AFGHAN INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Corruption Mapping in Afghanistan

Assessment of People's Understanding and Viewpoint from Corruption

Survey Outcomes in 12 Provinces of Afghanistan

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AISS-P-003-2015

انستیتوت مطالعات استراتژیک افغانستان
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Kabul – July 2015

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Acknowledgement

We would like to appreciate from all people and organizations who have cooperated with us throughout this survey with their helpful guidance, consultations and comments:

- Dr. Ahmad Edris Rahmani, Rahmani Consultancy Director (Survey Core Advisor),
- Dr. Rasool Sadeqi, Sample expert and Associate Professor in Tehran University (Survey Reviewer)
- Hussain Fakhri: Directorate of High Office of Anti-Corruption
- Sima Ghani: Former Director of Independent Joint Anti-Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MEC)
- Zekria Barekzai: General Director of Afghanistan Democracy Watch
- Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)

We also acknowledge our colleagues:

- Ahmad Zia: Firooz Pur: AISS representative in north zone
- Yama Salek: AISS representative in south and south west zone
- Abdul Ahad Mohammadi: Researcher and Peace Department Responsible at AISS

Finally, we would like to appreciate the hard work of our field researchers. We would not be able to complete this survey without their honest efforts. We also acknowledge Strengthening Civil Society in Afghanistan (Tawanmandi) for their financial support to the survey.

An introduction to Afghanistan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS)

AISS is an independent Research institute that focuses its studies and researches on strategic topics. This institute was established in October 2012 for providing academic and scientific ground for creation and distribution of strategic topics about Afghanistan on regional and international level. AISS aims to contribute to democracy, security, peace, good governance, and… by conducting independent researches, translating and printing of scientific articles and books, conducting national and international seminars and conferences.

Disclaimer

The contents of this survey do not reflect AISS and/or the donor organization (Tawanmandi's) point of view.

Key findings of the survey

Afghanistan's majorissues on national level

The findings of this survey shows that insecurity with 34.42 % is as the biggest challenge in Afghanistan, followed by unemployment with 25.86 % and corruption with 23.98 % stands as the 3rd biggest issues.

Biggest issues on provincial level

The respondents from Kabul, Balkh, Bamyan, Parwan and Badakhshan provinces believe unemployment is as the biggest issue in their provinces. However, the respondents in Herat, Kunar, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces perceive insecurity as the top challenge. In Kandahar: corruption, in Jawzjan: poverty, and in Badghis province: absence of development are observed as the biggest challenges.

Statistics of Measures taken for solving the issues

- Insecurity: 14.9 % of the respondents stated that the government has not taken any measure to solve insecurity in the country.50.8 % of the respondents believe that the government's efforts for delivering security are low and highly low.
- Unemployment: 34.1 % of the respondents said that government has not taken any measure to solve this issue. 48.9 % of the respondents believe that government's efforts for solving this issue are low and highly low.
- Corruption: 33 % or the respondents stated that the government has not taken any measure to solve this issue. 52.7 % of the respondents believe that government's efforts for fighting corruption are low and highly low. Thus, in comparison to other two issues (insecurity and unemployment), the majority of people believe that government has not taken any measure to fight corruption or the efforts taken by government were low or highly low.

Perception of respondents about corruption

- The majority of respondents believe that the briber is the wrongdoer and guilty person. (80.7%)
- The majority of the respondents believe that the government employees should not accept briber because of having insufficient and low range salaries. (83.8%)
- The majority of the respondents believe that the government employees try to show difficulties and complications for their administrative tasks in order to receive bribe. (64.2%)
- The majority of respondents believe that they are scared of reporting corruption cases because they believe that doing so might cause them problems. (61.2%)
- The majority of the respondents believe that reporting corruption cases

is useless since there would be no legal prosecution against corrupted people. (76.9%)

- The majority of the respondents believe that the international community and foreign forces are involved in corruption. (69.8%)
- The majority of the respondents believe that high rank government officials do not have a strong will to fight corruption. (79.3%)
- The majority of the respondents believe that corruption exists more between high rank government officials such as ministers, members of parliament, attorneys, governors, important government directories and... compared to ordinary citizens and lower levels of society. (78.8%)
- The majority of the respondents believe that increase in corruption results in increase to insecurity. (90.5%). Yet, the majority of the respondents believe that corruption issue can be solved in Afghanistan. (57/7%)

Statistics of widespread and common instances of corruption

- Giving and receiving bribe in form of money or gift in common in the majority of the target provinces (51.2% scored 5 and 22.7% scored 4)
- Using favoritism and preferentialism is very intensive on provincial levels. (55.5% scored 5 and 25.6% scored 4)
- Using tribal, regional, religious, linguistic, gender and party considerations in recruitment of people is common. (48.4% scored 5 and 21.8% scored 4)
- Low performance and delay in performing duties are other elements of corruption which are highly widespread and common. (28.1% scored 5 and 23.9% scored 4)
- Personal usage from government equipment and official working time are considered as other forms of corruption which are highly common. 48.7% scored 5 and 21.1% scored 4)

Corruption contamination is more on Government sector

83.36% of the respondents believe that government sector is contaminated more in corruption than other sectors. NGOs and foreign organizations are ranked 2nd with 8%. Private sector and foreign forces are ranked 3rd and 4th respectively with (5.14% and 3.59%).

Afghanistan former government's failure in fighting corruption

40.2% of the respondents stated that the former government was not successful in fighting corruption. Also 43.3% of the respondents believe that former government's efforts for combating corruption was insufficient.

People's unresponsiveness and insensitivity behavior while facing corruption cases

The reaction of majority of respondents (53.3%) while observing corruption cases was only expressing sadness and feeling sorry. 16.4% of the respondents were hopeless about improvement in corruption and 9.5% of the respondents think of corruption as something common and usual because they have witnessed corruption cases many times. In total, 79% of the respondents had passive reaction towards corruption instances while happening.

The most common type of reporting and complains against corruption instances

46.5% of the respondents believe that the most significant challenge in reporting and making complaints against corruption is unresponsiveness to their complaints because the law will not be applied on offenders. 19% of the respondents stated that they are scared of reporting corruption cases because they will not be supported by government.

Individuals and groups who struggle the most against corruption

According to respondents' opinions, religious scholars with 34% are ranked 1st in struggling to combat corruption. Civil Society with 22.4% are the 2nd and journalists with 19.2% are placed in 3rd position.

The most significant effects and consequences of corruption on Society

Distrust of people towards the government and the laws with 21.13% is as the most important effect and consequence of corruption on the society. Misuse and waste of international assistance with 18.35% is ranked 2nd and insecurity with 15.17% comes in 3rd place.

Preface

The combat against corruption and reduction in corruption has direct and solid relations with empowerment of democracy and economic growth. The complexity of concept, modelling and spread of corruption needs to be examined through scientific research studies. Any type of new scientific findings and results in this field can be a good source of help for Afghanistan's government for good governance and empowerment of democracy. Considering the importance of fighting corruption in Afghanistan and the growth of this issue, its understanding and evaluation can help Afghanistan government reconstruct itshistorical policiesin fighting corruption.

Survey objectives

Primary objective

Review and analysis of current situation of corruption and people's view point about corruption in Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Kandahar, Bamyan, Badghis, Badakhshan, Kunar, Nangarhar, Jawzjan, Parwan and Kunduz provinces.

Secondary objectives

1. Review of current situation of corruption in Afghanistan
2. Review and analysis of effectiveness of measures taken for fighting corruption
3. Understanding of methods and proper tools for fighting corruption
4. Review and analysis of people's perception measures towards corruption
5. Review and analysis of people's hopefulness measure towards corruption reduction in Afghanistan
6. Review and analysis of organizations' corruption level, departments and governmental institutions and non-governmental ones.

Research method and sampling technique

Considering the survey topic which is corruption, this survey is practical-descriptive type. Data collection method is changing in different stages of this survey. To achieve our purpose which is analysis and evaluation of current situation of corruption in covered provinces, questionnaire is used.

The sample size in this survey was 1200 people from 12 provinces but after distribution of the questionnaires for 12 provinces, the target has reached to 1226 people. Considering the intensive concentration on center of provinces and existence of more governmental offices and other decision-making parties in center of provinces, this survey mainly focuses on center of provinces and urban society of Afghanistan. Since there are no exact and accurate statistics on Afghanistan population segregated by provinces and districts or the statistics are from a long time ago, 1226 questionnaires were distributed in districts of provincial centers and nearby districts based on political, social and administrative importance of cities. Based on this criterion, 180 samples from Kabul province, 130 samples from Kandahar province, 141 samples from Herat province, 130 samples from Balkh province, 80 samples from Badakhshan province, 70 samples from Kunduz province, 80 samples from Bamyan province, 80 samples from Badghis province, 80 samples from Nangarhar province, 95 samples from Kunar province, 80 sample from Jawzjan province and 80 samples from Parwan province were chosen. From 12 provinces under coverage of this survey, Kabul, Herat, Balkh and Kandahar which are 4 important provinces in 4 zones of Afghanistan, were selected supposedly and the rest of the provinces were selected randomly. In this survey, selection of samples was based on simple random sampling method. 50% of the respondents were chosen from open spaces like streets, bazaars, squares and etc. The other 50% of respondents were chosen from close spaces like houses, government and private offices, universities, and etc.

Questionnaire Design

Questionnaire of this survey is created based on studying previous researches in corruption and literature review. Thus this is a research based questionnaire. After initial design, the questionnaire was analyzed, reviewed, edited and revised by some university professors and local and international researchers in three stages. This questionnaire is consisted of open ended and close questions and the majority of those questions were close questions.

For credibility assessment of this questionnaire, context validation method is used. For measuring reliability of questionnaire with studied materials related to corruption, the first draft of questionnaire was written and then it was reviewed by experts and university professors especially through leading advisor of this survey, Dr. Ahmad EdrisRahmani (Director of Rahmani Research &Consulting institute). After 3 stages of revision and review, the finalized questionnaire was printed for surveyors.

Timeframe and location of survey

This survey is completed in 12 provinces of Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Kandahar, Bamyan, Badghis, Badakhshan, Kunar, Nangarhar, Jawzjan, Parwan and Kunduz.Centers and the nearby districts of mentioned provinces were covered in this survey. This survey is completed in the targeted provinces by 18 field surveyors of institute who have had a 2-day training through Researchers of AISS in Kabul.

Data collection stages of this survey through the reliable questionnaire started on February 5, 2015 and finished by 3rd quarter of March 2015. In order to avoid any type of discrepancy in data collection stage, all field surveyors completed this stage under supervision of local observers of AISS.

Monitoring phases and quality control of data collection

1. Recruitment of experienced surveyors: For completion of this survey and quality data collection, field surveyors were selected from local people whose education level is bachelor or Master Degree. Field surveyors for this survey were selected from a large pool of applicants after passing the interview (face to face or Skype). The surveyors' skills in research method, surveying techniques and other relevant topics were assured in the interviews.

2. Conduction of a training seminar: A two-day training has been carried out by experienced researchers of AISS for capacity building of field surveyors in Kabul. The content of this training were research method, sampling method and key interview techniques for interviewing people and etc. For basic quality control of the survey, the questions of this questionnaire have been analyzed, reviewed and read to field surveyors one by one through AISS researchers in this two-day training in Kabul. Field surveyors have completed rehearsal on few questionnaires as well.

3. During the survey interviews, AISS local observers and assigned supervisors have been monitoring the accurate and proper implementation of questionnaire and if needed, they would assist the field surveyors in each province.

Unit of analysis

Analysis unit of this survey includes all residents of the 12 provinces aged above 18.

Analysis tools

SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) and Excel software were used for analyzing the data collected from the survey. Both descriptive and inferential analysis were used for analyzing the survey data.

Respondents Demographics

Gender

Figure 1: % of respondents by Gender

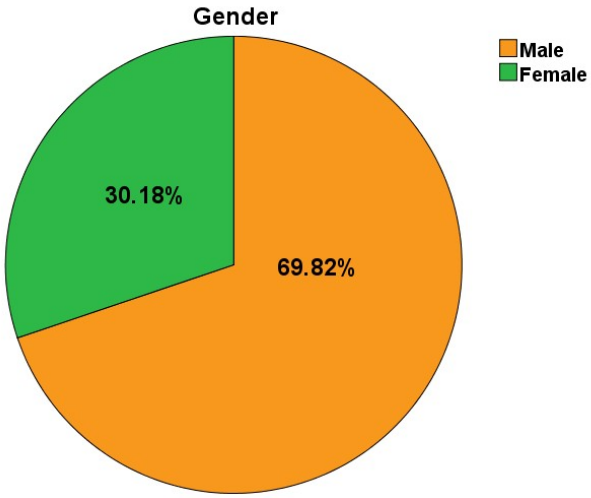


Figure 1 shows that from 1226 respondents in 12 target provinces, 69.82% are males and the other 30.18% are females.

Age Category

Figure 2: % of respondents by age

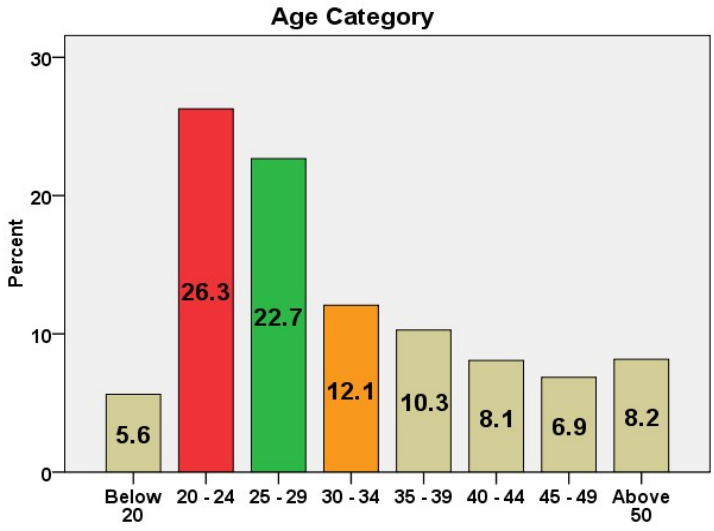
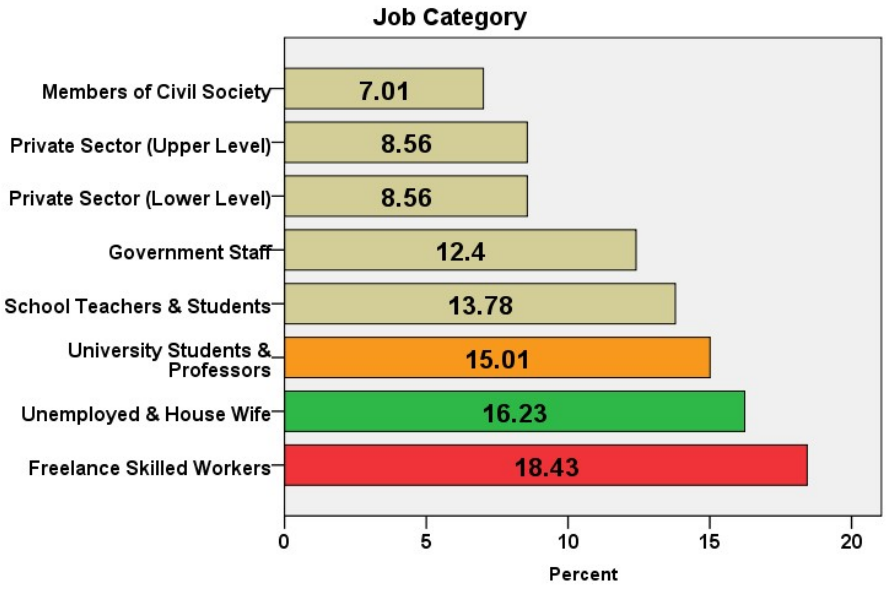


Figure 2 shows the age group of respondents. Respondents between age category of 20 to 24 form the largest group with (26.3%). The 2nd largest group of respondents are aged from 25 to 29 with (22.7%). According to the graph shown above, the largest age groups of respondents are from 20 to 34 with (approximately 61%).

Figure 3: % of respondents by type of jobs



Job Category

Figure 3 shows the job categories of respondents. 18.43% of the respondents fall under "professional workers and self-employed" job category. Housewives and unemployed respondents make the 2nd largest group with (16.23%). Professors and university students are placed 3rd with approximately 15%. Schools' teachers and government employees respectively with 13.78% and 12.4% are placed 4th and 5th.

Monthly Income Level

Figure 4: % of respondents by income level

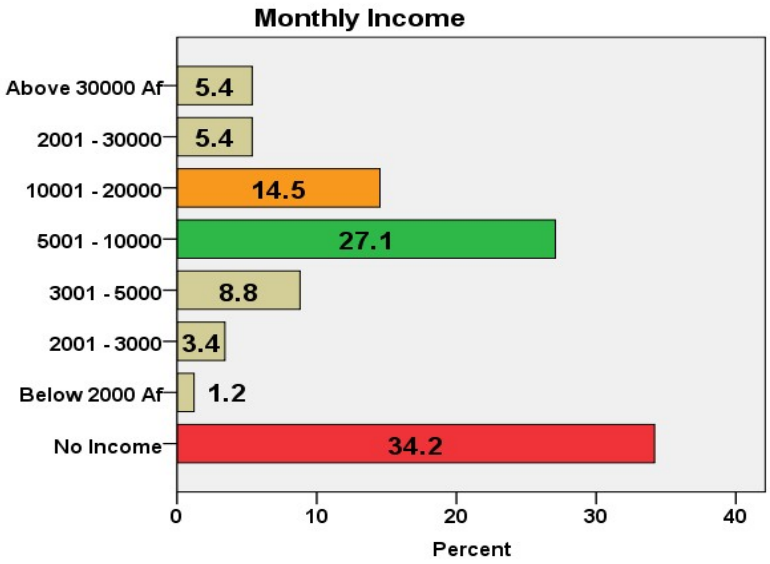


Figure 4 shows respondents' monthly income level. 42.2% of the respondents make no earning which are ranked as the largest group. The next group has a monthly income

of 5001-10000 AFN makes 27% of the respondents. The 3rd group has a monthly income of 10000 – 20000 AFN forms 14.5% of the respondents.

Education Level

Figure 5: % of respondents by Education level

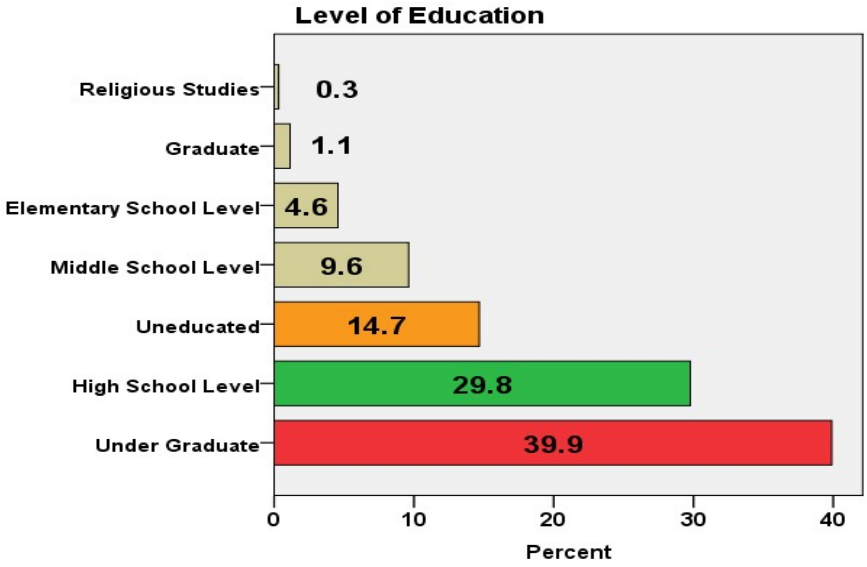


Figure 5 shows that "14th grade graduates and bachelors" make up around 40% of the total sample. "High School graduates" make around 30% of total sample. The 3rd group includes respondents who are illiterate or have no formal education with 14.7%. According to first and second groups of respondents, it can be said that (almost 70%) of respondents of this survey have secondary and secondary to higher education level.

Residence

Figure 6: % of respondents by residence location in urban areas and districts

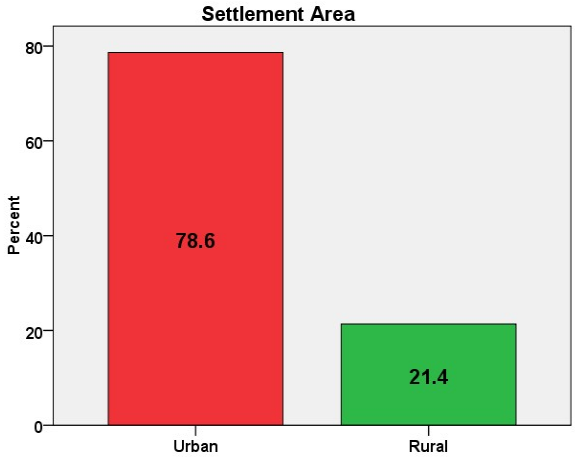


Figure 6 shows that respondents are divided in 2 groups based on residence in urban

areas and by residence in districts. 78.60% of the respondents in this survey live in the cities. 21.40% of the respondents live in district areas.

Marital Status

Figure 7: % respondents by Marital Status

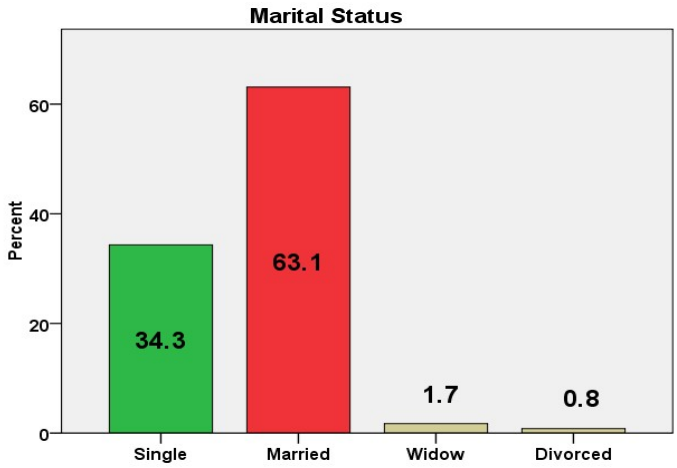


Figure 7 shows the majority of respondents are divided in 4 groups based on their Marital Status:

1) Married: The majority of the respondents of this survey are married (63.1%).
2) Single: This group makes 34.3% of the respondents.
3) Widow: It makes 1.7% of the respondents.
4) Divorced: 0.8% of the respondents fall in this group.

Overall, 97.4% of the respondents in this survey are married and single people.

Target provinces of the survey

Figure 8: Target provinces of the survey

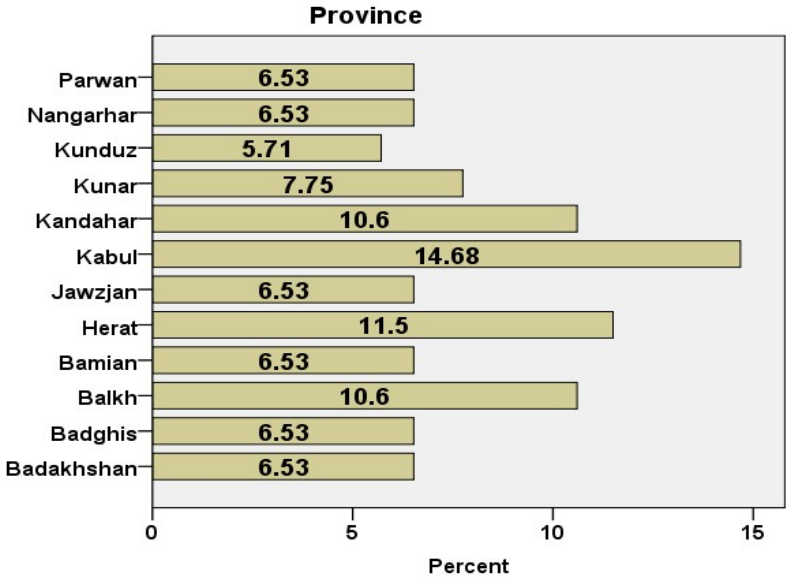


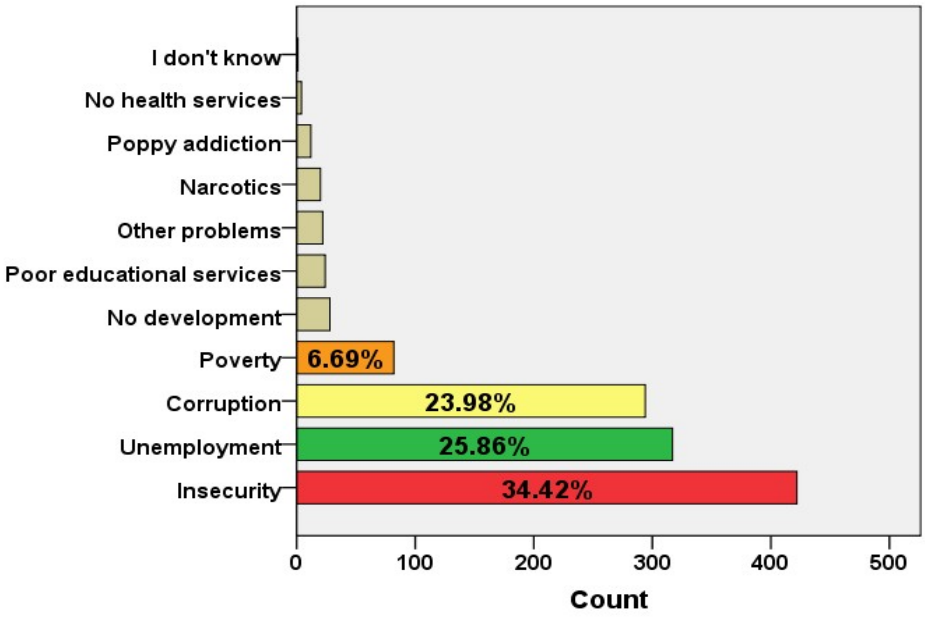
Figure 8 shows the target provinces of this survey. Considering the political, social and governmental importance, the majority of the samples are taken from Kabul (14.68%), Herat (11.5%), Kandahar (10.6%) and Balkh (10.6%).

Major issues in Afghanistan at present time

Through data collected from this survey, "insecurity" is labeled as the biggest challenge in Afghanistan now (34.42%). "Unemployment" with 25.86 % comes 2nd and corruption with approximately 24% is placed as the third major issue in the country. Respondents chose poverty as the 4thmajor challenge with 6.69%.

Insecurity, unemployment, corruption and poverty are chosen as the major challenges present in the country at the moment by respondents (approximately 90%). Issues such as development, poor education, production and smuggling of narcotics, addiction and… are among challenges mentioned by respondents with less than 10%.

Figure 9: Major challenges of Afghanistan at present time



Governments' efforts for solving the major challenges of Afghanistan

The upcoming graph (Figure 10) will show the perception of respondents regarding the governments' efforts towards solving present challenges in Afghanistan. The majority of the respondents labeled governments' efforts towards solving current challenges in the country as unacceptable.

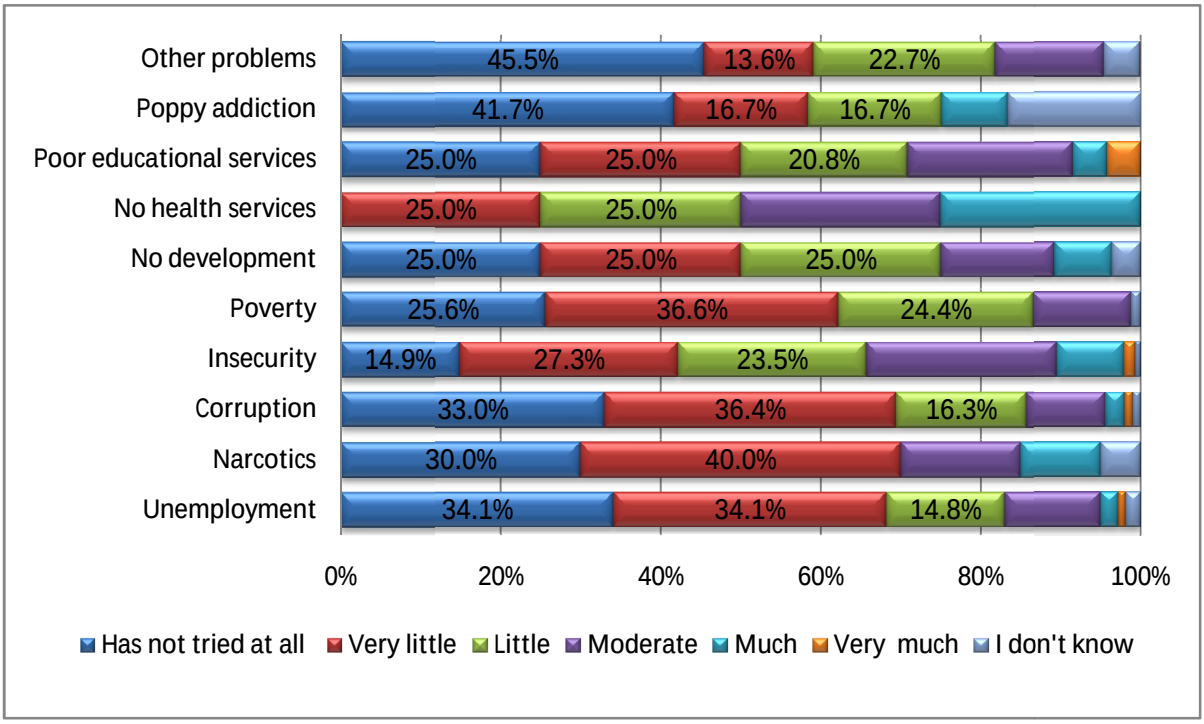
1) Insecurity: 14.9% of the respondents who have perceived insecurity as the major issue in Afghanistan believe that the government "has not tried" to solve this issue. Also 50.8% of the respondents in this group believe that government's efforts in this regard were at a low and very low level.

2) Unemployment: From those respondents who perceived unemployment as the biggest issue in the country, 34.1% believe that government has not tried to solve this issue. 48.9% of the respondents in this category believe that government's efforts in this regard were at a low and very low level.

3) Corruption: From those respondents who labeled corruption as the first major issue in Afghanistan, 33% believe that government has not tried to solve this issue. 52.7% of the respondents in this group believe that government's efforts in this regard were at a low and very low level.

4) Poverty: From those respondents who marked poverty as the biggest issue in Afghanistan, 25.6% believe that the government has not tried to solve this issue. 61% of the respondents in this category believe that government's efforts in this regard were at a low and very low level.

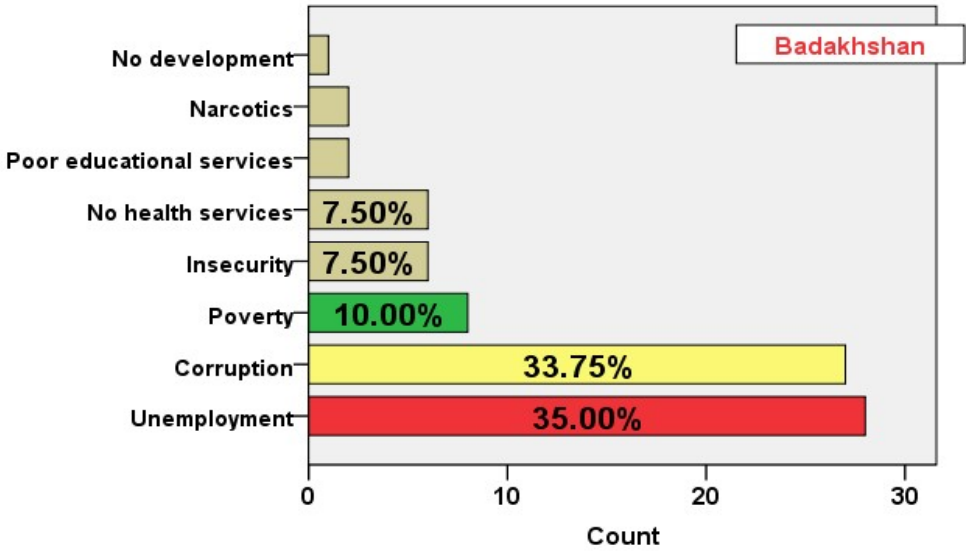
Figure 10: Government's efforts for solving current issues



The biggest problem in each province at the moment

Badakhshan Province

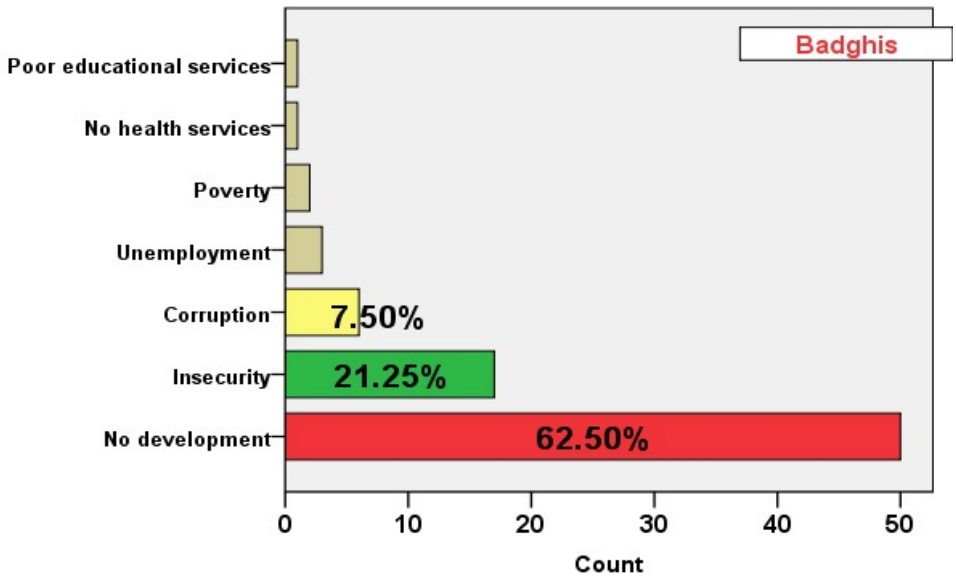
Figure 11: Major challenges of Badakhshan province



Badakhshan province respondents named unemployment, corruption and poverty respectively with (35%, 33.75% and 10%) as the major issues in their province.

Badghis Province

Figure 12: Major challenges of Badghis province



Badghis province respondents perceived absence of development, insecurity and corruption respectively with (62.5%, 21.25% and 7.5%) as the major challenges in their province. (Figure 12)

Balkh Province

Figure 13: Major challenges of Balkh province

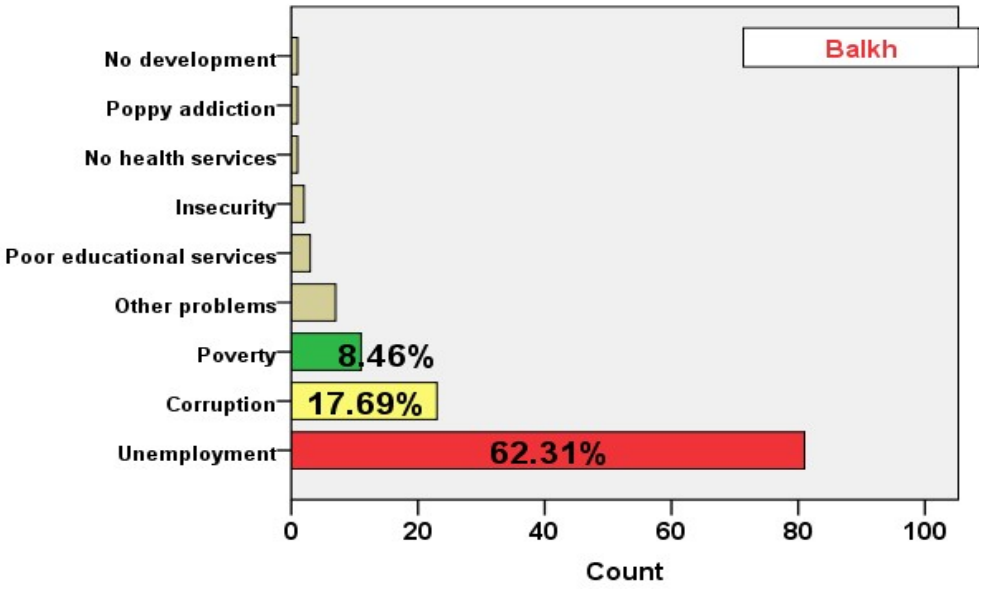


Figure 13 shows that the majority of the respondents from Balkh province (62.31%) believe unemployment as the major issue in their province. Corruption with (17.69%) is perceived the second biggest challenge and poverty with (8.46%) comes as the third major challenges in their province.

Bamyan Province

Figure 14: Major challenges of Bamyan province

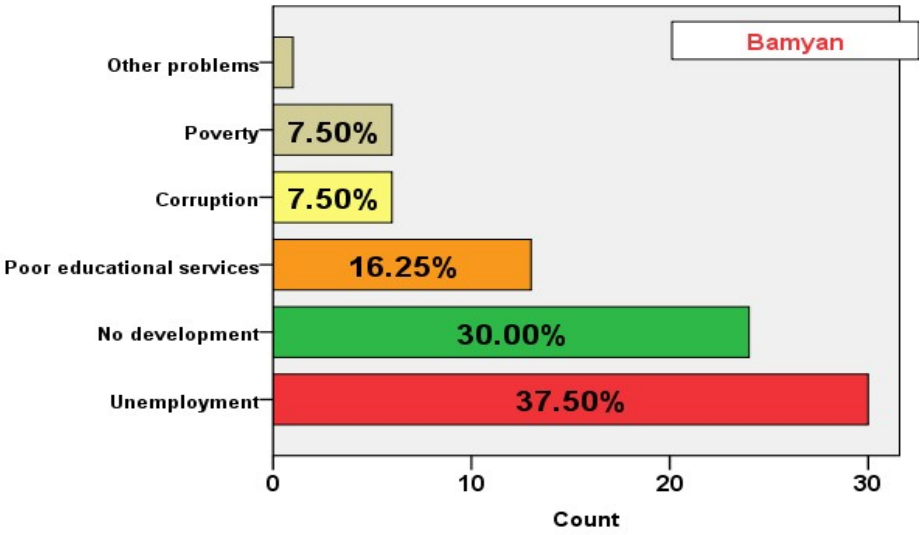
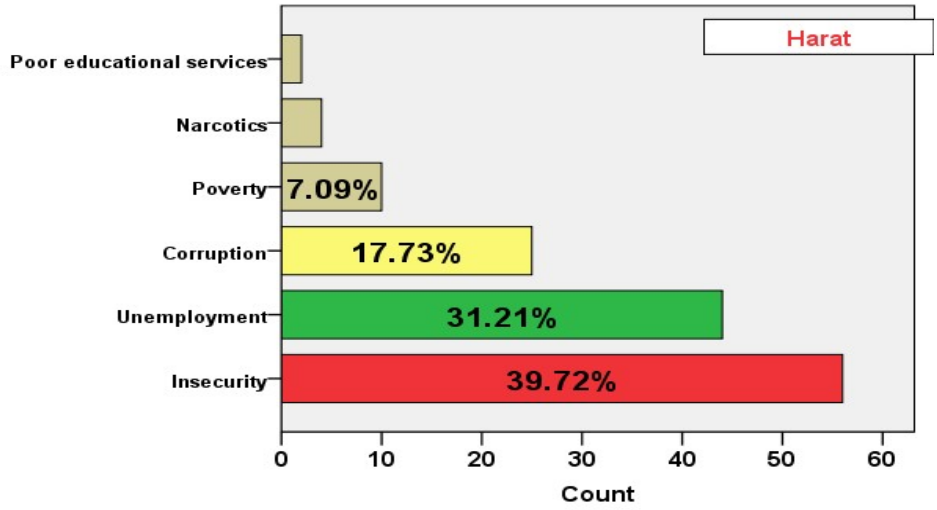


Figure 14 shows that the majority of respondents from Bamyan province labeled "Unemployment" as the biggest issue existing in their province currently (37.5%). Absence of development with (30%) and poor education with (16.25%) come in second

and third place respectively. Corruption and poverty with (7.5% each) are in the latter places.

Figure 15: Major challenges of Herat province



Herat Province

Herat province respondents perceived insecurity as the biggest challenge present with (39.72%). Unemployment and corruption respectively with (31.21% and 17.73%) are perceived as the second and third major issue present in their province.

Jawzjan Province

Figure 16: Major challenges of Jawzjan province

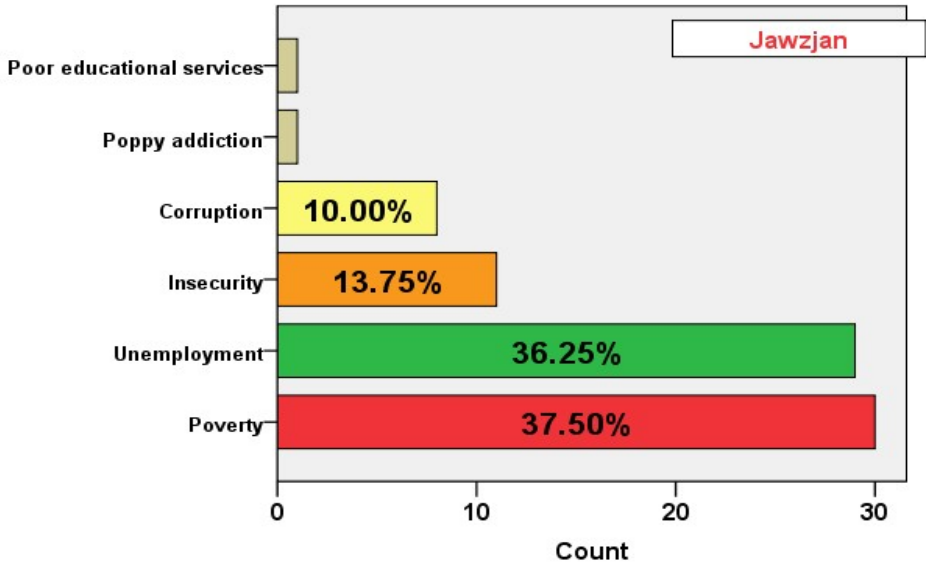
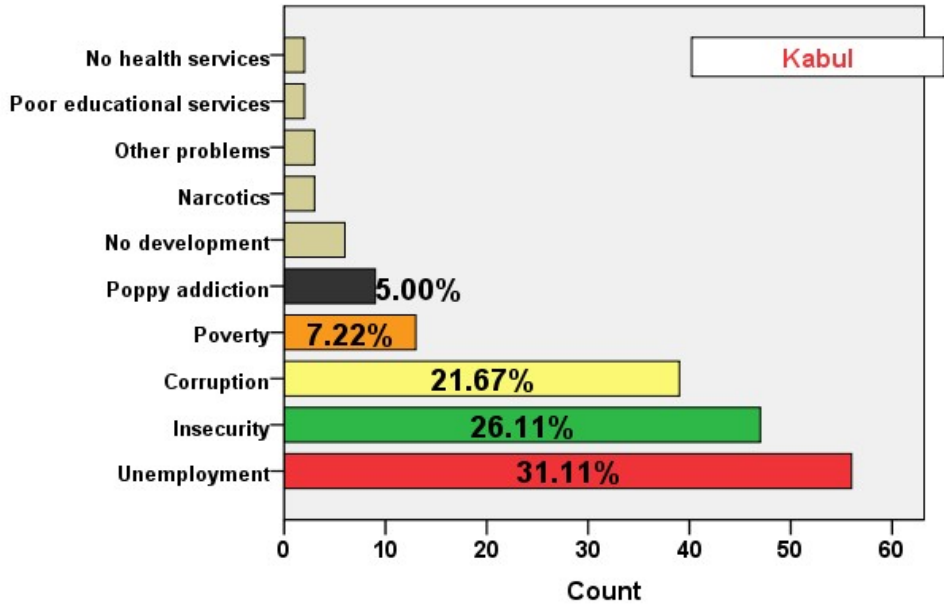


Figure 16 shows that poverty with 37.5% is perceived as the first major challenge in Jawzjan province. Unemployment, insecurity and corruption respectively with (36.25%, 13.75%, and 10%) are the other top challenges present in Jawzjan province.

Kabul Province

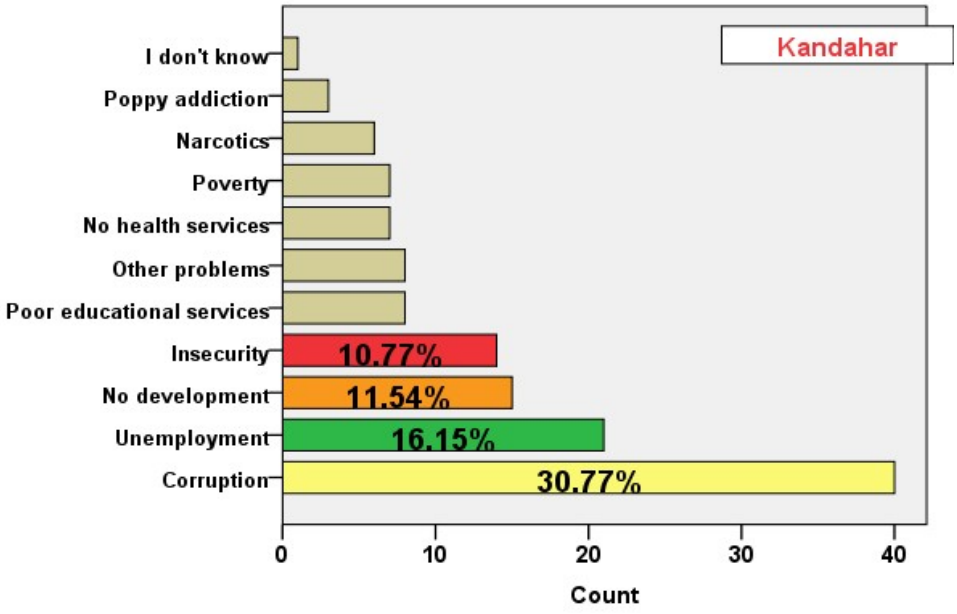
Figure 17: Major challenges of Kabul province



Kabul province respondents labeled unemployment as the first major issue with (31.11%). Insecurity (26.11%) and corruption (21.67%) are respectively perceived as the second and third major challenges present in their province.

Kandahar Province

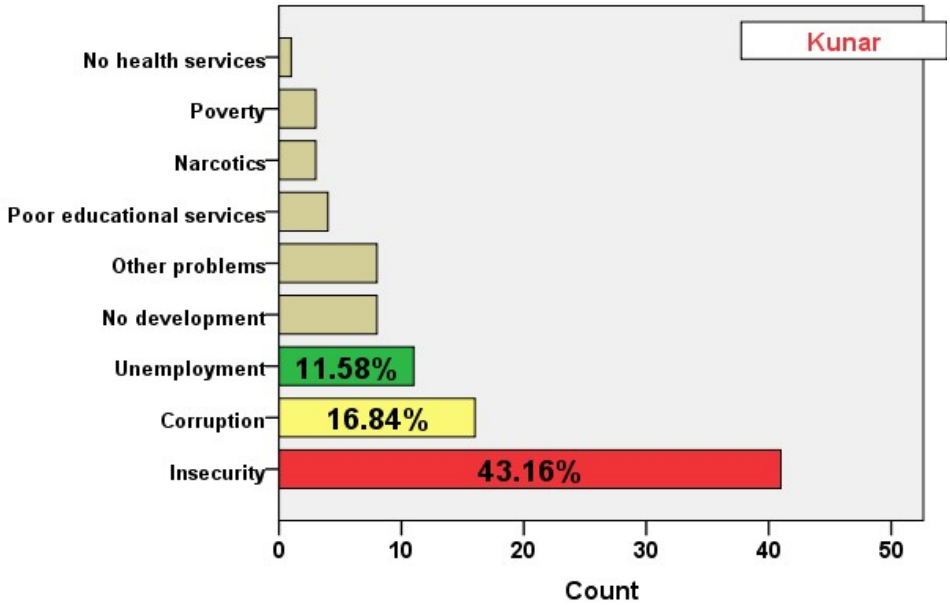
Figure 18: Major challenges of Kandahar province



Kandahar province respondents believe that corruption (30.77%) as their biggest issue. Unemployment (16.15%), absence of development (11.54%) and insecurity (10.77%) are the other major issues in their province.

Kunar Province

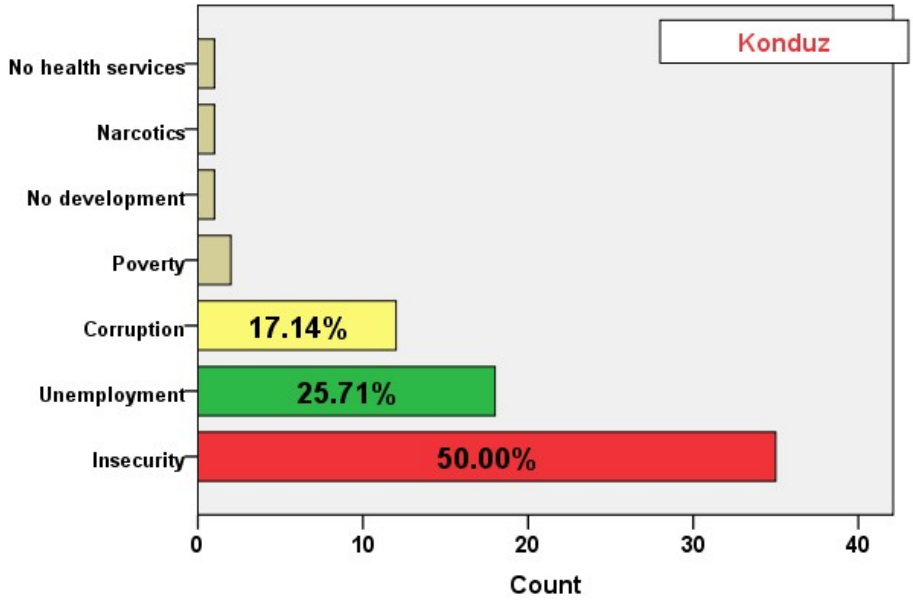
Figure 19: Major challenges of Kunar province



Kunar province respondents selected insecurity (43.16%) as the first major issue present in their province. Corruption and unemployment respectively with (16.88% and 11.58%) are selected as the second and third biggest challenge of their province.

Kunduz Province

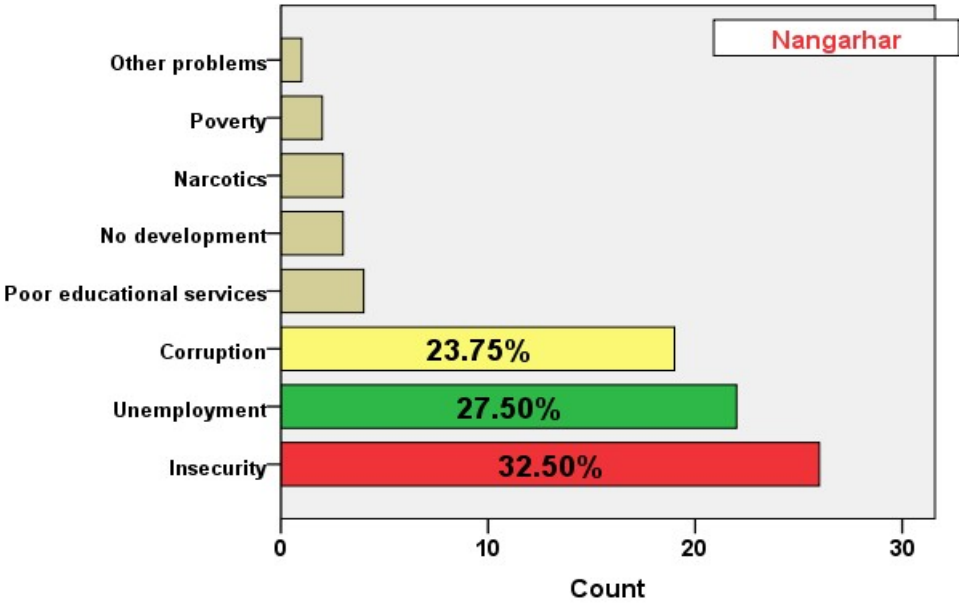
Figure 20: Major challenges of Kunduz province



50% of the respondents from Kunduz province believe that insecurity is as the first major issue in their province. Unemployment and corruption respectively with (25.71% and 17.14%) are the other major issues present in Kunduz.

Nangarhar Province

Figure 21: Major challenges of Nangarhar province



Nangarhar province respondents believe that insecurity (32.5%), unemployment (27.5%) and corruption (23.75%) are the major issues in Nangarhar province.

Parwan province

Figure 22: Major challenges of Parwan province

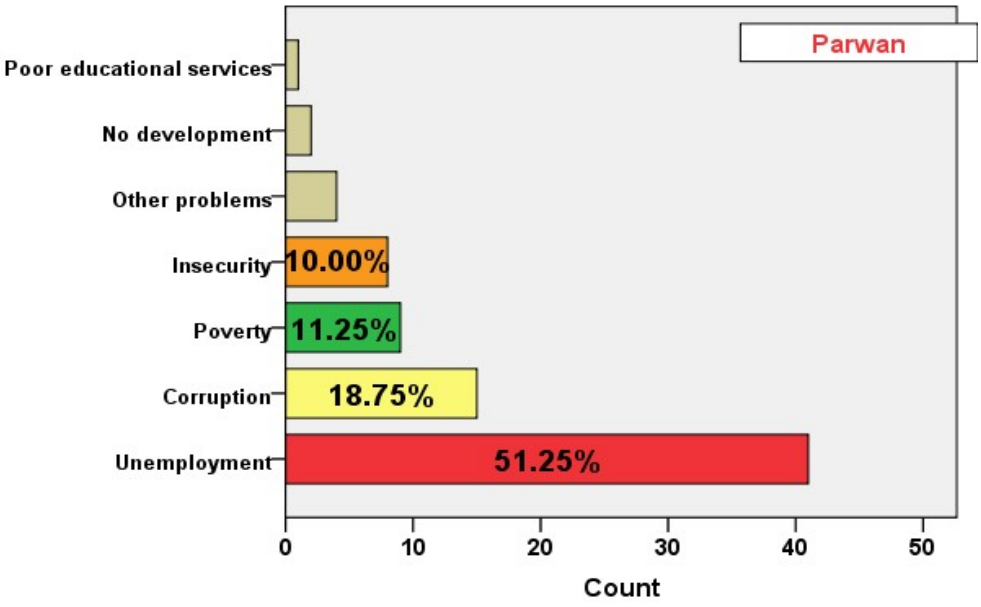


Figure 22 shows that more than half of the respondents (51.25%) perceived unemployment as the biggest challenge present in their province. Corruption (18.75%), poverty (11.25%) and insecurity (10%) are the other major issues available in Parwan province.

Governments' efforts for solving the major challenges in provinces

From the 12 target provinces of the survey, the respondents from Kabul, Balkh, Bamyan, Parwan and Badakhshan believe that unemployment is the first major issue in their provinces. Respondents from Herat, Kunar, Nangarhar and Kunduz labeled insecurity as the first major issue in their provinces. The respondents from the remaining provinces believe that corruption in Kandahar, poverty in Jawzjan and absence of development in Badghis province are the major challenges in their provinces.

Figure 23: Government's efforts for solving the major issues in provinces

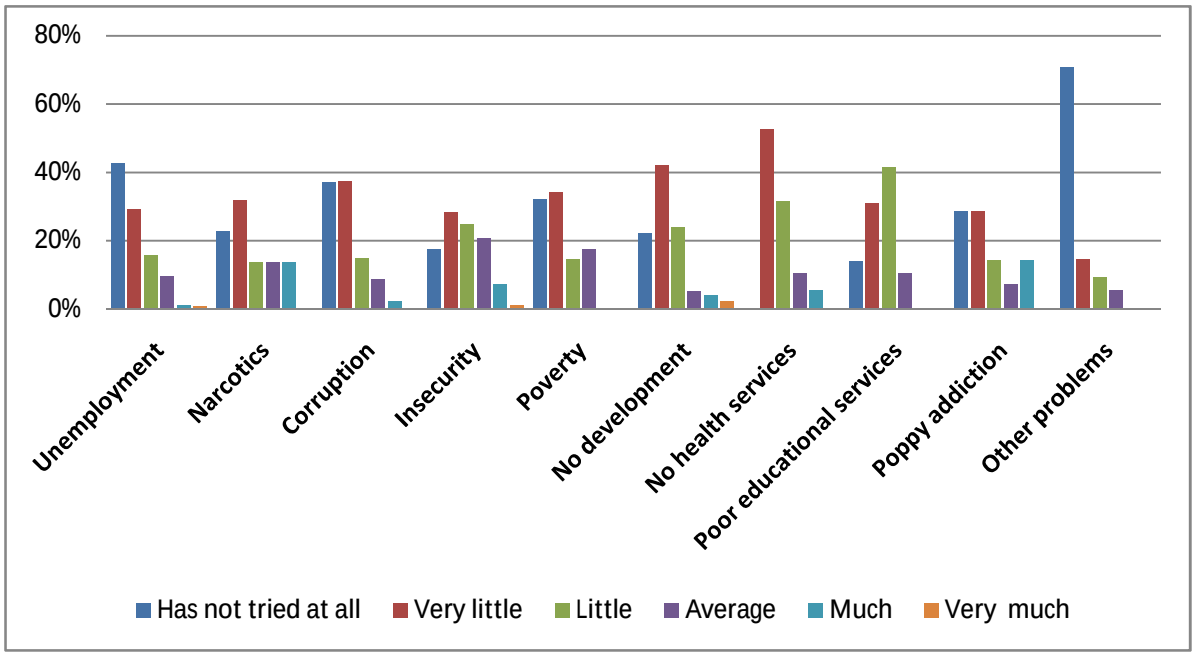


Figure 23 shows that government's efforts for the mentioned issues are considered as unacceptable by the respondents. Considering the top 5 major issues in 12 provinces (unemployment, insecurity, corruption, poverty and absence of development), the respondents' opinions are as following:

Unemployment

43.7% of the respondents believed that government has not tried to solve unemployment challenge. Also 44.8% of the respondents believe that government's efforts for solving unemployment were at low or very low level.

Insecurity

17.5% of the respondents believed that government has not tried to solve this issue. Moreover, 28.1% of the respondents labeled the government efforts at very low level and 24.7% perceived these efforts at low level.

Corruption

Approximately 37% of the respondents believed that government has not tried to solve

this issue. The government's efforts for solving this issue is believed to be at very low level (37.3%) and at low level (14.8%).

Poverty

Around 32% of the respondents said that government has not tried to solve this issue. The government's efforts for solving this issue is believed to be a t very low level (34%) and low level (14.6%).

Absence of development

22% of the respondents stated that the government has not tried for development of their provinces. Also 42% of the respondents believed that government's efforts for solving this issue was at very low level and 24% believed the efforts were at low level.

Respondents' opinions towards corruption

For review and analyzing respondent's understanding and perception of different types of corruptions, we created 24 multiple choice questions with 5 choices (Likert Scale) through which the level of agreement or disagreement of respondents towards type and nature of corruption in different segments of the society is measured.

Figure 24: Distribution of respondents' opinions on first question

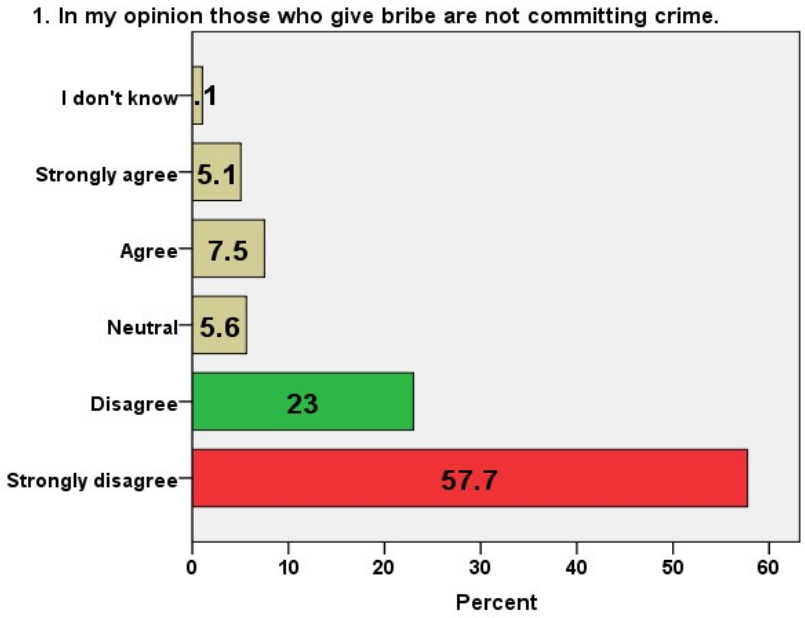


Figure 24 shows that 57.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement "People who bribe are not offenders and wrongdoers" and 23% disagreed with it.

Figure 25: Distribution of respondents' opinions on second question

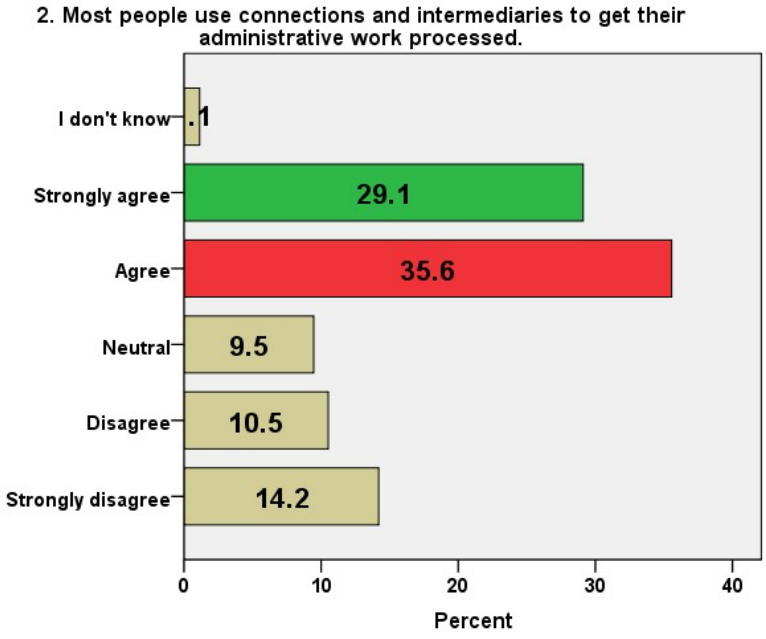
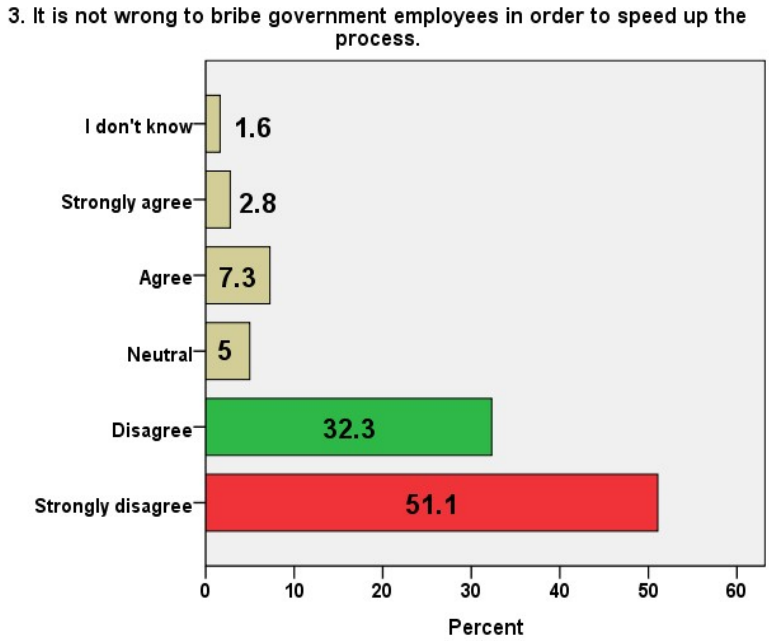


Figure 25 shows that 35.6% of the respondents agreed with "Most of the people try to use their links for getting their administrative works done" statement and 29.1% strongly agreed with it.

Figure 26: Distribution of respondents' opinions on third question



51.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 32.3% of the respondents disagreed with "for speeding up administrative tasks, paying money to government employee is fine" statement. (Figure 26)

Figure 27: Distribution of respondents' opinions on fourth question

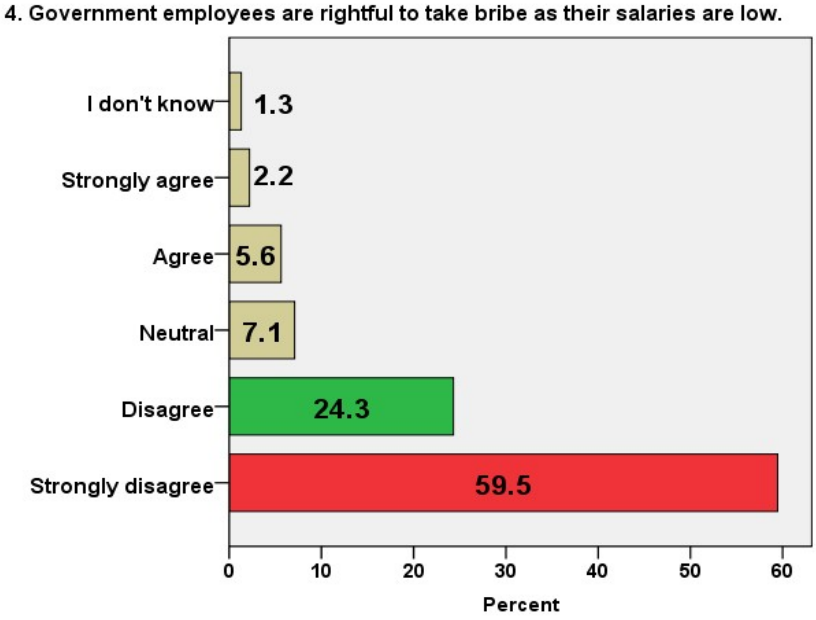
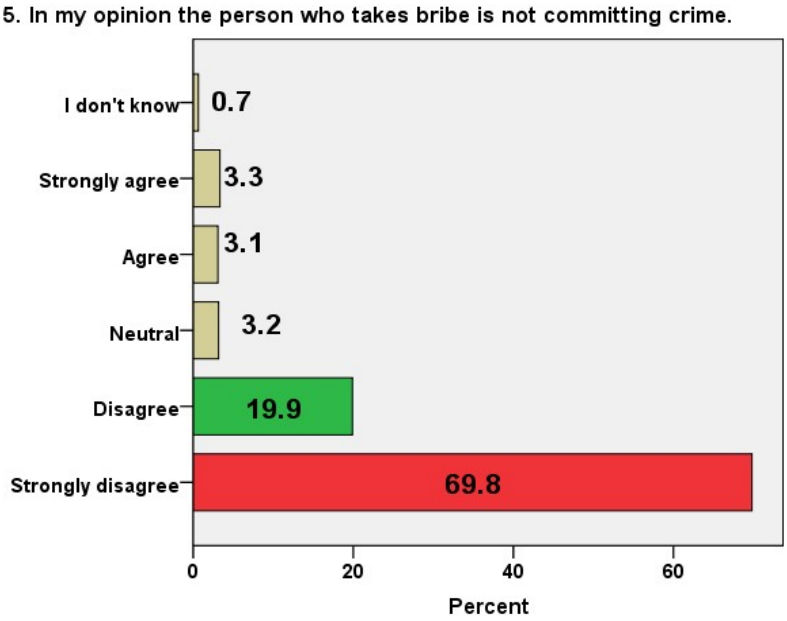


Figure 27 shows that 59.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 24.3% disagreed with "government employees are rightful to receive bribe because their salary is not adequate" statement.

Figure 28: Distribution of respondents' opinions on fifth question



It is shown in figure 28 that 69.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 19.9% disagreed with "people who receive bribe are not counted as criminals or wrongdoers" statement.

Figure 29: Distribution of respondents' opinions on sixth question

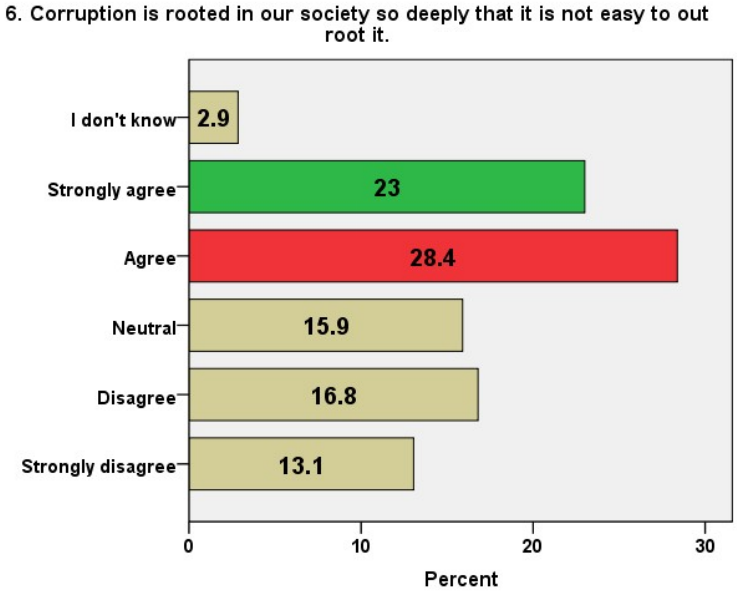
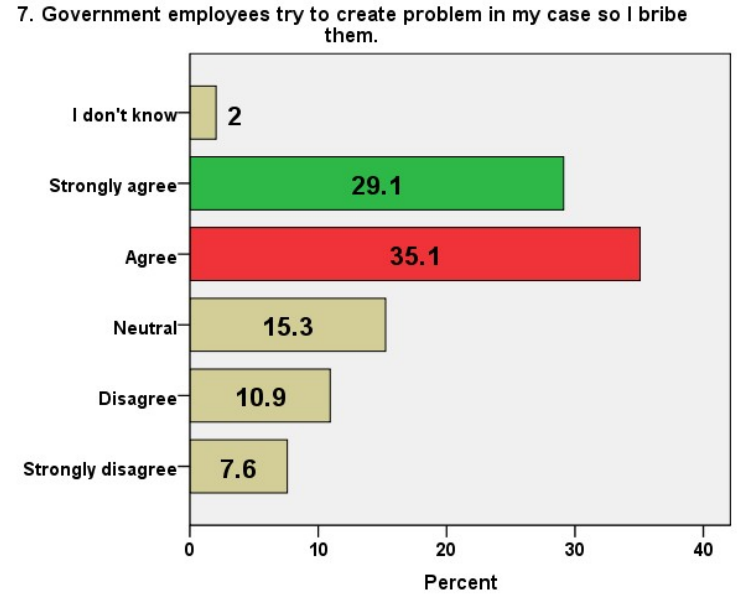


Figure 29 shows the level of people's optimism towards elimination of corruption. 51.4% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed with "Corruption became too widespread and extensive in our society that it will not be easy to eliminate it" statement. The respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed with the above statement make up around 30%.

Figure 30: Distribution of respondents' opinions on seventh question



The majority of the respondents (64.2%) strongly agreed and agreed with "Government employees try to create problems in my request or task in order to receive bribe" statement. 18.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed with the mentioned statement. (Figure 30)

Figure 31: Distribution of respondents' opinions on eighth question

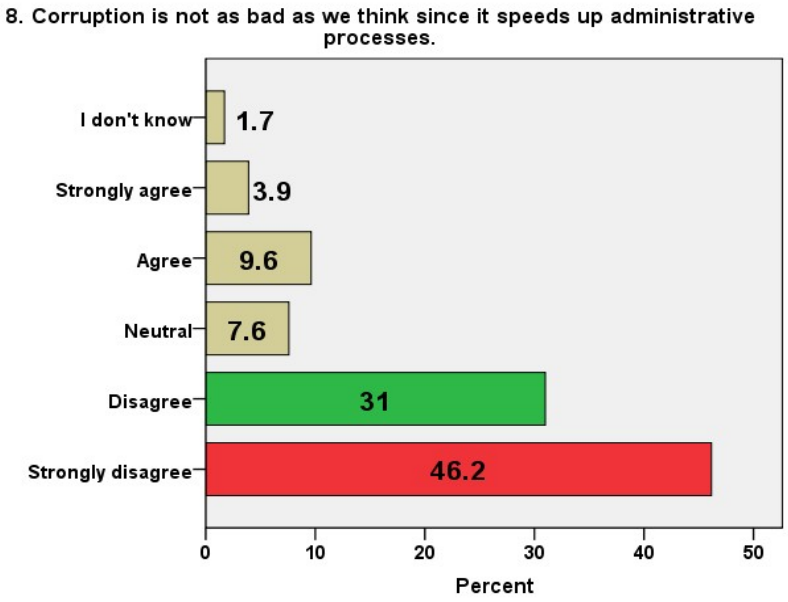


Figure 31 shows that 77.2% of the respondents expressed their disagreement (46.2% strongly disagreed and 31% disagreed) with "Corruption is not too bad, because it speeds up the administrative processes and tasks" statement. 13.5% of the respondents showed their agreement with the above statement (9.6% agreed and 3.9% strongly agreed).

Figure 32: Distribution of respondents' opinions on ninth question

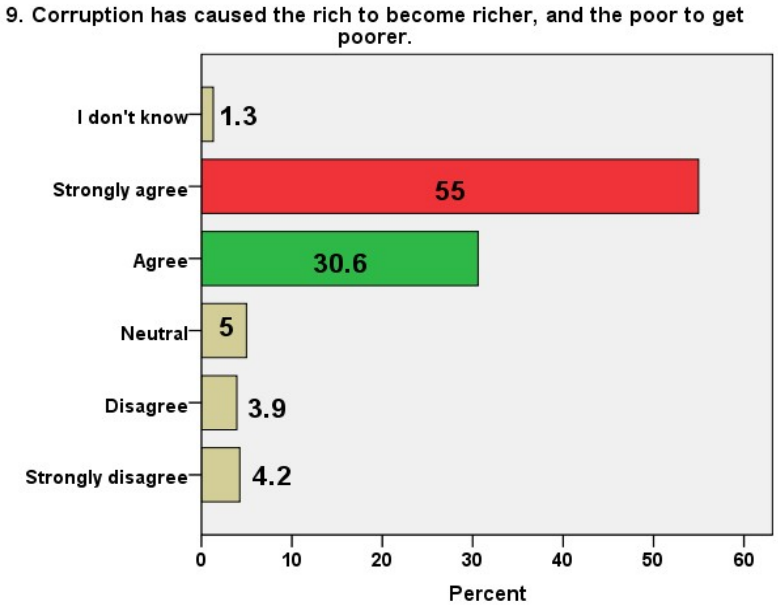
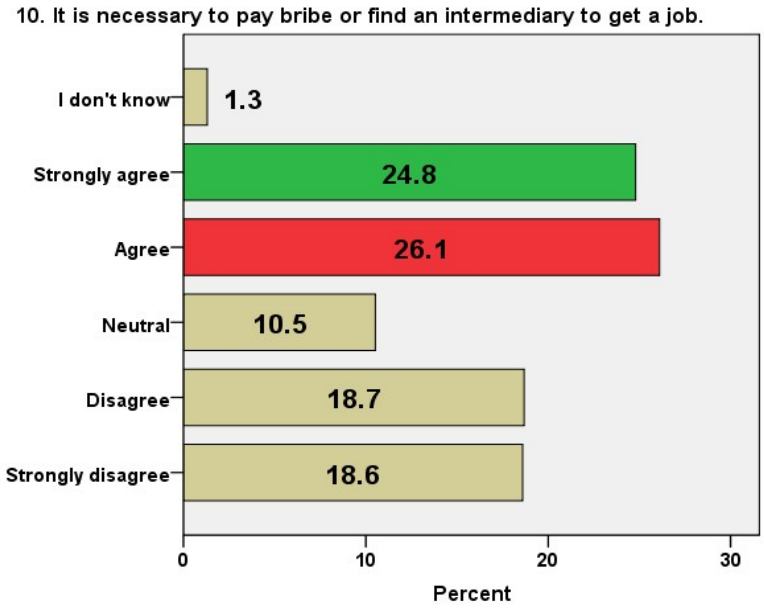


Figure 32 shows that 85.6% of the respondents agreed (55% strongly agreed and 30.6% agreed) with "Corruption made poor people poorer and rich people richer" statement.

Figure 33: Distribution of respondents' opinions on tenth question



According to figure 33, almost 51% of the respondents believed that bribery or using links and favoritism for finding job is necessary. Also 37.3% of the respondents believed that bribery or using links and favoritism is not a necessary criterion for finding job.

Figure 34: Distribution of respondents' opinions on eleventh question

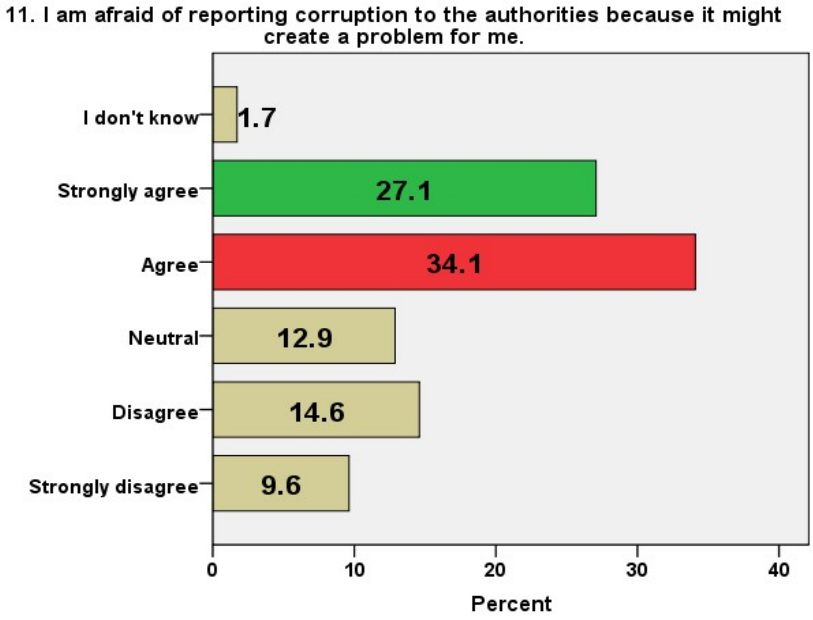


Figure 34 shows that 61.2% of the respondents agreed (27.1% strongly agreed and 34.1% agreed) with "I am scared of reporting corruption cases because I might get into trouble" statement. However, 24.2% of the respondents disagreed with the mentioned statement.

Figure 35: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 12th question.

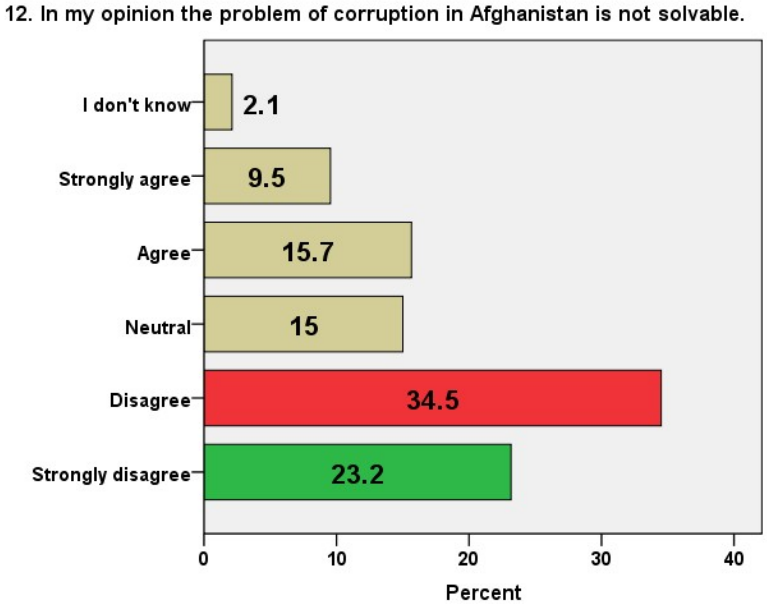
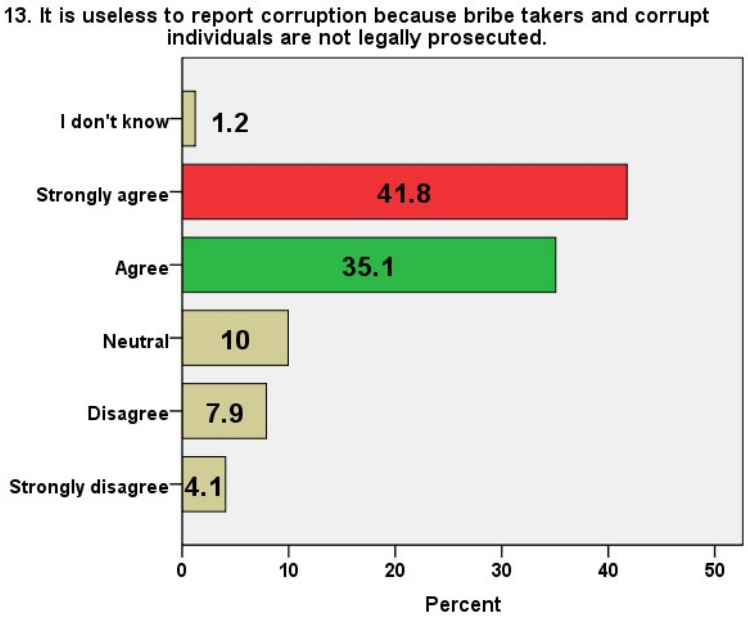


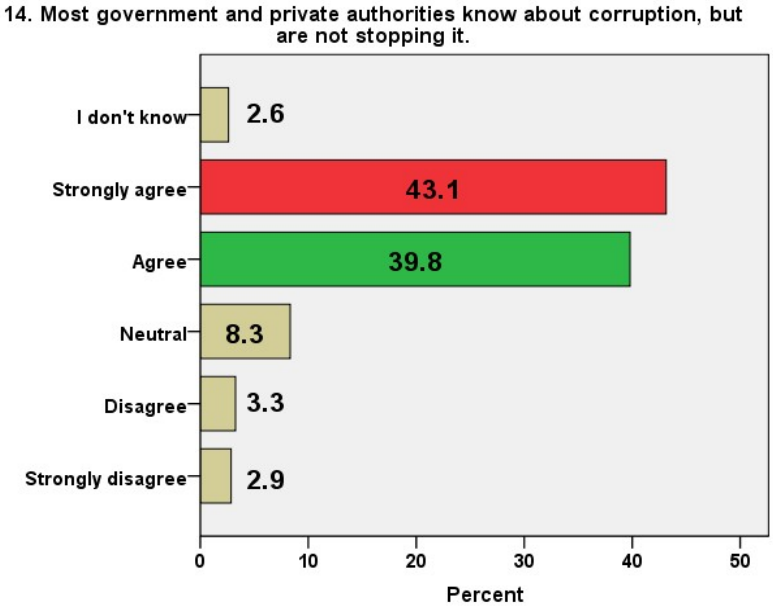
Figure 35 shows that 57.9% of the respondents disagreed (34.5% strongly disagreed and 23.2% disagreed) with "in my opinion, corruption issue in Afghanistan is not solvable" statement.

Figure 36: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 13th question



According to figure 36, the majority of the respondents (approximately 77%) believed that "There will be no prosecution for people involved in corruption". Only 12% of the respondents have shown their strong disagreement and disagreement with the above statement.

Figure 37: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 14th question



Almost 83% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that many government and private sectors' employees are aware of corruption but they are not taking any measure to eliminate it. (Figure 37)

Figure 38: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 15th question

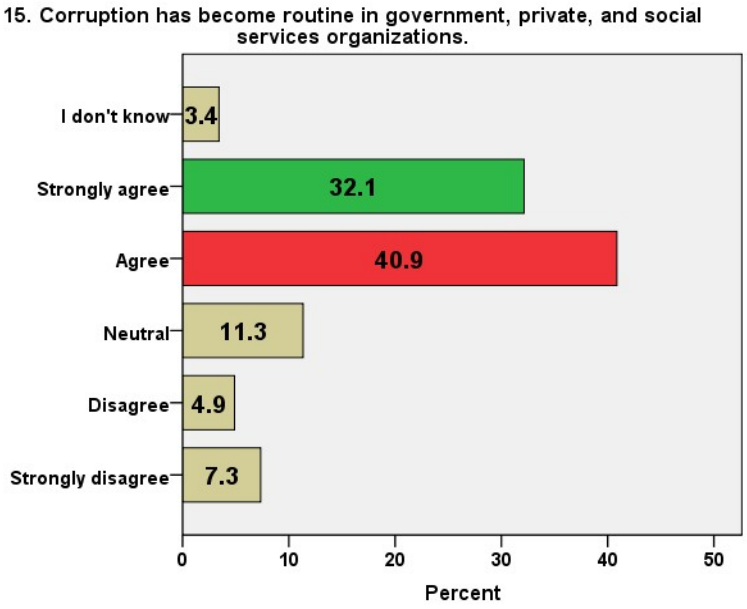


Figure 38 shows that the majority of the respondents (73%) believe that government offices and public service sectors are corrupted more compared to private sector. Almost 12% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed (4.9% disagreed and 7.3% strongly disagreed) with the mentioned statement.

Figure 39: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 16th question.

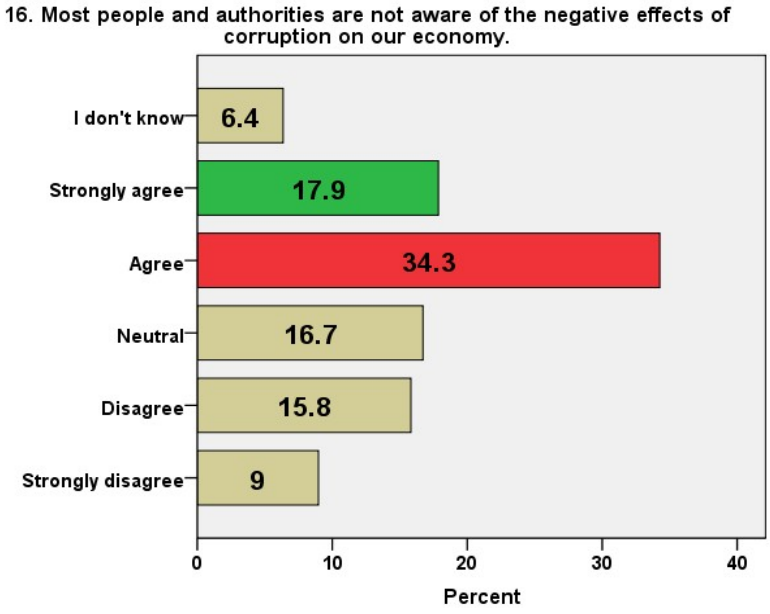
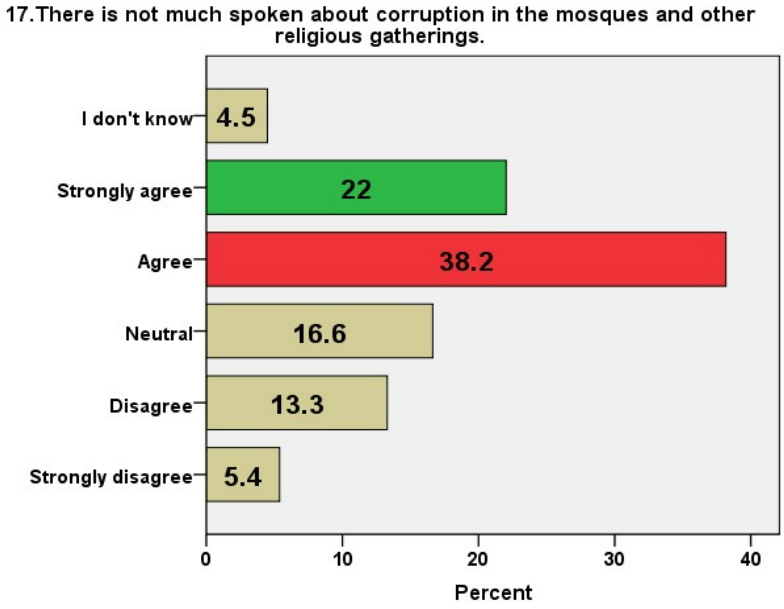


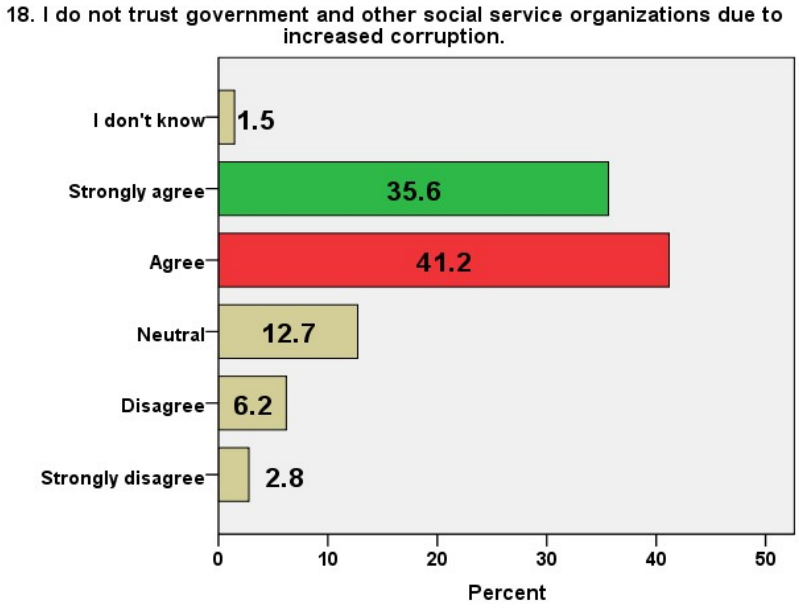
Figure 39 shows that 34.3% of the respondents agreed that most of the responsible employees are not aware of the negative results of corruption on our society. Nearly 25% of the respondents disagreed (15.8%) and strongly disagreed (9%) with this statement.

Figure 40: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 17th question



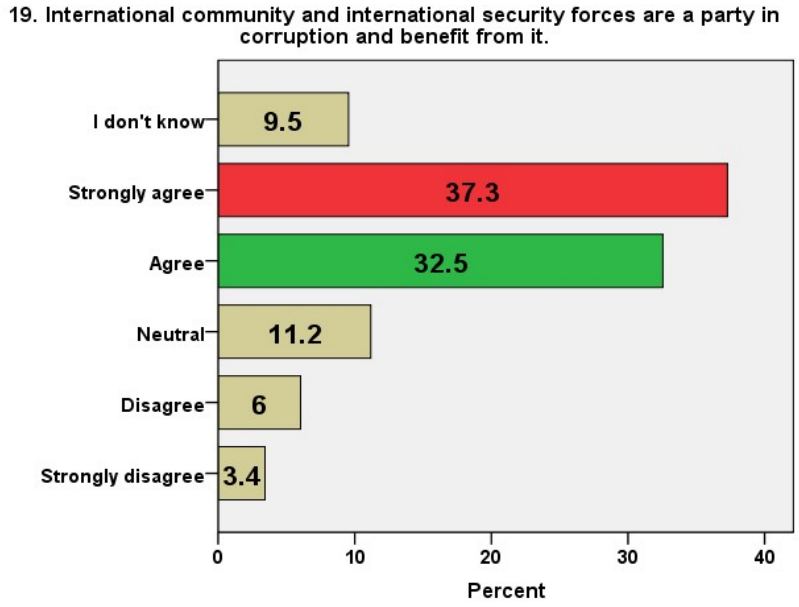
Close to 60% of the respondents agreed (38.2%) and strongly agreed (22%) with "There are few discussions and speeches about corruption issue in mosques and religious events and gatherings". (Figure 40)

Figure 41: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 18th question



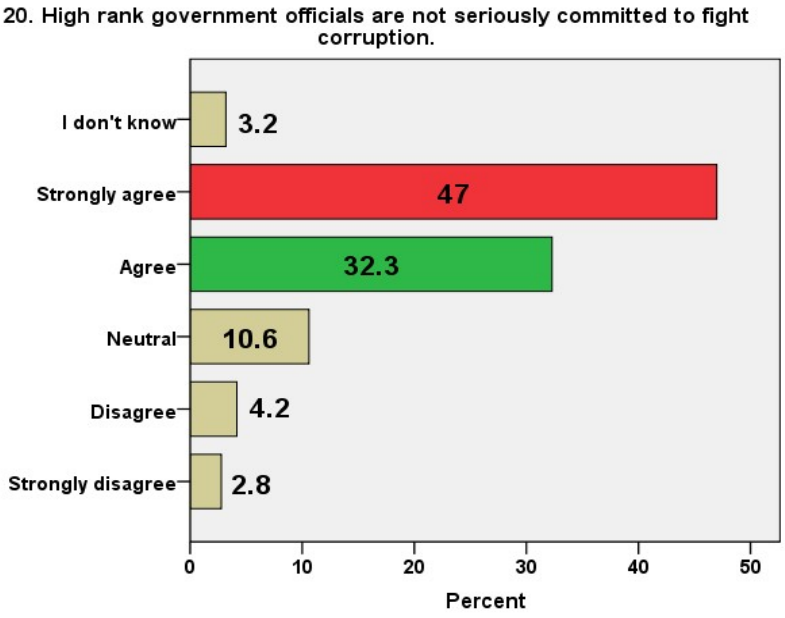
Approximately 77% of the respondents have no faith and cannot trust the government offices and public service sectors due to excessive and widespread corruption. On the other side, only 9% of the respondents disagreed with the above statement. (Figure 41)

Figure 42: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 19th question



Nearly 70% the respondents believed (37.3% strongly agreed and 32.5% agreed) that international community and foreign forces are involved in corruption in Afghanistan.

Figure 43: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 20th question



79.3% of the respondents believed (47% strongly agreed and 32.3% agreed) that high rank government officials do not have a firm will to fight corruption. 10.6% had average opinion on this issue whereas, only 7% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed with the above statement.

Figure 44: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 21st question

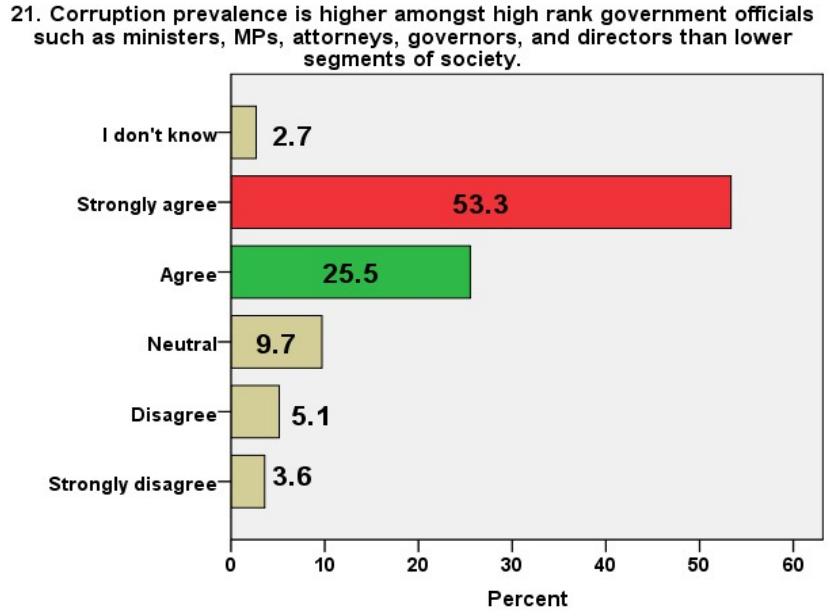


Figure 44 shows that 78.8% of the respondents strongly agreed (53.3%) and agreed (25.5%) that corruption is more common among high rank government officials than lower part of society.

Figure 45: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 22nd question

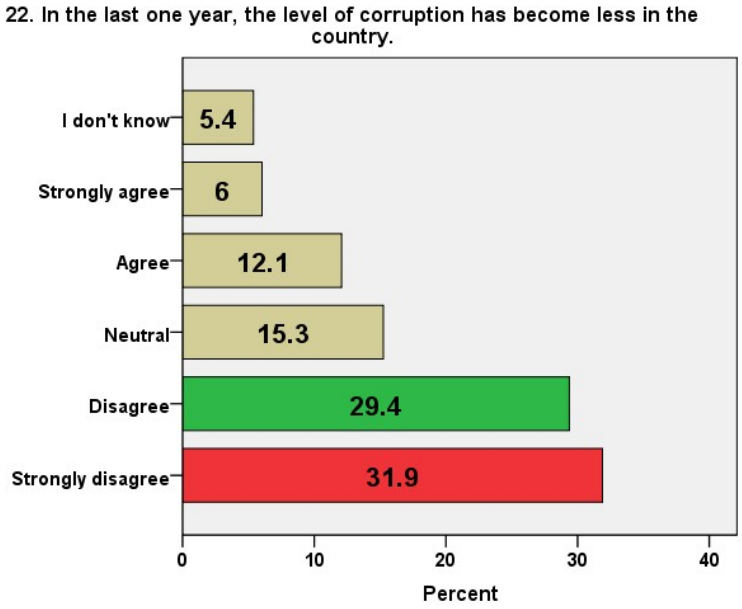


Figure 45 shows that 61.3% of the respondents disagreed with "corruption decreased since the past 1 year" statement (31.9% strongly disagreed and 29.4% disagreed).

Figure 46: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 23rd question

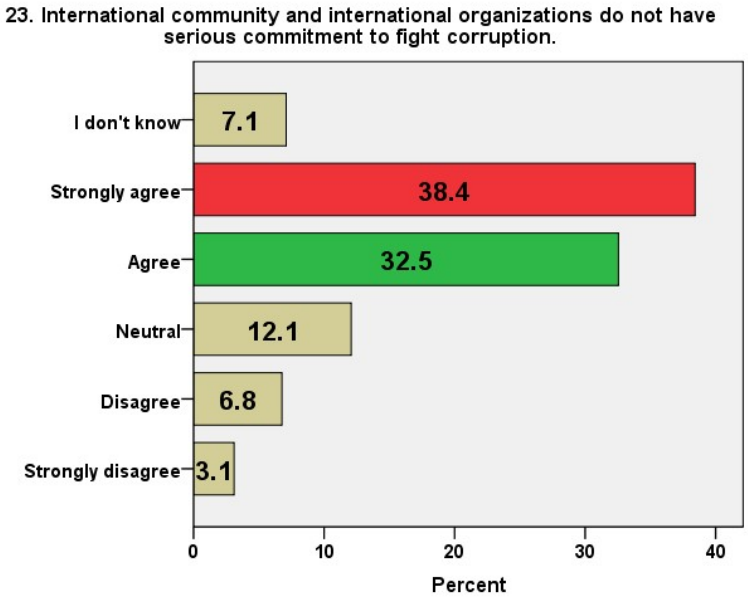
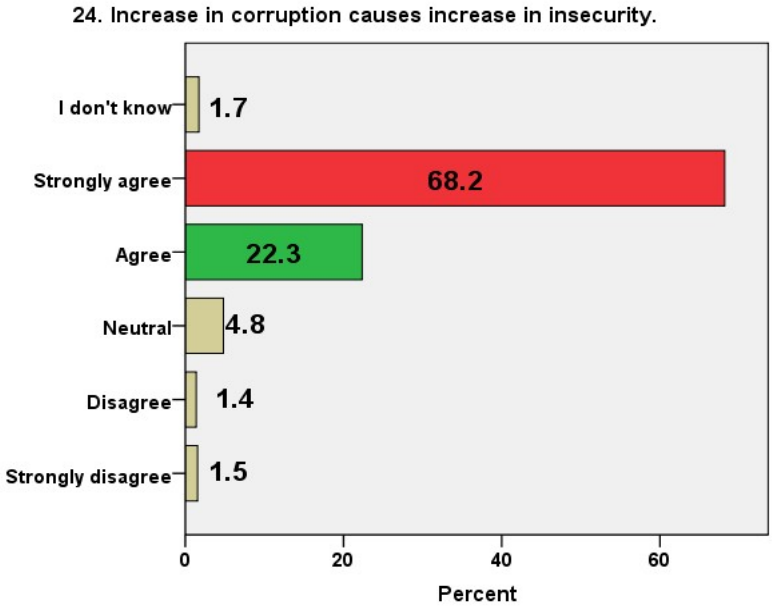


Figure 46 shows that almost 76% of the respondents agreed (38.4% strongly agreed and 32.5% agreed) that International Community and International organizations do not have a firm will to fight corruption.

Figure 47: Distribution of respondents' opinions on 24th question

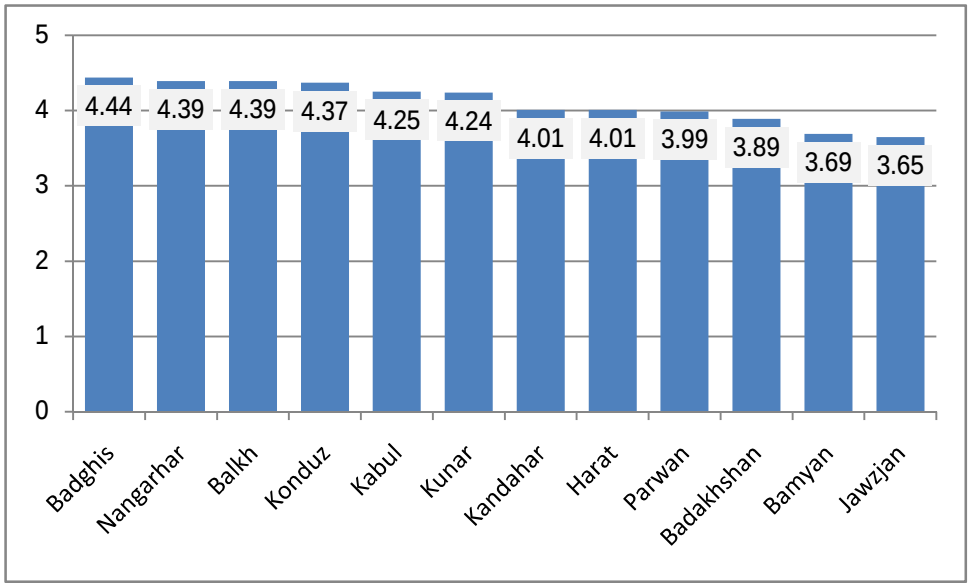


The results of this survey shows that insecurity is the biggest issue in Afghanistan at the moment. Additionally, figure 47 shows that 90.5% of the respondents believed (68.2% strongly agreed and 22.3% agreed) that increase in corruption will cause increase in insecurity in Afghanistan.

Comparison of average prevalence of corruption cases segregated by provinces

In this part of the questionnaire which is made up of 10 questions, some common practices of corruption were included. These practices are taken directly from article 3 of anti-corruption law in Afghanistan approved on 7/6/1383 of Council of Ministers. Our purpose was to ask from the respondents about the extent the mentioned practices were common in each province.

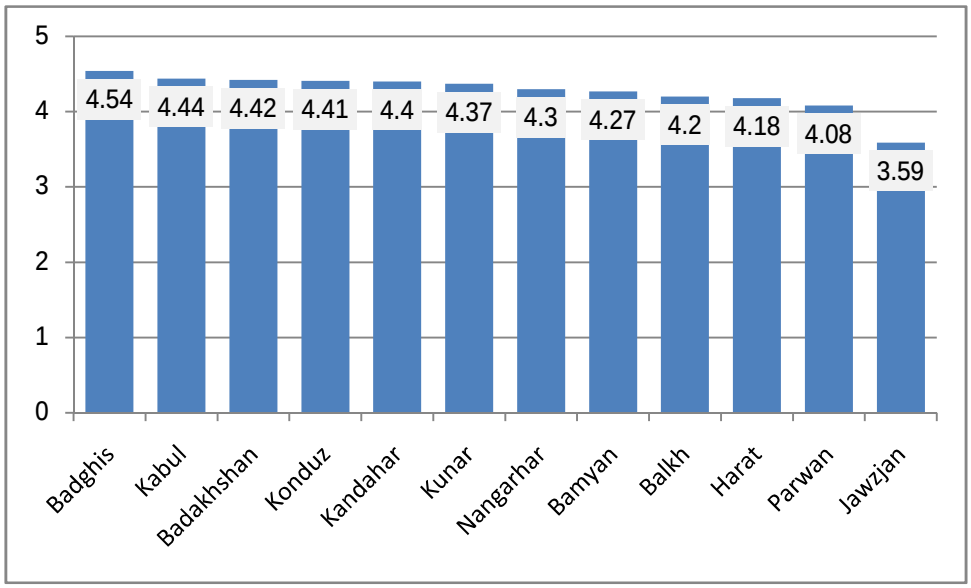
Figure 48: Comparison of average score for 1st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of taking money or gift as a bribe

Figure 48 shows that "Commonness of taking and giving money or presents as bribe" is the highest in Badghis province with an average score of (4.44). The lowest score is from Jawzjan province with an average score of (3.65).

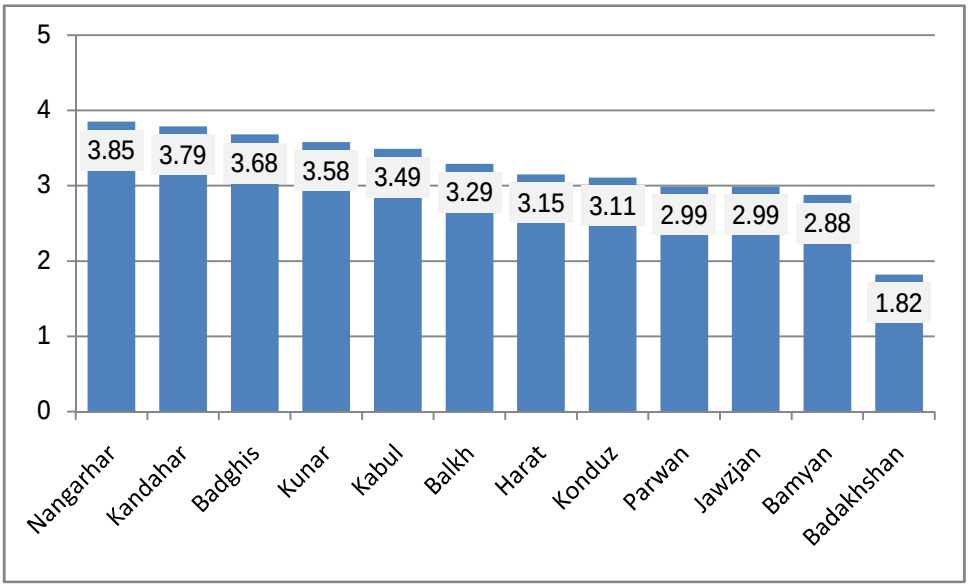
Figure 49: Comparison of average score for 2st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of using connections and intermediaries

Figure 49 shows, which is about "using personal relationships and linkages as intermediary", that Badghis has the highest average score of 4.54. In addition, Jawzjan province has the lowest average score of 3.59.

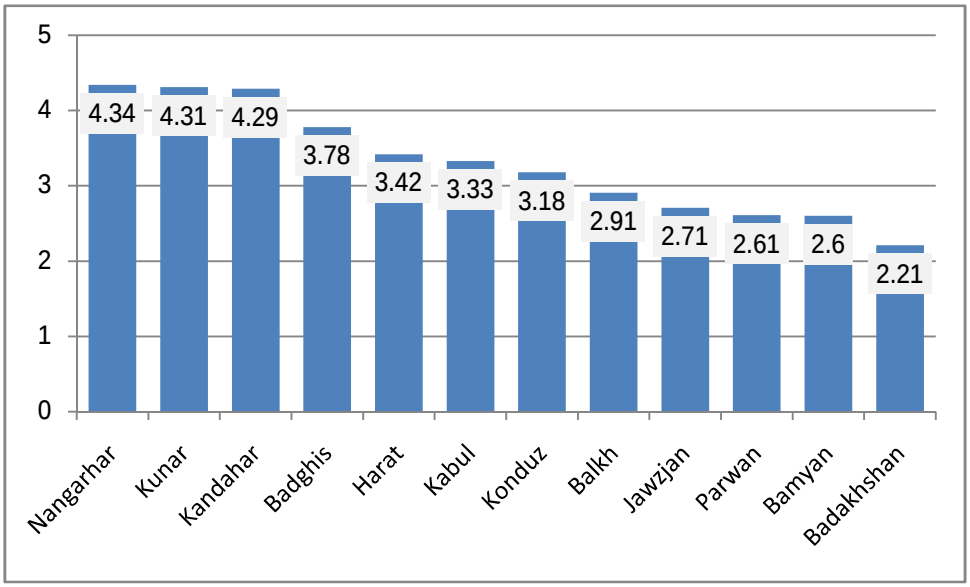
Figure 50: Comparison of average score for 3st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of middleman

Figure 50, which is about "giving money to someone else to use his/her personal links to do a job in government, shows that the highest average score (3.85) belongs to Nangarhar province. However, the lowest average score belongs to Badakhshan province.

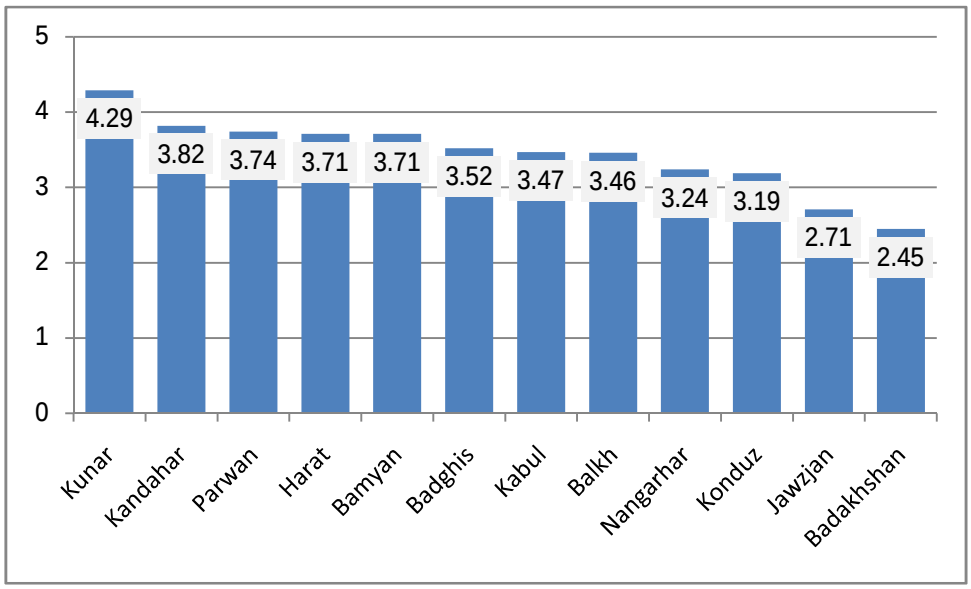
Figure 51: Comparison of average score for 4st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of embezzlement

Figure 51, which is about "embezzlement and treason", Nangarhar province has the highest average score (4.34). In addition, the lowest average score belongs to Badakhshtan province (2.21).

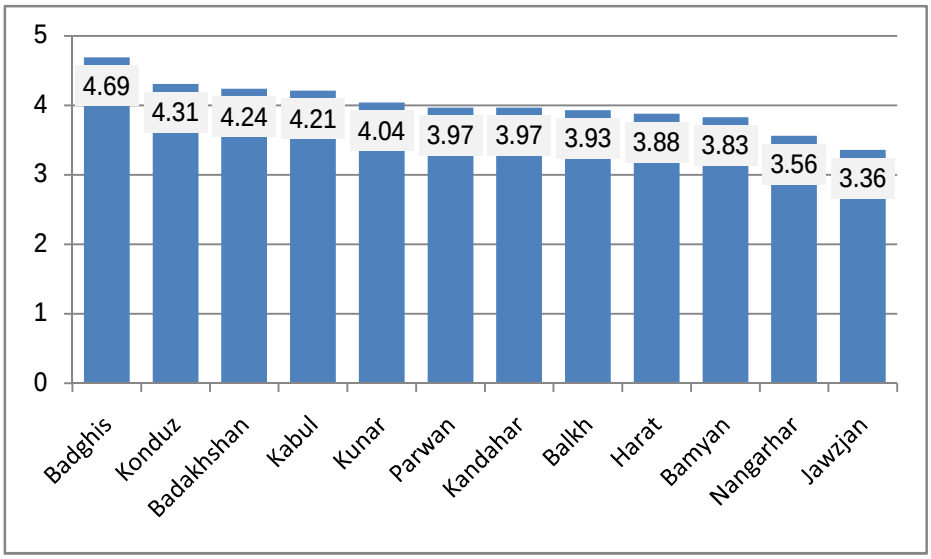
Figure 52: Comparison of average score for 5st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of down grading judiciary decisions

Figure 52, which is about "mitigation of the state's court and judicial decisions", shows that Kunar province has the highest average score (4.29). In addition, Badakhshan province has the lowest average score (2.45).

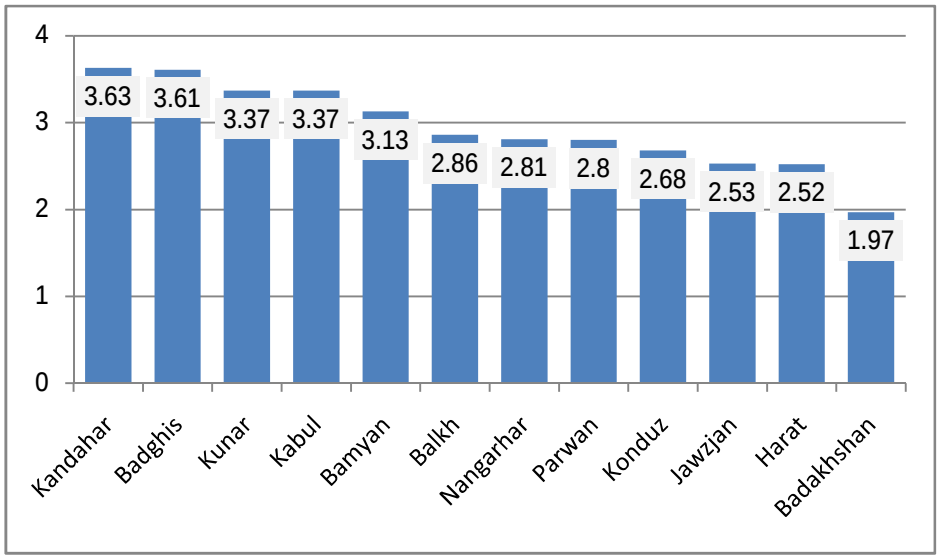
Figure 53: Comparison of average score for 6st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of considering tribal, geographical, religious, linguistic, gender, or partisan connections while hiring or electing

Figure 53, which is about "consideration of ethnicity, regional, religious, language, sex, and party in the selection and recruitment process", shows that Badghis has the highest average score (4.69) and Jawzjan province has the lowest average score (3.36).

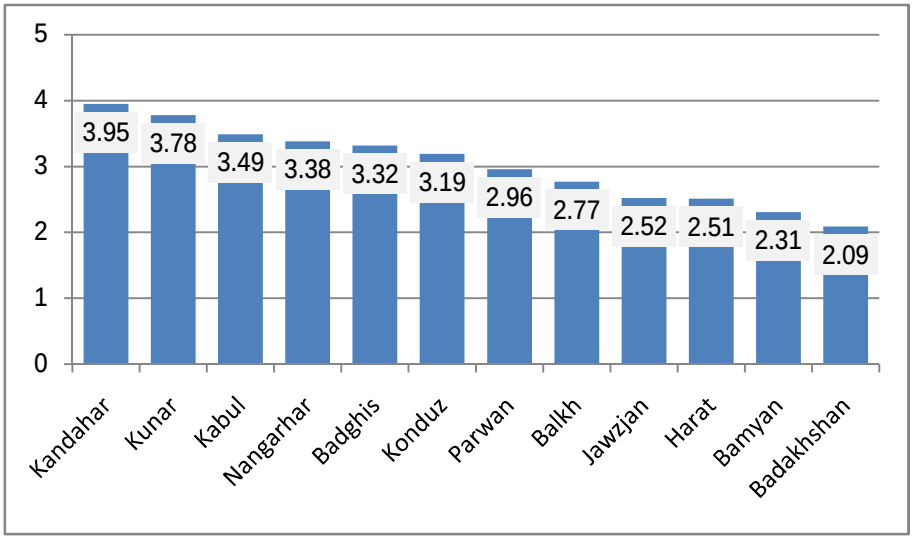
Figure 54: Comparison of average score for 7st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of escaping duties without legitimate excuses

Figure 54, which is about "how commons is refusal of duty without lawful excuse", shows that Kandahar province has the highest average score in this regard (3.63). In addition Badakhshan province has the lowest average score (1.97).

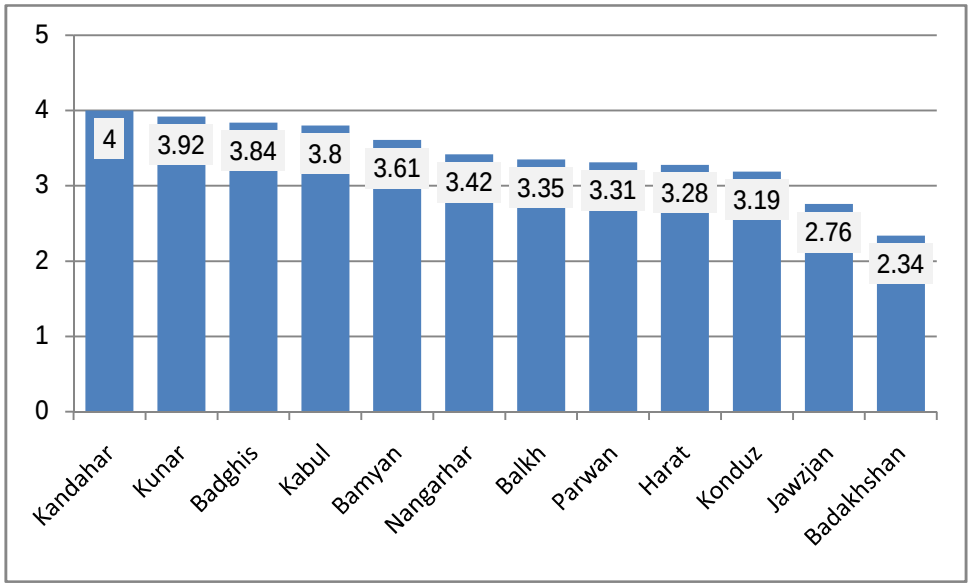
Figure 55: Comparison of average score for 8st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of faking government documents for private gains

Figure 55, which is about "how common is abusing state's documents through forgery", shows that Kandahar province has the highest average score (3.95) among other provinces. In addition, Badakhshan has the lowest average score (2.09) in this regard.

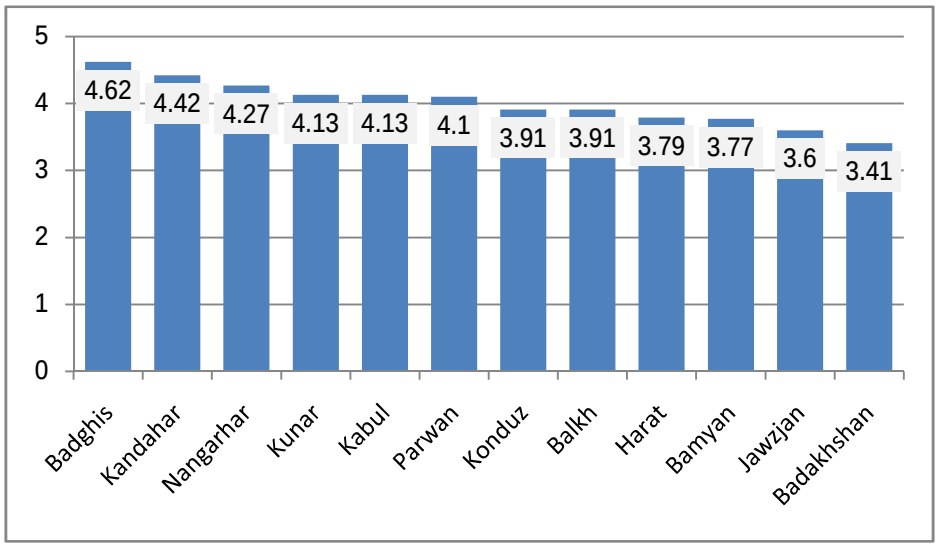
Figure 56: Comparison of average score for 9st practice



Prevalence level of corruption in the form of jerking

Figure 56, which is about "how failure and delay in execution of duties is common", Kandahar province has the highest average score (4) and Badakhshan province has the lowest average score (2.34) in this regard.

Figure 57: Comparison of average score for 10st practice



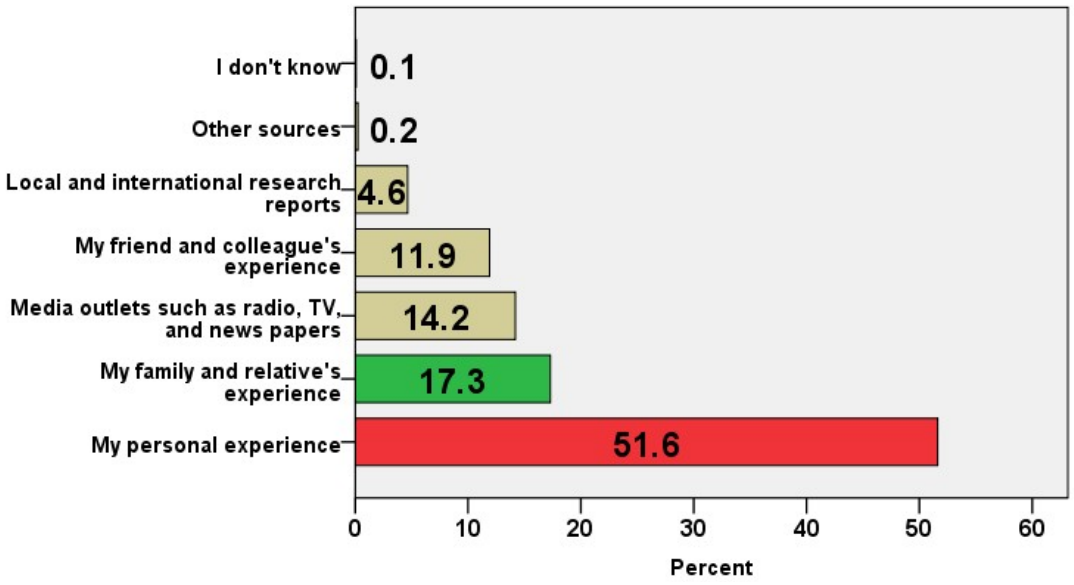
Prevalence level of corruption in the form of private use of government time or resources

Figure 57, which is about "how use of states resources for personal proposes and official time is common", shows that Badghis province has the highest average score (4.62) where Badakhshan province has the lowest average score (3.41) in this regard.

Fundamentals of the respondents' opinion on the perception of corruption

Figure 58 shows that majority of respondents to this survey (51.6%) have expressed their opinions about corruption based on personal experiences which they had.

Figure 58: Respondents understanding based on types of corruption



In addition, opinion of 17.3% of the respondents about corruption is based on experiences of their family members and relatives. 14% of responses are based on media issues (radio, TV and newspapers). And approximately 12% expressed their opinions based on their colleagues and friends' experiences.

The contamination of different sector of society to corruption

Figure 59: Level of contamination of different sectors in corruption (%)

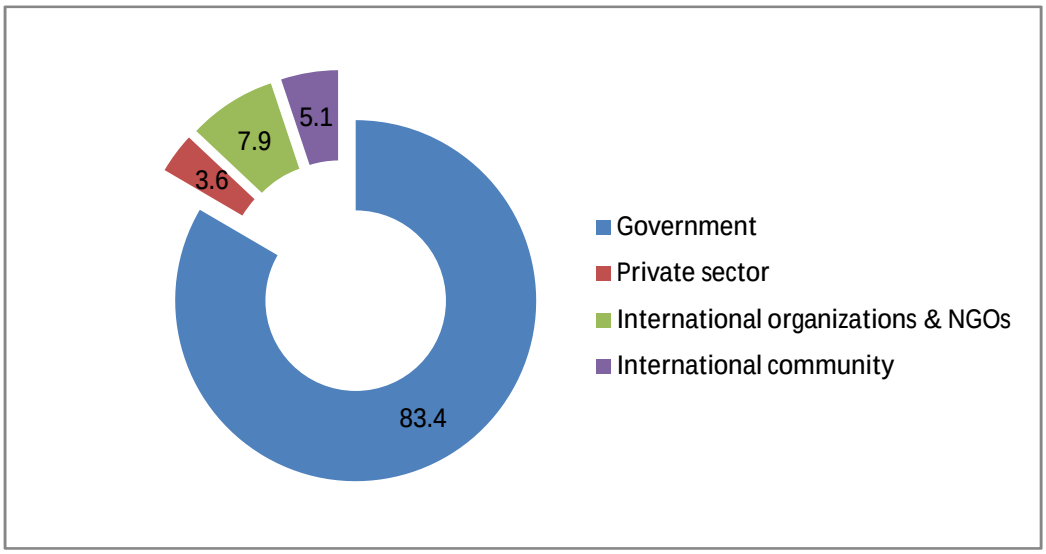
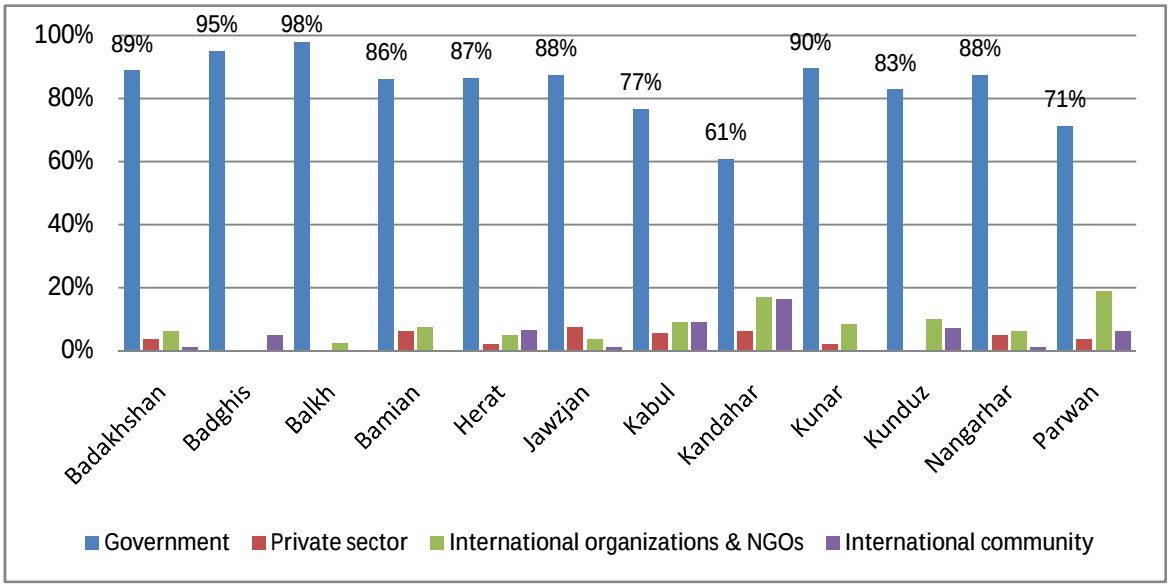


Figure 59 shows that 83.4% of the respondents believe that the public sector

compared to other sectors is more corrupt. NGOs and international organizations with almost 8 percent are in the second position. Private sector and international community, 5.1% and 3.6% respectively, are in the third and the forth positions.

Figure 60: In your opinion, which one of these institutions is more corrupt?



As seen in figure 60, the public sector in all areas covered by the survey is more corrupt. Other sectors (privet sector, NGOs, international organizations and international community) have significant difference in terms of corruption in comparison to public sector. The figure also shows that the level of corruption in public sector in different provinces of Afghanistan is accordingly: Balkh (98%), Badghis (95%) and Kunar (90%). In this regard, public sectors in Kandahar province (61%) and Parwan province (71%) have the lowest level of contamination to corruption in 12 provinces of Afghanistan.

Figure 61: In your opinion, which one of these institutions is more corrupt?

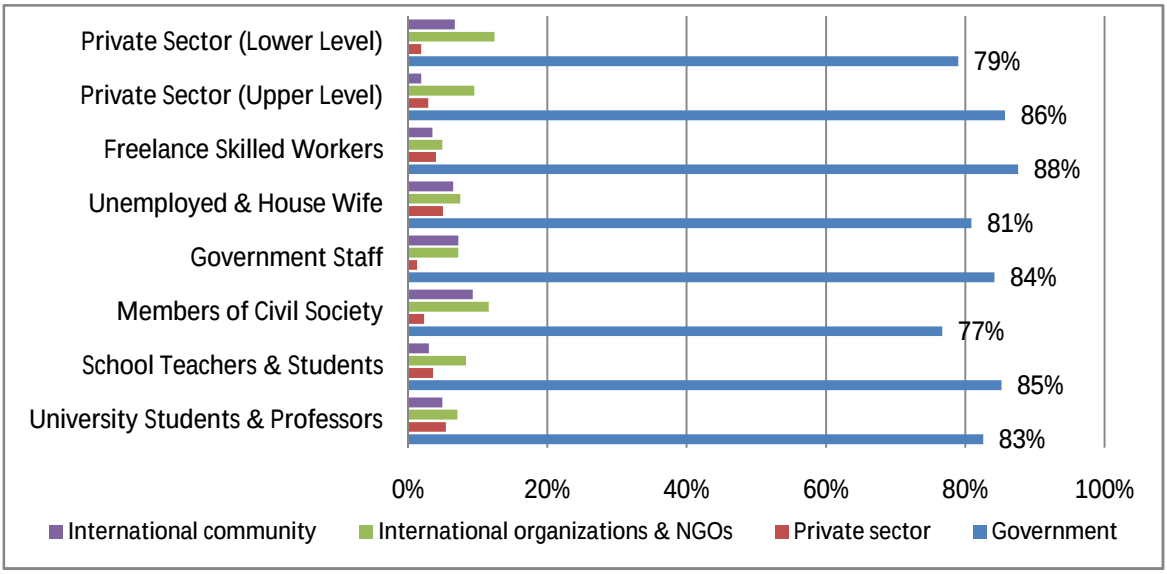


Figure 61 shows the respondent opinions about contaminated sectors based on different occupations. Considering different occupations, respondents believe that public sector is more corrupt than other sectors. The remarkable point in this figure is that employees of public sector also believe that public sector is more corrupt than other sectors.

The effectiveness of bribe or an intermediary in finding job opportunities

Figure 62 indicates the effectiveness of "bribe or an intermediary" in finding job opportunities. According to this figure, the effectiveness is 86.5% in public sector.

Figure 62: In which one of these institutions, bribe or intermediary can help you find a job?

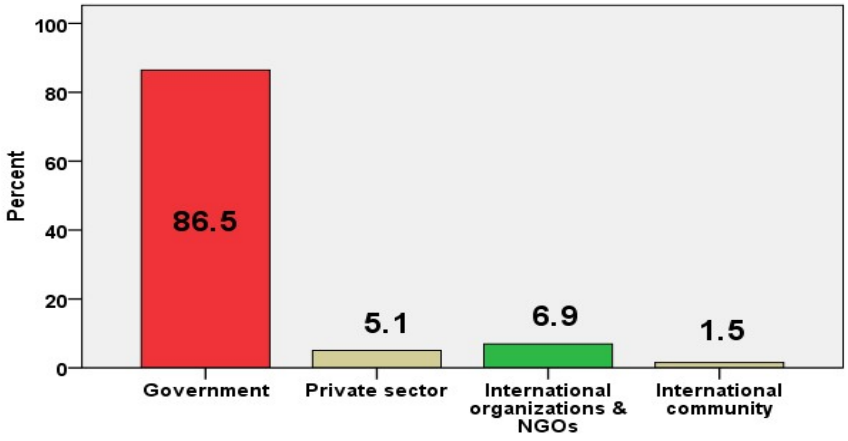
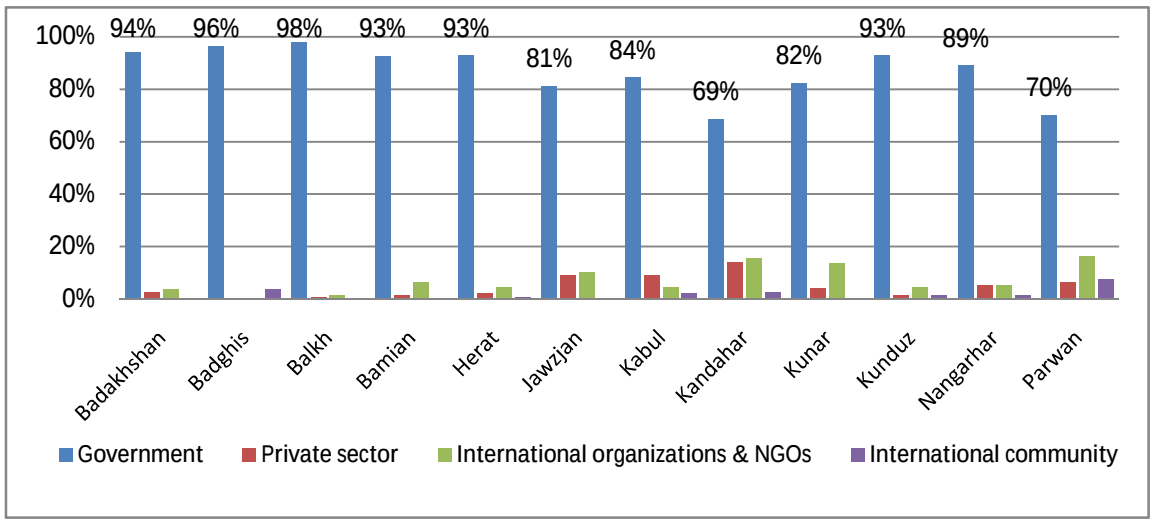


Figure 63 indicates that respondents believe that "bribe or having an intermediary" in finding job opportunities in public sector is also effective in provinces. This figure shows that Balkh province is in the first position in this ranking while Kandahar province is the latest.

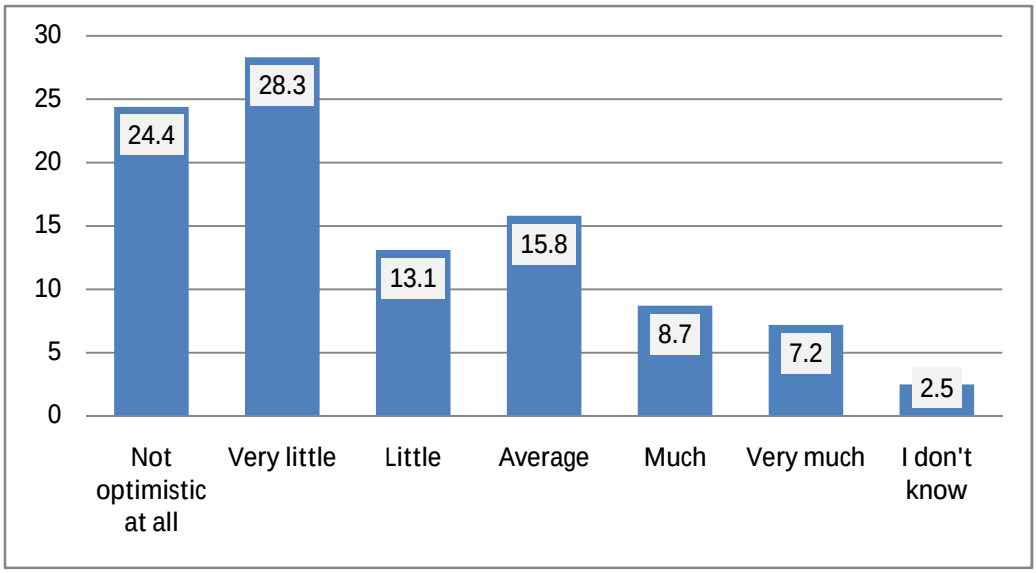
Figure 63: In which one of these institutions, bribe or intermediary can help you find a job?



Respondents' optimism about the activities of the government in fight against corruption

Figure 64 shows that people's optimism and hope in regard to government activities against corruption is low. As the graph below shows, 24.4% of the respondents were not optimistic at all. Furthermore, 41.4% of respondents showed their optimism level respectively low (31.1%) and very low (28.3)

Figure 64: Percentage of respondent's optimism towards the governments measures against corruption



Spread of corruption in the past year

Figure 65: Prevalence level of corruption during the previous year

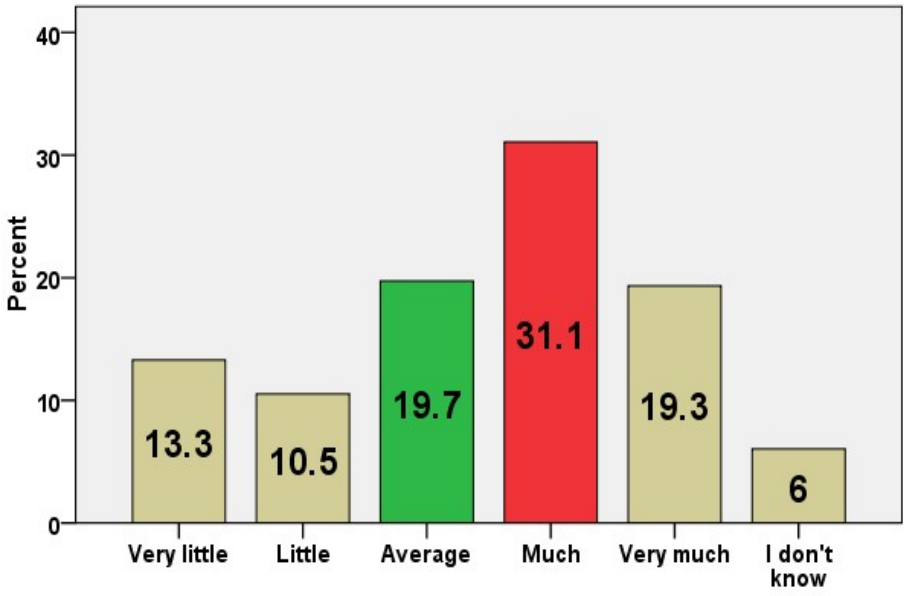
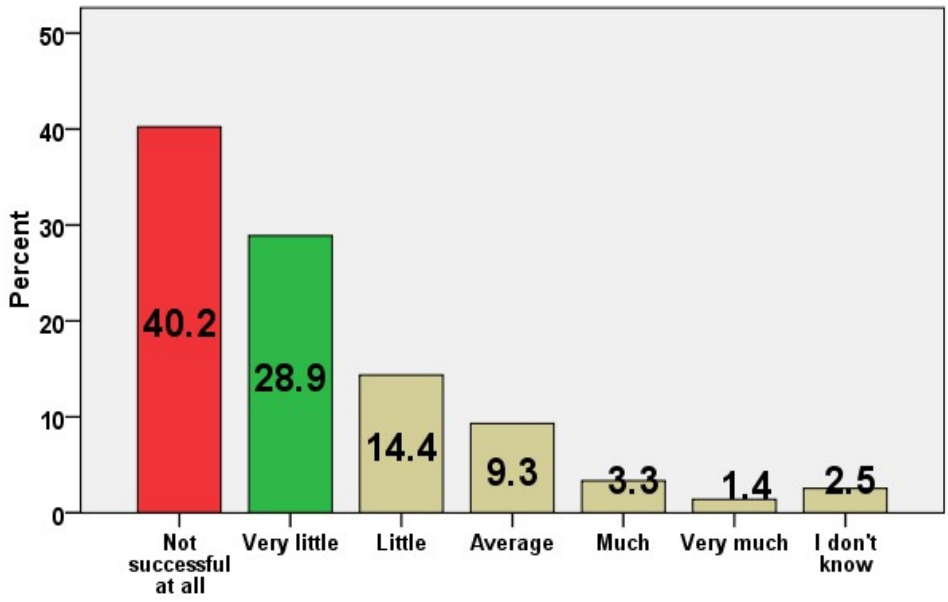


Figure 65 shows the level of corruption in the past year. Approximately, 31 % of the respondents believe that corruption has increased dramatically in the past year. Moreover, 19.7% of respondents have chosen the average option. And finally, 19.3% of respondent have chosen "very high" option.

The success level of previous government of Afghanistan in the fight against corruption

Figure 66 shows that approximately 40% of the respondents believe that the previous government of Afghanistan "was not successful at all" in fight against corruption. Nearly, 29% of respondents have assessed the previous government efforts as "very low". 14.4% of respondents have assessed the success of the previous government as "low".

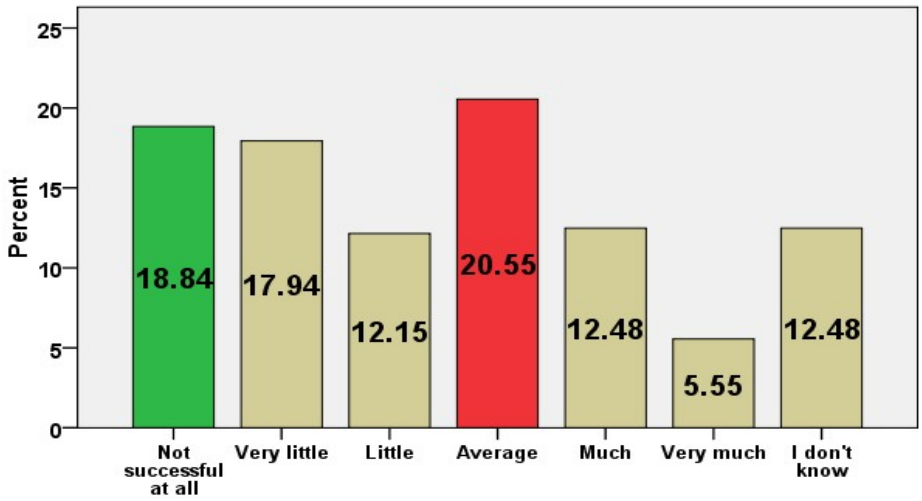
Figure 66: Success level of the former government in fight against corruption



Respondents' prediction about the success of the National Unity Government in fight against corruption

This survey was conducted at the beginning of the National Unity Government's establishment. For this reason, the majority of the respondents assessed the new government efforts in fight against corruption as medium (20.55%). Also, 18.84% of them believe that the current government will not be successful in fight against corruption. 30.9% of the respondents have assessed the success of government as "very low" 17.94% and "low" 12.15%. Almost 18% of the respondents assessed the success of the "NUG" in fight against corruption as "high" and "very high". (Figure 67)

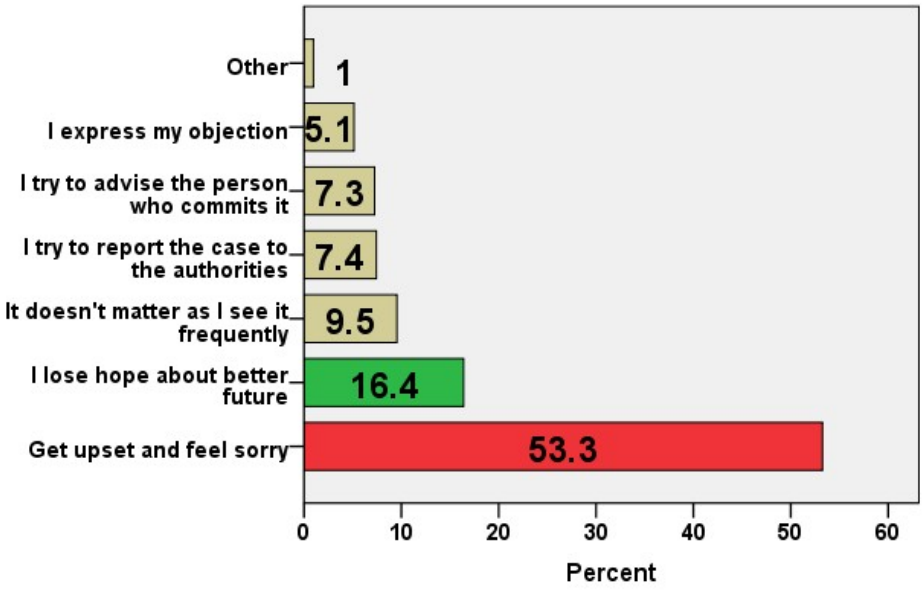
Figure 67: Respondents' predictions from success level of National Unity Government in fight against corruption



Reaction of the respondents while observing corruption

Figure 68 shows that most of the respondents in this survey gets upset and feels uncomfortable while observing a corruption case (53.3%). Also 16.4% of the respondents feel disappointed about improvement of the current situation toward betterment. While observing a corruption case, 9.5% of the respondents are reckless toward it because they have witnessed such cases frequently.

Figure 68: Respondents' reaction while observing corruption

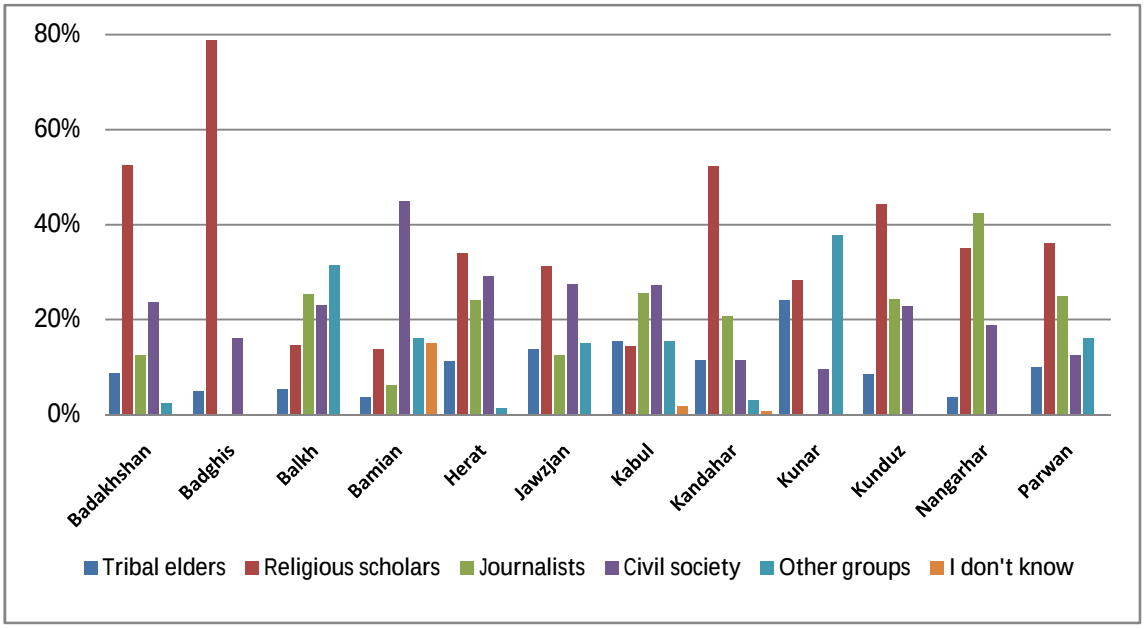


However, just 7.4% of those try to report such cases to the authorities. 7.3%, also, try to advise the offender. In general, the graph shows that the majority of the respondents' reaction toward corruption, while observing it, is a passive response.

Individuals or groups who work more in fight against corruption in different provinces

Figure 69 show which groups or individuals are working more in fight against corruption in different provinces.

Figure 69: Individuals and groups who try the most in fighting corruption



Parwan

Based on the survey in Parwan province, Ulama (religious scholars) are the individual or the group of people who work more in fight against corruption (36.2%). Journalists with (25%) are second in this ranking. Ethnic elders are in the third position (16,2%). Civil society with (12.5%) and other groups with 10% are respectively in ranking.

Nangarhar

According to 42.5% of the respondents, journalist do greater efforts than other groups in fight against corruption in this province. Religious leaders with 35% are in the second position. Civil society with 18.8% of efforts is in the third position. At last, ethnic elders with 3.8% who are working in fight against corruption.

Kundoz

According to the respondents, the religious leaders in this province are the people who have done the greatest efforts (44.3%) in fight against corruption. Journalist are the second group who are in the second position in this ranking with 24.3%. Civil society with almost 23% is in the third position. And finally, ethnic elders with 8.6% are at the end of this ranking.

Kunar

The greatest effort in fight against corruption is done by other groups (37.90%). Efforts done by Ulama (religious scholars) is in the second position (28.5%). Efforts done by ethnic elders (24.2%) is in the third position in this ranking.

Kandahar

According to the respondents in this province, most of the efforts in fight against corruption have been done by Ulama (religious scholars) with (52.3%). Journalist, from respondents opinions, are in the second position with (20.8%). And finally, civil society and ethnic elders with 23% of efforts are in the ranking (11.5% each).

Kabul

According to the survey in Kabul province, civil society with 27.2% does the greatest effort toward fight against corruption. Journalists, from respondents opinion, with 25.6% are in the second position of these efforts. Ethinic elders and other groups with 31.2% of efforts are in the third position (each 15.6%). And finally, religious scholars with 14.4% of efforts are in last position.

Jawzjan

Jawzjani respondents believe that religious scholars of the province are doing most of the efforts in fight against corruption (31.2%). From their perspective, civil society is in the second position with 27.5% of efforts. Other groups with 15% are in the third position. Ethnic elders with 13.8% are in the forth position and journalists with 12.5% are in the last position.

Herat

According to the respondents in this province, religious scholars with 34% of the efforts in fight against corruption, have done the greatest effort in this regard. Civil society with almost 29% is in the second position. Journalists with almost 24% are in the third position. And finally, ethnic elders with 11.3% of the efforts are in last position.

Bamyan

According to the respondents, civil society in this province with 45% of efforts, has done the greatest efforts in fight against corruption. Other groups with 16.2% of the efforts in this regard, are in the second position. 15% of the respondents said they do not know who does the greatest effort in this regard. Religious leaders with 13.8% of these efforts are in the forth position. Journalists and ethnic leaders with 6.2% and 3.8% respectively are in the latest positions in this regard.

Balkh

As figure 69 shows, respondents believe that “other groups” with 31.5% do the greatest efforts in this province in fight against corruption. Journalists with 25.4% of the efforts are in the second position. Moreover, civil society, from their perspective, with 23.1% of the efforts is in the third position. Religious scholars and tribal leaders each with 14.6% and 5.4% of the efforts are in the last two positions in this regard.

Badghis

According to respondents from this province, most of the efforts against corruption are done by religious scholars in this province (79%). Civil society with almost 16% of the efforts is in the second position. Tribal leaders with 5% of the efforts is in last position.

Badakhshan

Most of the respondents (52.5%) in this province believe that most of the efforts against corruption is done by religious leaders. From their perspective, civil society with 23.8% of efforts is in the second position. Journalists with 12.5% of efforts are in third position. Tribal leaders and other groups with 8.8% and 2.5% of the efforts are respectively in last positions.

In general we can say that religious scholars are the most important group who try the most in fight against corruption. From 12 provinces covered in this survey, religious leaders are the first answer of the respondents in 6 provinces (Parwan, Kundoz, Kandahar, Jawzjan, Badghis, and Badakhshan). Civil society, from respondents perspective, is the second entity after religious leader that has done the most efforts in fight against corruption. The abovementioned figure shows that civil society in Kabul and Bamyan has the main role in fight against corruption. In Addition, civil society efforts in Herat, Jawzjan, Kundoz and Badakhshan provinces are considerably high. After these two groups, from respondents' perspective, most of efforts against corruption are done by journalists. Their efforts in Nangarhar, Kundoz, Kabul, Balkh, Heart and Parwan are more in comparison to other provinces.

Individuals or groups who work more in fight against corruption in different living locations

Figure 70: Individuals and groups who try the most in fighting corruption segregated by residence location

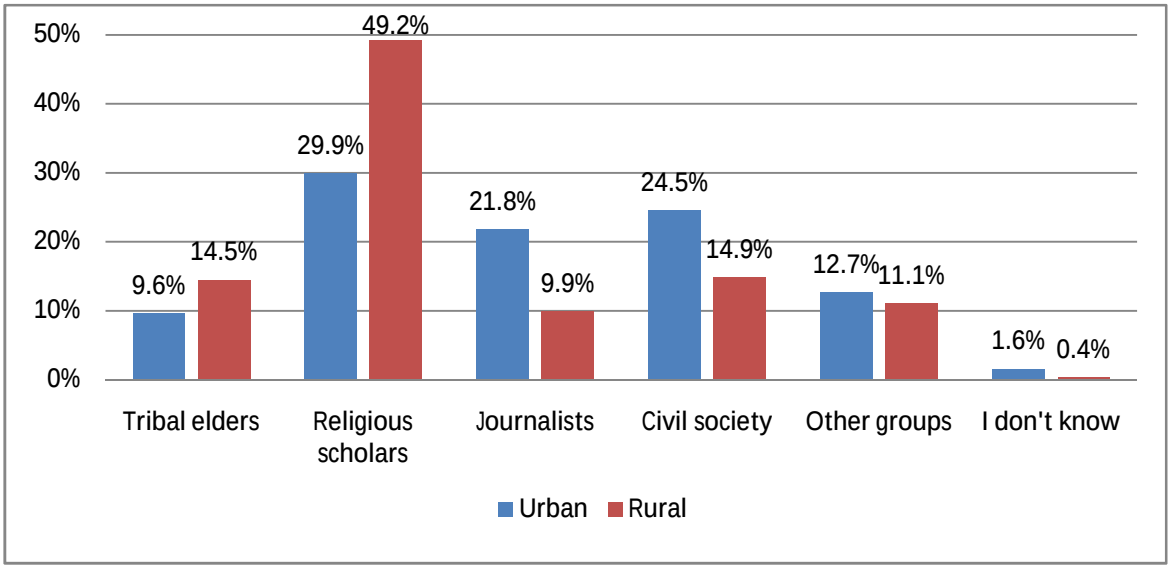


Figure 70 shows the efforts done by individuals or groups in fight against corruption in different living locations (urban and rural areas).

According to the respondents in urban communities, religious leader has greater contribution in fight against corruption (almost 30%). After them, most of the efforts against corruption is done by civil society (24.5) Journalist with 21.8% of the efforts are in the third position in urban communities.

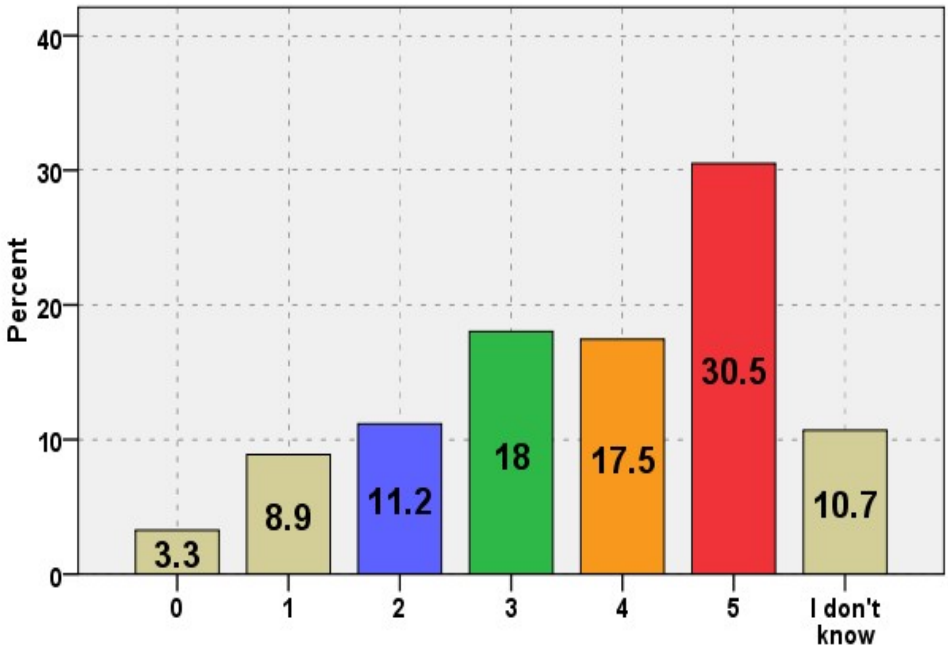
Corruption scale by individuals, governmental offices, institutions and agencies:

This section of the questioner is consisted of 16 indirect questions. The main purpose of this question is to measure the corruption contamination/level of some governmental offices, private sector and institutions base on respondents opinions. In this type of questions, the lowest prevalence of corruption are indicated with zero and the highest prevalence of corruption is indicated by "Five". These institutions, governmental officials and authorities are chosen base on their significant daily interaction with citizens and base on other surveys conducted before. This section of questions reflects a transparent and clear vision of the people toward prevalence of corruption in different institutions, government offices and mentioned authorities. The results are listed as followings.

Political parties

Figure 71 shows that 30.5% of the respondents have given 5 to political parties in terms of corruption. 18% of them have given 3 while 17.5% of them have given 4 to political parties.

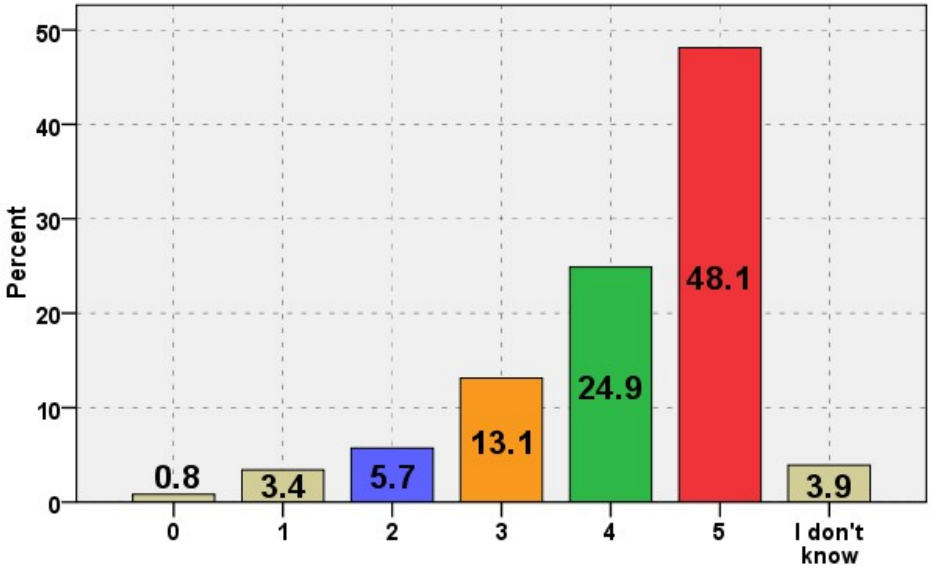
Figure 71: Respondents scores for level of corruption in political parties



Parliament and provincial councils

Almost 48% of the respondents, with regard to figure 72, have given 5 to parliament and provincial councils in terms of corruption. Almost 25% of them have given 4 while 13.1% of them have given 3. Considering respondents opinion, parliament and provincial councils have received high score in terms of corruption.

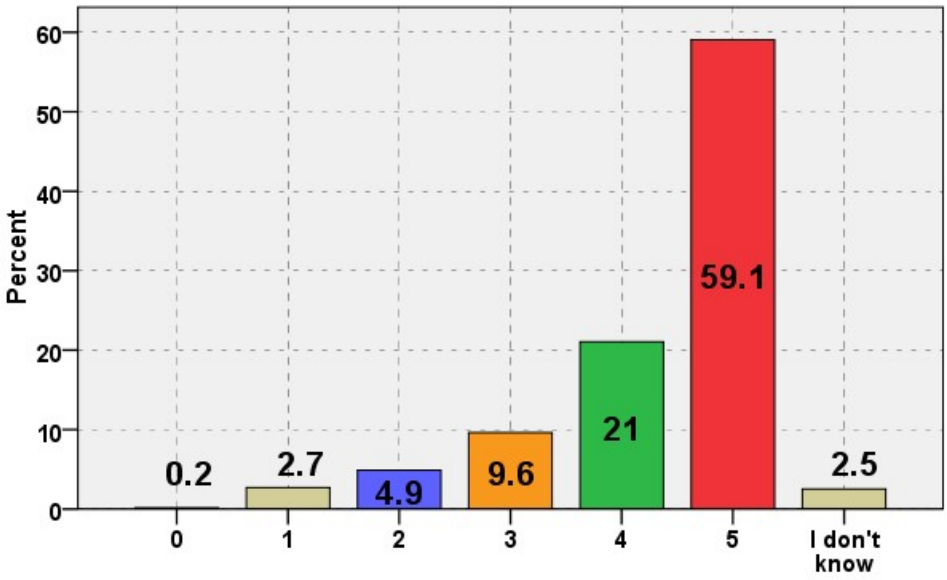
Figure 72: Respondents scores for level of corruption in parliament & provincial councils



Courts of justice

Figure 73 shows that 59.1% of the respondents have given 5 score, the highest number of corruption, to the courts of justice. 21% of the respondents have given 4. Almost 80% of the respondents have given 5 and 4 score, which shows a high scale of corruption, to the courts of justice.

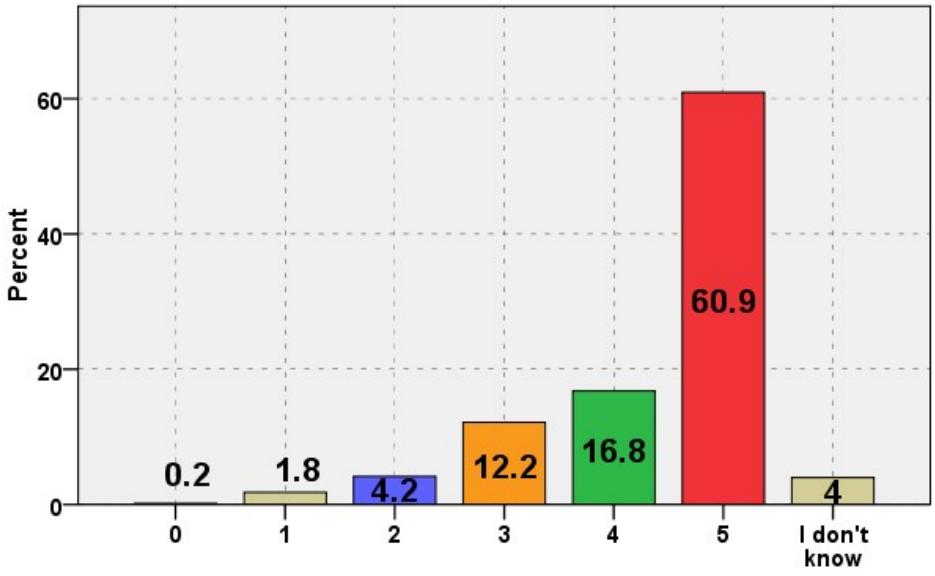
Figure 73: Respondents scores for level of corruption in judiciary courts



Election commissions

Figure 74 shows that 60.9% of the respondents have given 5 score and 16.8% have given 4 score and 12.2% have given 3 score to corruption in election commissions. In general, almost 78% of the respondents have given 4 and 5 to corruption in election commission.

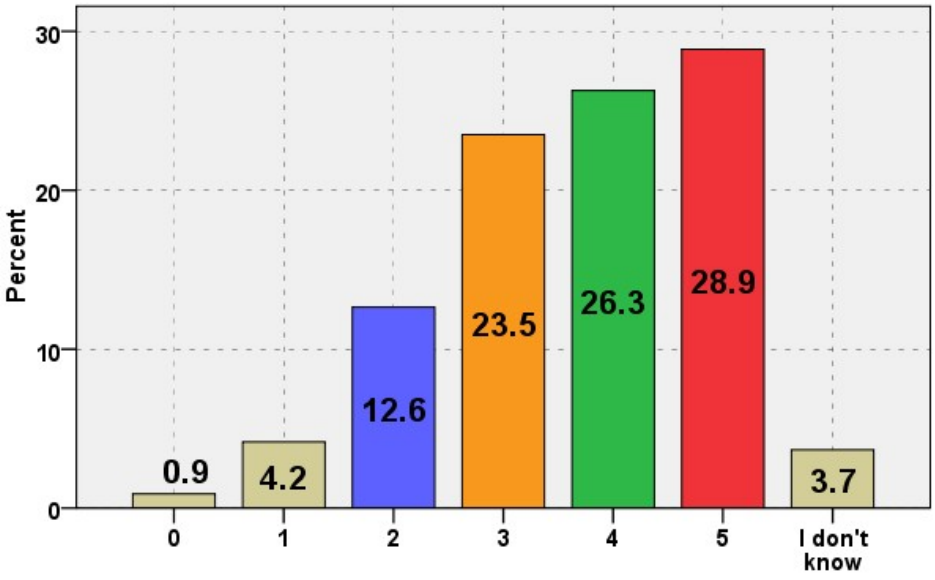
Figure 74: Respondents scores for level of corruption in electoral commissions



Public institutions and public services

Figure 75 shows that 28.9% of respondent have given 5 score, 26.3% have given 4 score and 23.5% have given 3 score to corruption in governmental institutions. In general most of the respondents (55.2%) have given 4 and 5 score to corruption in public institutions and offices.

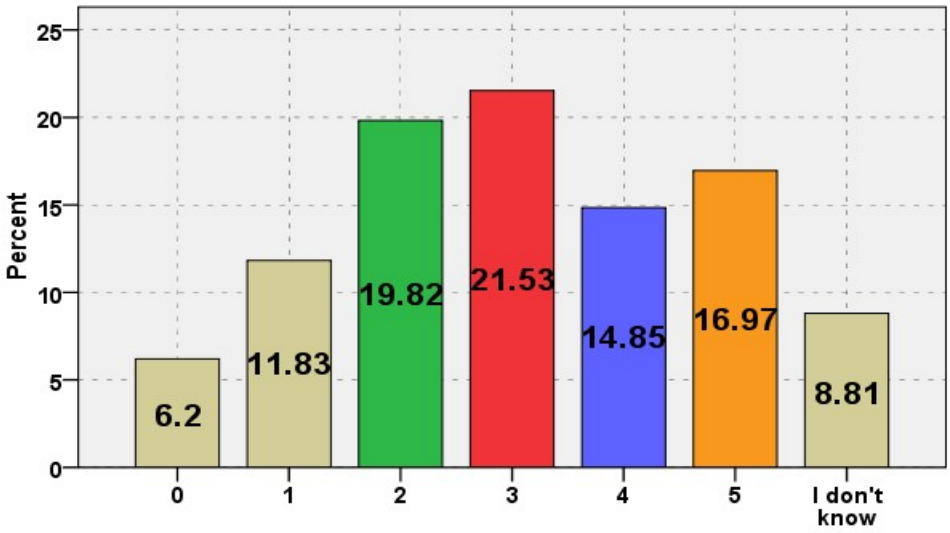
Figure 75: Respondents scores for level of corruption in government offices



Banks and financial organizations

Figure 76 shows the extend of corruption in banks and financial organizations: 21.53% graded 3, 19.82% graded 2, almost 17% graded 5 and 14.58% have graded 4. This graph shows dispersion of responses among respondents about the level of corruption in banks and financial institutions (31.82% higher than 3 and 31.65% lower than 3).

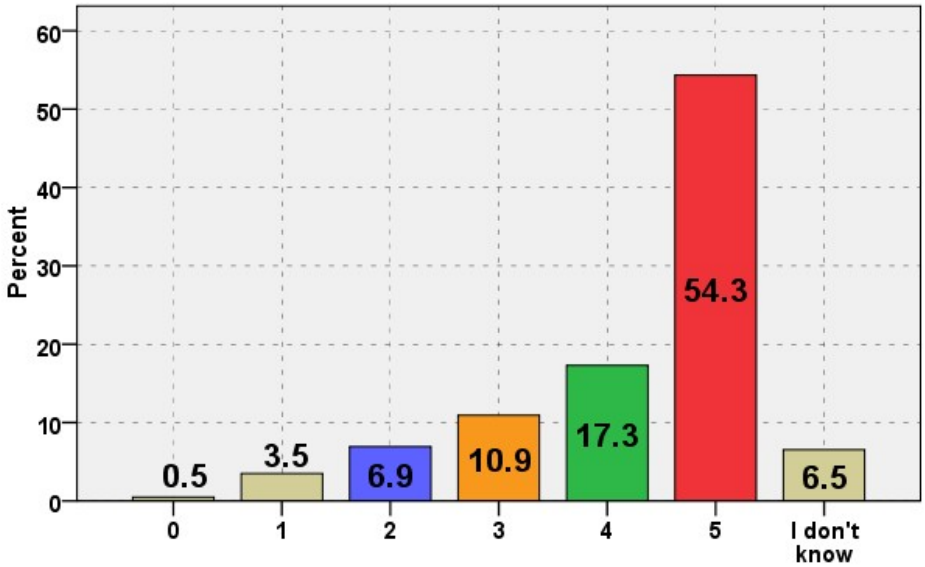
Figure 76: Respondents scores for level of corruption in banks & other financial institutions



Customs and borders

Figure 77 shows that most of respondents (54.3%) have given 5 to customs and borders in terms of corruption. In addition, 17.3% of them have given 4 and almost 11% have graded 3. In general, almost 71% have given numbers higher than3 to corruption in customs and borders.

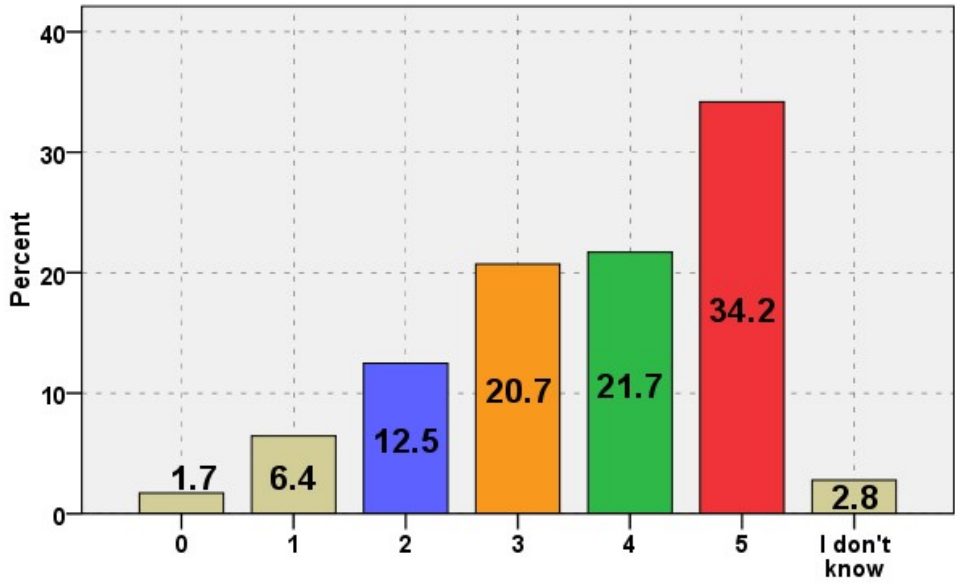
Figure 77: Respondents scores for level of corruption in customs and borders offices



National Police and traffic police

Figure 78 shows that 34.2% of the respondents have given 5, the highest corruption grade, to national police and traffic police. 21.7% have graded 4 while 20.7% of the respondents have graded 3. In general most of the respondents (56%) have given 4 and 5 to traffic police and national police in terms of corruption.

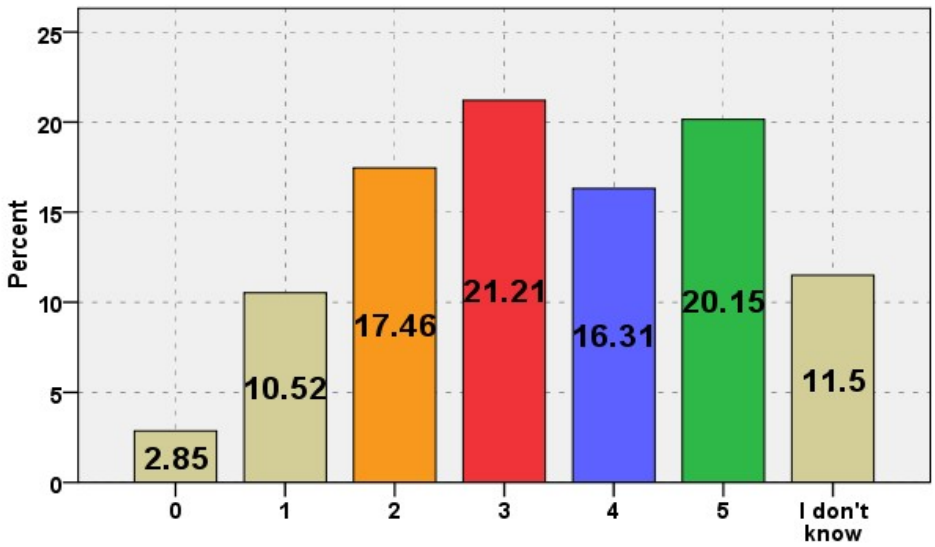
Figure 78: Respondents scores for level of corruption in national police & traffic police



Organizations and foreign NGO's

Figure 79 shows that 21.12% of the respondents have given 3, 20.15% have given 5, 17.46% of the respondents have given 2, 16.31% of the respondents have given 4 to organizations and foreign NGO's in terms of corruption. In addition 10.52% of the respondents have given 1.

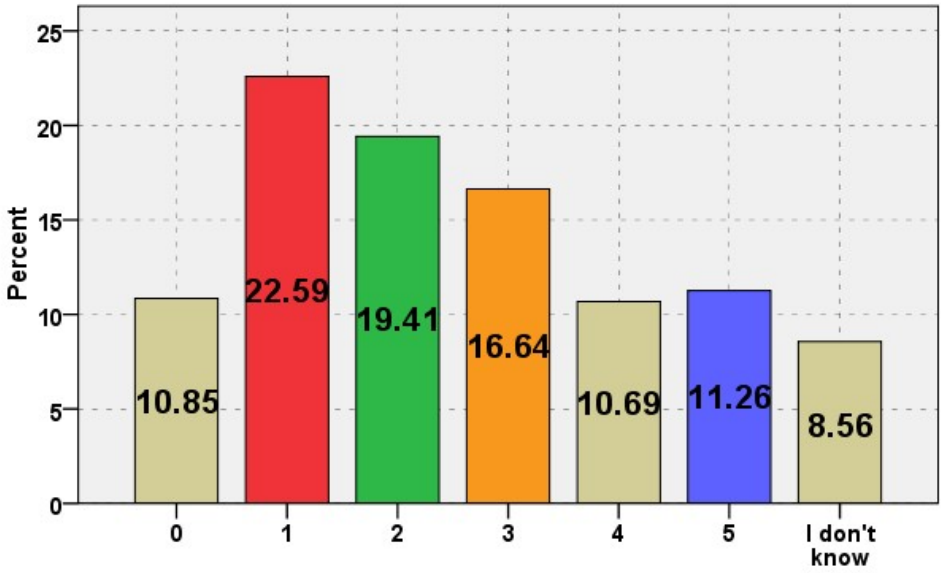
Figure 79: Respondents scores for level of corruption in NGOs & international organizations



Universities and privet schools

Figure 80 shows that most of respondents (52.58%) have given 3 to universities and privet schools in terms of corruption. Only 11.26% have given 5 to universities and privet schools. To some extend, it can be said that respondents do not believe that corruption exists in these entities.

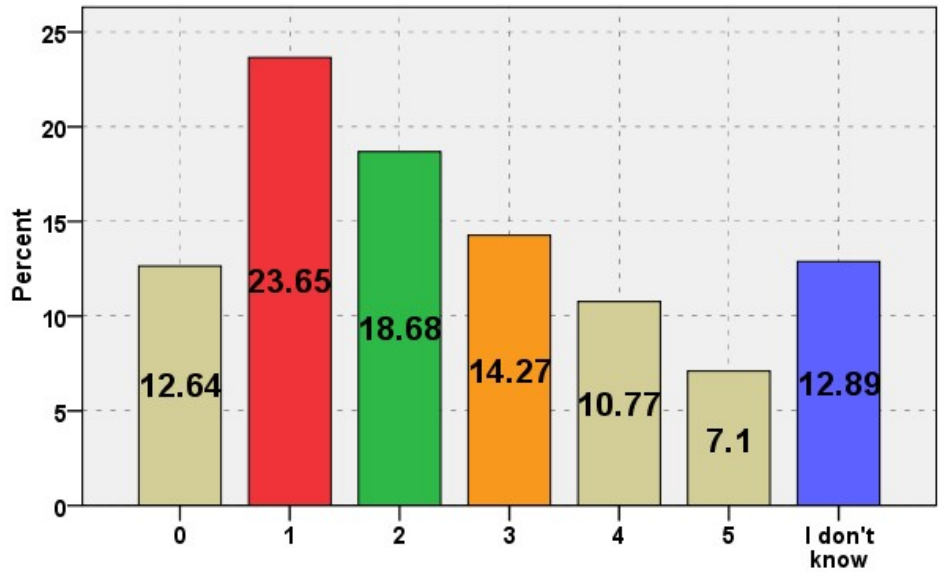
Figure 80: Respondents scores for level of corruption in private schools & universities



Privet TV and Radio stations

Figure 81 shows that almost 55% of the respondents have given 3 to privet TV and radio stations in terms of corruption. 23.65% of them have given 1 while 18.68% of them have given 2.

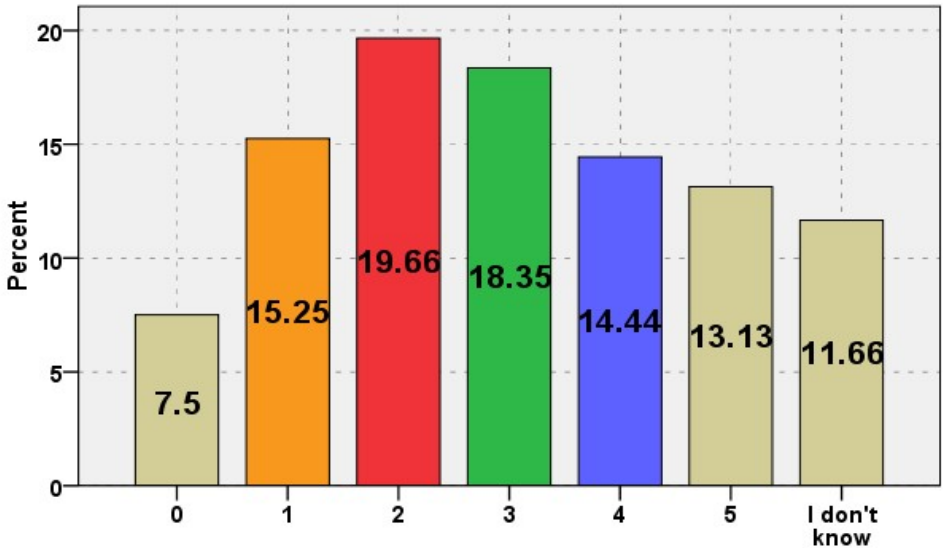
Figure 81: Respondents scores for level of corruption in private radios & TV stations



Privet organizations and companies

As shown in figure 82, almost 42% of the respondents have given 3 to privet organizations and companies in terms of corruption. In addition, almost 27% of the respondents have given 4 and 5 (13.13% scored 5 and 14.44% scored 5).

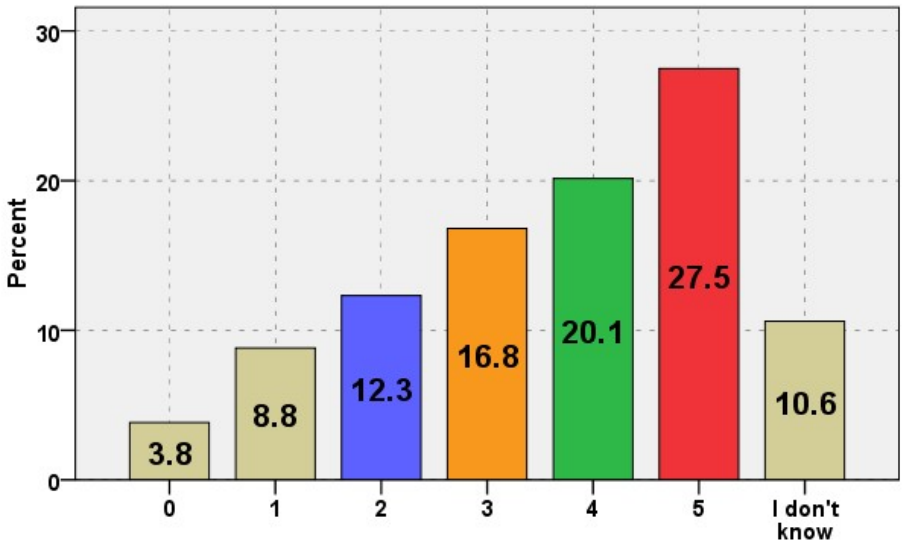
Figure 82: Respondents scores for level of corruption in private companies & organizations



International community and foreign forces

Figure 83 shows that 47.6% of the respondents have given 4 and 5 to international community and foreign forces in Afghanistan in terms of corruption. And finally, it can be said that most of the respondents believe in high level of corruption in international community and foreign forces.

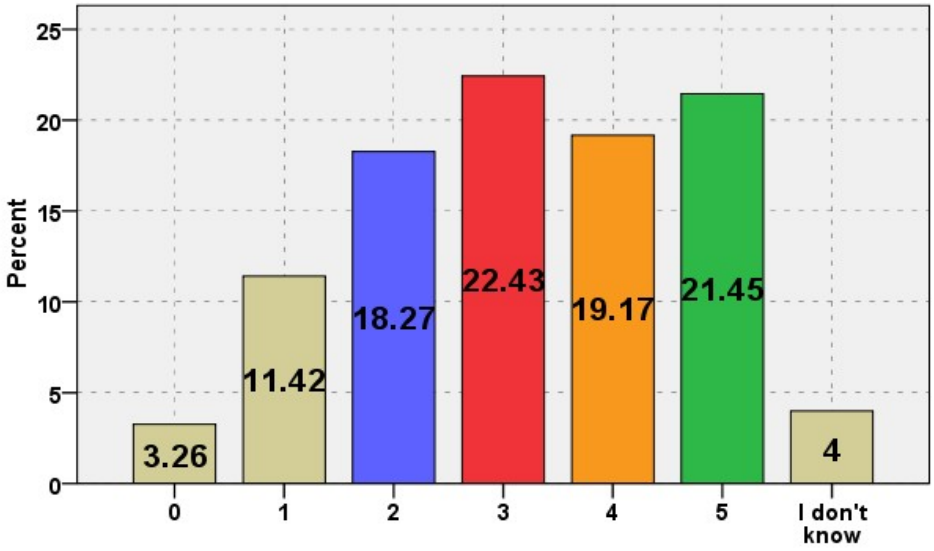
Figure 83: Respondents scores for level of corruption in International community & international security forces



Public universities and schools

According to figure 84, almost 40% of the respondents have given 4 and 5 to public universities and schools in terms of corruption. 22.43% of respondents have given 3. In addition almost 30% of the respondents have given 1 and 2.

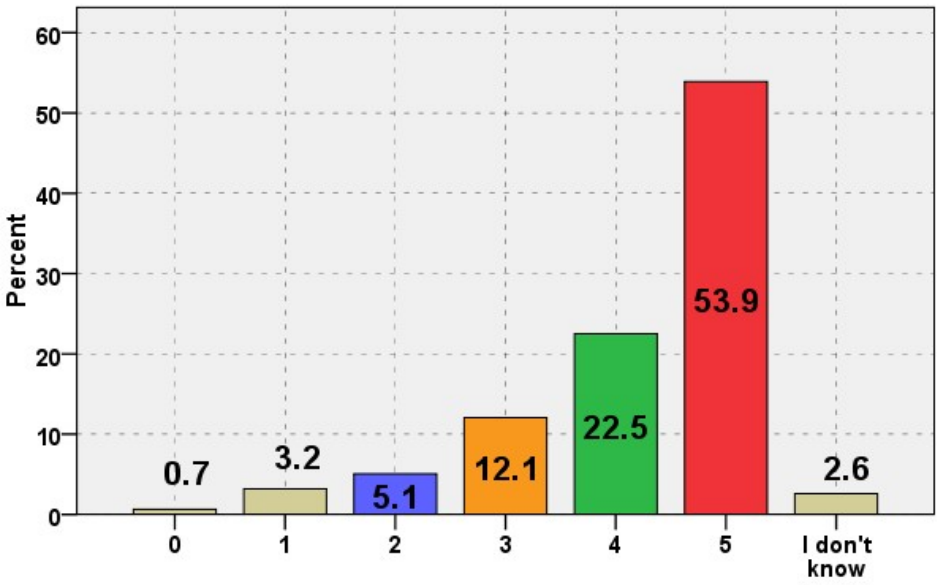
Figure 84: Respondents scores for level of corruption in government schools & universities



Municipalities

Figure 85 shows that almost 54% of the respondents have given 5 and 22.5% have chosen 4. In general almost 76% of the respondents have chosen 4 and 5 which the highest level of corruption. In general, it can be said that majority of the respondents believe in high level of corruption in municipalities.

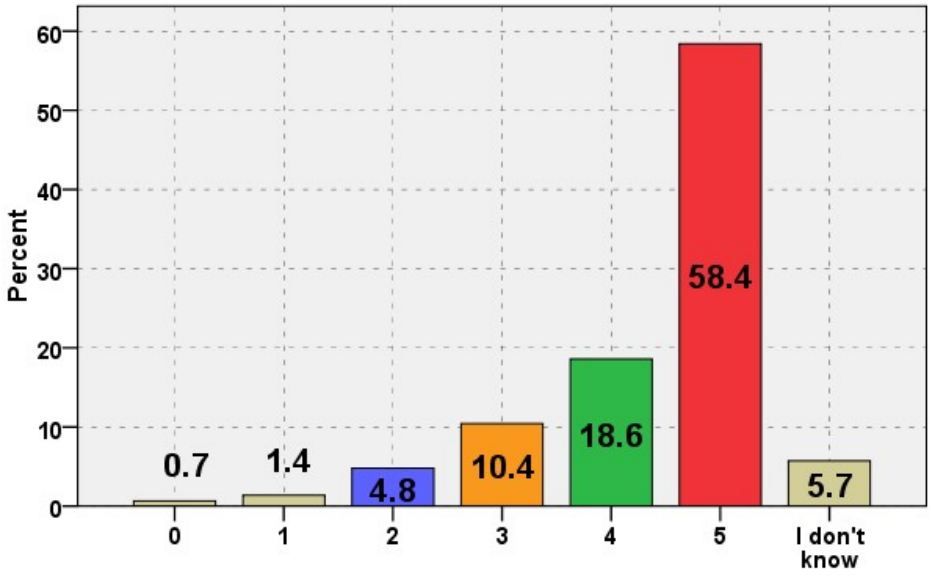
Figure 85: Respondents scores for level of corruption in municipalities



Governors and district governors

Figure 86 shows that almost 58% of the respondents have chosen 5, 18.6% have chosen 4 and 10.4% have chosen 3 for governors and district governors in terms of corruption. Considering the graph, it can be said that majority of the respondents believe in high level of corruption in governors and district governors' offices.

Figure 86: Respondents scores for level of corruption in provincial and district governors



Comparing the average of corruption among individuals, institutions and agencies in twelve provinces:

Figure 87: Comparison of the average level of corruption of individuals, institutions and organizations in 12 provinces

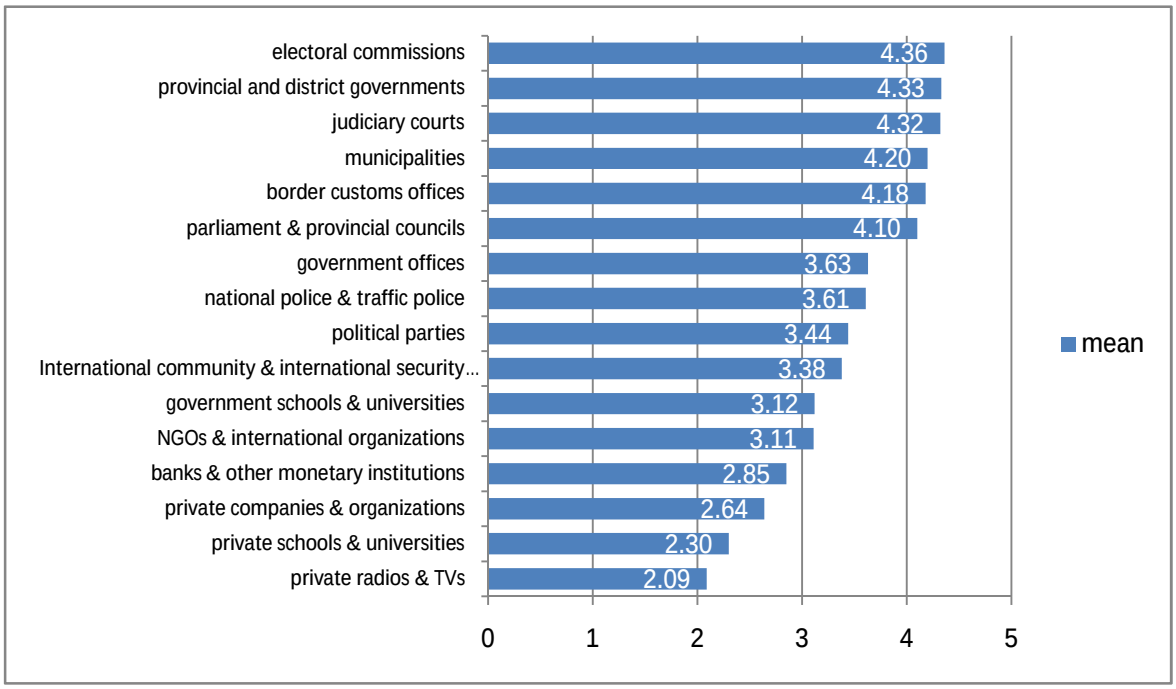


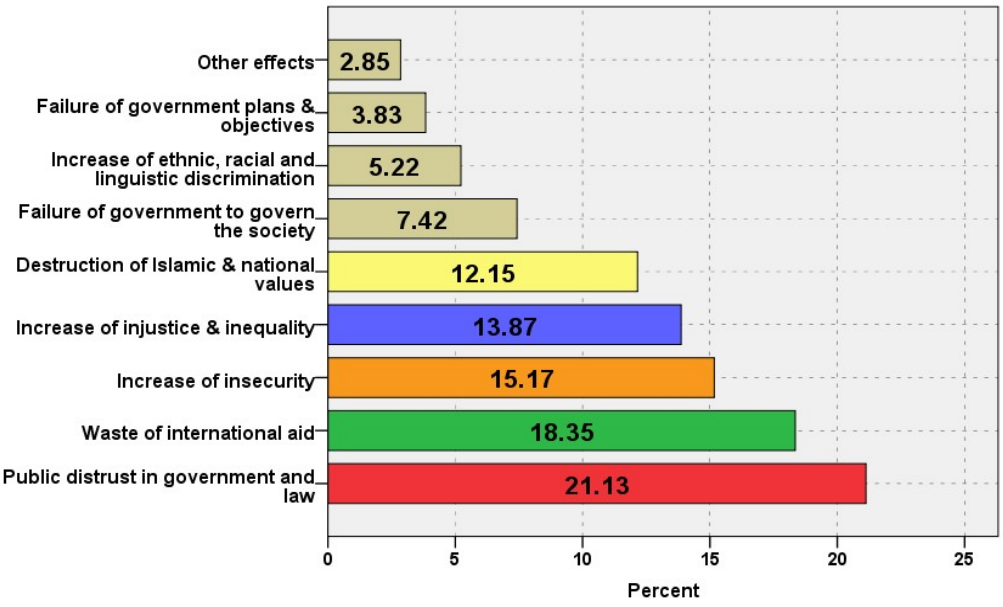
Figure 87 (Previous Page) shows that the highest average level of corruption exits accordingly: election commissions (4.32), governors and district governors (4.33), courts of justice (4.32), municipalities (4.2), customs and borders (4.18), and parliament and provincial councils (4.1). Moreover, results of this survey indicate that the lowest level of corruption exits accordingly: privet TV and radio stations (2.09), privet universities and schools (2.3) and privet companies and organizations (2.64).

Important impacts of corruption in society

As shown in figure 88, the most important impacts of corruption in society are prioritized accordingly:

1. Lack of accountability of rule of law and government among people: 21.13%
2. Embezzlement of international aid: 18.35%
3. Increased insecurity: 15.17%
4. Increased injustice and inequality: 13.87%
5. Distraction of national and Islamic values: 12.15%
6. The inability of government in managing the society: 7.42%
7. Increased ethnic, lingual and racial prejudices: 5.22%

Figure 88: most important effects of corruption on Afghanistan?



93.31% of the respondents have identifies the seven abovementioned causes as the most important impacts of the corruption in the society.

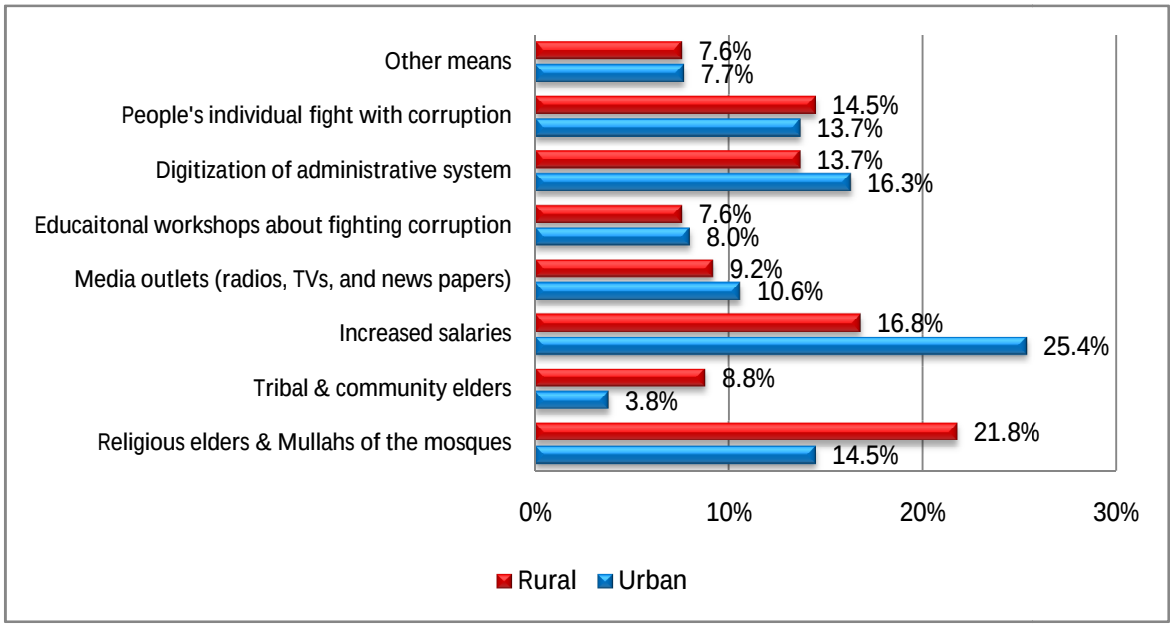
The best way to fight against corruption

Figure 89 shows that the best ways to fight against corruption are accordingly:

1. Increase in salary scale of officials: 23.57%
2. Religious elders and religious scholars: 16.07%
3. Computerizing the government systems: 15.74%

4. Individual efforts against corruption: 13.87%
5. Media (Radios, TVs and newsletters): 10.28%
6. Conducting workshops against corruption: 7.91%

Figure 89: The best means of combating corruption



From figure 89, it can be concluded that mosques mullah and religious leaders have an important role in fight against corruption. Since they have a close relationship with public, their role in fight against corruption can be significant. In rural communities, role of mosques mullahs, religious leaders, tribal leaders and tribal elders are more significant than urban communities.

Existence of a place where people can submit their complains about corruption:

Figure 90: is there any independent or governmental office to look after people complains about corruption?

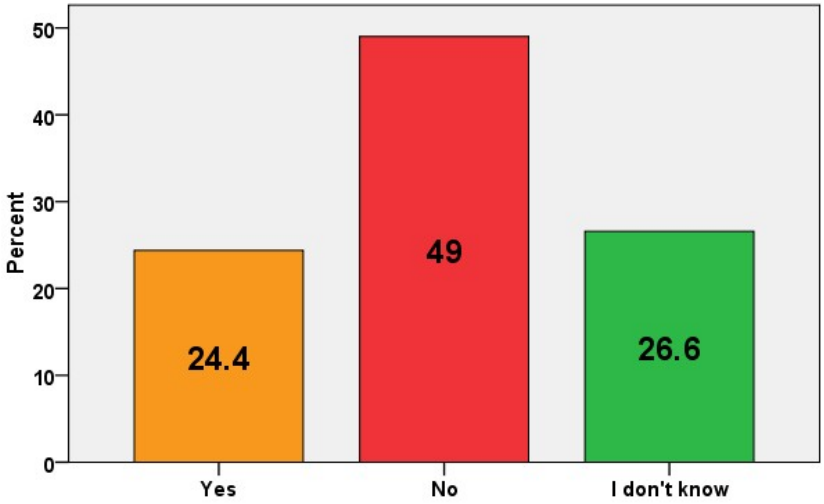
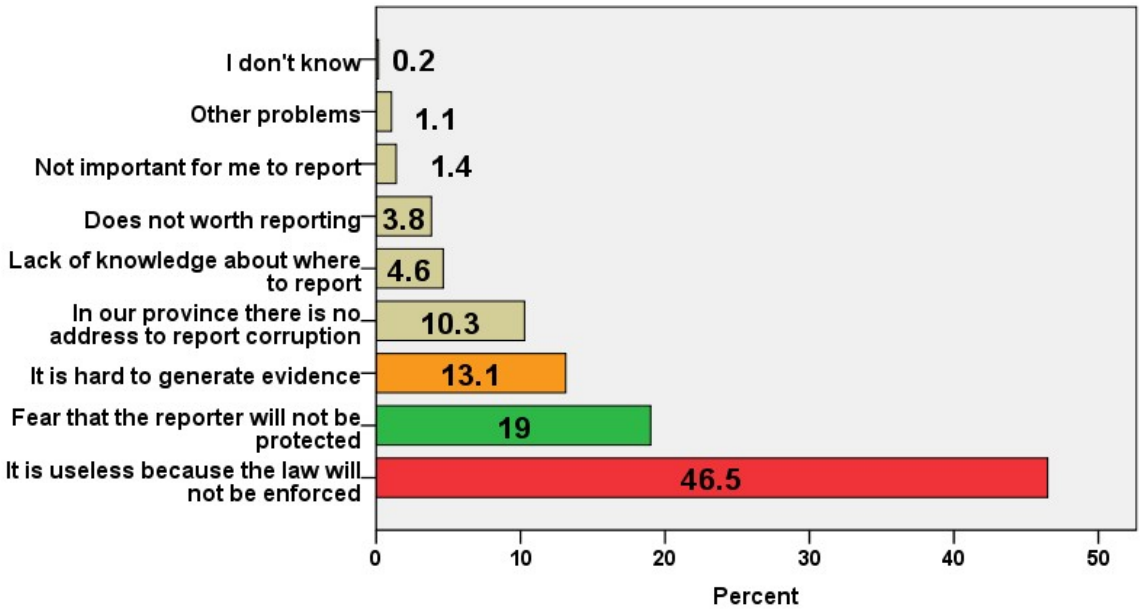


Figure 90 (Previous Page) shows that 49% of the respondents have said that there is no place where they can submit their complains about corruption. Moreover, 26.6% of respondents were unaware of the existence of such a place. Only 24.4% said that such a place exists.

Significant problems in reporting corruption cases

Figure 91 shows that majority of the respondents believe that main problem in reporting complains about corruption is useless because law does not apply on offenders. Also, 19% of the respondents believe that because they do not have legal protections, they are afraid to report corruption cases. 13.1% of them believe that providing proof for such cases are difficult. In this regard, 10.3% of them also said that lack of local offices and officials for reporting corruption cases is the main problem.

Figure 91: what is the most important problem of reporting a case of corruption?

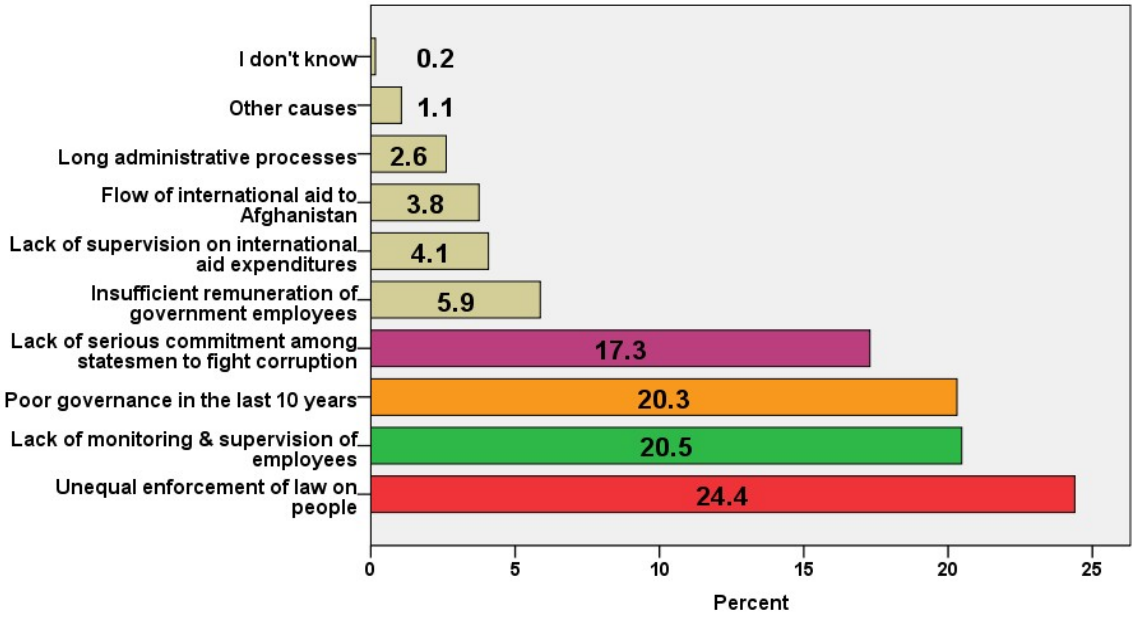


The most important cause of corruption in past 10 years

According to figure 92 (Next Page), the most important causes of corruption in 10 past years are accordingly:

1. Unequal implementation of law on citizens: 24.4%
2. Lack of supervision on governmental offices and government employees: 20.5%
3. Weak governance in past 10 years: 20.3%
4. Lack of a strong will to fight against corruption among politicians: 17.3%
5. Insufficient salary scale of employees: 5.9%

Figure 92: what is the most important cause of corruption in the last ten years?



Dialogue and exchange of views on corruption:

Figure 93: do you speak about corruption with your family and friends?

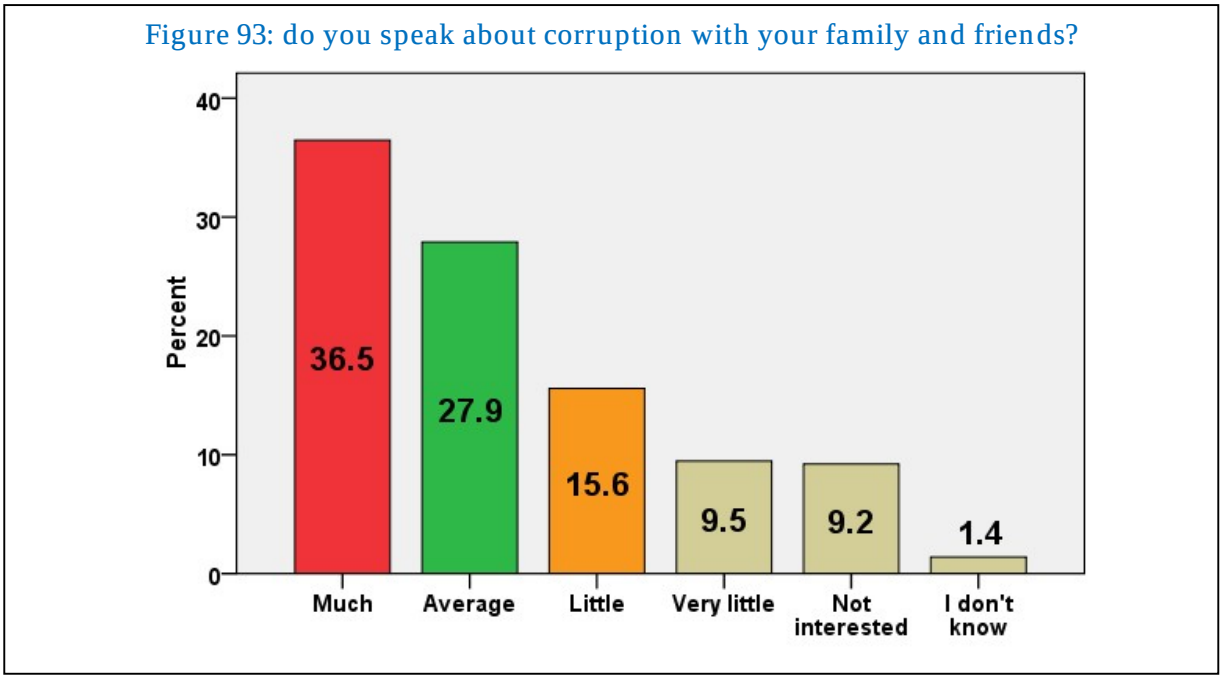


Figure 93 shows that majority of the respondents (36.5%) talk about corruption with their families and friends. Moreover, almost 28% of the respondents have an average scale discussion about corruption with their families and friends. And 15.6% of them have low scale discussion about corruption with their families and friends. According to the results of this figure, in general, it can be said that corruption is among daily conversation of the respondents.

Conclusion

It can be said that corruption is an universal challenge which exists in most of the countries around the globe, especially in third world countries. Considering development level of each society, corruption has different shapes. But what is clear in this issue is that corruption causes gradual distraction of a society.

This problem develops and grows faster in post-conflict societies like Afghanistan. Many administrative, social, political and economical structures of Afghanistan have been destroyed or lost its effectiveness after 30 years of wars. The growing phenomenon of corruption in the past 13 years in Afghanistan has caused high rate of ineffective expending of the international aid, which was dedicated to Afghanistan's reconstruction, and consequently leaded to low rate of development. It can be said with confidence that giving bribe and taking bribe, which is one main example of corruption, become an ordinary and common affair.

Efforts done by the previous government were not sufficient and corruption is still growing. According to the information obtained from the survey, corruption is the third main obstacle of Afghanistan and a challenge to Afghanistan development. It is clear that if something is not done to address this issue, it can endanger security, economic development, good governance …etc.

Afghanistan society is a traditional and religious society which religious scholars have a significant role in social and cultural changes. They have the capacity, social status and undeniable influence among the community. They are part of the social capital of the society and their capacities should be used in combat against corruption. The results show that religious scholars can have a prominent role in fight against corruption.

Passive and indifferent response of the Afghan toward corruption is very dangerous. Inaction against corruption means accepting the status quo, it means corruption will exist. The result of such situation will be despair in society, lack of participation in the fight against corruption, lack of public confidence on rule of law and the state. This survey shows that people's react indifferent and inaction toward corruption, which is a serious alarm for the society.

High level of corruption in the country can be identified as serious weakness of the government. Corruption leads to unequal distribution of income and resources of the society. Results of this survey show that public sector is the most corrupt sector of the society. In the first step in fight against corruption, government should start the process from its institutions. Government should put transparency and accountability in its agenda. Government should bring discipline into its administrative bureaucracies and take serious steps to modernize its administrative systems. Truly, the above-mentioned steps can dramatically reduce costs of states and people and will strengthen the legitimacy of the government.

Recommendations

Finally, according to the results of the survey and hidden, multi dimension and complex nature of corruption in Afghanistan society, the following recommendations are offered to better fight against corruption:

1. More participation of people in the fight against corruption: Corruption is not a problem that government alone can fight against it. The perception that only Afghanistan government is responsible in fight against corruption is wrong. To achieve more public participation, government officials must provide addresses that can handle people's complains. Also, international community should not abandon the Afghan government to solve this problem.

2. Creating a strong political will against corruption at top political levels: weak politicians and officials' will against corruption creates a protective social barrier for the offenders in different social aspects which ultimately offenders misuse from their positions.

3. Serious monitoring of the performance of judiciary and police as the law enforcement unites: Afghan police and judicial system of Afghanistan is in need of serious revision. As long as this system does not reform, law would not be enforced in the society and consequently justice cannot be dispersed.

4. use of social and cultural capabilities: considering their social status, Afghan religious scholars can play a significant role in fight against corruption. This amount of capabilities should not be ignored. Certainly, good steps in fight against corruption can be taken through using their capabilities.

5. Develop a comprehensive and long-term strategy with the specific objectives in the fight against corruption: The fight against corruption with proper results can only be achieved when it is planned and demands and conditions of Afghan society are considered. Also, a strong will in high governmental levels and public support accompanying it. The current anti-corruption strategy should be revised and the status of it should be change from theory to practice.

6. Strengthening the civil society organizations and media in the fight against corruption: in countries where the government cannot fulfill its duties for any reason, civil society organizations and media can play a significant role in changing the situation. Civil society organizations and media can play an effective role in the fight against corruption in local, national and international level. Therefore, more emphasis on their role and their function in this regard can bring good results.

7. Improving living conditions of civil servant: improving living conditions of governments' employees has a direct relation to the reduction of corruption in the administrative system. Results of the survey shows that most of the respondents believe that increase in salary of the employees can be a proper tool in the fight against corruption. In most of the researches conducted around the

globe, this factor is mentioned as one of the most important tools in the fight against corruption.

8. Developing e-government system: one of the major factors that contribute in ineffectiveness of the Afghanistan's administrative system is the old and traditional nature of it. This factor creates the situation that corruption can spread. The development of e-government system can reduce government bureaucracy and can accelerate administrative affairs. The development of e-government system makes it much easier and more accurate to evaluate, supervise and have a transparent process in administrative affairs and reduces the means that leads toward corruption.

9. Embedding the fight against corruption issues in educational resources and textbooks: corruption is considered to be one of the major obstacles toward development. Considering the inclusive nature of corruption in Afghanistan, it is recommended that the issue of the fight against corruption should be placed in curriculum of higher education unites and schools. This is one of the best and most effective methods in the fight against corruption.

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ISBN 978-9936-1-0099-2

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