

**AFROBAROMETER:
POLICY VISIBILITY AND SELECTED POLICY IMPACTS**
(as of 20 October 2006)

POLICY VISIBILITY AND SELECTED IMPACTS ON AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS

* **Botswana.** The Cabinet Office summarized the results of the Round 2 AB survey in Botswana in a minute for circulation to Cabinet Ministers (No. 15 of 2004).

* **Botswana.** “President Festus Mogae has bemoaned deteriorating journalism standards in the local media. Launching the Botswana Editors' Forum in Gaborone on Friday, Mogae said public confidence in the local media had declined because of professional lapses. Quoting the recent Afrobarometer Survey, Mogae said sensational reporting and lack of professional accountability had become the order of the day.” (*Daily News*, June 7, 2004).

* **Cape Verde.** The Prime Minister asked to review Afrobarometer data for inclusion in a speech about the state of the nation for the thirtieth anniversary of independence.

* **Cape Verde.** A working group in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reviewed Afrobarometer results in preparing a report on “Política de emigração: desafios e perspectivas”(June 2003).

* **Cape Verde.** The official web site of the Government of Cape Verde republished an article from *A Semana* entitled “Afrobarometer shows positive evaluation of politicians” (July 2005).

* **Ghana.** CDD responded to a special invitation from the Acting Chief Director of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to make a presentation to Ministry heads and directors of agencies on the relevant findings of Afrobarometer R3. He wanted to ensure that the findings could be fed into programming of the Ministry prior to the preparation of the public budget.

* **Lesotho.** The Cabinet of the Government of Lesotho adopted the report of the 2000 Afrobarometer survey in Lesotho as an official working document.

* **Lesotho.** The Lesotho Revenue Authority co-authored a report in 2006 with the Afrobarometer Lesotho partner examining data on perceptions of corruption.

* **South Africa.** The African National Congress issued a press statement applauding the quality of the 2000 Afrobarometer survey in South Africa and accepting its results.

* **South Africa.** The South African Human Rights Commission adopted Afrobarometer data for its ongoing monitoring activities (2000).

* **South Africa.** Afrobarometer data on approval of political institutions was used in the Government Communications and Information Service "Ten Year Review" (2004).

* **South Africa.** The government's Gender Directorate used Afrobarometer data to design program on how rural women can lobby provincial government on service delivery (2004).

* **South Africa.** The Research Department of the South African Ministry of Public Service and Administration requested assistance with compiling cross national Afrobarometer results on trust in public institutions (which was provided) (2006).

- * **South Africa.** The Government Communications and Information Service used Afrobarometer results in *A Nation in the Making: A Discussion Document on Macro-Social Trends in South Africa* (2006).
- * **South Africa.** The Government Communications and Information Service has formally requested Afrobarometer how it could place a module of questions in upcoming Afrobarometer surveys to track Africans' evolving perceptions of South Africa in the run-up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup (2006).
- * **South Africa.** Following the 2006 publication of Afrobarometer results showing high levels of public support for President Thabo Mbeki, newspaper reports observed that the Office of the President and African National Congress had decided on the basis of recent poll results that it could take the high ground and weather attacks from critics in its alliance partners.
- * **Tanzania.** At a briefing for top government officials in Tanzania, the results of the AB R1 survey occasioned an exchange between an Advisor to the President and the Police Commissioner. The former official insisted that popular perceptions of police corruption should not be ignored but should be addressed.
- * **Tanzania.** The Vice President's Office used the Round 2 AB survey as one of three key source documents for the preparation of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- * **Tanzania.** Philip Mangula, senior official of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) cited Afrobarometer Round 2 results on attitudes to democracy and partisan affiliations in a public speech in 2005.
- * **Uganda.** Afrobarometer Round 1 results were considered as part of the Parliament Strategic Investment and Development Plan, Parliamentary Commission of Uganda, 2002.
- * **Uganda.** (a) The National Civic Education Program uses AB baseline data for monitoring purposes (b) The National Poverty Eradication Plan, specifically the "governance pillar," also draws on our findings.

POLICY VISIBILITY AND SELECTED IMPACTS ON AFRICAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- * **African Union/Mozambique.** The Government of Mozambique commissioned the International Health Network to organize a World Forum on Health and Development. Afrobarometer documents were used as background papers for this forum, which was a main session to the summit of the Heads of Government of the Africa Union.
- * **African Union/Economic Commission for Africa.** The AB helped establish CDD credentials in governance and democracy survey capacity so well that CDD was selected to conduct the Ghana African Peer Review Mechanism technical assessment and the ECA governance project.
- * **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)/African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).** Idasa started a dialogue on the with the NEPAD Secretariat in Midrand, South Africa in on "What Can the Afrobarometer Contribute to the African Peer Review Mechanism?" CDD conducted follow up with the African Union Secretariat and UN Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa (2004).
- * **NEPAD/APRM** Afrobarometer gave a presentation on using opinion surveys as part of the peer review process to a 2006 conference attended by representatives from countries undergoing review in 2007.
- * **NEPAD/ARPM/Ghana.** The Executive Secretary of Ghana's Peer Review Process participated in a panel discussion during the release of the 2006 Afrobarometer results on the utility of opinion data for evaluating the government and donor policy performance.
- * **NEPAD/ARPM/South Africa.** Data from the 2006 South African Afrobarometer survey measuring the extent of public knowledge of and participation in that country's Peer Review Process was shared with the Peer Review team and presented to a conference reviewing Africa's first four peer review processes.
- * **Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC/PF).** SADC/PF invited Afrobarometer researchers to present findings on lived poverty at a plenary session of their annual 2002 meeting.

POLICY VISIBILITY AND SELECTED IMPACTS ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

IN AFRICA

- * **Ethiopia.** The Inter Africa Group used findings from the Afrobarometer book on “Public Opinion, Democracy and Markets in Africa” in a presentation on democratization in Africa to the African Union, Addis Ababa, 2005.
- * **Ghana.** At the launch of the National Economic Dialogue, the Chairman cited the AB survey in his opening address.
- * **Mozambique.** The national chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa helped organize and host the dissemination of the 2005 Mozambican results. They were commissioned by the Center for Population Studies to write 10 newspaper articles following the dissemination.
- * **Nigeria.** In a memorandum to the Presidential Committee on National Security in Nigeria in February 2002, the Citizen’s Forum for Constitutional Reform submitted evidence from the Afrobarometer on low levels of constituency contact by elected representatives.
- * **Nigeria.** The Transition Monitoring Group (a coalition of approximately 100 civil society organizations involved in election monitoring, electoral reform and democracy advocacy) collaborated in the release of the 2005 Nigerian results.
- * **Nigeria.** 2005 Afrobarometer results were posted on the Freedom of Information Coalition list-serve, the largest in the country.
- * **South Africa.** CARE, an international relief and development NGO, reviewed their civil society strengthening program against Afrobarometer Round 2 results and subsequently decided to move into civic education.
- * **South Africa.** Policy and Law Online News listed the Afrobarometer Summary of Results on “South Africa: After a Decade of Democracy” as one of its recommended policy publications of 2005.
- * **South Africa.** Idasa's Governance and Aids Project at Idasa uses Afrobarometer data in their 6 country study on Aids and Elections in Africa.
- * **South Africa.** Idasa’s Budget Project used Afrobarometer surveys as supporting evidence for a staff analysis of “NEPAD and Civil Society Participation in the APRM [African Peer Review Mechanism]”, May 2005.
- * **Tanzania.** NGOs have used Afrobarometer as input into Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) at local government level in Tanzania. PETS initiatives are supported by the Policy Forum, the Commonwealth Education Fund, and SNV Netherlands Development Organization.
- * **Uganda Donor Consortium.** The Election Support Unit of the Donor Basket Fund in Uganda uses the Afrobarometer in program planning and monitoring. For example, AB Briefing Paper No. 15 (Ugandans Divided on Political Transition) was reportedly instrumental in motivating a donor group decision to support public education for Uganda’s July 2005 referendum.

* **Southern Africa.** Afrobarometer data on public perceptions of political parties was presented and extensively discussed by representatives of opposition parties such as Inkatha, Renamo, AFORD, Unita, DTA and UNPD in a day long session as part of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Summer Academy Southern Africa for Opposition Politicians.

ELSEWHERE

* **North Africa/Mideast.** The Arab Democracy Barometer cited the Afrobarometer Outreach Program as a model for its own outreach and dissemination activities.

* **Germany.** The Frederich Ebert Stiftung survey on political parties in African countries borrowed extensively from the AB questionnaire and used Afrobarometer Round 1 and Round 2 findings as a point of departure.

* **United States.** The Center for International Development and Conflict Management listed Afrobarometer Briefing Paper No. 2 as a recommended “post-conflict evaluation.”

* **United Kingdom.** Afrobarometer results were incorporated into a background paper for “Poorly performing Countries: Malawi, 1980-2002” commissioned by the Overseas Development Institute.

* **United Kingdom.** The Overseas development institute/CDD employed Afrobarometer data in conducting an analysis of democracy and governance “change factors” for the Department for International Development (DFID).

* **International.** Transparency International uses Afrobarometer data in compiling its Corruption Perceptions Index. See for example, “Assessing Corruption in Southern Africa,” *Global Corruption Report*, 2001.

* **International.** CIVICUS (globally) and the International Republican Institute (Kenya and Uganda) adopted Afrobarometer questions and methodologies for their own surveys. Human rights groups in Africa have used our results in their tracking reports (Nigeria and Zimbabwe) and modeled their own research on AB protocols.

* **International.** The Network of Democracy Research Institutes regularly features Afrobarometer publications in its electronic newsletter, *Democracy Research News*.

POLICY VISIBILITY AND SELECTED IMPACTS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

- * **Germany.** Afrobarometer results and methods are now a regular part of InWent's (Capacity Building International, Germany) annual 3 week workshop "On Measuring Democracy, Governance and Human Rights" for government statistics officers and civil society officials working in human rights from the developing world.
- * **Germany.** DED-German Development Services use AB results to monitor their programmes in local government in South Africa.
- * **Germany.** The German Ambassador to Ghana quoted Afrobarometer figures on public trust in the mass media in a speech to the Radio Broadcast Development Foundation in Accra in July 2005.
- * **Netherlands.** The Royal Netherlands Embassy, Kampala, used Afrobarometer results in its report entitled "Uganda: the Fight Against Corruption" of December 2003.
- * **Sweden.** A Sida consultant included the Afrobarometer Zambia Summary of Results in the training of Swedish election observers before the 2006 Zambian elections.
- * **United Kingdom.** The Department for International Development (DFID, UK) has incorporated Afrobarometer Papers on the website of its Governance Resource Centre.
- * **United Kingdom.** In parliamentary debate in the House of Lords, Lord Giddens quoted Afrobarometer findings on the attitudes of African Muslims toward democracy. UK Parliament, *Hansard*, 16 March 2005 Column 1380.
- * **United States.** At USAID/Washington/Democracy Center, the Afrobarometer is a core component of this unit's Strategic Operations Research Agenda to improve democracy and governance programming.
- * **United States.** USAID/South Africa and USAID/Nigeria now use AB indicators for reporting to the U.S. Congress on Democracy and Governance strategic objectives.
- * **United States.** Afrobarometer results on public attitudes to HIV/AIDS policy were considered for a "Multisectoral Meeting on Rethinking HIV/AIDS and Development: A Review of USAID's Progress in Africa", March 2002.
- * **United States.** The Afrobarometer was used as a resource in compiling an Agency-wide policy report on "Corruption, Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Management" in October 2004.
- * **United States.** USAID/Namibia used Afrobarometer papers as evidence in a policy analysis of "Namibia in the second decade of Independence: Successes and Challenges," July 2002.
- * **United States.** USAID/Mali employed Afrobarometer data in "Mali Agricultural Sector Assessment," Policy development Project No. 2, In-Depth Analyses and Supporting Materials, March 2002.

- * **United States.** In Malawi the USAID has been using AB data in its Democracy and Governance Annual report. This report shapes the DG policy in this country.
- * **United States.** Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky cited Afrobarometer findings about support for democracy in a 2006 speech to Freedom House.
- * **United Nations.** The UNDP handbook, *Measuring Democratic Governance: A Framework for Selecting Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Indicators* cites global barometers, including Afrobarometer, as “especially helpful” sources for developing subjective indicators of governance.
- * **United Nations.** The UNDP Resident Representative in Tanzania quoted Afrobarometer Round 2 results in opening remarks to a Workshop on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, May 2004.
- * **World Bank.** Via the Global Barometer project, the World Bank commissioned a freestanding web site on governance indicators that displays Afrobarometer data.
- * **World Bank.** The Afrobarometer formed part of a database for a policy analysis of “The Business Environment and Comparative Advantage in Africa” prepared in May 2005. One of the authors of this analysis is Alan Gelb, Director of Development Policy at the World Bank.
- * **World Bank.** The World Bank Institute’s definitive and widely used “Governance Indicators” uses Afrobarometer data as one of its key sources for assessing African institutions and governance.
- * **World Bank.** The World Bank commissioned political scientists Jennifer Widner and Margaret Levi to write papers using Afrobarometer data on access to services and legitimacy to determine how to strengthen service delivery and the state in Africa.