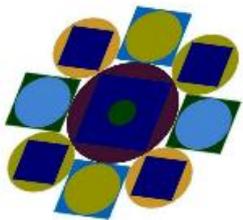




Government and Leaders' Performance and Democracy

Findings from the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey in Lesotho



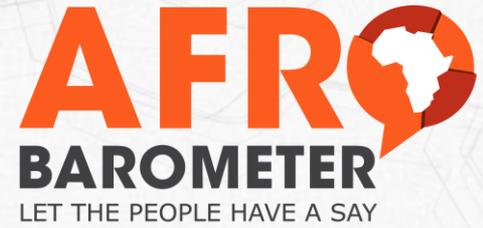
What is Afrobarometer?



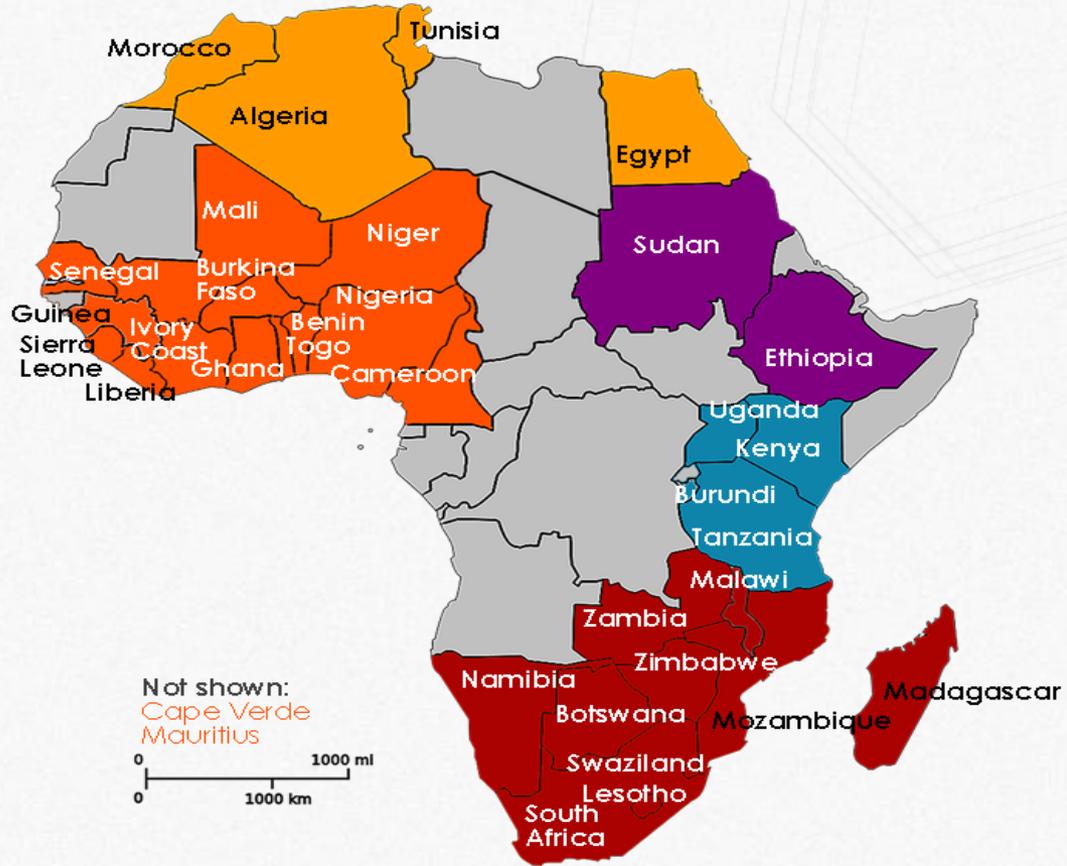
- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National partners in each country conduct the survey. In Lesotho, the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by Advision Lesotho.



Where Afrobarometer works



Face-to-Face Interviews | 35 Countries
Surveys by state, region



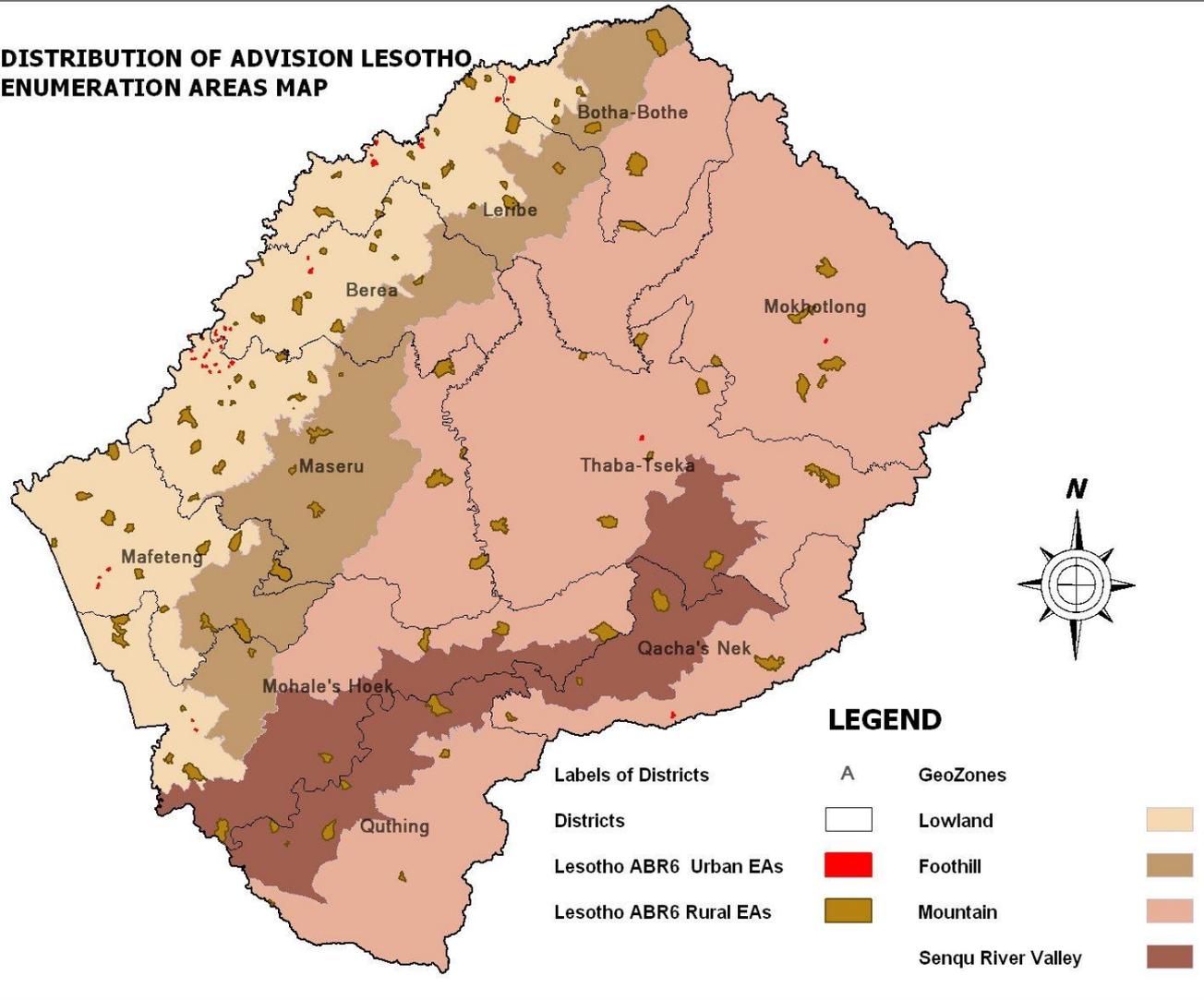
Methodology

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across districts and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews In the language of the respondent's choice (English or Sesotho).
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Lesotho of 1,200 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-3% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Lesotho was conducted between **3** and **31 May 2014**.

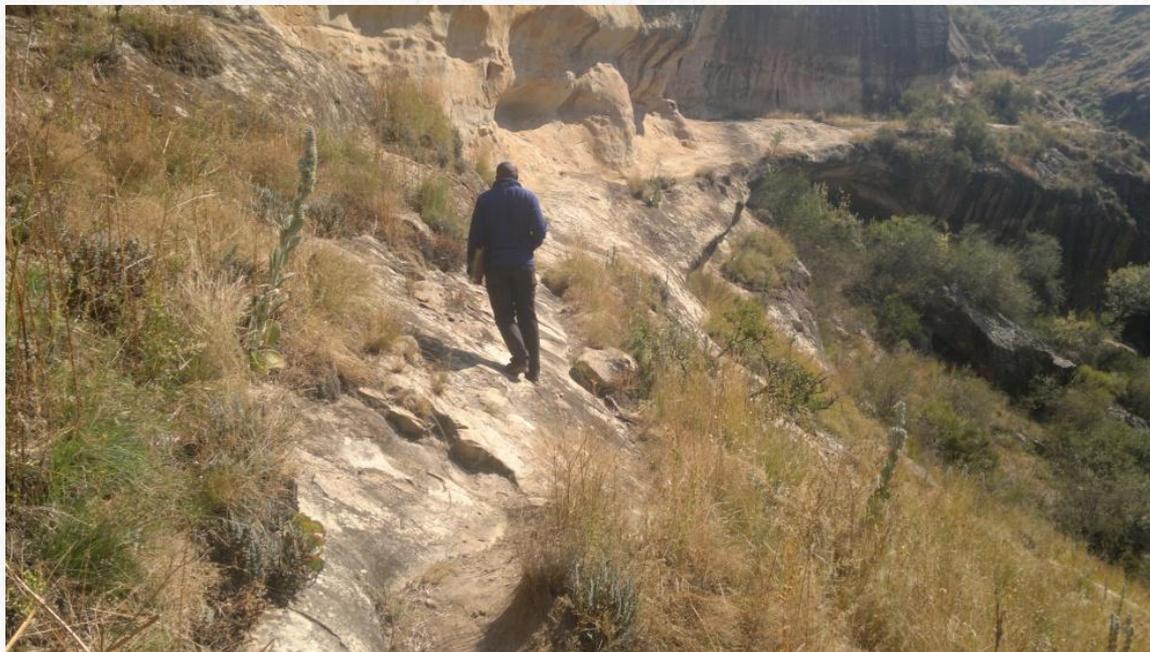


Enumerator Map

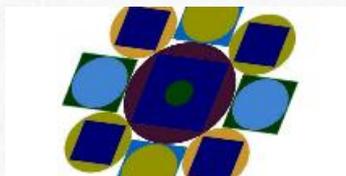
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADVISION LESOTHO
 ENUMERATION AREAS MAP**



Lesotho, the Kingdom in the Sky



A survey fieldworker negotiates difficult terrain to reach a remote village.



Survey Demographics (1)

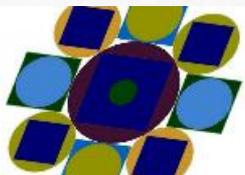
		Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
	Male	50%	50%
	Female	50%	50%
Location			
	Urban	30%	30%
	Rural	70%	70%
Education			
	No formal education	11%	12%
	Primary	53%	52%
	Secondary	28%	28%
	Post-secondary	8%	8%
Religion			
	Christian	90%	90%
	Muslim	0%	0%
	Other	10%	10%
	Refused	-	-

Survey Demographics (2)

District	Unweighted	Weighted
Maseru	27%	27%
Mafeteng	10%	10%
Mohale's Hoek	9%	9%
Quthing	6%	6%
Qacha's Nek	3%	3%
Mokhotlong	5%	5%
Butha-Buthe	5%	5%
Leribe	15%	15%
Berea	14%	14%
Thaba Tseka	6%	6%

**Advision Lesotho
performed the
survey in Lesotho
May 3-31, 2014**

We did face-to-face
interviews in the
language of the
respondent's choice





Results



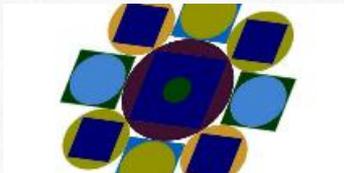
At a glance

- **Personal Living Conditions**: Basotho perceive their own living conditions as bad (70%) and worse when compared to other Basotho (51%).
- **The Country's Economic Conditions**: Fewer Basotho (59%) in 2014 when compared to 2012 (63%) say the economic conditions of the country are bad.
- **Looking Back** : More Basotho (42%) perceive the countries economic conditions to have been worse 12 months ago in 2014 than those who perceive them to have been better (21%).
- **Future Outlook**: Optimism about the future has steadily improved from 25% in 2005 to 62% in 2014.





Economic Conditions

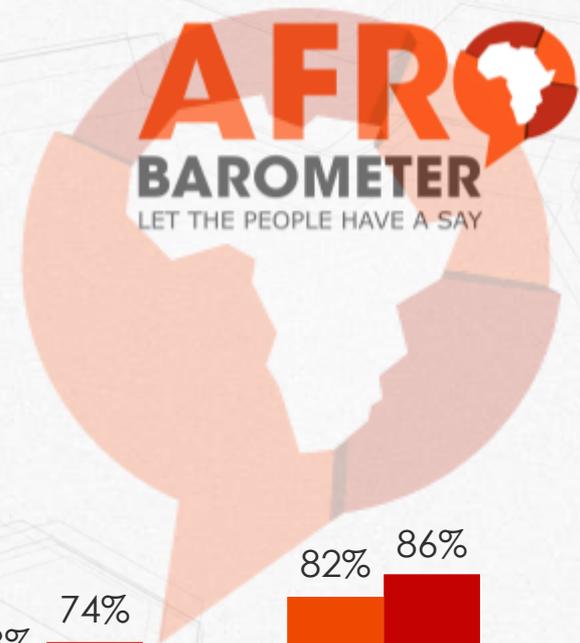


Key findings

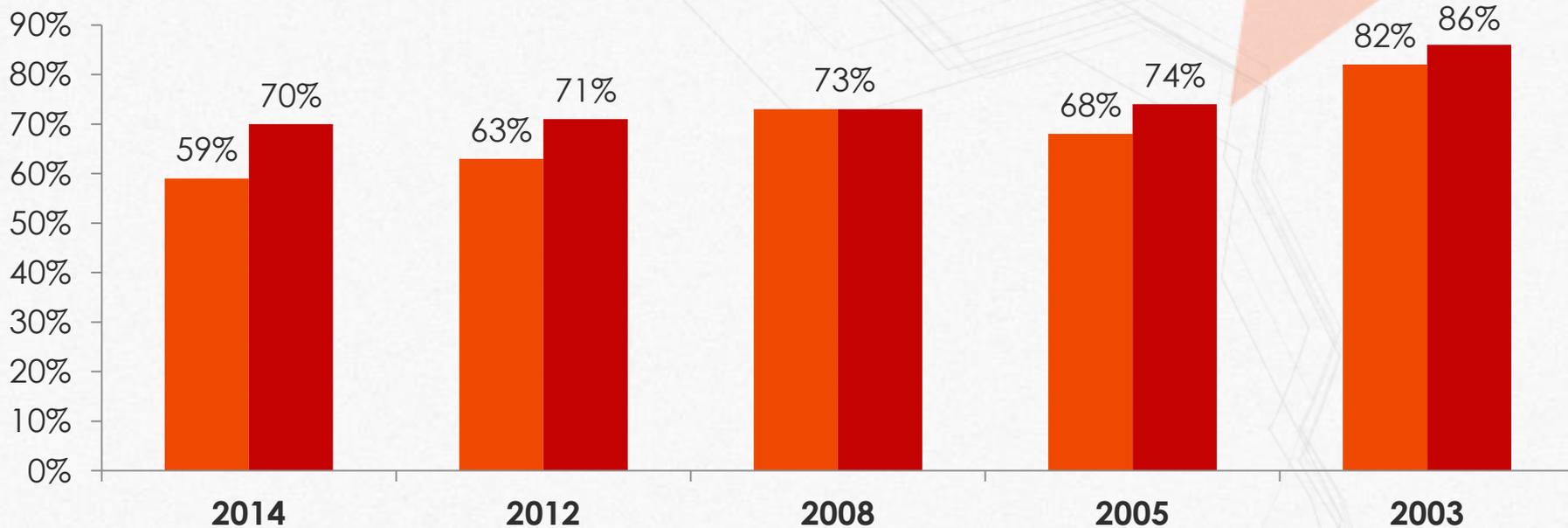
- 7 out of 10 (70%) respondents say their personal conditions are bad.
- 6 out of 10 (59%) respondents say the economic conditions of the country are bad
- The bad perception of the country at 59% in 2014 is lower than in 2012 at 63%.
- When compared to other Basotho, half of the respondents (51%) say their own living conditions are worse.
- Looking 12 months ahead, economic optimism has steadily improved from 25% in 2005 to 62% in 2014
- A larger proportion in 2014 (52%) say the country is heading in the wrong direction when compared to 31% in 2012.



Perceptions about Economic Conditions



Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe: The present economic conditions of the country? Your own present living conditions? (% who said "bad" or "very bad")*



■ Country's economic conditions ■ Own living conditions

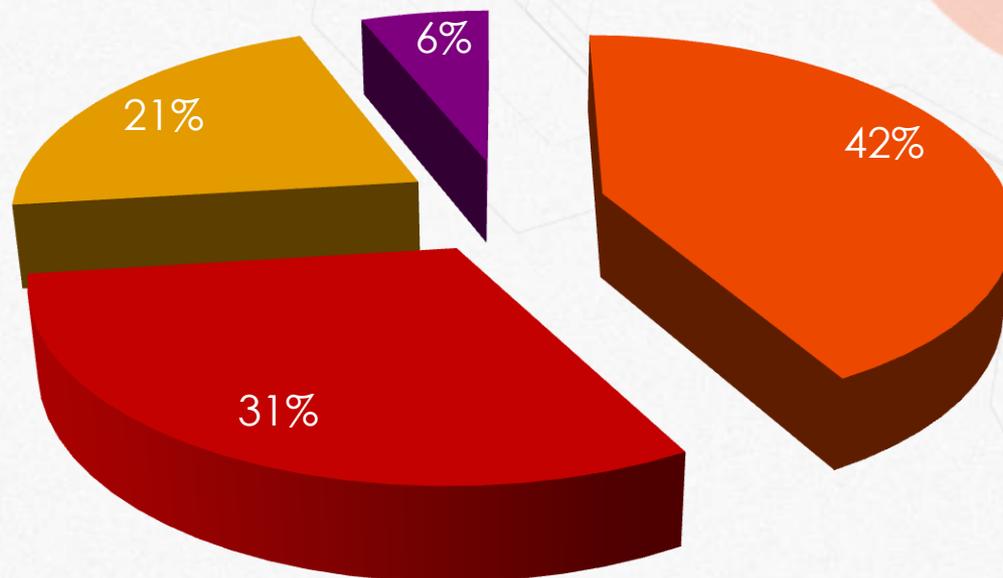


Perceptions about Economic Conditions 12 Months Ago

Respondents were asked:

Looking back, how do you rate economic conditions in this country 12 months ago?

("Worse" category combines "worse" and "much worse" responses; "better" combines "better" and "much better" responses)

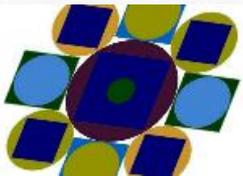
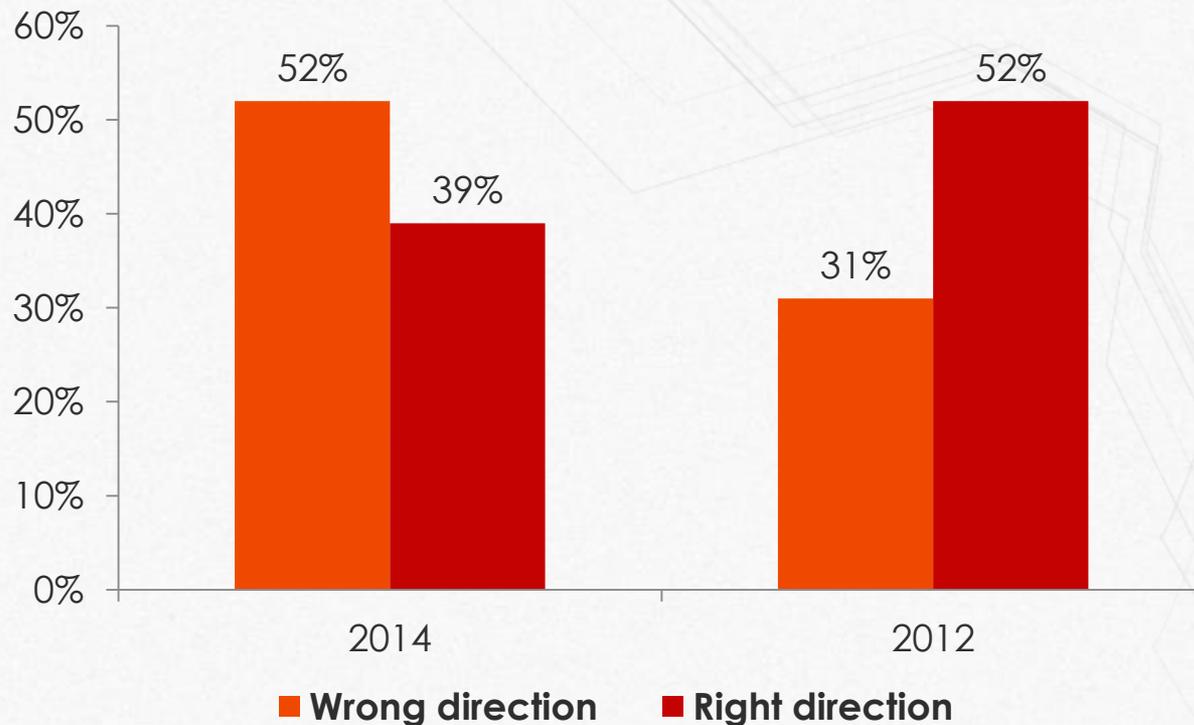


■ Worse ■ Same ■ Better ■ Don't Know



Direction of the Country

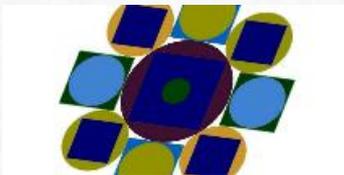
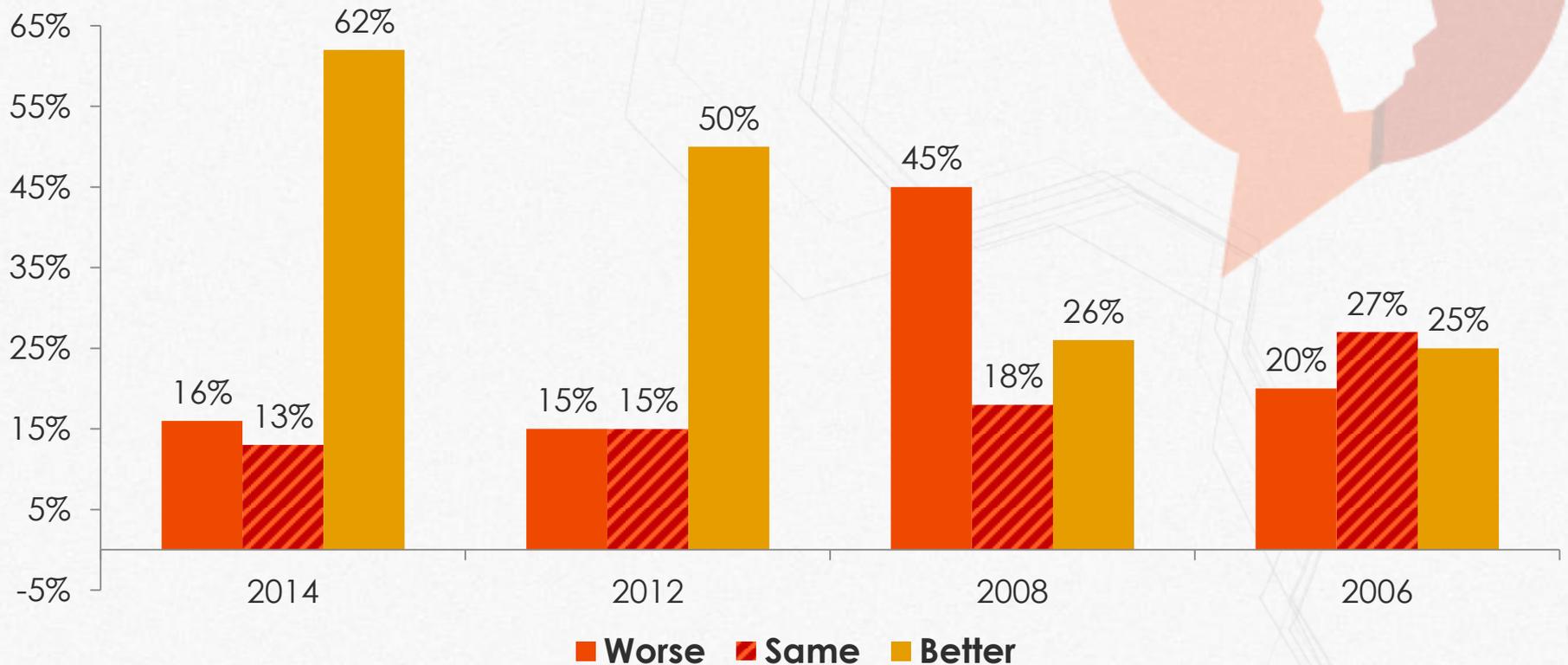
Respondents were asked: *Lets start with your general view about the current direction of your country. Some people may think the country is going in the wrong direction. Others may feel it is going in the right direction. So let me ask you about the overall direction of the country : Would you say that the country is going in the wrong direction or going in the right direction ?*



Projecting Economic Conditions 12 Months Ahead

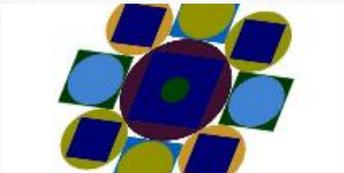


Respondents were asked: Looking ahead, do you expect economic conditions in this country to be better or worse?
(Response categories: "worse" or "much worse", "same" and "better" or "much better")





Conclusions



Conclusion

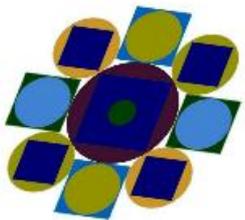
- While Basotho rate the country's economic conditions and their own living conditions badly they are increasingly optimistic about the future of the economy .





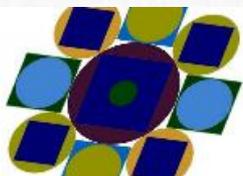
Attitudes Towards Independence

Findings from the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey in Lesotho



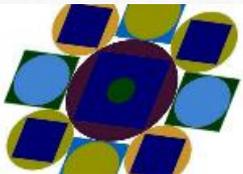
At a glance

- **Intervention by Neighbouring Countries in Lesotho's Affairs**: .Most Basotho (54%) are against intervention by neighbouring countries to guarantee free elections and prevent human rights abuses in Southern Africa.
- **The Role of SADC and AU**: Basotho are equally divided on whether SADC and AU are helpful at around 3 in 10.
- **Ties with South Africa**: The majority of Basotho (57%) say the country should remain independent of South Africa despite the close economic ties and are equally split (< 50%) on dual citizenship.

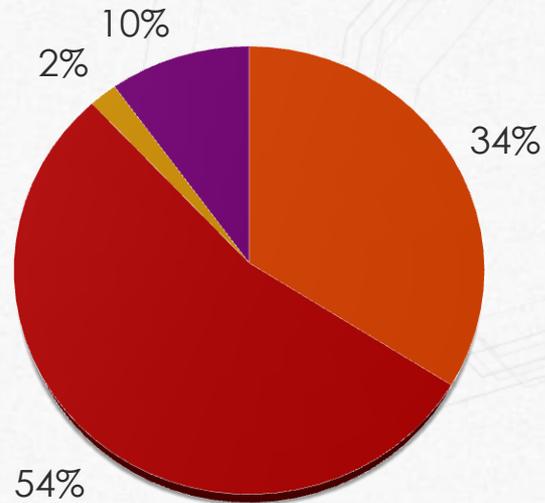
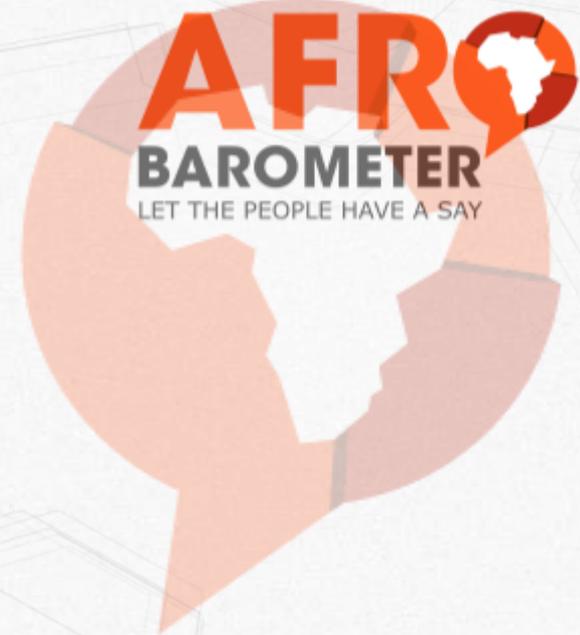


Key findings

- More than half (54%) respondents say that Southern African countries should respect the independence of other countries in the region
- One-third (34%) say that the govts. in Southern Africa have a duty to try to guarantee free elections and guard against human rights abuses in other countries in the region.
- 4 in 10 (39%) respondents say Lesotho can only realise meaningful development if it becomes part of South Africa. 6 in 10 (57%) disagree.
- 7 in 10 (71%) say it is difficult to cross the border.
- They are also split on whether the law should be changed to allow Basotho to hold dual citizenship.



Support for Regional Intervention in Regional Politics



- Agree with Statement 1
- Agree with Statement 2
- Agree with neither statement
- Don't know

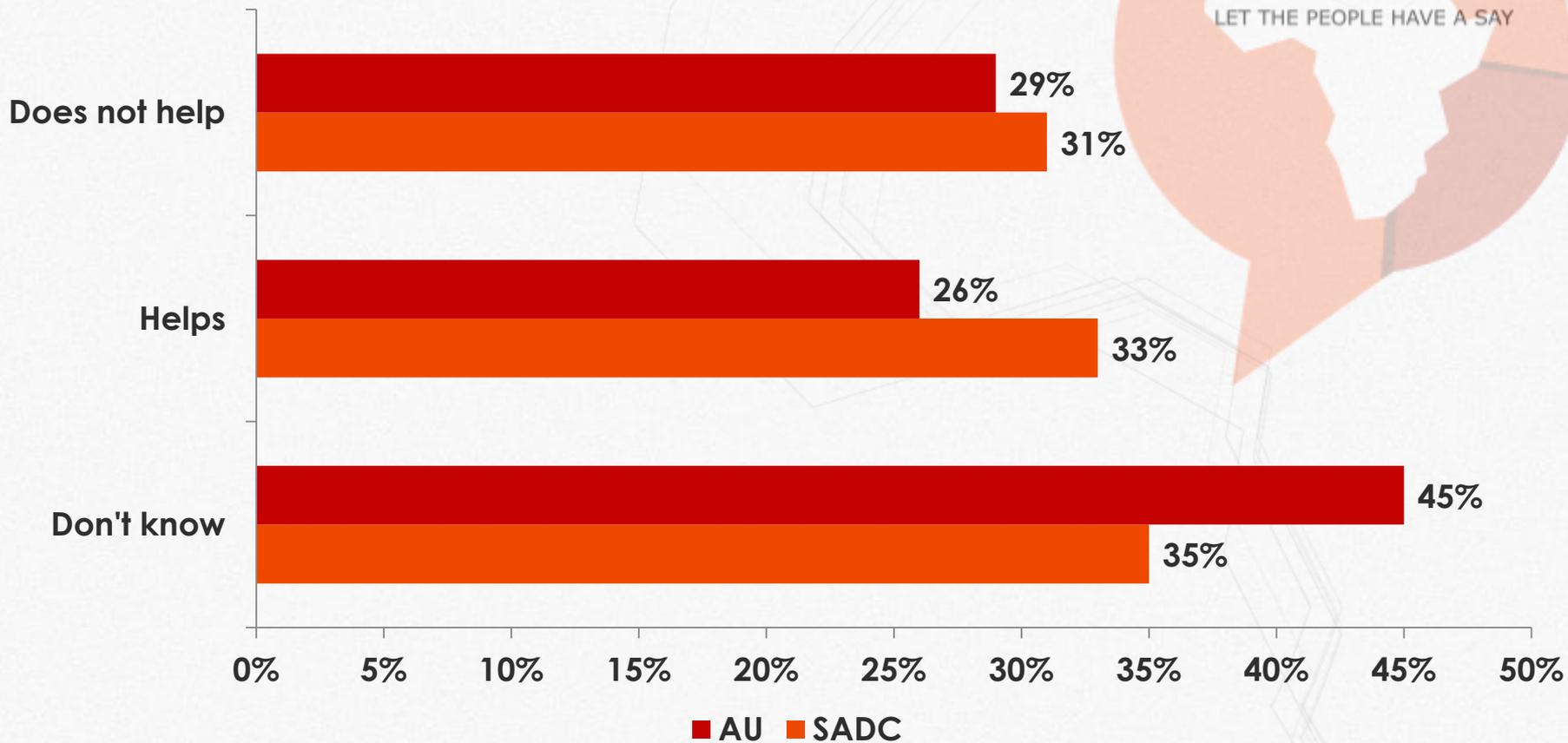
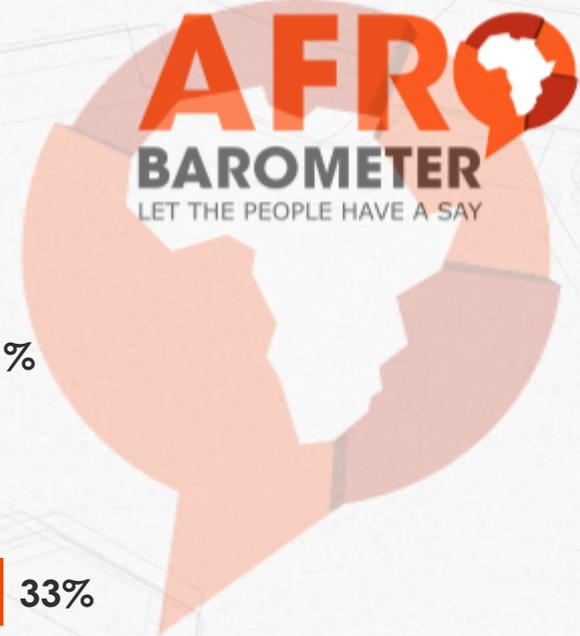
Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: The governments of each country in southern Africa have a duty to try to guarantee free elections and prevent human-rights abuses in other countries in the region, for example by using political pressure, economic sanctions, or military force.

Statement 2: Each country in this region should respect the independence of other countries and allow them to make their own decisions about how their country should be governed



Value of SADC and AU in Helping Lesotho



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, how much do each of the following do to help your country, or haven't you heard enough to say?*

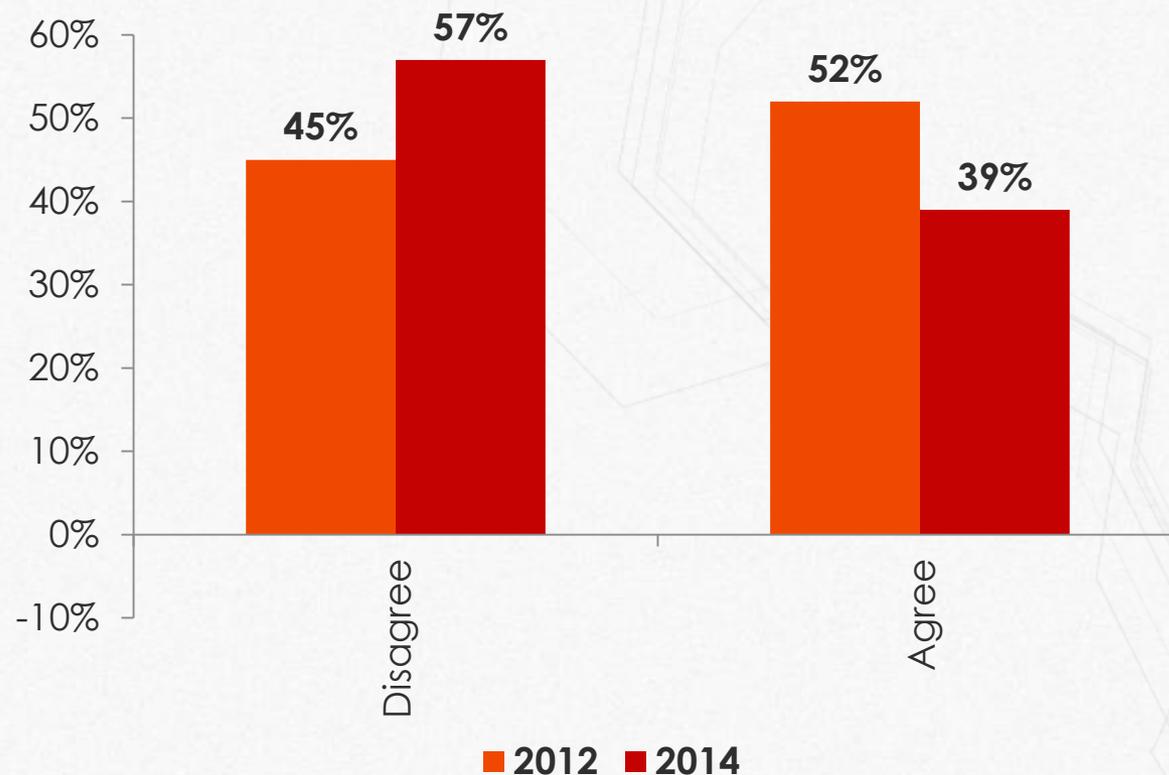
A : Regional Body SADC

B: African Union."

Response categories: "no help" or "help a little", "help somewhat" or "help a lot" and "don't know"



On Lesotho Becoming Part of RSA



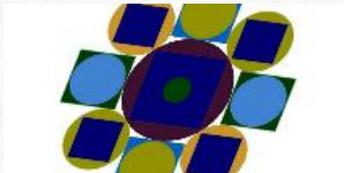
Respondents were asked: *Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Given her unique geographical position, Lesotho can only realize meaningful development if it becomes part of the Republic of South Africa.?*



Conclusions

Conclusion

- Basotho do not agree with regional interference in domestic politics.
- Basotho also value their sovereignty and independence.
- They have not found any value in regional organisations such as SADC and AU.





**Re a
leboha**
*Thank you
for your
attention*

