

***GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT***

***(A Company Limited by Guarantee)***

**AFROBAROMETER ROUND 4 PROJECT**

***RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT***

***31 MARCH 2011***

**GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT**  
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**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

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**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi (*Executive Director*)  
Nathaniel Okang  
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**REGISTERED OFFICE**

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**AUDITORS**

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**BANKERS**

Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited

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**Background**

The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys on democracy, governance, economics, social development and civil society in Africa. It produces scientifically reliable public opinion data, builds research capacity among African institutions, and broadly disseminates practical results. Between 1999 and 2010, the Afrobarometer Network conducted four rounds of surveys in 20 African countries, which together laid a strong foundation for understanding trends in public opinion and for incorporating popular preferences into policy processes.

It is funded by a consortium of donors comprising the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RDMFA), the Department for International Development, UK (DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

AB R4 funds from SIDA, RDMFA, CIDA and DFID were administered by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) via subcontracts to Afrobarometer's Core Partners. These are the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP-Benin) and CDD-Ghana. The Core Partners, in turn, extended contracts to National Partners (NPs). CDD-Ghana contracts with NPs in Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda; IDASA contracts with NPs in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; IREEP contracts with NPs in Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal. The NPs implement the surveys, with Core Partners (CDD-Ghana, IREEP and IDASA), providing quality assurance through technical support. AB R4 funds from USAID were administered by Michigan State University (MSU).

The Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Afrobarometer is based at CDD-Ghana. It is made up of the Executive Director, Deputy Director, Project Accountant and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer. The unit handles the day-to-day administration of the Afrobarometer.

This report covers activities undertaken as part of AB Round 4 (R4) between January 1 and March 31, 2011.

**Afrobarometer Round 4 Objectives**

The overall objectives of Afrobarometer Round 4 were:

- ✓ To expand the survey database in Africa by undertaking a fourth Round of Afrobarometer surveys.
- ✓ To enhance the visibility of the Afrobarometer among African Policy Actors through the use of scientifically reliable data on public opinion in African countries, and
- ✓ To continue building Institutional Capacity for Scientific Analysis in Africa.

Year 2 Afrobarometer Round 4 activity narrative and financial reports were sent to the AB consortium of donors in February 2010.

**Planned Round 4 - Year Three Activities**

**Project Management**

- Hold Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting(s) to review AB Round 4 Year 2 activities and plan Year 3 activities.

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- Compile Year 2 Activity Narrative and Financial Reports.
- Arrange External Audit of AB R4 Accounts.
- Embark on partnership exploration missions to countries not currently executing AB surveys.
- Embark on International and Regional fundraising for Round 5 (R5).
- Put together the AB Newsletter.
- Undertake Activity Tracking to update the Afrobarometer Curriculum Vitae (ABCV).
- Replicate the AB Policy Actors' Survey in South Africa, Benin and Uganda.

**Outreach and Dissemination**

- Hold an Outreach Committee Workshop to induct new Outreach Coordinators and plan year 3 Outreach Activities
- Hold a minimum of one Outreach Workshop in all 20 AB countries.
- Hold first Afrobarometer Policy Conference.
- Hold AB briefing meetings with Donors.
- Respond to all requests from users for assistance in accessing or utilizing AB findings, and present AB findings in diverse public fora, including academic conferences, meetings of African professional organizations, regional organizations, donors, etc.
- Continue to analyze AB Data and produce bulletins, AB Briefing and Working Papers, and other publications.
- Maintain AB website to provide access to all findings and results.
- Add Round 4 data to the Online Data Analysis facility.

**Capacity Building**

- 3-week Francophone Summer School in Benin.
- 4-week Anglophone Summer School in Cape Town.
- AB Fellowships at University of Cape Town (UCT) and IREEP.
- AB Fellowships at the in-depth training courses offered by the Summer Program of the Inter-University Consortium on Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.
- Financial Management Workshop.

**Surveys and Analysis**

- No surveys were planned during R4 Year 3.
- Preparation of the AB Round 5 questionnaire.

**Round 4 -Year Three (Jan. 2010 – Mar. 2011) Achievements**

The following activities were undertaken in Year 3 of AB R4 (January 1 to December 31, 2010):

**Project Management**

***Executive Committee Meetings***

In December 2009, an ExCom meeting was held in Cape Town, South Africa to review the activities for R4 Year 2 and to plan for 2010. At that meeting, members agreed that the ExCom could communicate more regularly through teleconferencing. Subsequently, two (2) ExCom teleconferences were held in February and April 2010. Some of the issues discussed were funding for R5, expansion of AB countries, Outreach and the AB Policy Conference.

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***Executive Committee***

An (ExCom) Meeting was held in Accra on September 25, 2010 as part of the side meetings during the AB Policy Conference. Some of the issues discussed were funding for R5, an update on Outreach in all 20 countries, Capacity Building activities, results from the AB Policy Users' Survey and the R4 Evaluation Report.

***Year 2 Activity Narrative/Financial Reports***

Year 2 Activity Narrative and Financial reports were sent to all AB donors in March 2010.

***External Audit of AB R4 Accounts***

An external audit of AB R4 accounts which started in April 2011 is ongoing and the report would be made available as soon as the auditors complete their work

***Partnership exploration missions***

The ExCom and key AB staff have been undertaking Partnership Exploration Missions to countries not currently executing AB surveys. The missions assess both the feasibility of expanding Afrobarometer activities in the country, and attempt to identify potential partner organizations. During 2010 and early 2011, there have been missions to Rwanda, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Sierra-Leone. In all these countries a number of institutions have been identified who can partner with Afrobarometer conduct country surveys. The ExCom is yet to make final decisions about which countries to expand into, as well as selection of partner institutions. These decisions will be made in mid- and late-2011 as more assessment missions are completed.

As preparation for expanding the Network in R5, the ExCom identified the NP in Kenya, the Institute for Development Studies(IPS) at the University of Nairobi, as a candidate to serve as Afrobarometer Core Partner (CP) for East Africa. Members of the ExCom therefore undertook assessments of IDS capacity (technical and financial) to serve AB in this role in early 2011, and are now preparing to move ahead with transitioning IDS into the CP role.

***Fundraising for AB Round 5***

The AB Executive Committee and PMU commenced preparations for R5 surveys with the development and dispatch of the R5 concept paper in July 2010 to AB R4 donors and prospective donors such as the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. This was followed by extensive discussions with current funders held in Accra in September 2010 after the AB Policy Conference. Representatives from DFID, SIDA, CIDA, RDMFA, USAID and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation were present at the meeting. Discussion on the agenda included the Policy Conference, findings from the R4 SIDA sponsored evaluation, funding for R5, and topics for possible inclusion in the R5 questionnaire.

These discussions were followed by the submission of a full five-year (2011-2015) proposal covering Round 5 and Round 6 in November 2010 (with a revised version submitted in March 2011). The full proposal has now also been shared with other potential funders, including African Capacity Building Fund (ACBF), the Open Society Institute (OSI), and the World Bank.

***AB Newsletter***

Three newsletters, the March/June double edition, and the September and December editions, were produced in 2010 and distributed to all Partners in the Network.

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***Monitoring and Evaluation***

**Tracking of AB Activities, Usage and Impact**

The AB Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist at CDD tracked all ongoing activities within the network, and kept records on all examples of AB use and policy visibility. The M&E Specialist also worked with the Website Manager at MSU to track media coverage both in Africa (CDD) and globally (MSU). MSU regularly tracks website usage, and maintains a record of all scientific citations. All of this information is used to regularly update the "AB CV", the Project's complete record of activities, usage and impact.

**Policy Actors' Survey**

AB Policy Actors' Surveys are designed to gauge the level of visibility and use of AB information by the policy decision makers, civil society leaders, media practitioners, academia and the donor community, who are also the target audiences for AB outreach activities. Ghana was selected as the first pilot country to carry out the baseline survey in 2009. In mid-2010, South Africa, Benin and Uganda also carried out similar surveys. Reports have been prepared on each of the surveys, and managers of each of the surveys gave presentations on the findings during the Afrobarometer Policy Conference held in Accra in September 2010.

One key finding from all the surveys is the importance of the media in disseminating AB information. In South Africa, the media remains the most common avenue by which users obtain information about the Afrobarometer (44%), with IDASA dissemination events mentioned in 34% of the cases. Although almost half of all respondents (41%) knew the Afrobarometer has a website, only 1 in 5 of all respondents (19%) had visited the AB website.

Again, in Uganda 61% mentioned the media as the most common source of information about Afrobarometer. Indeed, about 98% also say they had read newspaper articles with references to the Afrobarometer at least once or twice. A further 76% had heard radio and television discussants make reference to the Afrobarometer at least once or twice.

The media turned out to be the most popular source of AB information to stakeholders in Ghana (74%) as well. Confirming the dominance of the media as a source of AB information, 93% of 138 stakeholders heard media discussants making reference to AB.

***Staff Transitions***

Mr. Florentin Monkotan, the Project Manager for IREEP, and Mr. Mxolisi Sibanyoni, Outreach Coordinator for Southern Africa, resigned in October and November 2010 respectively. Their replacements will be recruited in 2011.

***Dissemination and Outreach***

**Outreach Committee Workshop**

An AB Outreach workshop was held in Ghana between January 25 and 29, 2010 to kick-start Outreach activities for AB Round 4 Year 3. The workshop was attended by Carolyn Logan, AB Deputy Director; Robert Sentamu, AB National Partner for Uganda; Daniel Armah-Attoh, AB Project Manager at CDD-Ghana; Florentin Monkotan, AB Project Manager at IREEP; Zenobia Ismail, AB Project Manager at IDASA and the AB Outreach Coordinators: Kathy Addy of CDD-Ghana, Mxolisi Sibanyoni of IDASA and Bob Quenum of IREEP.

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The Outreach Coordinators for IREEP and CDD were both new to the Network, so the workshop presented the opportunity to review the R4 Outreach Strategy and Outreach materials and to plan timelines for Outreach workshops and other activities. A major outcome of the workshop was that at least one outreach training workshop would be held in each of 20 AB countries. In addition, the findings of the Ghana AB policy visibility survey were shared with participants at the workshop where the plans to replicate the survey in Benin, South Africa and Uganda were made.

***Outreach Workshops***

Between February and December 2010, 45 outreach workshops were completed in 19 countries, led by Outreach Coordinators from IDASA, CDD and IREEP. Although events were also tentatively planned for Madagascar, due to political instability in the country in late 2010, the NP advised the events planned for October be cancelled, as the NP was concerned that the AB workshops might be construed as being part of the mediation or that AB would be seen to be taking sides in the dispute. Such perceptions would damage the credibility of the Afrobarometer. It was decided that outreach in Madagascar be postponed to 2011 with the expectation that a political settlement may be reached at that time.

Target audiences for AB Outreach workshops included, civil society representatives, media practitioners, government representatives and academia. The purpose of the workshops was in part to introduce the participants to Afrobarometer and its findings, and also to build their understanding of polling and survey research, their ability to identify good quality survey research, and their skills in using and/or reporting on the findings of survey research. Journalists were a particularly important target audience. A full listing of Outreach Workshops held in Year 2 and 3 is in Table 2 (Appendix II).

***Afrobarometer Policy Conference***

About 50 participants, comprising African policy makers, international development partners, AB donors and some members of the AB network attended the maiden AB Policy Conference, which took place in Accra, Ghana between 23 -24 September, 2010.

The main objective of the conference was to explore methods of enhancing visibility and usage of AB data and products. Many lessons and insights emerged, in particular the need for a holistic approach to dissemination and outreach from inception to conclusion, and the need to identify champions who will promote AB. In general, the conference was very successful; participants mentioned the richness of discussions, quality content of the presentations, interaction among actors from diverse backgrounds, high profile of the participants and the occasion for networking as what they liked most about the conference.

***AB briefing meetings with Donors***

- Carolyn Logan (AB Deputy Director) and Boniface Dulani (AB Publications Editor) of Michigan State University, made presentations to CIDA/Africa regional and sector staff on "*Democracy, Poverty and Regime Consolidation in Africa: New Findings from Afrobarometer Round 4 and General Trends on Health Indicators*," "*Governance and Social Services in West and Central Africa*," and "*Governance and Social Services in East and Southern Africa*" in Ottawa/Gatineau, Canada on 24 March 2010.
- Carolyn Logan and Edem Selormey made a presentation on "*Afrobarometer Expansion Phase: A Five-Year Plan for Rounds 5 and 6, 2011-2015*" at the DFID Offices in London, UK on January 19, 2011. Approximately 8 DFID staff from London, including DFID staff from Kenya, Malawi, Zambia (via video conference) participated in the meeting.



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This was part of outreach, planning and fundraising.

- Carolyn Logan and Boniface Dulani had outreach, planning and fundraising meetings with SIDA staff at the SIDA Offices in Stockholm from January 20-21, 2011. They also did several presentations including a presentation on "*Afrobarometer Expansion Phase: A Five-Year Plan for Rounds 5 and 6, 2011-2015*" to SIDA AB Project Management Staff, a presentation on "*General Trends on Health Indicators*" to SIDA Health Team and AB Project Management Staff, a presentation on "*Zimbabwe: The Evolving Public Mood*" to SIDA Zimbabwe team and AB Project Management Staff and a presentation on "*Democracy, Poverty and Regime Consolidation in Africa: Lessons from Afrobarometer Round 4*" to SIDA staff, NGO and government representatives, journalists. This meeting attracted at least 40 people.
- Carolyn Logan and Boniface Dulani did an Outreach presentation on "*Citizens or Subjects? How Individuals Relate to the Local State in Democratizing Africa*" at International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) to International IDEA Director and staff on January 21, 2011.

***Outreach Activities by AB Partners***

Afrobarometer partners in various countries also engaged in outreach activities. Several members of the Network made presentations in various fora and workshops using Afrobarometer data and results. Some examples of presentations include:

- E.Gyimah-Boadi, "Benchmarks for Institutionalizing Political Parties and Making them More Effective: Insights from the Afrobarometer" presented at the 5th Annual EISA Symposium, South Africa, 24-25/11/2010.
- Mike Bratton, "Violence, Partisanship and Transitional Justice in Zimbabwe" presented at the George Washington University, Washington DC, 9/12/2010.
- Carolyn Logan, "Citizens or Subjects? How Individuals Relate to the Local State in Democratizing Africa", presented at the African Studies Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA, 19/11/2010.
- Sharon Parku, 'Presentation on the Afrobarometer' presented to selected members of the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL), Accra, 9/12/2010.
- Edward Ampratwum "Benchmarks for Institutionalizing Political Parties and Making them More Effective: Insights from the Afrobarometer" presented to selected members of the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL), Accra, 9/12/2010.
- Francis Kibirige, "Afrobarometer R4 on public views of APRM", presentation made at the APRM Scoping Workshop in South Africa. 12-13/10/10.
- Robert Mattes with Joel Barkan and Shaheen Mozaffar, "New Knowledge About African Legislatures and Legislators", presented at the Centre for Social Science Research Seminar, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 28/05/2010.

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- Wonbin Cho, Carolyn Logan and Devra Moehler, “Decentralization Reforms in Africa: Engaging Citizens and Enabling the State, or Devolving Governance Failures to the Grassroots?” presented at the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C, 3/9/2010.
- Yun-han Chu, “How Do People Understand Democracy”? Presented at the Challenges of Comparison Conference on How People View and Value Democracy, Global Barometers group, Sinica Taipei, 14-17/10/2010.
- Leonard Wantchekon, “The Uses of the AB for Economic Management” presentation made at the Afrobarometer Policy Conference from 23-24/9/2010.
- Michael Bratton, “Are African Political Regimes Consolidating?” presented at a conference on “Democracy in Africa: Beyond Elections”, organized by Centra Technology, Washington DC, 21/6/2010.
- Boniface Dulani, "The Afrobarometer at 10: Opportunities and Challenges of building a network of survey research in Africa," at a conference of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York , 1-4/6/2010.
- Michael Bratton, “Democratization and State Capacity in Africa,” at an international conference on “State Building in Africa” organized by Princeton University and the University of Cape Town, Cape Town.7-8/5/ 2010.
- Carolyn Logan, “Clients, But Soon To Be Citizens? New Perspectives on Mass Clientelism and Democracy in Africa,” presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, United States, 22/4/2010.
- Leonard Wantchekon, and Jerome Carlos, “The Lack of Intra-Community Trust and Development in Benin,” presented to CSO, academics, and government officials at the conference on Lack of Intra-Community Trust and Development in Benin, hosted by IREEP, Cotonou, Benin, 17/4/2010.
- E. Gyimah Boadi, Sharon Parku, Kathy Addy, “Using Public Opinion Survey in Policy Making”, presented to Executives of the Africa Progress Panel, Accra, Ghana, 11/4/2010.
- Carolyn Logan, “Democratizing the Measurement of Democratic Quality: Public Attitude Data and the Evaluation of African Political Regimes”, presented at the International Studies Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA, United States, 19/2/2010.
- Bob Mattes, Carolyn Logan “Exploring the Quality of Democracy with Attitude Data”, presented at the Conference on The Quality of Democracy: Theory and Empirical Analysis, University of Lisbon, Portugal, 15/01/2010.
- Bob Mattes ,“The Born Free’s: The Prospects for Generational Change In Post-Apartheid South Africa”, Presented at the Workshop on Democratic Participation In A Globalized World, World Democracy Forum, University Of Australia, 8-9/4/2010.

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- Carolyn Logan "A Seat at the Table? Traditional Leaders and the Exercise of Local Authority in Africa." International conference on Customary Governance and Democracy: Exploring the Linkage, Addis Ababa, 15-16/9/2010.

**Examples of Responding to Requests for Assistance in Utilizing AB Results and Publicizing Project**

**Findings:**

- Prof. Gyimah-Boadi, Executive Director of the AB and Prof. Robert Mattes of UCT were invited to the Global Barometer Surveys (GBS) Conference on "*How People View and Value Democracy*", held in Taipei, Taiwan from October 15-17, 2010. The conference was organized by the Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, to enable the GBS regional collaborators discuss survey research following citizens' attitudes, values and orientations in various GBS countries. AB was invited to attend the conference to share its experiences in conducting Public Opinion Surveys in Africa. AB reiterated its commitment to carrying the GBS module in order to enhance comparability across Africa and other regions of the world that have similar barometers.
- The Afrobarometer National Partner in Uganda provided extensive feedback to the head of the Office of the President's Uganda Media Centre concerning the Uganda Summary of Results, the findings of which were discussed in a Cabinet meeting.
- Officials of the Tanzania Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs requested to host an Afrobarometer training session for members of the Poverty Eradication and Economic Empowerment Division on "Conducting and Using Public Opinion Surveys in Policy Making.
- The Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network used the Afrobarometer sampling methodology for its *Report on a Voters' Roll Observation Conducted in Zimbabwe* (Harare: ZESN, January 2011, 55pp.). It was used to select individuals at random for a "people-to-list" field test of the accuracy, currency and completeness of the voters' roll. ZESN stated that it was "borrowing from the well-tested methodologies employed by the Afrobarometer".
- The research department of the government's communication office in Kenya requested to host an Afrobarometer training session for some of its members on "Conducting and using Public Opinion Survey in Policy making" in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Afrobarometer methods were utilized by the Oxford Centre for the Study of African Economies in its pre-election surveys in Kenya and Nigeria, and by Freedom House in a recent survey in Zimbabwe, among others.
- Afrobarometer Data Manager was invited to make a presentation on "Afrobarometer R4 public views of APRM", at the APRM Scoping Workshop in South Africa. 12-13/10/10
- The Economic Intelligence Unit uses the AB along with other surveys in constructing its democracy index.
- Linda Maier-Tyler, Editor-in-chief for John Hopkins Technical Digest, requested to reproduce one of the AB working papers for the John Hopkins Technical Digest.

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- Catherine Kihara of USAFRICOM requested to use a number of the AB research papers to develop an educational material for a computer-based training (CBT) course for Marines
- The Institute for Democracy (NID), in Windhoek, a Namibian NGO, requested to use Namibia's R4 AB data in its HIV policy consultancy work on local government.
- Bernard Avle of CITI FM in Ghana requested for AB Ghana data on public trust for state institutions to inform a radio discussion on corruption.
- Conceicao Osorio WLSA/Mozambique, requested for the AB summary of Results to help with research on gender inequality with respect to women on parliamentary issues.
- Dr. Maritjie Strydom from the South African Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) requested data on local government for South Africa.
- Kondwani Chirambo from the GAP programme at IDASA in South Africa asked for some data on media freedom and democracy in Zambia.
- Afrobarometer assisted the Government Communication and Information System in South Africa in preparing materials for the briefings for new Cabinet members following the April 2009 national elections. They also use the Afrobarometer for various researches.

***Analyze AB Data and Produce Publications***

During the current reporting period, the project produced 9 Working Papers (including both country and thematic reports), 19 Briefing Papers, and a range of other publications, all of which are available on the Afrobarometer website ([www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)).

**Briefing Papers**

- No. 97** Zimbabwe: The Evolving Public Mood.
- No. 96** Is Crime Dividing the Rainbow Nation? Fear of Crime in South Africa
- No. 95** La gouvernance locale au Sénégal : Effet de la proximité de l'élu au Citoyen.
- No. 94** La gouvernance politique au Sénégal.
- No. 93** The Uses of the Afrobarometer in Promoting Democratic Governance.
- No. 92** What Can the Afrobarometer Tell Us About Service Delivery in Africa?
- No. 91** Kenyans and the Coalition Government: Disappointment in spite of Relative Peace.
- No. 90** Integration in East Africa: Uninformed Kenyans Oppose Political Federation.

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- No. 89** Local Government in Kenya: Negative Citizen Perception and Minimal Engagement in Local Government Affairs.
- No. 88** Namibia Political Party Prospects Leading to the 2009 Elections.
- No. 87** Economic Conditions, Living Conditions and Poverty in Mozambique.
- No. 86** Observance of the Rule of Law in Mozambique.
- No. 85** The Public Mood on Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government.
- No. 84** Green Shoots of Hope: Changing Economic Conditions in Zimbabwe.
- No. 83** Zimbabwe: People's Development Agenda in 2009.
- No. 82** Tolerance in South Africa: Exploring Popular Attitudes Toward Foreigners.
- No. 81** Citizen Perceptions of the Economic and Living Conditions in Zambia.
- No. 80** Zambian Citizens, Democracy and Political Participation.
- No. 79** Les opinions de Burkinabé sur la chefferie traditionnelle.

**Working Papers:**

- No. 125** LeBas, Adrienne "Ethnicity and the Willingness to Sanction Violent Politicians: Evidence from Kenya." 2010.
- No. 124** Mattes, Robert, Francis Kibirige and Robert Sentamu "Understanding Citizens Attitudes to Democracy in Uganda" 2010.
- No. 123** Logan, Carolyn and Robert Mattes. "Democratizing the Measurement of Democratic Quality: Public Attitude Data and the Evaluation of African Political Regimes ". 2010.
- No. 122** Bratton, Michael. "Anchoring the "D-Word" in Africa". 2010.
- No. 121** Isaksson, Ann-Sofie. "Political Participation in Africa: Participatory Inequalities and the Rule of Resources". 2010.
- No. 120** Harding, Robin. "Urban-Rural Differences in Support for Incumbents Across Africa ". 2010.
- No. 119** Bratton, Michael. "Citizen Perceptions of Local Government Responsiveness in Sub-Saharan Africa". 2010.

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**No. 118** Keefer, Philip. "The Ethnicity Distraction? Political Credibility and Partisan Preferences in Africa". 2010.

**No. 117** Gadzala, Aleksandra and Marek Hanusch. "African Perspectives on China-Africa: Gauging Popular Perceptions and their Economic and Political Determinants". 2010.

***Articles in Refereed Journals***

- Michael Bratton and Peter Lolojih, "Rationality, Cosmopolitanism and Adjustment Fatigue: Public Attitudes to Economic Reform in Zambia," chapter for Paul Collier, Christopher Adam and Caleb Fundanga (eds.) *Zambia: Policies for Prosperity* (Oxford University Press, (2010).
- Robert Mattes and Carolyn Logan, 2010 "Democratizing the Measurement of Democratic Quality: Public Attitude Data and the Evaluation of African Political Regimes." Under Review at *European Political Science*.

***Chapters in Books***

- Robert Mattes with Ian Glenn "Political Communications in Post-Apartheid South Africa." In *The Sage Handbook of Political Communication* Edited by Holli Semetko and Margaret Scammel. London: Sage Publications, forthcoming 2011. ISBN: 978-1-84787-439-9.
- Robert Mattes "Elections: 1994 to 2009." In *Encyclopaedia of South Africa*. Edited by Sean Jacobs & Krista Johnson. Boulder, Co.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, forthcoming 2011. ISBN: 978-1-58826-749-8.
- Robert Mattes "Forging Democrats: A Partial Success Story?" In *After Apartheid: Reinventing South Africa*. Edited by Ian Shapiro & Kahreen Tabeau. Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia Press, forthcoming 2011. ISBN 978-0-8139-3097-8.
- Robert Mattes "Overview: Controlling Power - Africans' Views on Governance, Citizenship and Accountability," In *Social Accountability in Africa: Practitioners' Experiences and Lessons*, pp. 14-30. Pretoria: ANSA-Africa, 2010. ISBN: 978-1-920409-20-3.

***AB Website***

A new AB website was launched in late 2010. This new site comes with improved functions like regular updates on recent publications, announcement of new developments in the network and other functions to make it more accessible to our users. The AB website is the main avenue for users of AB to access publications, data, information on methodology and to make contact with Network Partners. The website received heavy traffic in 2010. We hope to begin work soon on creating French and Portuguese versions of the website.

***Online Data Analysis***

All Round 4 data sets are now available on the Online Data Analysis facility. The Afrobarometer Online Data Analysis facility is now available in French and Portuguese as well as English and Spanish (the

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website is hosted in Spain). Visits to the Online Data Analysis facility increased rapidly in 2010 and we hope that the presentation in additional languages will help to expand usage of these tools still further.

### **Capacity Building**

#### ***Francophone Summer School***

The Francophone Summer School took place from 14 - 30 July 2010, in Benin. It attracted 29 participants from Benin, Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Niger and Togo.

They took courses in *Research Methodology, Statistics and Qualitative Variables Econometrics, Introduction to SPSS, Introduction to STATA, Data analysis and Application to Poverty Analysis, Introduction to SPAD, Causal Inference and Democracy, Institutions and citizenship* among others. Participants produced papers after the summer school.

#### ***Anglophone Summer School***

The Anglophone Summer School took place between November 22 and December 17, 2010. The Summer School focused primarily on the theories, concepts and measures contained in the current Afrobarometer questionnaire, and provided participants with the research and statistical skills to use Afrobarometer data. Participants were taken through courses like *Introduction to Statistics, Ethnicity and Politics in Africa, Governance in Africa, Elections and parties in Africa, Research Design, The African Presidency, and paper writing and presentation skills*.

As part of the program, participants wrote research papers some of which are being considered for Afrobarometer publications.

#### ***AB Writing Fellowships at UCT***

Nicholas Kerr, AB Website and Publications Manager and a graduate student at Michigan State University (MSU), was awarded an Afrobarometer Writing Fellowship at University of Cape Town (UCT). Nicholas conducted further research to produce a paper on Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) in Africa, with case studies in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Danielle Carter from MSU was also awarded a three-month fellowship at UCT. She conducted research on the Provision of Private Policing in South Africa.

Richard Asante, a Lecturer from the University of Ghana, and Andrew Niikondo, AB co-National Investigator for Namibia, were also awarded one-month AB writing fellowships at UCT. They worked on Social Capital and National Identity in Ghana, and Attitudes to Traditional Leaders in Namibia, respectively.

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***AB Writing Fellowships at IREEP***

In 2010, IREEP awarded 21 fellowships to various researchers within and outside the AB network. Topics they researched included:

- “Identification ethnique et acceptation de la violence : rôle de la participation citoyenne à la gouvernance locale”, “La conception de la démocratie par les Malgaches”,
- “Discrimination ethnique, préoccupations en politique et comportement politique à Madagascar”, “Les déterminants du profil de leadership en Cote d’Ivoire”,
- “Relations de confiance et participation politique en Afrique”, “Adhésion a la démocratie, niveau de satisfaction a la démocratie et participation citoyenne a la gestion des affaires publiques au Sénégal”,
- “Election et logique ethnique dans la ville de Cotonou : Un vote libre ou ethnique “?, Contrôle citoyen et réactivité des pouvoirs publics : une analyse comparative de la consolidation de la démocratie au Burkina Faso, Benin et au Mali”,
- “Caractéristiques socio-économiques et démographiques des populations et confiance dans les institutions politiques des pays d’Afrique subsaharienne”,
- “Niveau d’instruction et réaction des citoyens béninois face aux problèmes de gestion de la communauté”
- “Les déterminants de la demande de chefs coutumiers dans la gouvernance locale”: Cas du Burkina Faso.

A number of these papers are still being reviewed and edited with the hope that some can be published as AB Briefing Papers.

***Other AB Fellowships***

Augustin Loada, National Investigator for Burkina Faso, was awarded an AB Fellowship sponsored by MSU. He attended the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Summer School at the University of Michigan in June-July 2010. The four-week course included sections on *Mathematics for Social Scientists, Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis, and Introduction to the R Statistical Computing Environment*.

Zenobia Ismail, AB Project Manager at IDASA was awarded an AB Fellowship sponsored by MSU. She attended the International Politics Summer School at Oxford University for two weeks in August 2010, focusing on Democratization in Africa.

**Financial Management Workshop**

This workshop was rescheduled to take place in May 2011 as part of the planning workshop for AB R5& R6.



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**Surveys**

***Uganda 4.5.1/4.5.2***

A Donors' Consortium known as the Deepening Democracy Program (DDP) funded Round 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 pre-election surveys in November-December 2010, and January 2011 in Uganda. The two surveys had a sample size of 2000 each. The objectives of the survey were to assess public perceptions on democracy and issues of national and public interest in Uganda, and provide donors with information on the campaign environment in the country. The surveys generated scientifically reliable data to aid various stakeholders in making informed decisions on public engagement during the electoral process.

***Zimbabwe 4.5***

CIDA funded a Round 4.5 survey in Zimbabwe. Fieldwork was conducted from 16 to 29 October 2010 with a sample size of 1192. In addition to the usual governance indicators tracked by Afrobarometer, CIDA was interested in tracking other health indicators in Zimbabwe.

***R5 Questionnaire Development***

The AB Questionnaire Committee met in Accra in September 2010 to begin drafting the Round 5 questionnaire, considering input from Network Members, participants in the Afrobarometer Policy Conference, donors, and other interested stakeholders. Development of the draft has continued since then, with a final to be ready for review at the R5 Planning Workshop in June 2011.

***Other Activities***

***R4 Evaluation***

SIDA sponsored an external evaluation of AB R4. The final evaluation report was received in late October 2010. The evaluation team reached the broad conclusion that AB is a useful tool for policy makers as well as a regional good.

The report also identified a number challenges facing the network and made recommendations. AB partners in all countries the evaluators visited assisted them by arranging and facilitating meetings with various stakeholders and providing the needed information for an effective evaluation. Some of the recommendations from the evaluation have informed various changes that the network would introduce during AB R5&R6.

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**Conclusion**

With the conclusion of Afrobarometer Round 4 in 2010<sup>1</sup>, we note with satisfaction that institutional capacities to undertake opinion surveys and scientific analysis in Africa are being enhanced. We are keen for Round 5 to commence in order that high quality data on Africa would continue to be generated by the project.

Visibility of the Afrobarometer has significantly improved during R4. The Afrobarometer findings were covered by the BBC, VOA, New York Times, Taiwan news and the Chinese media and many other international media outlets. AB has been widely referred to in the African media. Since the commencement of R4 we have had over 620 articles written on the Afrobarometer.

All outstanding outreach activities were successfully undertaken in Year 3 (2010). Several workshops with policymakers, media and civil society organizations were held in all but one of the countries where surveys had taken place.

Overall, AB R4 was successfully executed with the support of our donors and in collaboration with all our partners. We are grateful to all, particularly our donors (CIDA, RDMFA, DFID, SIDA and USAID) for their confidence in our work and look forward to working together on commencement of Afrobarometer Round 5.

  
 .....  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

6<sup>th</sup> JULY  
 ..... 2011

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<sup>1</sup> Note that Afrobarometer requested and received from donors an extension of the closing date of R4 from 31 December 2010 to 31 March 2011 in order to finalize a handful of remaining activities, hence the closing date for this report of 31 March 2011. But the bulk of AB R4 activities were in fact completed by 31 December 2010.

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**AFROBAROMETER ROUND 4**  
**REPORT OF THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**  
**FOR THE FIFTEEN-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2011**

The Project Management Unit presents its report and financial statements for the fifteen-month period ended 31 March 2011. The results for the period are as set out in the attached financial statements.

### **NATURE OF BUSINESS**

The Afrobarometer is a comparative series of public attitude surveys on democracy, markets and civil society in Africa. It produces scientifically reliable public opinion data, builds research capacity among African institutions, and broadly disseminates practical results.

The project aims to:

- Enhance the visibility of the Afrobarometer among African Policy Actors through the use of scientifically reliable data on public opinion in African countries
- Continue to build Institutional Capacity for Scientific Analysis in Africa and
- Expand survey database in Africa

### **FUNDING**

The project is funded by a consortium of donors comprising:

- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency( SIDA)
- Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs( DANIDA)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- United States Agency for International Development( USAID)

### **ADMINISTRATION**

The funds are administered by the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development through subcontracts to Afrobarometer Core partners.

These partners are:

- Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA)
- Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy ( IREEP- Benin)
- Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)

The core partners then extend contracts to National Partners (NPs) for implementation of activities. CDD Ghana contracts with National partners in Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda.

IDASA contracts with National Partners in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

IREEP contracts with NPs in Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal. The NPs implement the surveys with CDD Ghana, IREEP and IDASA providing quality assurance through technical support. Funds from USAID are administered by Michigan State University (MSU).

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**REPORT OF THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**  
**FOR THE FIFTEEN-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2011 –CONT'D**

CDD Ghana is empowered as the Project Management Unit to monitor the activities of core partners through disbursement of funds and review of the programme activities.

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT'S RESPONSIBILITY**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the project for each financial year, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the project and of the receipts and payments for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the PMU has selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and followed Ghana Accounting Standards. The PMU is responsible for ensuring that the project keeps proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the project.

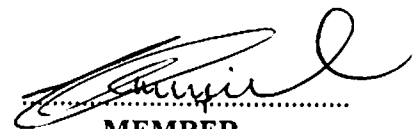
The PMU is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the project and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements of the project, as indicated above, were approved by the Project Management Unit on...<sup>6<sup>th</sup> July</sup>.....2011.



.....  
**MEMBER**



.....  
**MEMBER**

<sup>6<sup>th</sup> July</sup>..... 2011

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
ON AFROBAROMETER ROUND 4 PROJECT  
TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the financial statements of Afrobarometer Round 4 Project which comprise the Receipts and Expenditure Statement for the fifteen-month period ended 31 March 2011, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 22 to 24, which have been prepared in accordance with the Grant Agreement.

*Project Management Unit' Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

The project management unit is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Ghana Accounting Standards, and for such internal controls as the unit determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

*Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

*Opinion*


In our opinion, the receipts and expenditure statements give a true and fair view of the project activities of Afrobarometer Round 4 Project at 31 March 2011 in accordance with Ghana Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the grant funding agreement.

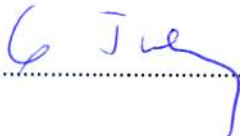
**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
ON AFROBAROMETER ROUND 4 PROJECT  
TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

*Other Matter – Restriction on use [and distribution]*

The receipts and expenditure statements have been prepared in accordance with Ghana Accounting Standards for the purpose of the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer Round 4 Project, and the receipts and expenditure statements and related auditor's report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the Donors and the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer Round 4 Project and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer Round 4 Project.

  
.....  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
13 YIYIWA DRIVE, ABELNKPE  
P. O. BOX 242  
ACCRA**

  
..... 2011

**GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT**  
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**AFROBAROMETER ROUND 4 PROJECT**  
**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE FIFTEEN-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2011**

**PROJECT INCOME RECEIPTS**

	Note	15-months to 31/3/2011 GH¢	12 months to 31/12/09 GH¢	15-months to 31/3/2011 US\$	12 months to 31/12/09 US\$
Balance at 1 January		90,022	70,231	64,302	61,070
Grants received for the period	4	2,948,690	967,564	2,082,532	738,661
		<u>3,038,712</u>	<u>1,037,795</u>	<u>2,146,834</u>	<u>799,731</u>

**PROJECT COST EXPENDITURE**

Personnel		912,895	192,102	642,007	144,982
Benefits		218,704	33,345	153,807	25,166
Supplies and Services		602,353	450,356	423,614	339,891
Travel		852,114	217,661	599,262	164,272
Equipment		-	3,500	-	2,642
Total Direct Costs		<u>2,586,066</u>	<u>896,964</u>	<u>1,818,690</u>	<u>676,953</u>
Indirect Costs		410,611	50,809	288,768	38,346
Exchange Adjustment		-	-	11,165	20,130
Total Cost	5	<u>2,996,677</u>	<u>947,773</u>	<u>2,118,623</u>	<u>735,429</u>
Balance at period-end	3	<u>42,035</u>	<u>90,022</u>	<u>28,211</u>	<u>64,302</u>

  
 .....  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**AFROBAROMETER ROUND 4 PROJECT**

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
FOR THE FIFTEEN-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2011**

**1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and Ghana National Accounting Standards.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements:

**a. Receipts**

Receipts represent grants received from donors to finance the project activities of the Afrobarometer Round 4 Project.

**b. Foreign Exchange**

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the US dollar, are translated into US dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Balances denominated in currencies other than the US dollar, are translated into US dollars at exchange rates ruling on the balance sheet date.

**3. PROJECT FUND BALANCE**

Project fund balance is represented by cash and bank balances as follows:

	At 31/3/2011 GH¢	At 31/12/09 GH¢	At 31/3/2011 US\$	At 31/12/09 US\$
Bank balance	39,949	89,731	26,811	64,094
Cash in hand	2,086	291	1,400	208
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	42,035	90,022	28,211	64,302
	=====	=====	=====	=====



#### 4. PROJECT INCOME

Grants received during the period were as follows:

	15-months to 31/3/2011 GH¢	12 months to 31/12/09 GH¢	15-months to 31/3/2011 US\$	12 months to 31/12/09 US\$
Swedish International Development Agency	639,040	228,356	453,220	182,685
Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	249,609	219,726	175,781	175,781
Department for International Development (UK)	603,658	426,349	426,642	313,671
Canadian International Development Agency	909,247	-	641,351	-
Michigan State University	547,136	93,133	385,538	66,524
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2,948,690	967,564	2,082,532	738,661
	=====	=====	=====	=====

#### 5. PROJECT COST

	15-months to 31/3/2011 GH¢	12 months to 31/12/09 GH¢	15-months to 31/3/2011 US\$	12 months to 31/12/09 US\$
CDD (PMU)	577,659	66,826	406,247	50,434
CDD (Core Partner)	743,101	314,836	522,597	237,612
IDASA (Core Partner)	1,037,569	365,665	729,686	275,973
IREEP (Core Partner)	638,348	200,446	448,928	151,280
Translation difference	-	-	11,165	20,130
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2,996,677	947,773	2,118,623	735,429
	=====	=====	=====	=====

#### 6. PROJECT DURATION

The project was expected to run for a three year period starting 1 January 2008 and ending 31 December 2010. However, the project (Afrobarometer) requested and received from donors an extension of the closing date of AB R4 from 31 December 2010 to 31 March 2011 in order to finalize a handful of remaining activities, hence the closing date for this report of 31 March 2011.

Table 1: Numerical Indicators, January - December 2010

<b>THE AFROBAROMETER</b>	
Number of Core Partners, Afrobarometer Network (CDD-Ghana, IDASA, IREEP)	3
Number of National Partners, Afrobarometer Network	17
Number of Support Units, Afrobarometer Network (MSU, UCT)	2
Number of Core Partner Personnel (in full-time equivalent units)	13
Number of Round 4 Surveys completed, 2008-2010	23
Surveys completed this reporting period	3
Minimum National Sample Size	1,192
Maximum National Sample Size	2,400
Expected Number of Interviews, Round 4	26,400
Actual Number of Interviews, Round 4	32,905
Number of Interviews this reporting period	5,192
Number of Capacity Building Workshops/Schools this reporting period	2
Number of Afrobarometer Working Papers published, this reporting period	9
Number of Afrobarometer Briefing Papers published, this reporting period	19
Number of Official Briefings	4
Number of Popular Briefings	4
Number of Outreach Workshops	46
Number of Outreach Events	21
Number of Media Appearances/ Press Reports	Circa 95
Number of Donors	5
Round 4, Budget 2008-2010 (US\$)	6,649,681

**AFROBAROMETER NETWORK OUTREACH REPORT  
DECEMBER 2010**

**Events Completed**

An outreach induction workshop was held in February 2010 in Accra to introduce new staff to the programme as well as plan outreach activities for the year. Between February to December 2010, 45 workshops have been completed in 18 out of the 19 R4 countries for which IDASA, CDD and IREEP are responsible for.

Outreach activities tended to be less successful in places where the national partners were not very cooperative. On a positive note even in countries where the attendance of the workshops was less than expected, outreach coordinators were able to meet stakeholders and network with prominent individuals who could be of assistance in future outreach planning. It must be remembered that outreach coordinators from CDD and IREEP were visiting many of the countries for the first time in their capacity as AB outreach staff. Thus these visits served as scoping exercises as well as to facilitate workshops. In time and with more time spent in the countries, outreach coordinators should develop networks which reduce their reliance on national partners for assistance, although national partner involvement will still be very welcome.

**Table 2**

Date	Organization	Country	Target Audience	No. of Participants
2009				
August	IDASA	Malawi	Local government	40
August	IDASA	Malawi	Civil society	28
September	IDASA	Malawi	Media	10
November	IDASA	South Africa	Local government	42
2010				
February	IDASA	Botswana	Media	12
February	IDASA	Botswana	Civil society	20
March	CDD	Ghana	Media	32
March	CDD	Ghana	Civil society	32
March	IDASA	Lesotho	Civil society	18
March	IDASA	Lesotho	Media	15
April	IREEP	Benin	Civil society	16
April	IREEP	Benin	Media	14
April	IREEP	Benin	Mixed	
April	IREEP	Burkina Faso	Media	19
April	CDD	Liberia	Media	26
April	CDD	Liberia	Civil society	26
April	CDD	Liberia	Legislators	11
May	IREEP	Senegal	Media	9
May	IREEP	Senegal	Civil society	9
May	IREEP	Senegal	Academia	26
May	IREEP	Senegal	Academia	30
May	IDASA	Zambia	Local government	8
May	IDASA	Zambia	Civil society	18
May	IDASA	Zambia	Media	13
June	CDD	Kenya	Civil society	33
June	CDD	Kenya	Media	26

Date	Organization	Country	Target Audience	No. of Participants
June	CDD	Kenya	Government	7
June	CDD	Tanzania	Media	15
June	CDD	Tanzania	Government	10
June	CDD	Tanzania	Civil society	15
September	IREEP	Mali	Civil society	20
September	IREEP	Mali	Media	18
September	IREEP	Mali	Academia	17
September	CDD	Nigeria	Media	26
September	CDD	Nigeria	Civil society	29
November	CDD	Cape Verde	Academia	20
November	IDASA	Namibia	Media	8
November	IDASA	Namibia	Civil society	16
November	IDASA	Mozambique	Media	12
November	IDASA	Mozambique	Civil society	15
November	IDASA	Zimbabwe - H	Media	18
November	IDASA	Zimbabwe - H	Civil society	20
November	IDASA	Zimbabwe - H	Local government	6
November	IDASA	South Africa	Local government	10
December	IDASA	Zimbabwe - B	Media	16
December	IDASA	Zimbabwe - B	Civil society	22
December	IDASA	South Africa	Media	8
December	IDASA	South Africa	Civil society	16
December	IREEP	Burkina Faso	Academia	19

Due to an overwhelmingly positive response to outreach in Harare, Zimbabwe it was decided to schedule additional workshops in Bulawayo. The Bulawayo workshops were funded from the World Bank grant. This grant also funded four additional workshops targeting local government stakeholders in Johannesburg, Lusaka, Harare, Lilongwe and East London.

### **Difficulties Encountered**

#### **Madagascar**

Due to the political instability in Madagascar the National Partner advised that the planned outreach for October, 2010 be cancelled. The political crisis prevailed in spite of many mediation efforts. The National Partner was concerned that the AB workshops might be construed as being part of the mediation or that AB would be seen to be taking a side in the dispute. Such perceptions would damage the credibility of the Afrobarometer. We were advised to postpone outreach to 2011 as a political settlement may be reached by this time.

#### **Cape Verde**

We were informed that media was saturated with Afrobarometer and that workshops with media were not tenable. Civil society is small and difficult to organize. Kathy Addy of CDD-Ghana has been able to meet stakeholders who should be able to assist with future outreach in Cape Verde.

#### **General**

National partner cooperation varies and many were not satisfied with the remuneration offered for their assistance.

**AFROBAROMETER NETWORK OUTREACH REPORT  
DECEMBER 2010– Cont'd**

**Recommendations**

- National partners require greater financial incentives to secure their cooperation and participation.
- The outreach strategy should be more flexible and should be adapted to suit the situation in a particular country.

For example, in some countries media are more responsive to AB than in others. Likewise governments in some countries are more receptive than in others. The outreach should be targeted to audiences where it will have greater impact.

- A debriefing workshop should be held to discuss experiences and best practices.

**REPORT ON THE MAIDEN AFROBAROMETER POLICY CONFERENCE**

*"The Use of Empirical Evidence in the Policy Process"*

September 23-24, 2010

Venue: La Palm Royal Hotel

**Organizer: Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)**

**Opening and Introduction**

The conference was opened by Professor Gyimah-Boadi.

The Afrobarometer is a non-partisan survey research project started in 1999. So far there have been four rounds of the project. The project aims to provide governments, policy makers and other stakeholders with empirical data. The conference is designed to provide a platform to deliberate on the relevance of the Afrobarometer for policy making in Africa. Through knowledge sharing, the challenges and opportunities inherent in the production of policy relevant data will be discussed.

**Panel 1 - The Uses of the Afrobarometer in Promoting Democratic Governance**

Institution building is necessary for sustainable development as well as promoting human rights and conflict resolution. Afrobarometer provides empirical evidence to ensure that governments are responsive to people's aspirations. Development is no longer a purely technical exercise and institutions provide legitimacy for governments to deliver goods and services to people. Development is influenced by politics and there is competition by social groups for access to resources. Policy actors need an in-depth understanding of the political environment in which they operate. Policy actors and national government need to pay attention to public opinion.

There are multiple uses of Afrobarometer data. It can be used to understand the evolution of political regimes in Africa. The data provides indicators of the voice of the people so this can be included in policy debates. Other uses of the data include:

- Understanding of concepts such as democracy;
- Perceived demand for democracy;
- Perceived supply of democracy;
- Quality of democratic institutions;
- Attitudes towards rule of law;
- Policy priorities;
- Government performance ratings; and
- Perceived levels of trust and corruption in institutions.

The data can be analysed by sub-groups to reveal trends. The data can also provide answers to explanatory questions such as the relationship between level of education and attitudes towards democracy.

The users of the data are diverse and they utilise the data for different purposes. Academia is interested in broad trends in the data. Development practitioners are more interested in the performance of particular institutions. Afrobarometer data has been used in cabinet as well as by multilateral agencies such as UNDP and the World Bank. It is also used by donors and non-governmental organisations.

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### *"The Use of Empirical Evidence in the Policy Process" – (Cont'd)*

ECOWAS has not utilised Afrobarometer data yet. CDD will assist ECOWAS to use Afrobarometer data.

Usage of Afrobarometer data by civil society is limited because civil society is dominated by activists who generally lack capacity to undertake or appreciate quantitative data analysis. Civil society organisations have to balance their own interests with that of their funders and may therefore focus on issues beyond the scope of governance. In addition, civil society struggles to link the data to broad concepts such as democracy. Afrobarometer has tried to address the capacity to use survey data through summer schools and the outreach programme. Universities should be encouraged to provide quantitative training so that capacity to use the data will increase.

The role of media as key stakeholders in the dissemination and outreach processes should not be understated. Although media tend to focus on newsworthy aspects of the data they are key stakeholders and perhaps fellowships should be offered to train media to use survey data.

It is important for Afrobarometer data to be analysed to uncover citizens' priorities such as survival needs versus preference for democracy. Citizens may be willing to accept dictatorship if it brings survival. The experience of military rule may influence perceptions on democracy as there tends to be a focus on economic issues following the removal of a dictator. Democracy may be evaluated in terms of economic and social living standards but research has shown that there is an intrinsic commitment to democracy in Africa. Democracy is appreciated for the political goods that it can deliver.

There were suggestions for improving the analysis and presentation of the data. Cross country differences and factors underlying trends must be uncovered. The data should address sequencing debates as well as the effectiveness of institutions. Variations in the demand and supply for democracy should be explained. Regional and gender desegregations may explain paradoxes in the data. The summary of results and the online data analysis facility enable policy actors and other users to cross-tabulate the data.

Use of a few open ended questions may provide further insight. The role of Islam on democracy has not been investigated, although there is generally no statistically significant relationship between religion and democracy. It has been observed that Muslim respondents are less involved in the practice of democracy.

### **Panel 2 – The Uses of the AB in Policy Planning, Design and Evaluation**

Responsiveness of government is an essential result of democracy but it is often deficient. Development practitioners and political parties can use public opinion data to win support. There are many methods for obtaining public opinion data but surveys provide reliable data which is representative of the population. For planning purposes, public opinion data can be used to gauge self identified policy priorities and policy preferences. Opposition parties can gain insight from public opinion data. It provides indicators on the quality of democracy as well as identifying gaps where policy is needed or where implementation is lacking. Indicators developed from public opinion data can be used for monitoring and evaluation although the margin of error relating to the sample size of the survey may hinder the usefulness of such indicators.

Many surveys on Africa are used for knowledge generation rather than to find solutions. Findings can be contradictory. There is concern that public opinion will have too much prominence and dominate policy making. In contrast, public opinion data can be regarded as a bottom up approach to policy making. It ensures that policy makers do not impose their own views on the process. It is useful to include policy actors and other stakeholders in the questionnaire design process.

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### *“The Use of Empirical Evidence in the Policy Process” – (Cont’d)*

It is acknowledged that public opinion data can produce results which are difficult to accept for example, when people want things which may not be in their best interests. Some assumptions have to be made to understand public sentiment. Discontinuities and paradoxes in the data must be investigated and explained. Public opinion data should be used in conjunction with other information to make policy decisions.

Afrobarometer needs to identify its clients. If policy makers in Africa are the key audience then the long term goal should be to identify an African funding mechanism. Afrobarometer data may not be fine-tuned to the needs of individual policy makers. The data needs to be packaged for specific policy needs. Afrobarometer has multiple clients and meeting the needs of this diverse group may be too ambitious.

If the dissemination process is well managed then results will be well received. This requires building relations with key stakeholders such as governments (national and regional) and the bureau of statistics. Bulletins should be sent to ministries, ECOWAS and parliament. It is challenging to become familiar with policy makers and stakeholders in all the countries in which the surveys are carried out.

#### **Panel 3 – The Uses of the Afrobarometer for Economic Management**

In spite of strong growth in Africa, poverty prevails. Economic governance must be improved in order to strive to meet the millennium development goals. Public opinion data is important as it reveals the gap between what people want and what the policy makers think that they want. The data can be used to understand important relationships such as the effect of economic factors on voting. It can identify crucial dimensions of economic management and reveal important implications for policy development. There is a high correlation between democracy and sound economic management.

The relative importance of democracy and governance must be considered in order to decide which should be prioritised. Urban versus rural differences should be considered as well as the effect of infrastructure which may lead to more confidence in the state. Job creation, access to potable water and food security are also expected to influence public opinion on democracy and governance.

The link between perception and the reality of economic management must be considered. The role of public opinion on economic policy must be clarified as this is a technical area which may be less reliant on public opinion. Should public opinion data be complemented with expert ratings? Knowing what the public thinks is important in policy making and in a democracy. This knowledge is also useful in developing a communication strategy with the public.

The role of public opinion in informing the following issues needs to be clarified:

- Prevention of waste in economic management;
- Institutional weakness;
- Anti-corruption ; and
- Role of the leader.

Public opinion data should be used with other data sources in the policy making process.

#### **Panel 4 – The Uses of the Afrobarometer for Service Delivery**

Service delivery is the provision of services to people who would not otherwise be able to provide these services efficiently. Surveys which are related to service delivery need large sample sizes and should be conducted frequently for monitoring purposes. Policy makers can use the data to assess the needs of people while civil society can shape advocacy work based on gaps in service delivery.



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### *"The Use of Empirical Evidence in the Policy Process" – (Cont'd)*

Most surveys on service delivery are infrequent or country specific, Afrobarometer may fill this gap by providing comparable, longitudinal data.

There are limitations to the use of Afrobarometer data for service delivery monitoring such as the relatively small sample size (N=1200) as opposed to infrastructure survey samples (N=10000) and the use of individual rather than household unit of analysis. Afrobarometer provides some observational data on access to services which is underutilised.

Afrobarometer data is useful in revealing gaps in service delivery. National planning authorities should be made aware of the data. Parliament can use the data to determine priorities in service delivery. The data may be used to determine the extent to which the millennium development goals are being met. The capacity of local government to provide service must be considered as must service provision by non-state actors. Comparisons may be made with the developed world. The extent to which the data can be used to assess the impact of service charters in reducing gaps in delivery and improvements in governance should be considered. The effect of satisfaction with service delivery on democracy and governance should be explored. Service delivery provided by national and local government should be compared. Quality of services should be rated in addition to assessing levels of access to services. Corruption in service delivery must be assessed.

Feedback must be given to all stakeholders including the community. The data must be disaggregated by country and even provincial level to engage policy makers, larger samples may be necessary for disaggregating the data at the province or district level.

A communications strategy is necessary to engage all stakeholders and share the data with them. The website is not adequate for such dissemination. Workshops or dissemination of tailored information may be more effective.

Governments face challenges in maintaining service delivery. The private sector is not interested in providing these services as it is not profitable to do so. Promises regarding service delivery are made during elections but not adhered to.

There are stark urban rural differences in service delivery and sometimes services are concentrated in the capital city. The emphasis should be on drinking water, sanitation, health facilities and education. Governments often lack infrastructure to provide services or the resources (e.g. including skilled staff) to maintain service delivery. Governments also face cost recovery problems and ratings between free versus paid services should be explored.

#### **Panel 5 – The Uses of the Afrobarometer in Local Government**

There are variations in the institutionalization of local government across the continent. In some countries such as Malawi, Mozambique and Mali there is little decentralisation of power and local government competes with the central government for power and resources. The Afrobarometer survey contains questions on the performance of local government and perceptions of the functions of local government. Overall local government is perceived to have a narrow range of functions and performance ratings are not impressive. Policy issues include the promotion of local government through clear delegation of responsibilities. Local government must be seen to perform its responsibilities as well as the promotion of democracy at the local level.

Decentralization has been more pronounced in Anglophone countries and the slower progress in francophone countries may be a legacy of the French colonial system. In many countries the central government maintains key functions. This may be because politicians in national government do not want to dissipate their influence at the local level.

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Citizens are frustrated because it is difficult to get elected officials to be responsive outside election time. In some cases the national government is more efficient at providing services. Capacity at the local level must be boosted for sustainable development.

Local economic development should be driven by local government. There is scope for partnerships between local communities and the private sector. Afrobarometer can be useful to local government by providing data on payment for services as well as media consumption data, which can be used for communicating with communities. The data can also provide insight on participation and representation at the local level. Multiple sources of representation lead to greater accountability.

Afrobarometer does provide useful multi-country data on local government but some country comparisons cannot be justified. Local government functions differ across countries and this may pose challenges for questionnaire design. Similarly councillors are not elected in some countries. These differences make comparisons difficult. However, the comparative experience of decentralization is useful, lessons learned in Nigeria and South Africa may be useful to South Sudan and other countries which are establishing local governments.

Dissemination should target local state organs. Local government officials should be involved in the data collection. The media should be encouraged to pay more attention to politics and governance at the local level so that they can perform a watchdog role. Data can be used by media to question decisions made at the local level.

A holistic assessment of local governance which combines many data sources and incorporates traditional authorities is needed. More attention must be paid to the democracy efficiency gap. Urban rural gaps must be investigated. There is often a gap between planning and implementation at the local level. "Don't know" responses could indicate lack of interest or lack of awareness with respect to local government functions. Aspirations or expectations of citizens from local government should be assessed.

Local councillors provide a range of functions and poor ratings may be due to their inability to fulfill their social obligations in the community. Local councillors are closer to people and this may account for higher corruption ratings of councillors. The role of traditional leaders at the local level must not be neglected. They play an important role especially in rural areas. In some places, traditional leaders compete with local councillors to fulfill the same role in the community.

#### **Panel 6 - Policy Actors' Perspectives on the Uses of the Afrobarometer**

Afrobarometer must produce visible publications similar to those of the World Bank. The website is not sufficient. Data must be gathered in all countries within the same time period to facilitate comparison. Afrobarometer surveys should take account of innovations at the local level. Afrobarometer requires a communications strategy. Communication with policy makers and other stakeholders should start at the inception of the project to build support and cooperation among key stakeholders.

In South Africa, the Government Information Communication Service (GCIS) is responsible for assisting the government to understand public expectations and aspirations. GCIS commissions panel and ad hoc research to gauge public opinion. Afrobarometer findings, particularly those on trust in institutions, have been used to brief cabinet. The questions are relevant and the larger sample size in South Africa is welcomed. Data on local government is essential. Country comparisons and time series data are also very useful to the GCIS. It would be ideal if surveys were conducted annually. The data sets should be made available earlier. Some open ended questions would add value to the data. Afrobarometer data has been used by the parliament in Benin. Afrobarometer data prompted reflection and has informed policy development. Data can assist with the formulation of political, economic and social decisions.

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It must be scientific and objective in order to attract attention from policy makers; they are less open to data which are critical of the government. In South Africa and Ghana the data has been used in the APRM reports.

Afrobarometer should reach out to policy makers and ensure that communication with them is good. Bi-annual reports such as those of Amnesty International or Transparency International are needed to create visibility. A holistic communications strategy is needed to augment piecemeal dissemination and outreach. Policy makers should be involved at the beginning of the process.

The frequency of the data collection should be increased although it is not feasible to conduct annual surveys in all countries; it may be possible to conduct surveys more frequently in selected countries. The time period between completion of the data collection and the release of the data can be shortened. Some indicators may be released immediately. Many attempts have been made to target policy users including approaching the executive. It is unclear whether or not dissemination should be aimed at lower or higher echelons of government policy makers. The format of the data needs to be considered as the policy user survey indicated that PDF documents were unpopular.

#### **Panel 7 - Donors' Perspectives on the Uses of the Afrobarometer**

The regional bureau for sub-Saharan Africa within USAID is responsible for funding the Afrobarometer. The policy priority area is post conflict countries in Africa. Three-quarters of the budget is spent in countries where Afrobarometer does not work, namely Sudan, DRC and Liberia. However, Afrobarometer data reveals some alarming trends in countries which have been regarded as stable such as Senegal and Madagascar before the coup. These trends are supported by Freedom House data. Such trends raise questions regarding the funding for democracy programmes in second generation democracies such as Ghana. Regional institutions must also be supported.

DANIDA combines political and development functions. Decision making is decentralised and focuses around development cooperation. Most funding is allocated at the decentralised level. Afrobarometer data is used to make decisions on development cooperation and informs political analysis. The data is particularly used for cross-country comparisons and to aid development decisions. Information on local government is of interest to DANIDA.

DFID supports regional institutions such as the African Development Bank and multi-country programmes. Afrobarometer is important because it gives the citizens' perspective on governance. It also enables DFID to evaluate the success of its efforts to support governments. The new government in Britain has a shared vision where aid must promote accountability and transparency, enable people to drive development for themselves (including the role of citizens in development) and help governments become more accountable to their citizens. DFID is highly decentralised and country offices make their own spending decisions. Head office provides advice to country offices on sources of data that they should use. A survey on the use of Afrobarometer within DFID offices revealed that the data is credible and used often in senior management reports. The data is used to show trends as well as to provide evidence for the country strategy. The data was useful in designing an economic governance programme in Zambia and for the deepening democracy programme in Uganda.

SIDA has been supporting Afrobarometer since 2000. The achievements of the project are recognised and an evaluation has been commissioned. Funding in SIDA is spent bi-laterally and regionally. Surveys support the human rights approach to development and provide policy makers with public opinion data. The data can also be used in investigative journalism, by parliament, civil educators, analysis of political context and priorities, to develop cooperation agendas, programme evaluations, support for civil society and local research institutions and to develop country strategies.

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External funding of the project may not be sustainable and discussions relating to long term funding and the Africanisation of funding will continue.

Future challenges for the project include:

- Increasing African ownership and management by African core partners;
- The evaluation shows that the management capacity of African organisations is not adequate;
- Possible expansion from 20-35 countries;
- The proposed expansion is large given the legacy of gradual expansion and should be considered in light of the capacity concerns; and
- Visibility must be enhanced.

Dissemination to the donor community has been done by finding the champions in the donor organisations and making technical recommendations to them. It is difficult for Afrobarometer to respond to requests which are outside the standard protocol. Sometimes funders find it difficult to articulate their requests. There has been some degree of customisation for donor needs through the funding of larger samples in some countries such as Uganda and Tanzania. All data is treated as a public good.

The proposed expansion to new countries should not raise concern given the accumulated experience and the protocols will not change. However, functions that are beyond the expertise of the network such as advocacy should be delegated to others. The Africanisation of the Afrobarometer funding could raise challenges as the project needs more funding in light of developments on the continent.

Development partners may become partners in dissemination if they encourage the policy makers that they work with to use the data. Donors do ensure that their country representatives are aware of the data. DFID has good relations with policy makers in the ministries and these policy makers are aware that DFID uses Afrobarometer data. Policy makers are likely to recognise the importance of the data when they realise that development partners value it, thus donors can do more open doors from the inside.

The capacity of the Afrobarometer might increase if it is able to secure funding for five years rather than three. Donors are not opposed to this and want dialogue about it. They also want the flexibility to fund over-samples or additional countries for their particular needs.

#### **Panel 8 - Dissemination and Outreach: Lessons Learned from AB Round 4**

Outreach is critical to the success of Afrobarometer. Afrobarometer has used various models of outreach over the years. It was decided to produce small thematic bulletins which were more readable rather large reports. The target audiences for dissemination and outreach are media, parliament, civil society and government. There have been several requests by donors to use data in performance monitoring. Usage by academic institutions is low and journalists are only interested in the data when it is current, they lose interest after three months. Informal networks should be developed with journalists and they should be offered writing grants to write articles or papers using the data.

Dissemination has proven to be more successful when civil society is robust and has the capacity to use the data to engage with or challenge policy decisions. When data is linked to newsworthy events it gets more coverage from the media and can stimulate policy debates such as debates on media freedom in Botswana. Policy decision makers pay more attention to the data when they have the political will to respond to socio-political problems or issues. One limitation of the data is that it often cannot provide enough detailed information on a particular policy issue because space for country specific questions is limited. In a comparative study there is a trade-off between breadth and depth.

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### *“The Use of Empirical Evidence in the Policy Process” – (Cont’d)*

To enhance cross-country comparisons more general questions must be asked but to obtain enough information on current issues in a particular country more specific questions must be asked. Cost and respondent fatigue are some of the constraints which prevent Afrobarometer from maximising depth and breadth.

Participants in outreach want assurance with regard to the credibility and integrity of the data and the organisations which are responsible for its production. The outreach strategy should be more nuanced to the needs of countries. Policy actors in different countries have distinct approaches in how they use the data. There should be more focus on stakeholders who are easier to engage with. Donors must be encouraged to promote usage of the data among policy makers that they engage with. The data may have to be customised and packaged differently for different target groups. The visual appeal of the information can be enhanced.

Stakeholders may be accessing data in different ways and slow internet in Africa may discourage usage of the website. This may explain low usage in universities. Outreach may be more successful if technocrats rather than politicians are approached. Politicians are also difficult to access. In Round 4, an effort was made to involve policy actors at the onset. They were given an opportunity to suggest country specific questions. Governments will not be comfortable when the data exposes gaps. Therefore stakeholders must be involved so that they can ease acceptance of the data

#### **Panel 9 - Monitoring Usage: Results from the AB Policy Users**

The user survey was commissioned to monitor overall performance in terms of policy visibility and to track usage of the data. The project has a monitoring and evaluation system which assesses the performance of the project against benchmarked targets. There is a system in place to track the number of dissemination and outreach events as well as monitor summer schools, fellowships and technical assistance. Meltwater is used to track media coverage of Afrobarometer.

The target group for the policy user survey was policy decision makers. The survey was piloted in Ghana. Fieldwork in Ghana was undertaken in 2009 and purposive sampling was used as there were no complete sample frames of the target audience. The survey was undertaken in South Africa, Uganda and Benin in 2010.

The data should be disaggregated by age and gender. Media is an important target audience. CDD has a strong relationship with the media and communicates with them via press releases. The respondents wanted information about Afrobarometer as a brand; in particular they wanted to know about the mission and methods. Such information is communicated on the website. The Afrobarometer brand may be diluted when the core partner has a bigger brand.

#### **Closing Remarks**

The objective of the conference was to explore methods of enhancing the visibility and usage of Afrobarometer data and products. Many lessons and insights have emerged. In particular, there needs to be a holistic approach to dissemination and outreach from inception to conclusion. It is important to identify the champions who will promote the Afrobarometer products.