

Water and sanitation: On-the-ground realities challenge African governments to act

Afrobarometer Dispatch No. 503 | Daniel Armah-Attoh

Summary

Access to safe water and sanitation is a human right, a prerequisite for good public health and development – and a persistent challenge for most African governments (UN Water, 2021; Holtz, & Golubsk, 2021; Mason, Nalamalapu, & Corfee-Morlot, 2019). As the COVID-19 pandemic reminds us, if we needed a reminder, hygiene saves lives (United Nations, 2021).

With eight years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal No. 6 (SDG6) of ensuring the “availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” by 2030, billions of people around the world still lack access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation services, and basic handwashing facilities (WHO, 2019).

Are African countries making progress toward the targets of SDG6? Findings from Afrobarometer surveys in 34 countries suggest that most are not. While experiences vary widely across countries, on average almost half of Africans don't have access to piped-water systems, and only a minority live in areas served by sewage systems. A growing number of people are experiencing shortages of clean water. These problems are particularly severe for rural residents and the economically disadvantaged.

In 24 out of 34 countries, majorities say their governments are doing a poor job of providing water and sanitation services.

Afrobarometer survey

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, nonpartisan survey research network that provides reliable data on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life. Eight rounds of surveys have been completed in up to 39 countries since 1999. Round 8 surveys (2019/2021) cover 34 countries – 18 countries surveyed between July 2019 and April 2020 and 16 surveyed (after a hiatus due to COVID-19) between October 2020 and July 2021.

Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice with nationally representative samples that yield country-level results with margins of error of +/-2 to +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

This 34-country analysis is based on 48,084 interviews (see Appendix Table A.1 for a list of countries and fieldwork dates). The data are weighted to ensure nationally representative

samples.¹ When reporting multi-country averages, all countries are weighted equally (rather than in proportion to population size). Due to rounding, reported totals may differ by 1 percentage point from the sum of sub-categories.

Key findings

- On average across 34 countries, more than half (56%) of Africans live in areas with piped-water systems. A similar proportion (54%) live in zones with boreholes or tubewells. About one in seven (15%) have neither piped water nor boreholes/tubewells in the vicinity.
 - Water infrastructure varies widely by country. While almost all Mauritians (99%), Tunisians (96%), and Batswana (96%) live in zones served by piped-water systems, the same is true for only about a quarter of citizens in Burkina Faso (24%), Guinea (25%), and Liberia (27%).
 - One-fourth (26%) of Africans have piped water in their dwelling, while 13% use a piped-water source in their compound, 16% get water from a public tap or standpipe, and 16% depend on boreholes or tubewells.
- A majority (56%) of Africans say they went without enough clean water at least once in the year preceding the survey, including 23% who experienced water shortages “many times” or “always.”
 - This problem persists over time. On average across 30 countries included in each of Afrobarometer’s last four survey rounds, the proportion of respondents who went without water at least once increased by 4 percentage points between 2011/2013 and 2019/2021.
- On average across 34 countries, only three in 10 citizens (30%) live in areas with sewage systems.
 - Fewer than one in 10 citizens live in zones served by a sewage system in Malawi (2%), Guinea (5%), Niger (5%), the Gambia (8%), and Tanzania (9%).
- One-third (34%) of Africans have a toilet in their home, while most use a toilet or latrine elsewhere in their compound (37%) or outside their compound (15%) or lack access to toilet facilities altogether (14%).
- Rural residents and poor citizens face substantial disadvantages on all indicators of access to water and sanitation services.
- A majority (58%) of Africans rate their government as performing “fairly badly” or “very badly” at providing water and sanitation services.

Water infrastructure

The first target of SDG6 calls for equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. For this target to be achieved, communities must have piped-water delivery facilities in place.

¹ The weighted Mozambique Round 8 sample is nationally representative except that it excludes rural Cabo Delgado, comprising 6.3% of the adult population of Mozambique. Insecurity and resulting difficulties in obtaining necessary fieldwork clearances prevented Afrobarometer from collecting sufficient data in this area.

In all zones where Afrobarometer collects data, enumerators record the presence or absence of key infrastructure, including “a piped-water system that most houses can access” and a borehole or tubewell. On average across 34 countries, 56% of Africans reside in areas with piped-water systems. A similar percentage (54%) live in localities with boreholes or tubewells (Figure 1). While 30% live in areas with both facilities, 15% are in zones that have neither a piped-water system nor a borehole or tubewell.

Access to piped water varies widely by country. While almost all Mauritians (99%), Tunisians (96%), and Batswana (96%) live in zones served by a piped-water system, the same is true for only about a quarter of citizens in Burkina Faso (24%), Guinea (25%), and Liberia (27%).

The range is equally wide with regard to boreholes/tubewells, from fewer than one in five citizens in Namibia (16%), South Africa (18%), and Cabo Verde (19%) to about nine out of 10 in Cameroon (92%), Benin (89%), and Malawi (88%).

As Figure 1 suggests visually, countries where piped-water systems are common tend not to have many boreholes/tubewells, and vice versa. Eleven countries with percentages for piped-water systems above the 34-country average have below-average percentages for boreholes/tubewells. Another 13 countries show the opposite scenario (i.e. low on piped-water systems, high on boreholes/tubewells). In a few countries, piped-water systems and boreholes/tubewell are about equally common, e.g. Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia stands out with low availability of both piped-water systems (28%) and boreholes/tubewells (21%), leaving six in 10 citizens (60%) unserved by either facility. An absence of both piped water and boreholes/tubewells is also common in Angola (38%), Liberia (30%), Tanzania (28%), Mozambique (27%), and Zambia (25%).

As might be expected, piped-water systems are far more common in cities than in rural areas (82% vs. 34%), while boreholes or tubewells are more often present in rural than in urban localities (62% vs. 45%) (Figure 2).

Piped-water availability is also high in economically better-off zones, reaching 82% among respondents with “no lived poverty”² and declining as lived poverty increases, down to 43% for the poorest citizens. We see the opposite pattern with respect to the availability of boreholes or tubewells.

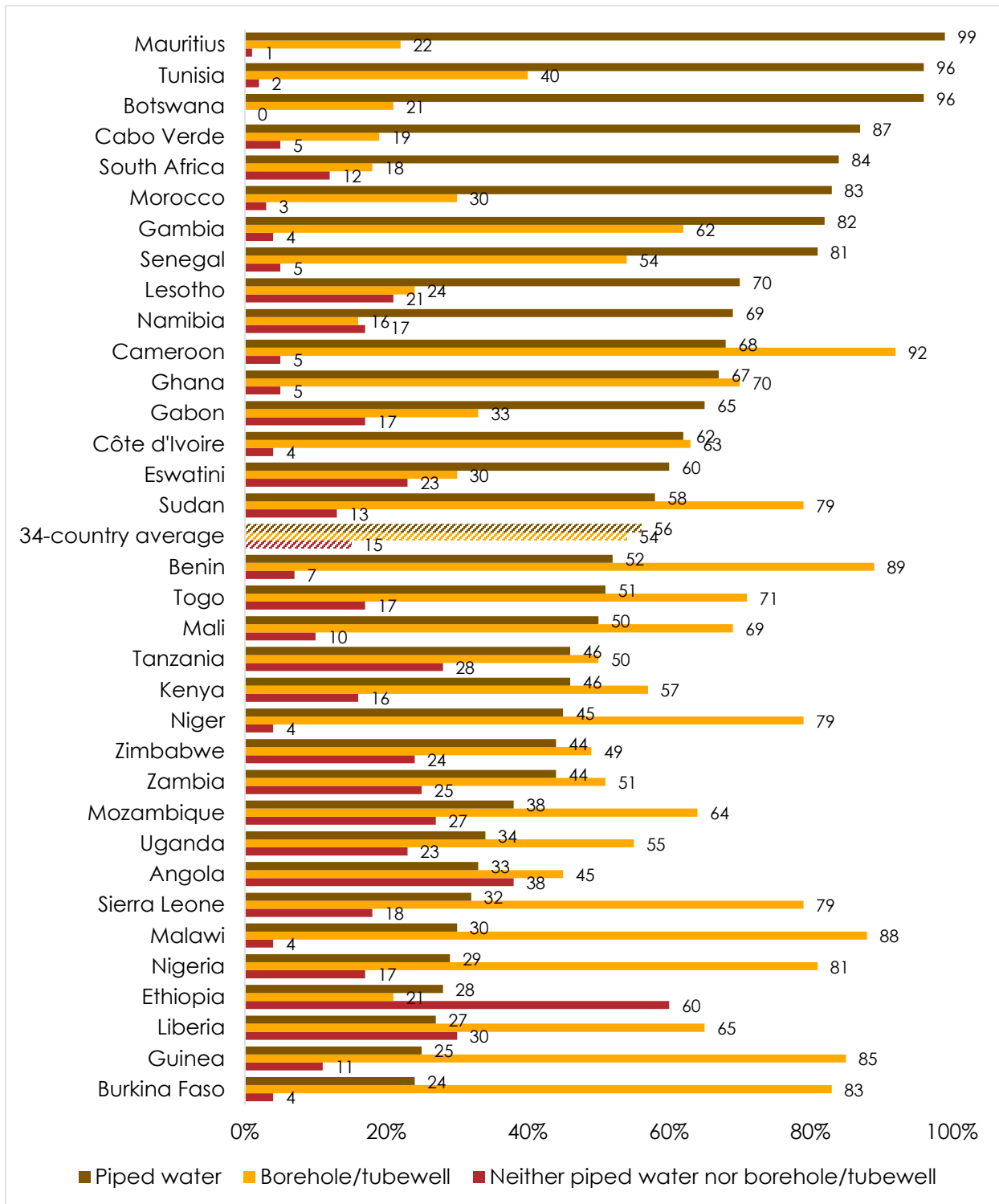
Asked what their main source of water for household use is, a majority (55%) across 34 countries cite piped water, comprising 26% who have piped water in their dwelling, 16% who procure it from a public tap or standpipe, and 13% who depend on piped water in their yard, plot, or compound. Another 16% rely on boreholes or tubewells, while 29% turn to other sources, including wells, springs, and surface water (Figure 3).

The use of piped water in the dwelling or compound is three times as common in cities as in rural areas (64% vs. 20%) (Figure 4). In contrast, rural residents tend to depend more heavily than urbanites on public taps or standpipes (19% vs. 13%) and on boreholes or tubewells (23% vs. 8%).

Piped water in the home is most common among the economically best off (60%, vs. just 13% of the poorest), while the use of public taps/standpipes and of boreholes/tubewells declines as economic status improves.

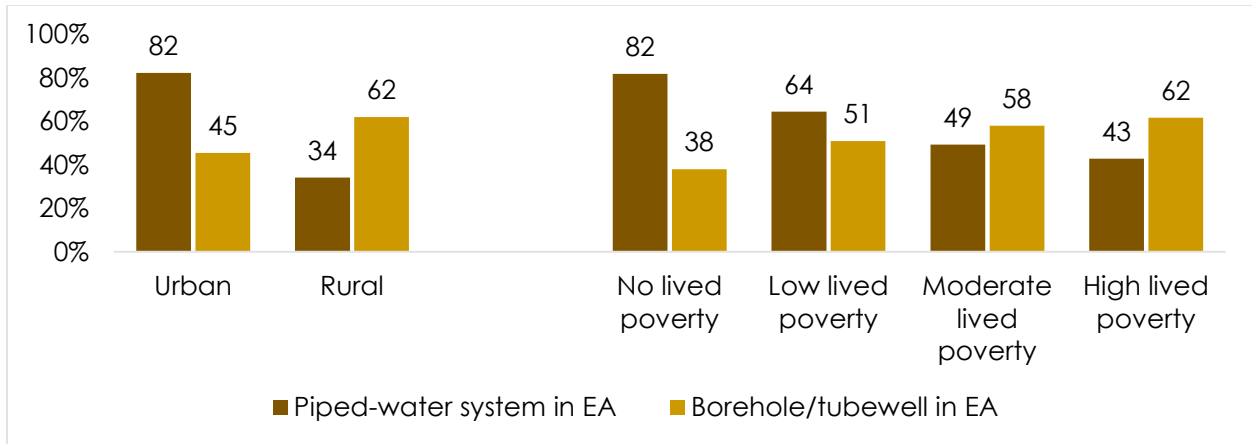
² Afrobarometer’s Lived Poverty Index (LPI) measures respondents’ levels of material deprivation by asking how often they or their families went without basic necessities (enough food, enough water, medical care, enough cooking fuel, and a cash income) during the preceding year. For more on lived poverty, see Mattes, 2020.

Figure 1: Water sources in the enumeration area | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Afrobarometer fieldworkers recorded: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Piped-water system that most houses can access? Borehole or tubewell? (% "yes")

Figure 2: Piped-water system and borehole/tubewell in the enumeration area | by urban-rural residency and lived poverty | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Afrobarometer fieldworkers recorded: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Piped-water system that most houses can access? Borehole or tubewell? (% “yes”)

Figure 3: Main source of water for household use | 34 countries | 2019/2021

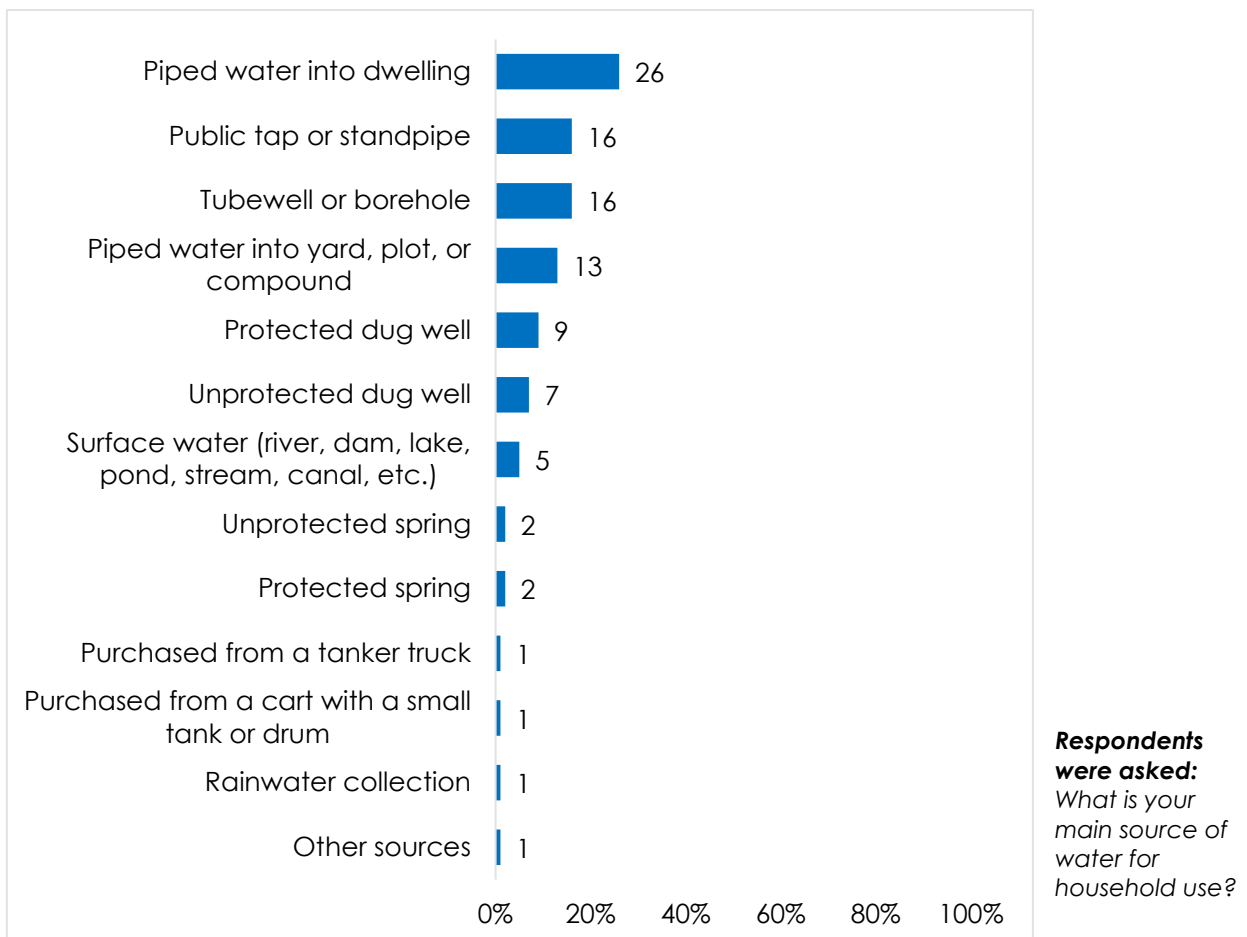
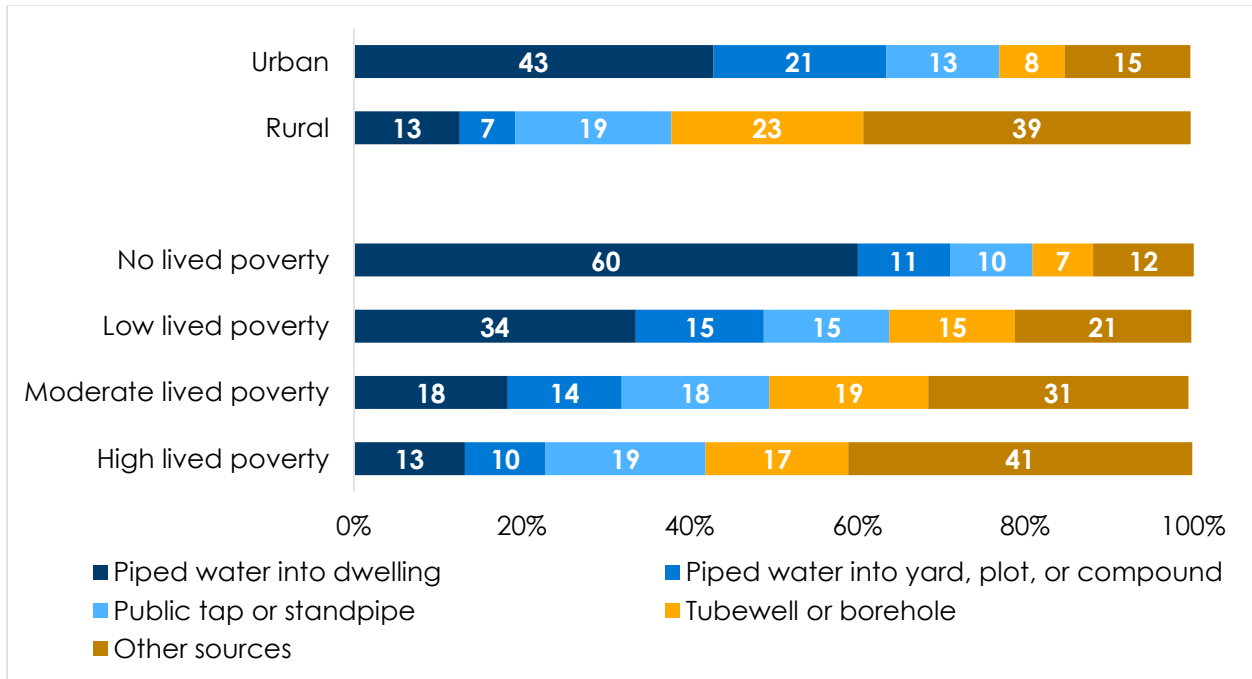


Figure 4: Main source of water for household use | by urban-rural residency and lived poverty | 34 countries | 2019/2021

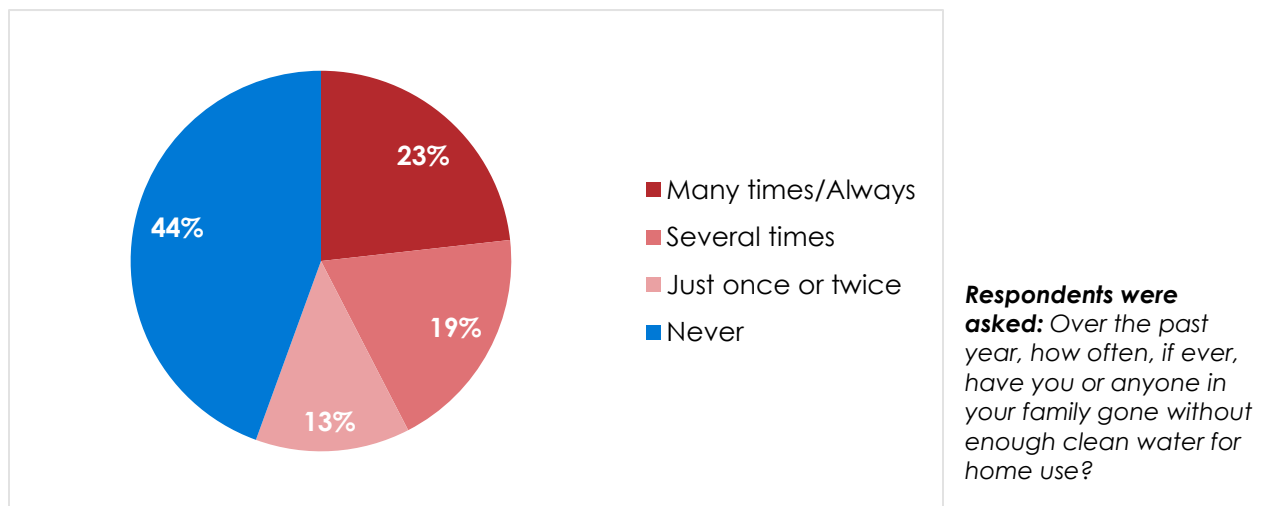


Respondents were asked: What is your main source of water for household use?

Water supply

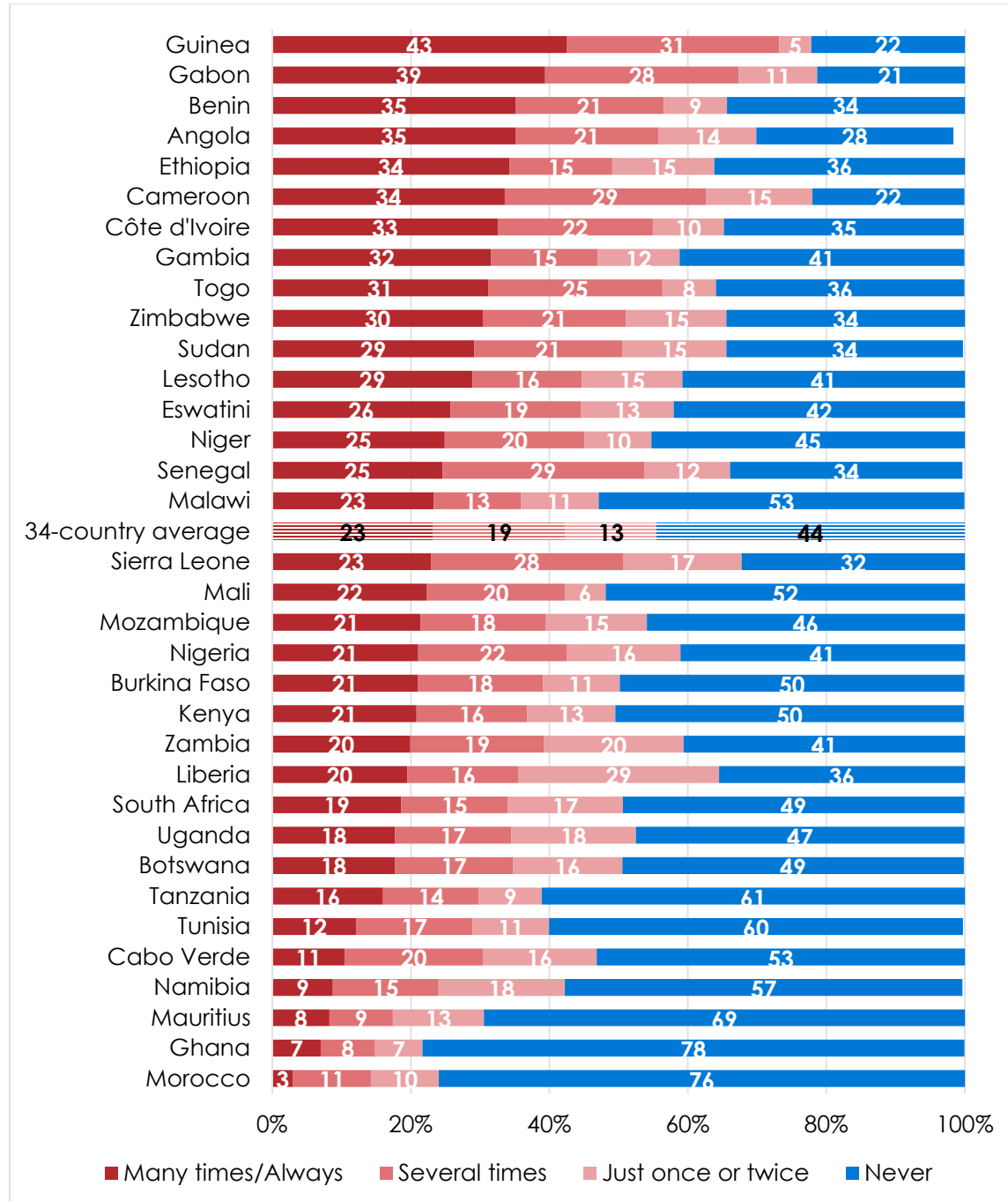
In terms of a reliable supply of safe water, across the 34 countries surveyed, on average more than half (56%) of citizens say they went without enough clean water for household use at least once in the year preceding the survey. This includes 23% who suffered this form of deprivation “many times” or “always” (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Going without enough clean water | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Frequent water shortages (“many times” or “always”) affected about four in 10 Guineans (43%) and Gabonese (39%) (Figure 6). In contrast, fewer than one in 10 citizens of Morocco (3%), Ghana (7%), Mauritius (8%), and Namibia (9%) reported frequently going without enough water.

Figure 6: Going without enough clean water | 34 countries | 2019/2021

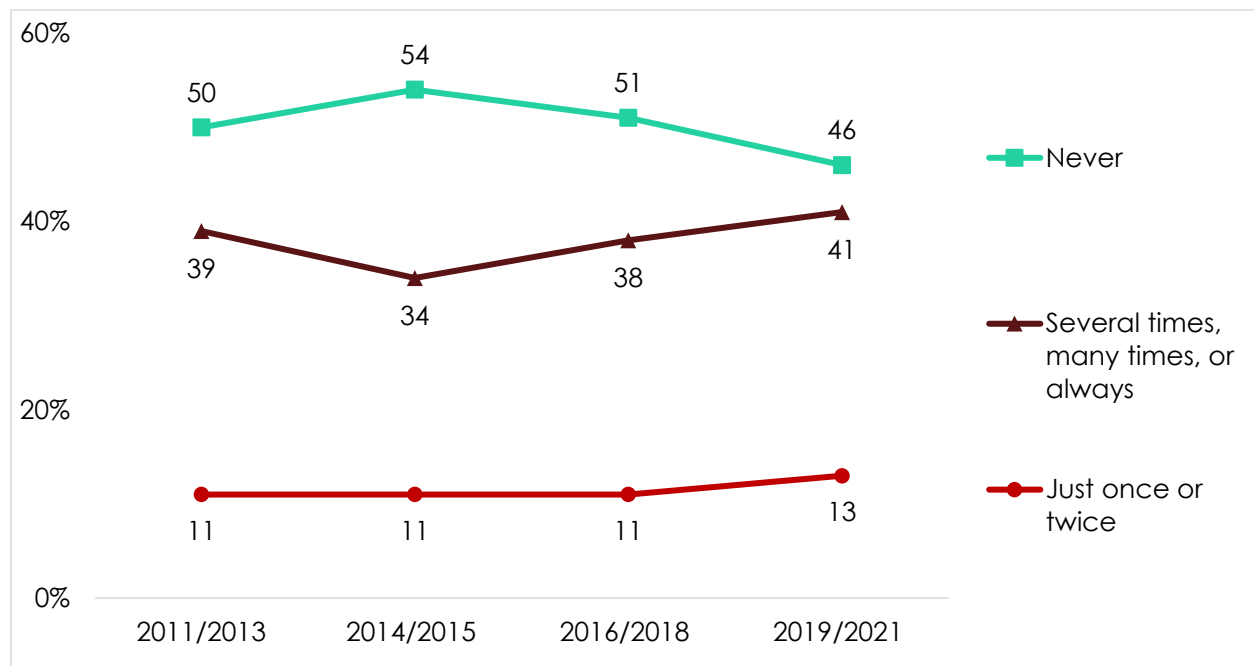


Respondents were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without enough clean water for home use?

More rural (60%) than urban (51%) residents report going with enough water. And the experience is clearly related to respondents' economic status, which is not surprising, since going without enough clean water is part of how "lived poverty" is defined. Still, the numbers are striking, ranging from an absence of water shortages among the wealthiest to a near-universal experience of water shortages (93%) among those with high lived poverty.

Over time, the problem of clean water deprivation has persisted. On average across 30 countries included in each of Afrobarometer's last four survey rounds, the proportion of respondents who went without water at least once increased marginally, by 4 percentage points (2 percentage points each for "just once or twice" and for "several times/many times/always") between 2011/2013 and 2019/2021 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Going without enough clean water | 30 countries | 2011-2021

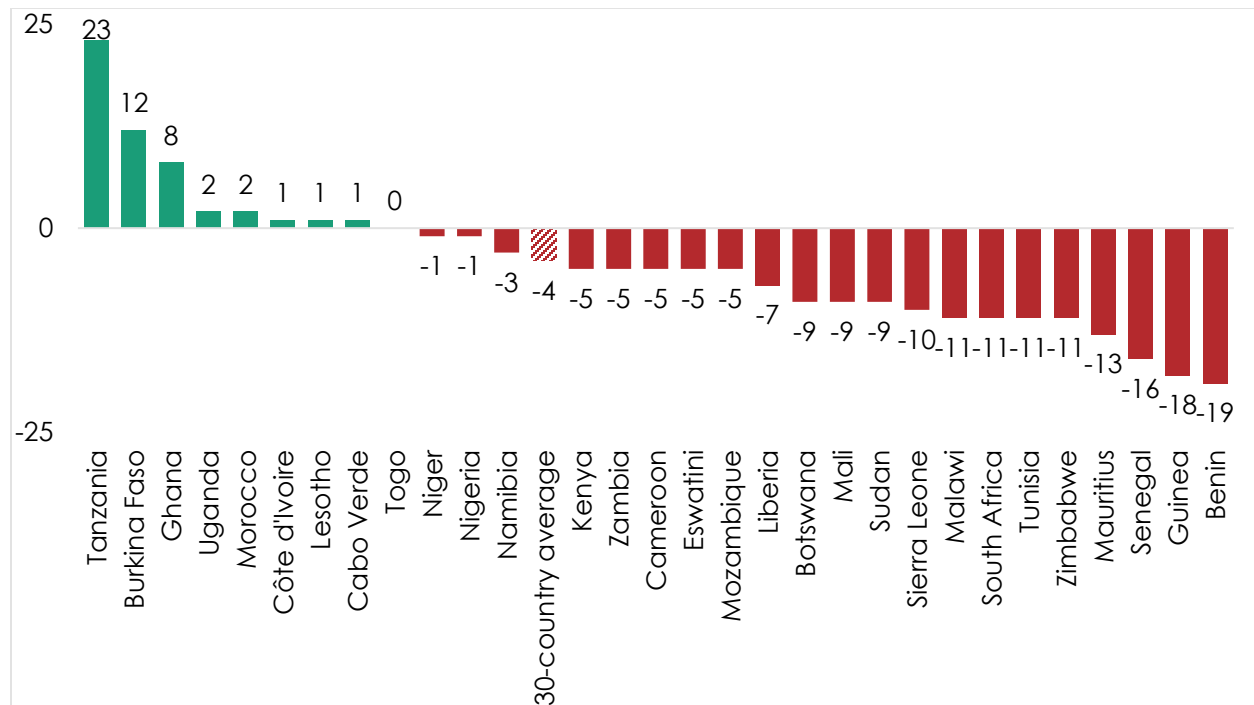


Respondents were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without enough clean water for home use?

The proportion of citizens who "never" went without enough clean water over this period declined significantly (by at least 3 percentage points) in 19 of the 30 countries, including double-digit drops in Benin (-19 points), Guinea (-18 points), Senegal (-16 points), Mauritius (-13 points), Malawi (-11 points), South Africa (-11 points), Tunisia (-11 points), Zimbabwe (-11 points), and Sierra Leone (-10 points).

Significant improvements were recorded in just three countries: Tanzania (+23 percentage points), Burkina Faso (+12 points), and Ghana (+8 points) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Change in supply of clean water (percentage points) | 30 countries
 | 2011-2021



Respondents were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without enough clean water for home use? Figure shows the change (in percentage points) between survey rounds in 2011/2013 and 2019/2021 in the proportion of respondents who say they “never” went without enough clean water. Positive numbers indicate improvement.

Given these findings on availability of piped water and access to safe water, is water supply a key problem that Africans want their governments to address? When Afrobarometer asked respondents what they consider their country’s most important problems (up to three problems per respondent), water supply (cited by 24%) ranks fifth, after unemployment, health, education, and infrastructure/roads (Figure 9).

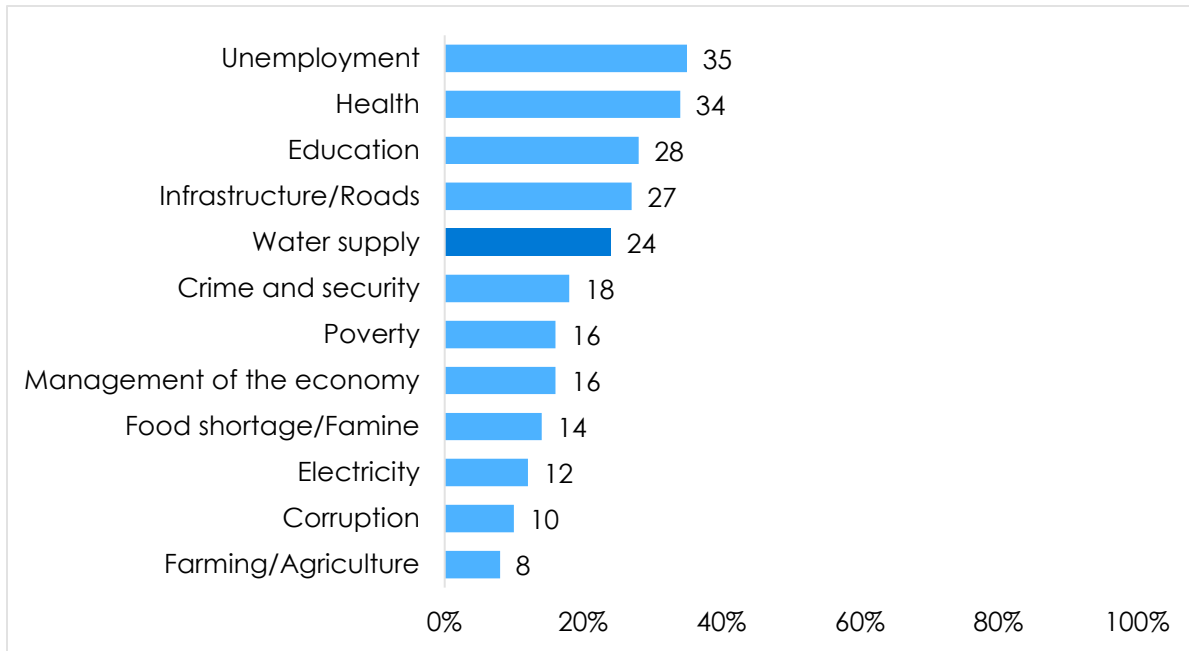
Guineans are particularly concerned about water supply; almost two-thirds of citizens (65%) cite it as one of their top three priorities. In contrast, fewer than one in 10 citizens consider water supply a top-tier problem in Tunisia (2%), Cabo Verde (5%), Morocco (7%), and Sudan (7%) (Figure 10).

Rural residents are far more likely than urban folks to cite water as a priority problem (32% vs. 15%), as are poor citizens compared to the best-off (35% vs. 11%) (Figure 11).

On average across 30 countries, the proportion of citizens who prioritize water supply as one of their country’s most important problems has remained stable (between 22% and 24%) over the past decade.

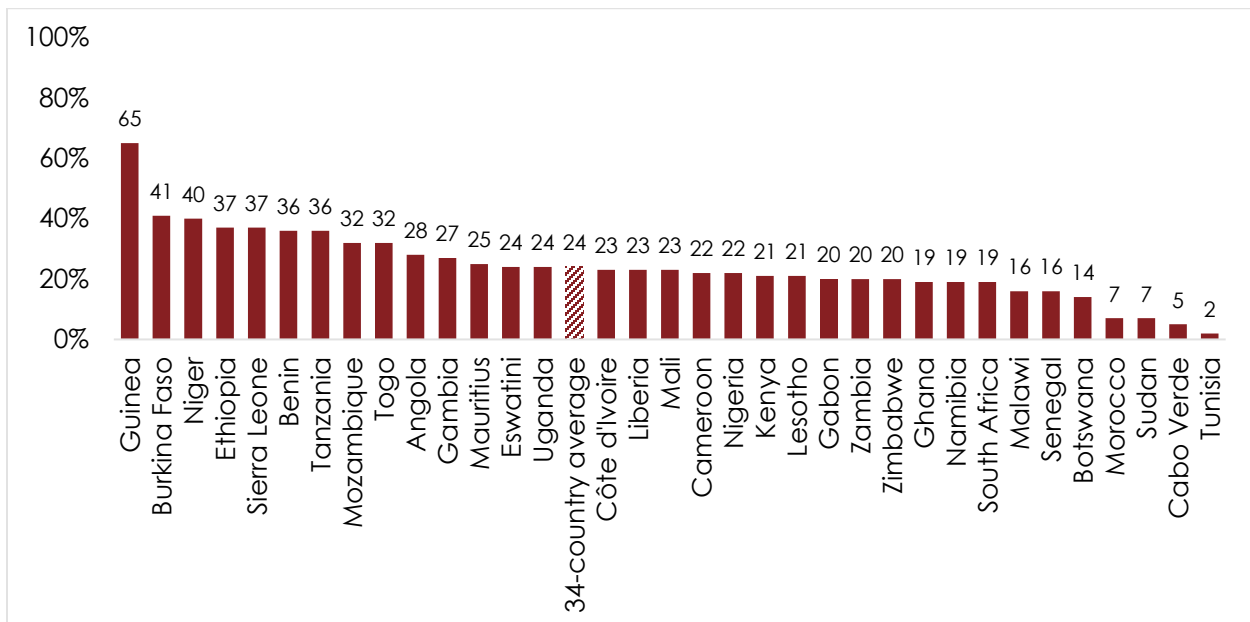
But eight of the 30 countries recorded significant increases, led by Sierra Leone (+20 points) and Guinea (+19 points). Seven countries registered declines of more than 3 percentage points, including a 20-point drop in Cabo Verde (Figure 12).

Figure 9: Most important problems | 34 countries | 2019/2021



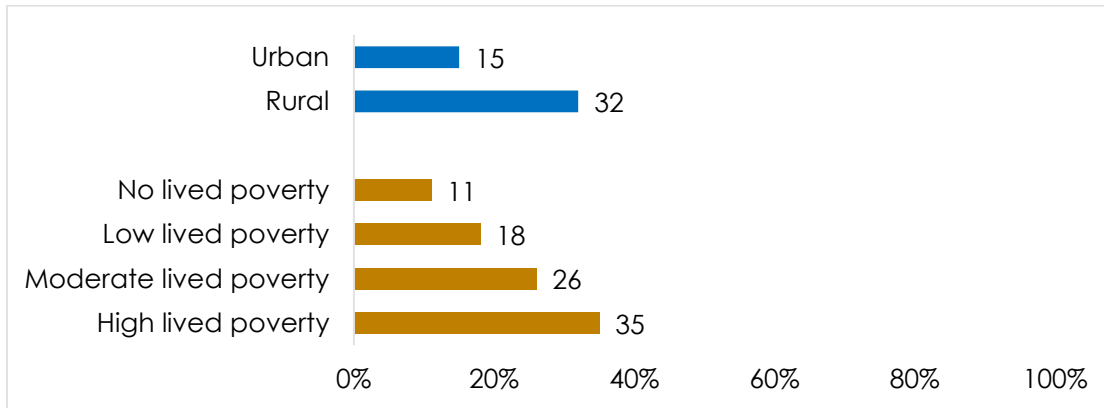
Respondents were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (**Note:** Respondents could give up to three responses. Figure shows % of respondents who cite each problem as one of their three priorities.)

Figure 10: Water supply as a top-priority problem | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Respondents were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (Respondents could give up to three responses. Figure shows % of respondents who cite water supply as one of their three priorities.)

Figure 11: Water supply as a top-priority problem | by urban-rural residency and lived poverty | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Respondents were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (Respondents could give up to three responses. Figure shows % of respondents who cite water supply as one of their three priorities.)

Figure 12: Change in prioritization of water supply as an important problem needing government attention (percentage points) | 30 countries | 2011-2021

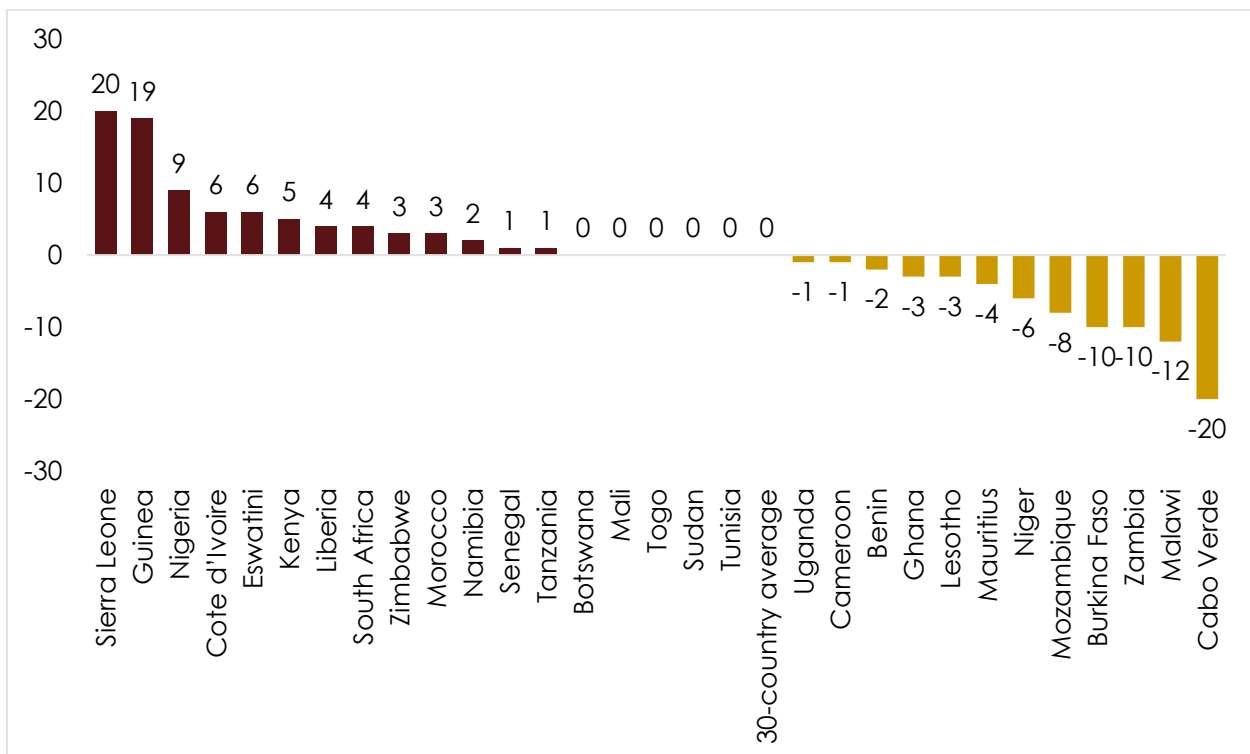


Figure shows the change (in percentage points) between survey rounds in 2011/2013 and 2019/2021 in the proportion of respondents who mentioned water supply as one of up to three important problems the government should address. Positive numbers indicate increasingly critical status of water supply as a problem needing government attention.

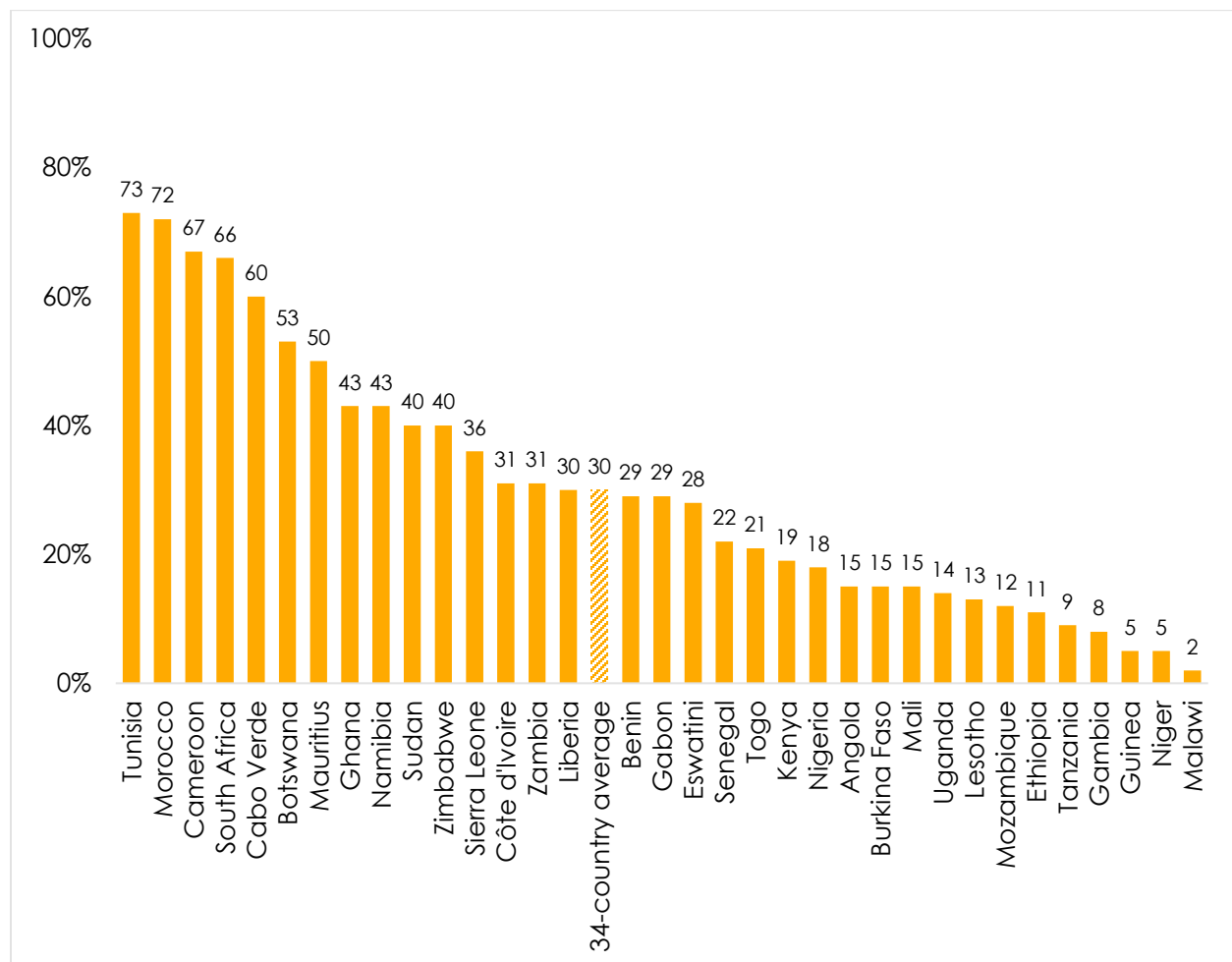
Sewage infrastructure and access to a toilet or latrine

The second SDG6 target calls for access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and an end to open defecation by 2030. Again, achieving this target requires sewage systems at the community level and access to good toilet facilities at the household level.

Most African communities do not have sewage systems in place. On average across 34 countries, fewer than one-third (30%) of survey respondents live in areas with “a sewage system that most houses can access.” While more than two-thirds of citizens have access to a sewage system in Tunisia (73%), Morocco (72%), and Cameroon (67%), fewer than one in 10 citizens do in Malawi (2%), Guinea (5%), Niger (5%), the Gambia (8%), and Tanzania (9%) (Figure 13).

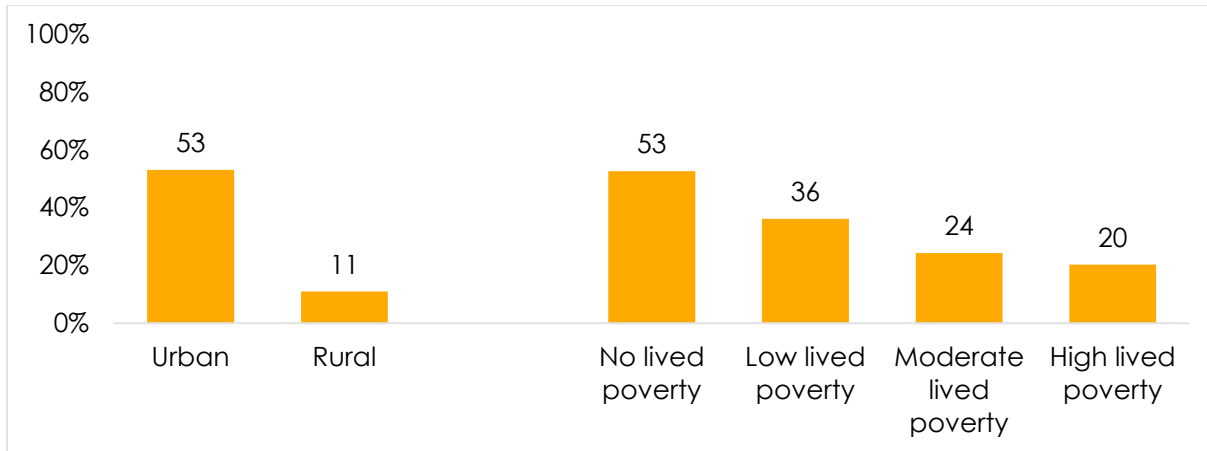
As with piped-water systems, sewage systems are far more likely to serve urban residents (53%) and the economically well off (53%) than rural residents (11%) and the poor (20%) (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Sewage system in the enumeration area | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Afrobarometer interviewers were asked to observe: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Sewage system that most houses can access? (% “yes”)

Figure 14: Sewage system in the enumeration area | by urban-rural residency and lived poverty | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Afrobarometer interviewers were asked to observe: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Sewage system that most houses can access? (% "yes")

With respect to access to toilet facilities, one-third (34%) of Africans report having a toilet in their home, while 37% have a toilet or latrine in their compound. About one in seven (15%) say they have to use a toilet or latrine outside their compound, and 14% say they do not have access to toilet facilities at all (Figure 15).

Citizens without a toilet or latrine in their homes or compounds are in the majority in seven countries – Niger (65%), Malawi (59%), Uganda (58%), Liberia (57%), Benin (56%), Ghana (53%), and Ethiopia (50%). Indeed, in Niger, a majority (59%) of citizens report having no access to a toilet or latrine at all (Figure 16).

At the other extreme, more than nine out of 10 Moroccans (95%) and Mauritians (93%) have toilets in their homes.

Figure 15: Location of toilet facility | 34 countries | 2019/2021

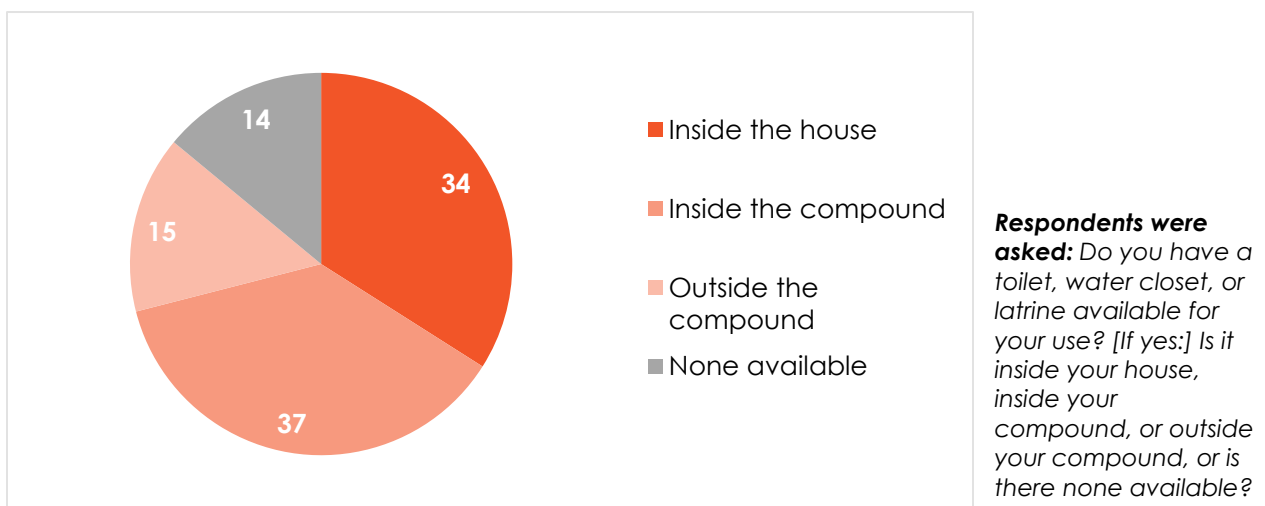
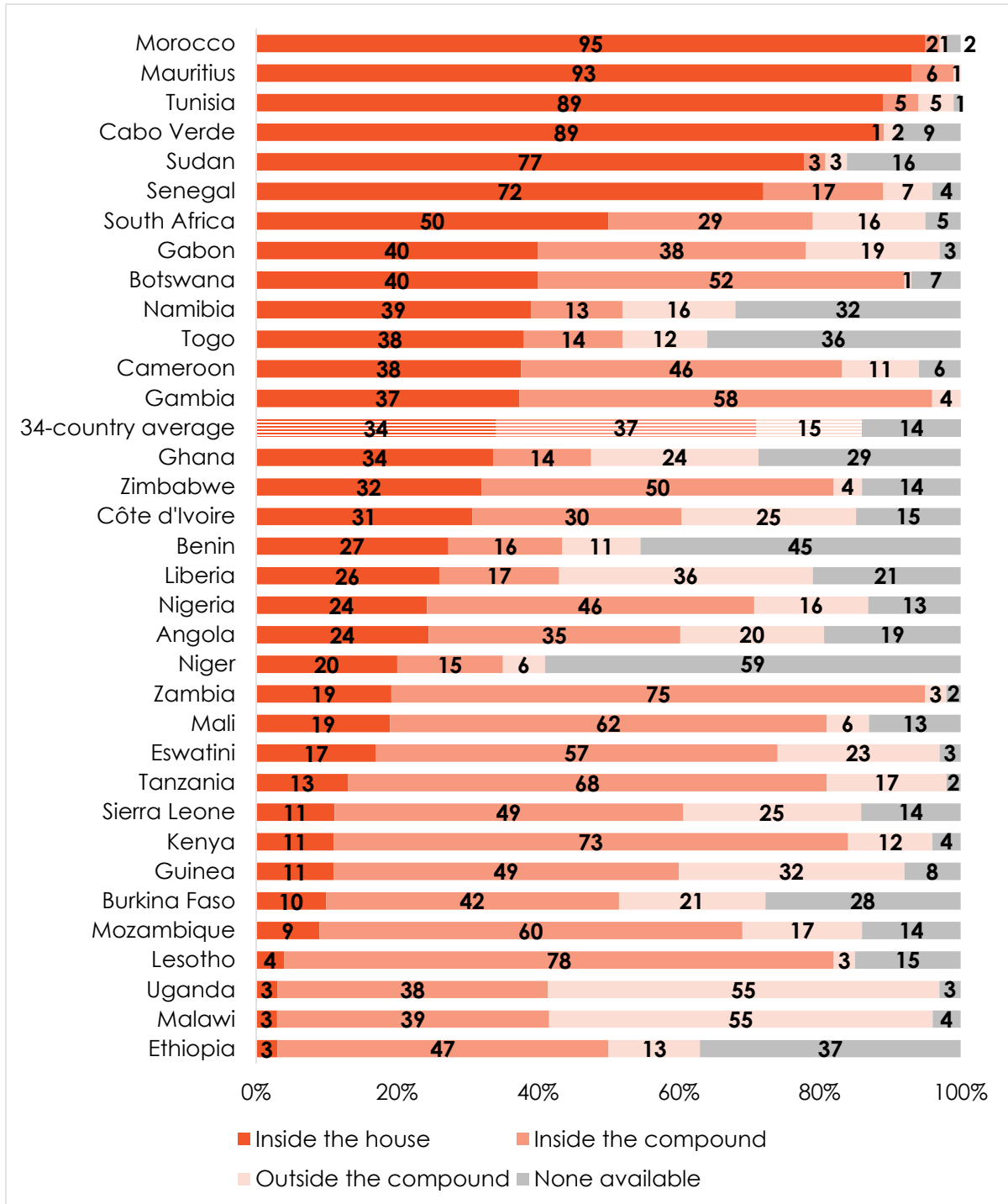


Figure 16: Location of toilet facility | 34 countries | 2019/2021

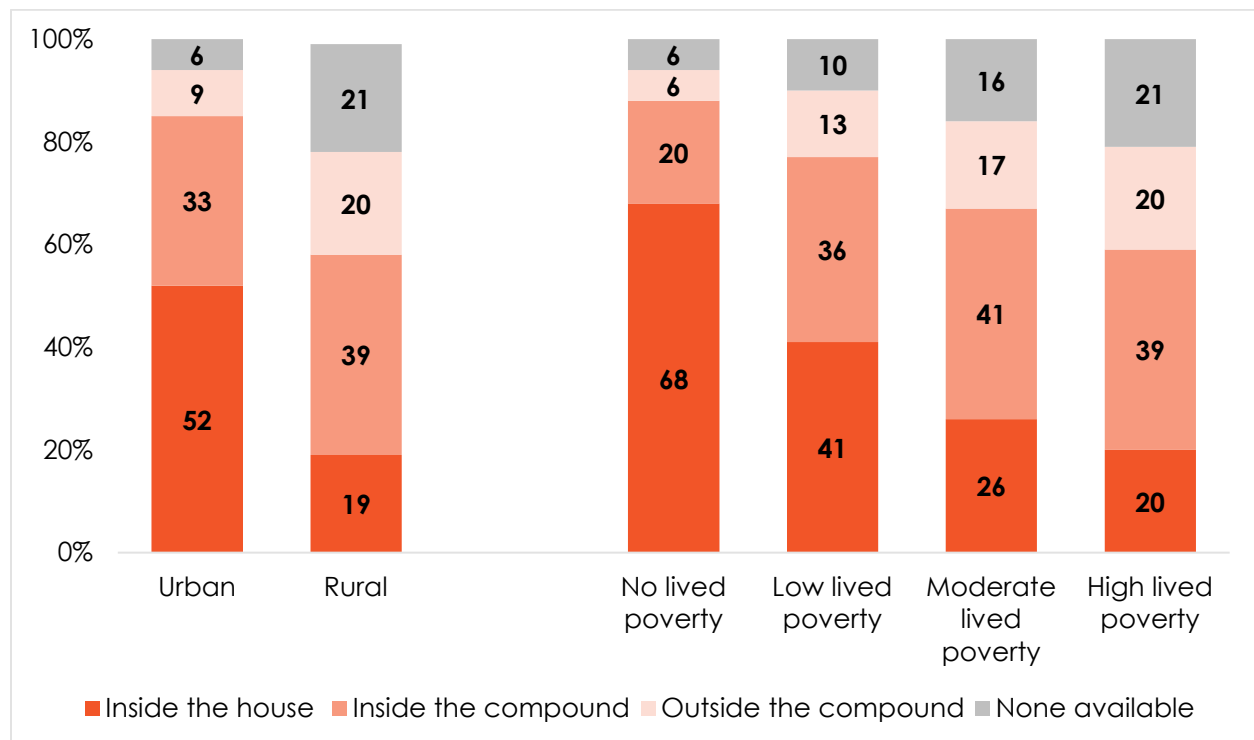


Respondents were asked: Do you have a toilet, water closet or latrine available for your use? [If yes:] Is it inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound, or is there none available?

More urban than rural residents have a toilet inside the home (52% vs. 19%). In contrast, more rural than urban folks depend on toilets or latrines outside the compound (20% vs. 9%) or lack access to toilets/latrines altogether (21% vs. 6%) (Figure 17).

And access to a toilet inside the home increases with respondents' economic well-being, ranging from 20% among those with high lived poverty to 68% among those with no lived poverty. The poorest group is more than three times as likely as the wealthiest to rely on facilities outside the compound (20% vs. 6%) or to lack access to any toilet or latrine (21% vs. 6%).

Figure 17: Location of toilet facility | by urban-rural residency and lived poverty
 | 34 countries | 2019/2021

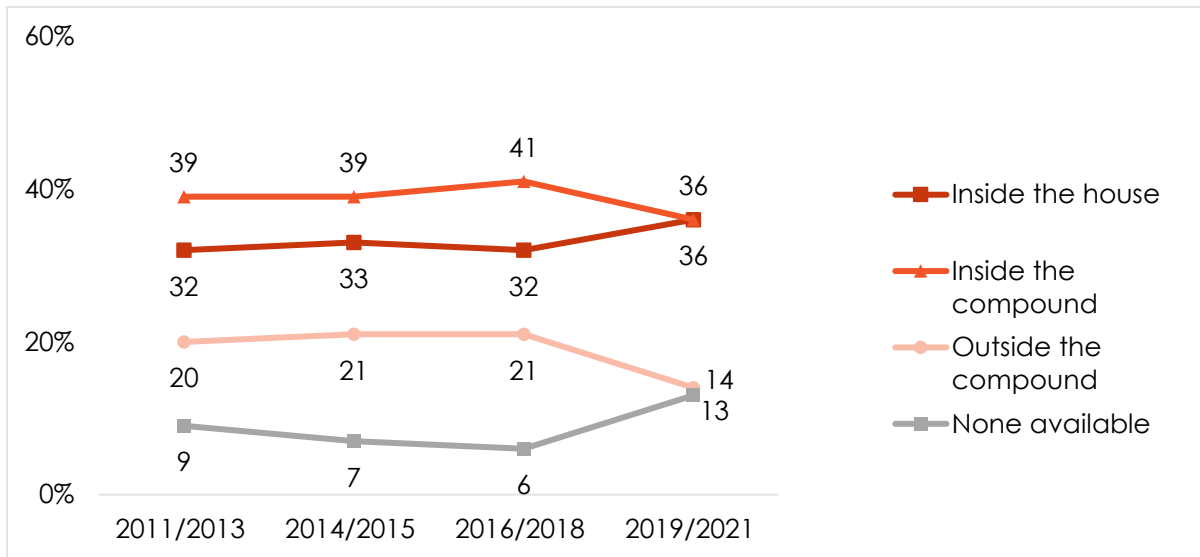


Respondents were asked: Do you have a toilet, water closet or latrine available for your use? [If yes:] Is it inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound, or is there none available?

On average across 28 countries, the proportion of citizens enjoying access to toilet facilities inside the home increased marginally, from 32% to 36%, between 2011/2013 and 2019/2021 (Figure 18). But access to toilets/latrines inside or outside the compound declined (by 9 percentage points combined), resulting in a 5-point increase in the share of citizens lacking access to toilet facilities altogether.

Ten countries show significant gains in the share of the population with access to toilet facilities inside the home or inside the compound, led by Tanzania (+19 percentage points), Liberia (+16 points), Namibia (+16 points), Lesotho (+13 points), and Ghana (+12 points) (Figure 19). But the situation worsened significantly in seven of the 28 countries, including 13-percentage-point drops in Mozambique and Guinea.

Figure 18: Location of toilet facility | 28 countries* | 2011-2021



Respondents were asked: Do you have a toilet, water closet or latrine available for your use? [If yes:] Is it inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound, or is there none available? (* Data for Malawi and Niger are not included due to possible measurement errors in 2011/2013.)

Figure 19: Change in availability of toilet facility inside the house or compound (percentage points) | 28 countries* | 2011-2021

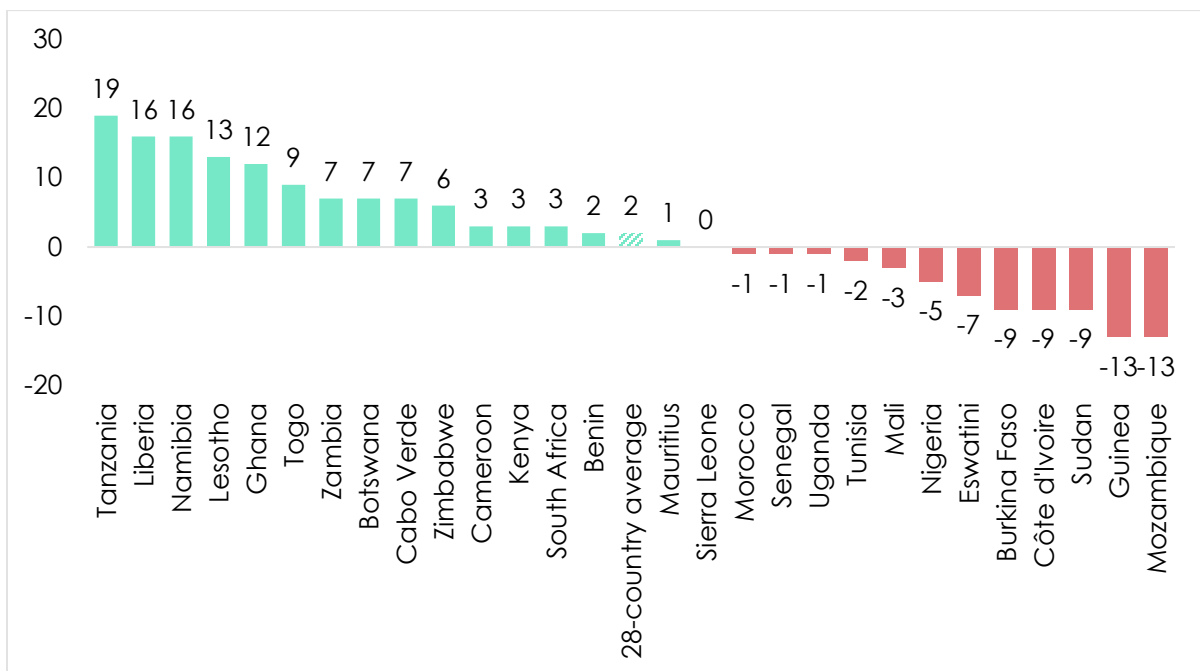
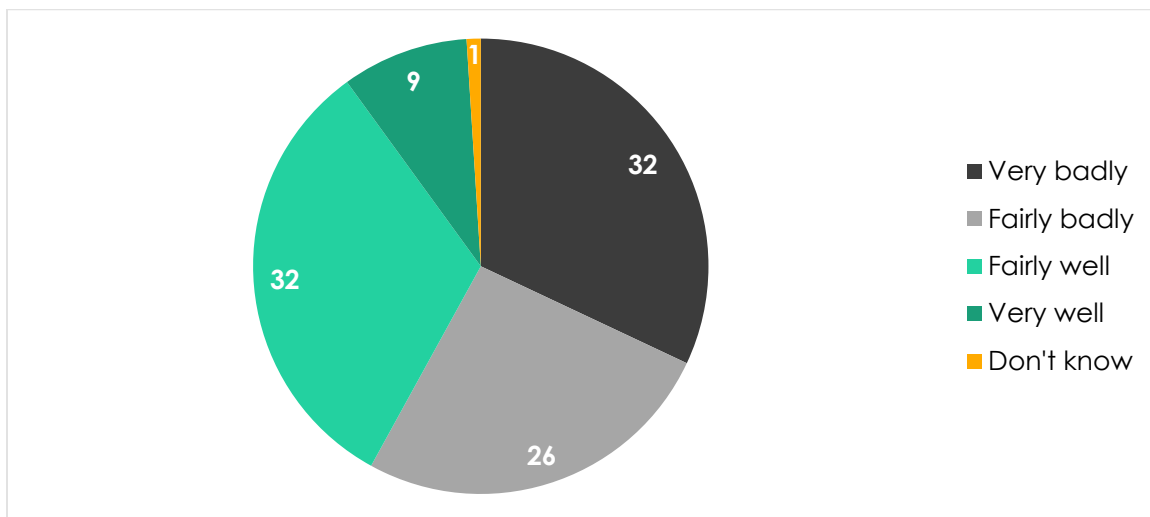


Figure shows the change (in percentage points) between survey rounds in 2011/2013 and 2019/2021 in the proportion of respondents who say they have a toilet facility inside the house or inside the compound. Positive numbers indicate improvement. (* Data for Malawi and Niger are not shown due to possible measurement errors in 2011/2013.)

Government performance on water and sanitation

Given the challenges in infrastructure and access discussed above, it is not surprising to find that a majority (58%) of Africans rate their government as performing “fairly badly” or “very badly” at providing water and sanitation services (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Government performance in providing water and sanitation services
 | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Providing water and sanitation services?

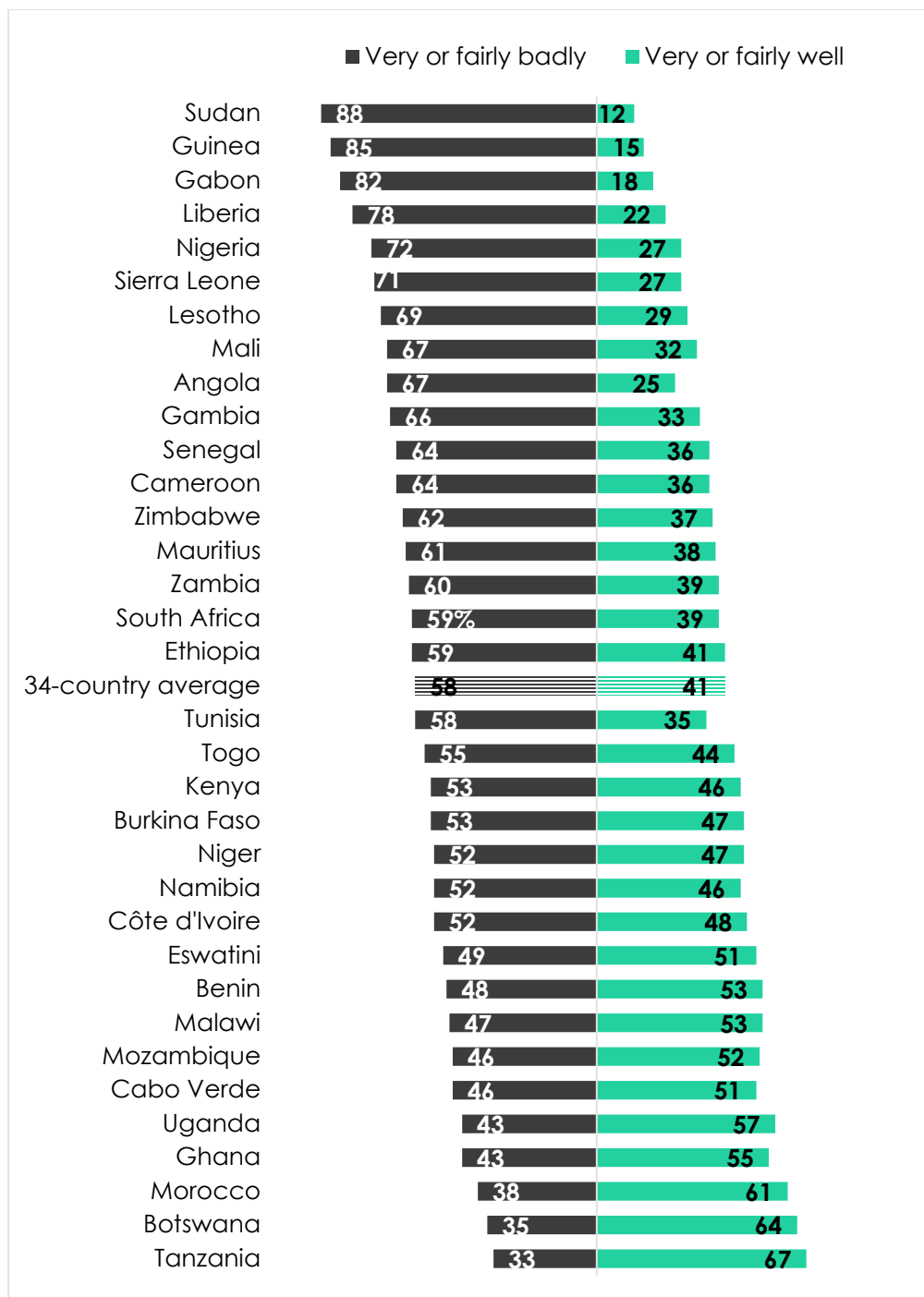
Sudanese (88%), Guineans (85%), and Gabonese (82%) are most critical of their government's performance (Figure 21). In 10 of the 34 countries, majorities rate their government positively on water and sanitation, ranging from 51% in Eswatini and Cabo Verde to 67% in Tanzania.

Rural residents and poor citizens – two groups that are generally disadvantaged in both water and sanitation services, as shown by the analyses above – are more negative in their assessments of the government's performance in providing these services. Almost three-fourths (73%) of those with high lived poverty say the government is doing a poor job on water and sanitation, compared to 42% of those with no lived poverty (Figure 22).

On average across 30 countries where the question was asked in both 2011/2013 and 2019/2021, evaluations of government performance in delivering water and sanitation services have remained stable at 40%-42% fairly/very well.

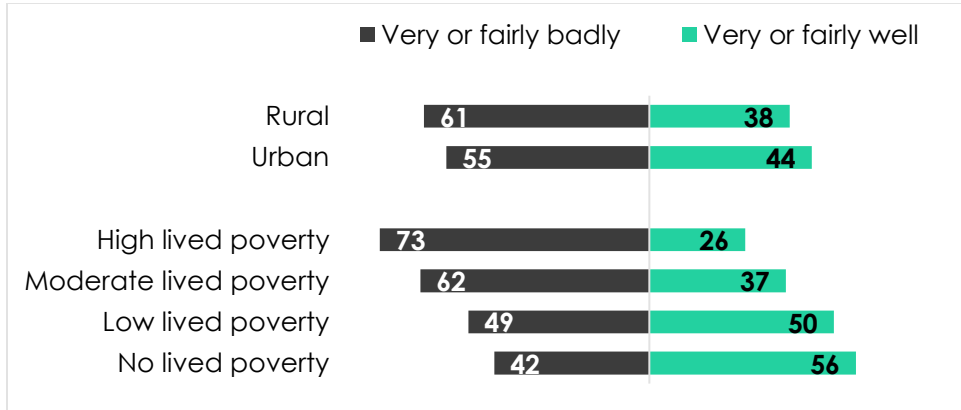
Country-level assessments have varied considerably, however (Figure 23). The largest declines in citizens' approval ratings of government performance on water and sanitation occurred in Sudan (-26 percentage points), Mauritius (-24 points), and Sierra Leone (-24 points). But 15 countries recorded significant improvement, led by Tanzania (+33 percentage points) and Morocco (+21 points).

Figure 21: Government performance in providing water and sanitation services
 | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Providing water and sanitation services?

Figure 22: Government performance in providing water and sanitation services
 | by urban-rural residency and lived poverty | 34 countries | 2019/2021



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Providing water and sanitation services?

Figure 23: Change in positive evaluations of government performance in providing water and sanitation services (percentage points) | 30 countries | 2011-2021

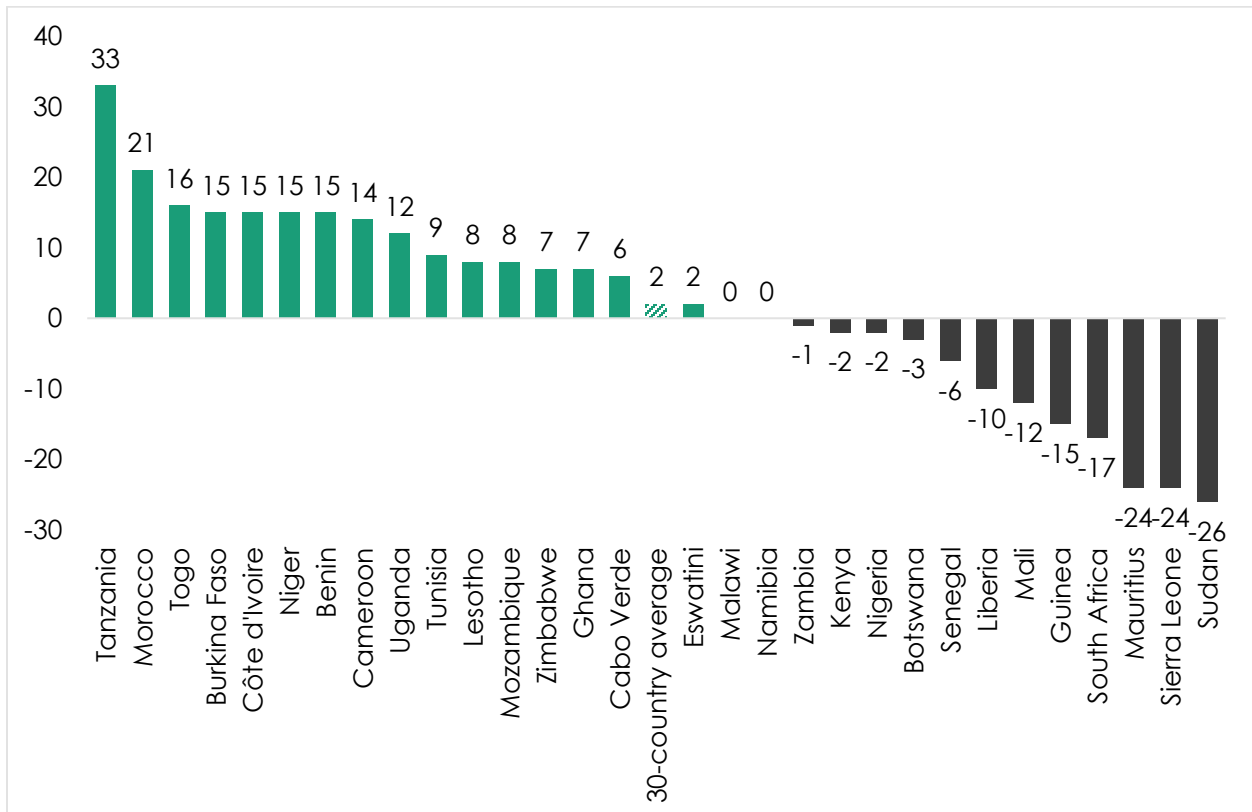
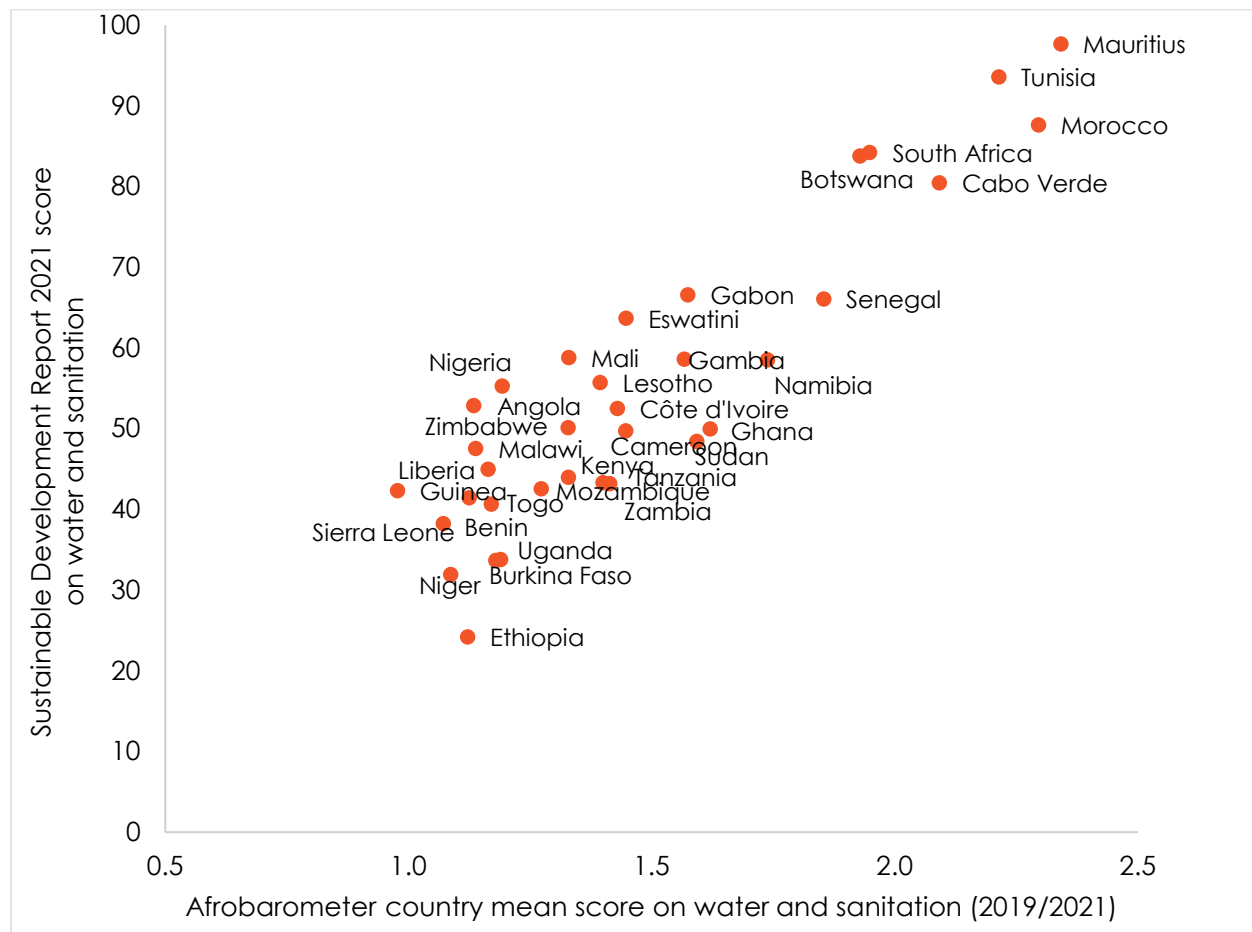


Figure shows the change (in percentage points) between survey rounds in 2011/2013 and 2019/2021 in the proportion of respondents who say the government is performing "fairly well" or "very well" in providing water and sanitation services. Positive numbers indicate improvement.

Citizens' views vs. expert assessments

Citizens' assessments show clear shortcomings in government provision of water and sanitation services. To examine how these views compare with assessments by international bodies based on data from government and other official sources, we developed country scores using five Afrobarometer variables: presence of a piped-water system, presence of a sewage system, shortage of clean water for household use, source of water for households, and access to toilet for household use.³ Scores for the entire 34-country sample range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 2.60 with a mean score of 1.4584. The country mean scores range from a low of 0.977 in Guinea to a high of 2.342 in Mauritius, with higher mean score values indicating more positive outcomes.

Figure 24: Afrobarometer and Sustainable Development Report data on water and sanitation | 34 countries



³ For the scores, we recoded these variables as follows: Presence of piped-water and sewage systems: 0=No and 1=Yes. Shortage of clean water for household use: 0=Always, 1=Many times, 2=Several times, 3=Just once or twice, and 4=Never. Source of water for households: 0=Other sources, 1=Tube-well or borehole, 2=Piped water outside compound, 3=Piped water inside compound, and 4=Piped water inside the house. Access to toilet for household use: 0=No toilet, 1=Outside the compound, 2=Inside the compound, and 3=Inside the house.

Similarly, we derived average country scores using 2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme data on water (percentage of population using at least basic drinking water services) and sanitation (percentage of population using at least basic sanitation services) from the database used in preparing the Sustainable Development Report 2021 (Sachs et al., 2021).

Across the 34 countries, computed scores range from 24.19 for Ethiopia to 97.69 for Mauritius with a mean of 53.58. Higher mean score values represent better performance on water and sanitation.

Correlation analysis using the two scores shows a moderately strong and significant correlation coefficient ($r=0.460$; $p\text{-value}=0.000$), indicating that the Afrobarometer findings largely mirror what the 2017 data used in preparing the 2021 Sustainable Development Report show (Figure 24).

Conclusion

Huge numbers of Africans reside in areas lacking piped-water and sewage systems – infrastructure that is critical to protecting public health and well-being through the provision of safe water and good sanitation/hygiene services.

Shortages of clean water are a persistent problem, and in some countries the proportion of citizens without toilets in their homes or compounds is on the rise.

These realities on the ground, reflected in citizens' negative assessments of their governments' performance in providing water and sanitation services, suggest that African governments have work to do if they don't want to miss the SDG6 targets.

Do your own analysis of Afrobarometer data – on any question,
for any country and survey round. It's easy and free at
www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis.

References

- Holtz, L., & Golubsk, C. (2021). Addressing Africa's extreme water insecurity. Brookings. 23 July.
- Mason, N., Nalamalapu, D., & Corfee-Morlot, J. (2019). Climate change is hurting Africa's water sector, but investing in water can pay off. World Resources Institute.
- Mattes, R. (2020). Lived poverty on the rise: Decade of living-standard gains ends in Africa. Afrobarometer Policy Paper No. 62.
- Sachs, J., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., & Woelm, F. (2021). Sustainable Development Report 2021: The decade of action for the sustainable development goals. Cambridge University Press. Report prepared by independent experts at the Sustainable Development Solutions Network and the Bertelsmann Stiftung.
- UN Water. (2021). Human rights to water and sanitation.
- United Nations. (2021). Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.
- WHO (World Health Organization). (2019). 1 in 3 people globally do not have access to safe drinking water – UNICEF, WHO.

Appendix

Table A.1: Afrobarometer Round 8 fieldwork dates and previous survey rounds

Country	Round 8 fieldwork	Previous survey rounds
Angola	Nov.-Dec. 2019	N/A
Benin	Nov.-Dec. 2020	2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017
Botswana	July-August 2019	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017
Burkina Faso	Dec. 2019	2008, 2012, 2015, 2017
Cabo Verde	Dec. 2019	2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017
Cameroon	Feb.-March 2021	2013, 2015, 2018
Côte d'Ivoire	Nov. 2019	2013, 2014, 2017
Eswatini	March-April 2021	2013, 2015, 2018
Ethiopia	DDc. 2019-Jan. 2020	2013
Gabon	Feb. 2020	2015, 2017
Gambia	Feb. 2021	2018
Ghana	Sept.-Oct. 2019	1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017
Guinea	Nov.-Dec. 2019	2013, 2015, 2017
Kenya	August-Sept. 2019	2003, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016
Lesotho	Feb.-March 2020	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017
Liberia	Oct.-Dec. 2020	2008, 2012, 2015, 2018
Malawi	Nov.-Dec. 2019	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017
Mali	March-April 2020	2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014, 2017
Mauritius	Nov. 2020	2012, 2014, 2017
Morocco	Feb. 2021	2013, 2015, 2018
Mozambique	May-July 2021	2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2018
Namibia	August 2019	1999, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017
Niger	Oct.-Nov. 2020	2013, 2015, 2018
Nigeria	Jan.-Feb. 2020	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2015, 2017
Senegal	Dec. 2020-Jan. 2021	2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014, 2017
Sierra Leone	March 2020	2012, 2015, 2018
South Africa	May-June 2021	2000, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2018
Sudan	Feb.-April 2021	2013, 2015, 2018
Tanzania	Feb.-March 2021	2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017
Togo	Dec. 2020-Jan. 2021	2012, 2014, 2017
Tunisia	Feb.-March 2020	2013, 2015, 2018
Uganda	Sept.-Oct. 2019	2000, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017
Zambia	Nov.-Dec. 2020	1999, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2014, 2017
Zimbabwe	April-May 2021	1999, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2017

Daniel Armah-Attoh is the Afrobarometer project manager for anglophone West Africa and North Africa. Email: daniel@afrobarometer.org.

Afrobarometer, a non-profit corporation with headquarters in Ghana, is a pan-African, non-partisan survey research network. Regional coordination of national partners in about 35 countries is provided by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. Michigan State University (MSU) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) provide technical support to the network.

Financial support for Afrobarometer Round 8 has been provided by Sweden via the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, the Open Society Foundations, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) via the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Endowment for Democracy, Freedom House, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Uganda, GIZ, and Humanity United.

Donations help Afrobarometer give voice to African citizens. Please consider making a contribution (at www.afrobarometer.org) or contact Bruno van Dyk (bruno.v.dyk@afrobarometer.org) to discuss institutional funding.

For more information, please visit www.afrobarometer.org.

Follow our releases on #VoicesAfrica.



Afrobarometer Dispatch No. 503 | 21 January 2022