

Instructions for completing the survey

1. If you cannot complete the survey, you may come back and pick up where you left off.
2. Each question has a short explanation to help you understand the context.
3. After each question and the end of each section, we provide space for you to comment. These comments are critical too better understanding the context of governance in your country. We encourage you to comment.
4. If you hit the return key in most browsers, you will be taken to the next page, regardless of whether or not you have finished answering all the questions on that page. Therefore, we suggest you use your mouse to move through the survey.
5. Please make sure to hit the CONTINUE button at the bottom of each page to save your answers.
6. Finally, if you cannot provide an answer for a particular question, please leave it blank.

PART I: CIVIL SOCIETY

1. To what extent do citizens enjoy the freedom of association?

In answering this question, please note that we are interested in the real (de facto) opportunities for citizens to create or join organizations so as to participate in the political process. It also includes the right that no one is forced to belong to an association.

	1998	Now
very high – no restrictions on joining organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – group membership not allowed except for certain state organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

2. To what extent is society free from discrimination according to race, ethnicity, gender or religion?

Please consider how far discrimination is a factor in public life and how it therefore may affect the legitimacy of the governance realm. Discrimination may be by government, but it could also be one group humiliating or otherwise adversely affecting the interests of other groups.

	1998	Now
very high – minimal discrimination and there are efforts to promote less favored members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – state and/or societal discrimination harms certain groups and strongly favours others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

3. To what extent do citizens have freedom of expression?

The question refers to the degree to which citizens feel that they can communicate without fear of harm or humiliation. We are interested in the real situation, not just what the laws say.

	1998	Now
very high – no restrictions on speech and fair opportunities for communicating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – speech is very restricted, dissenting views are likely to be suppressed violently	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

4. To what extent do citizens respect the rules governing the country?

We are interested here in the assessment of the extent to which citizens are law-abiding or may be engaged in acts of undermining the rules of governing the country.

	1998	Now
very high – respectfully engage in public duties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – frequent and violent protest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

5. To what extent is there freedom of the media?

We are interested in the opportunity citizens have to seek, receive and impart information. Information is important for enabling a constructive relationship between state and society.

	1998	Now
very high – no restrictions on media organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – the media is under state control and free media violently repressed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

6. To what extent do civil society groups have an input into the making of policy?

We are interested here in how well organizations or citizens' groups, often despite severe resource constraints, are able to participate in the policy process and influence policy outcomes. It is meant to be an indicator of how civil groups voice their issues and the available mechanisms for consultation with government officials.

	1998	Now
very high – a major input in making policy in almost all areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – virtually no input in making policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

PART II: INTEREST AGGREGATION IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

7. How well are different groups in society represented in the legislature?

We are asking for an assessment of how far different groups, defined by ethnicity, gender, race, religion or social class, are represented in the legislature.

	1998	Now
very high – the legislature represents all groups in society very well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – legislature is completely dominated by or overwhelmingly favours certain groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

8. To what extent does policy-making fairly reflect public preferences?

We are interested here in how well the policy-making process takes broader public preferences into consideration in allocating limited resources.

	1998	Now
very high – policy reflects broad public interest very well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – policy harms certain groups and strongly favours interests of dominant groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

9. To what degree is there peaceful competition for political power?

We are interested here in the extent to which rules allow for competition for the selection of lawmakers, whether at national or local level, in a manner that is peaceful. Competition is often between political parties, but it need not always be the case.

	1998	Now
very high – political competition is essentially peaceful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – political competition is always associated with the occurrence of violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

10. To what extent are legislators accountable to the public?

The role of legislators is to be public servants and respond to interests of their constituents. For many countries, this will refer to the electoral system and how effectively representatives respond to constituent interests between elections.

	1998	Now
very high – legislators take their constituents interests seriously between elections	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – legislators act solely in their own (or other private) interests and ignore their public service role	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

11. To what degree do political parties act in a transparent manner?

We are interested in how freely and openly political parties conduct their affairs – in terms of decision-making processes, selection of officers, nominations and appointments as well as their position on specific policy issues.

	1998	Now
very high – parties are very transparent in conducting their business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – parties are not at all transparent in conducting their business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

12. How efficient is the legislative branch?

Here we are interested in how efficiently the legislature conducts its affairs, given the human, financial and informational resources available to the legislative system in your country. Lawmakers must have the time and resources to discuss and decide on policy. Severe delays or corrupt practices are clearly inefficient.

	1998	Now
very high – the legislature is very efficient; makes laws and policies without undue delay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – the legislature is not at all efficient there are long delays or periods of inaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

PART III: GOVERNMENT STEWARDSHIP

13. To what extent does the executive include input from relevant public agencies in making decisions?

Information sharing and coordination among various executive agencies is often crucial for the task that the government has as steward of different sectoral interest in society.

	1998	Now
very high – views of relevant public agencies and departments are always sought and used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – views of relevant public agencies and departments are not sought or ignored	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

14. To what extent is government promoting an adequate standard of living for all citizens?

Here we focus on the extent to which the government is genuinely committed to providing an adequate standard of living. Ensuring an adequate standard of living is broadly about having food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services. Given that governments typically operate with resource constraints, the answer must be considered in the light of what is possible to do given the country's level of development.

	1998	Now
very high – government is strongly concerned with improving living standards of all citizens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government is not concerned about all citizens; strongly favours certain groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

15. To what extent is government promoting the personal security of citizens?

Governments can promote rules that reduce the threat to personal security by providing a congenial political climate in which fear is limited and law and order are maintained.

	1998	Now
very high – government is strongly concerned with promoting personal security of citizens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government has no commitment and personal security is at risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

16. To what extent do the security forces accept their subordination to a civilian government?

We are asking you to assess the degree to which the military is subordinate to the civilian government and is satisfied with playing a public role without engaging in partisan politics.

	1998	Now
very high – military fully accepts its subordination to civilian leaders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – the military has seized political power and rules the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

17. To what extent does the government provide accurate information to the public?

We are interested in the assessment of how ready government is to share accurate information with its citizens about its intentions and consequences for the public interest.

	1998	Now
very high – government makes great effort to provide accurate information to the public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government doesn't provide information or misleads the public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

18. How efficient is the executive branch?

Here we are interested in how efficiently the executive conducts its affairs, given the human, financial and informational resources available to your country.

	1998	Now
very high – the executive is very efficient; makes and implements policies without delay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – the executive is very inefficient and / or very corrupt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

PART IV: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION, ESPECIALLY THE BUREAUCRACY

19. To what extent are civil servants able to shape the policy-making process?

We are asking for an assessment of the participation of career civil servants in policy-making, including the extent to which power is given to agencies to formulate policy.

	1998	Now
very high – good use made of civil servants in making policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – civil servants are marginalized in the policy making process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

20. To what extent is there equal opportunity to public services for all citizens?

We ask you to assess the extent to which access to public services, such as education and health, are organized so as to ensure equal opportunity. In some cases, governments may make a special effort to reach marginalized groups.

	1998	Now
very high – equal opportunity; government makes a special effort to reach marginalized groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government strongly favours some groups at the cost of others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

21. To what extent do civil servants perform their duties in a respectful manner towards citizens?

Intentional or not, civil servants, are at times seen to act in ways that citizens perceive as humiliating or disrespectful. We are asking to what extent civil servants are perceived to act in a respectful manner.

	1998	Now
very high – civil servants act respectfully toward all citizens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – civil servants show no respect for citizens; often humiliate, or even harm, people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

22. To what extent are civil servants accountable for their decisions and actions?

We are asking how far there are effective mechanisms for holding civil servants accountable for their decisions and actions. For example, it is increasingly common that societies provide mechanisms for challenging such decisions, for example through audits or the courts or special institutions such as the Ombudsman.

	1998	Now
very high – there are effective mechanisms that are used for holding civil servants accountable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – bureaucrats act solely in their own interests and are rarely held accountable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

23. To what extent is the decision-making process in the civil service transparent to the public?

We are asking for an assessment of the degree of transparency in the civil service. The rules could be in the form of a code of conduct, informal systems or the presence of ‘sunshine’ laws that make all official documents open to the public.

	1998	Now
very high – the decision making process in the civil service is very transparent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – civil service processes are not at all open to public scrutiny	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

24. To what extent is there a merit-based system for recruitment and promotion in the civil service?

It is broadly accepted that the civil service functions best if recruitment and promotion of staff are based on considerations of merit. However, individuals may be hired or promoted on other grounds, which tends to undermine the effectiveness and legitimacy of the service.

	1998	Now
very high – recruitment and promotion procedures are primarily merit-based	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – patronage, rather than merit, is the dominant criterion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

PART V: ECONOMIC SOCIETY

25. To what extent is the private sector being consulted on economic policy matters?

Issues of relevance here would include, among others, the existence and nature of consultation committees and whether firms are consulted about potential changes in economic policy. We are asking for the extent to which such consultation is occurring.

	1998	Now
very high – the private sector is always meaningfully consulted on economic policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – economic policy is essentially developed without consulting the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

26. To what extent are regulations applied equally to all firms in the economy?

What we are concerned with here is the extent to which the intent behind the rules and regulations are being evenly applied .

	1998	Now
very high – there is great effort to ensure rules apply equally to all firms in the economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government agencies strongly favour certain firms at the expense of others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

27. To what extent does government respect property rights?

We are asking to assess the extent that the government itself respects private property rights.

	1998	Now
very high – government strongly supports and respects property rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government often confiscates private property without reason and compensation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

28. How well is government regulating the private sector to protect workers from exploitation?

It is very common for a government to set rules for the conduct of business so as to protect the public interest at large or specific issues and groups of people, in this case workers. What we are asking here is how well government is performing this role.

	1998	Now
very high – government strongly protects workers against exploitation by the private sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government is not at all interested in protecting workers from exploitation by the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

29. How openly does government act when it comes to incorporating the new rules of global trade in formulating economic policy?

It is very common for a government to negotiate agreements and set rules in the area of international trade. These often have consequences for the economy and society. What we are asking here is how open the government is in stating its intentions and the implications.

	1998	Now
very high – government provides detailed information about its intentions and possible consequences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government provides no information about its intentions and possible consequences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

30. To what extent is business free from corrupt transactions?

We are interested in knowing to what degree businesses need to make additional payments, or bribes, to complete transaction, acquire licenses and permits, as well conclude contracts.

	1998	Now
very high – business is virtually free of corrupt practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – business transactions, licensing and regulation are very corrupt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

PART VI: DISPUTE RESOLUTION, PARTICULARLY THE JUDICIARY

31. To what extent are non-formal processes in place for resolution of conflicts?

Many conflicts are best resolved by mechanisms outside the formal judicial system. This form of administration of justice typically involves participation of community members.

	1998	Now
very high – non-formal mechanisms are preferred to solve disputes, public or civil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – society lacks non-formal mechanisms; disputes settled with formal legal structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

32. To what extent is there equal access to justice for all citizens?

We ask respondents how good the system in their country is in providing equal access to formal justice, regardless of ability to pay

	1998	Now
very high – all are equal before the law; government provides legal aid when necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – access is very unequal; privileged groups have easy access at the expense of others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

33. How effectively are international legal norms in the human rights field incorporated into the national legal practice?

Virtually all countries of the world have ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We would like to ask you to make an assessment of how effective the various branches of government have been in applying these norms to the human rights regime, including advocacy and prevention.

	1998	Now
very high – government works hard to incorporate universal norms into legal regime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – no interest exists in incorporating any international legal norms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

34. To what extent are judicial officers held accountable for their actions?

Judicial officers are expected to be of highest integrity, but this is not always the case. Political pressure as well as corruptive practices may call their impartiality into question. Mechanisms such as appeal, judicial review and special inquiries are examples of how legal service accountability can be exercised.

	1998	Now
very high – there are effective mechanisms that are used to hold judicial officers accountable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – there is virtually no accountability; judicial officers act in their own interests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

35. To what extent does the judicial system administer justice in a clear manner?

This includes not just what happens in the courtroom but all other aspects associated with a legal case,

including for example the way evidence is collected. Laws must be available for lawyers and citizens alike to read and interpret.

	1998	Now
very high – rules for administering justice are very clear and understood by public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – rules for administering justice are not at all clear or open to the public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

36. How efficient is the judicial system in settling disputes?

Given the human, financial and informational resources available to the judicial system, we are asking you to assess how efficiently it works.

	1998	Now
very high – the judicial system is very efficient; minimal backlog of cases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – the system is extremely inefficient; long delays and serious corruption the norm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

General Questions

A. To what extent is there a meaningful separation of powers in your country?

Many political systems aim for a separation of powers – between executive, legislative and judiciary – in order to provide a mechanism for checks and balances in the exercise of authority. We are interested in the extent to which there is a meaningful (de facto) separation of powers in your country.

	1998	Now
very high – formal separation provides a meaningful check on the exercise of authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – lack of separation of powers in the government; domination by one branch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

B. To what extent is government promoting information and education about good governance in your country?

We are interested here in the extent to which the government promotes / disseminates the concept of good governance in society (e.g. in civic education).

	1998	Now
very high – government is strongly committed to promoting education on good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

low
 very low – government ignores education / information concerning governance issues

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

C. Is there anything concerning the cultural or ethnic make-up of your country that affects governance, either positively or negatively? If yes, please provide us with a brief explanation.

	1998	Now
Yes, positively	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, negatively	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

D. To what extent do women play a role in governing the country?

Despite comprising half the population, women are underrepresented in all governance arenas in all countries. We are asking for an assessment of the degree to which women and men have an equal role in national governance.

	1998	Now
very high – women and men have an equal role in governing the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – women play virtually no role in governing the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

E. How well does the government respond to the needs of the poorest 20% of the population?

	1998	Now
very high – government makes particular effort to help the poorest 20% of the population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
very low – government has no particular policies to help the poorest 20% and may harm them	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments / Priority Issues / Successful Reforms: _____

OTHER GENERAL COMMENTS

Thank you very much for sharing your expertise. We would appreciate any thoughts you might like to add on the issue of governance in your country. We would also appreciate any suggestions for how to make the questionnaire clearer and more useful.
