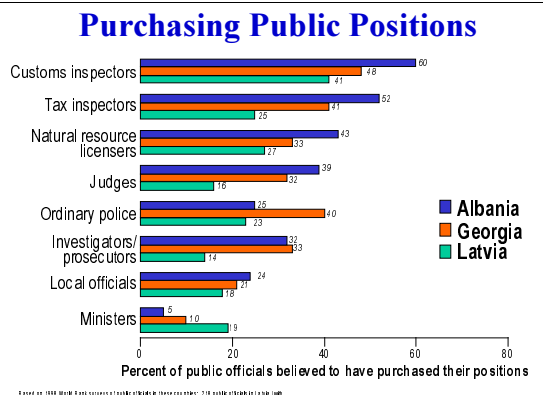
### Diagnostic Surveys as Input to Action Program Design and Strategy: Illustration

1. Most misgoverned agencies are identified, and institutional vulnerabilities behind such corruption?
2. How **Costly** is corruption in afflicted agencies?
3. From answers to 1 and 2 above: **Prioritization**
4. Are identified priorities **Politically feasible**?
5. Identifying credible **Quick Wins** for momentum
6. **Design** of short & longer term **Strategy and Steps**
7. **Capacity Building and Resource Requirements**
8. **Implementation of Concrete Measures**

## Country Survey Results: An Illustration from Latin America



## An Illustration from Transition Economies



The "Bribe Fee List"

Unofficial Payments by Enterprises for Official Licenses and Services, Ukraine and Russia 1996

"Unofficial fee": type of license/favor	Average "unofficial" fee required for "favor"	
	Russia	Ukraine
Enterprise registration	\$ 288	\$ 176
Each visit by fire/health inspector	\$ 67	\$ 42
Tax inspector (each regular visit)	\$ 250	\$ 87
Each phone line installation	\$ 1,071	\$ 894
Lease in state space (sq. meter per month)	\$ 26	\$ 7
Each export registration/consignment	\$ 643	\$ 123
Each import registration/consignment	\$ 133	\$ 278
Domestic currency loan from bank (preferential terms)	8%	4%
Hard currency loan (preferential terms)	23%	4%