

GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 & 6 PROJECT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
31 DECEMBER 2015

GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

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ABBREVIATIONS

AB	-	Afrobarometer
ACBF	-	African Capacity Building Foundation
CDD-Ghana	-	Ghana Center for Democratic Development
CPs	-	Core Partners
DFID	-	Department for International Development
ExCom	-	Executive Committee
IDASA	-	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IDS	-	Institute of Development Studies
IJR	-	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
IREEP	-	Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy
MIF	-	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
MSU	-	Michigan State University
NPs	-	National Partners
OSI	-	Open Societies Institute
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
R5	-	Round five
R6	-	Round six
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
UON-IDS	-	Institute for Development Studies at the University of Nairobi
CHRI	-	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
UCT	-	University of Cape Town
IGAD	-	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
GIZ	-	German Agency for International Development
ICAC	-	Independent Commission Against Corruption

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BACKGROUND

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 designed to be used in public policy debates and decision making. Between 1999 and 2013, the Afrobarometer Network conducted five rounds of surveys in 35 African countries, which laid down a strong foundation for understanding trends in public opinion and for incorporating popular preferences into policy processes. Afrobarometer Rounds 5 and 6 (AB Round 5/6) covers a period of 5 years, from April 2011 to March 2016, in 36 African countries. This report covers activities of R5/6 - Year 5 (2015), the second year of Round 6.

R6 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of Afrobarometer Round 6 (R6) are:

- To enhance the visibility of Afrobarometer among African policy actors through professionalization of Afrobarometer's Communications Program, prioritizing timeliness, accessibility, and continuity in the release of results, and building ongoing engagement with stakeholders.
- To continue building institutional capacity for survey research and scientific analysis in Africa.
- To continue strengthening and indigenizing Network management.

The program for AB Rounds 5 and 6 is funded by a consortium of donors. Current Core Donors are the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department for International Development, UK (DFID), and the World Bank. Supplemental support was provided by the International Centre for Tax and Development at the Institute of Development Studies (ICTD - IDS) University of Sussex, the British Embassy of Zimbabwe, Transparency International, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) in exchange for special question modules added to the Afrobarometer Rounds 5 and/or 6 questionnaires and/or conduct of special surveys.

AB R5 and R6 funds from donors, with the exception of USAID, are contributed into the Afrobarometer Basket Fund. The Basket Fund is administered by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) via subcontracts to Afrobarometer Core Partners (CPs) who in turn, extend contracts to National Partners (NPs). The NPs implement the surveys, with Core Partners providing quality assurance through technical support.

This report covers activities undertaken as part of AB R6 between January 1 and December 31, 2015.

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KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2015

- **Round 6 surveys:** Completed 17 surveys (exceeding the original target of 15), for a total of 36 countries surveyed in R6. This includes surveys in Ebola-affected Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and first-time surveys in Gabon and São Tomé & Príncipe.
- **Communications:** 2015 was a record-setting year for media hits, visits to Afrobarometer's redesigned website, and traffic on social media, with a focus on dissemination of R6 country results, timely analysis targeting policy debates, stakeholder engagement, and launch of R6 global releases.
- **Increased policy visibility and data use:** AB Policy Users Surveys, Policy Users Conference, and Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact all document or demonstrate the expanded uptake of AB information in political and policy processes. Some examples of recent users of Afrobarometer data reported in the Portfolio include:
 - the Benin Prime Minister's Office
 - the Botswana Deputy Permanent Secretary for Media
 - Burkina Faso democracy advocates
 - the Burundi Executive Director of African Public Radio
 - the Ghana Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - the Kenya Judiciary Transformation Implementation Steering Committee
 - the Lesotho Tax Policy Committee
 - the Mauritius Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)
 - Niger's presidency
 - Nigeria's Deputy Speaker of the House
 - Senegal's National Commission on Land Reform and Civil Society
 - the Sierra Leone government's Strategy and Policy Unit and Anti-Corruption Czar
 - South Africa's Office of the Presidency and opposition Democratic Alliance (DA)
 - the Togo National Independent Electoral Commission
 - Zambia's Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

Further details on the findings of the Policy Users Surveys and the Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact can be found in the Project Management/Monitoring & Evaluation section of this report. Further information on the Policy Users conference can be found in the Communications section.

- **Capacity building:** Anglophone and francophone summer schools, writing workshops, and technical assistance have increased capacity across the Network. One key result has been a much higher level of publication overall, and especially by African staff and partners, as well as external participants in Afrobarometer trainings.
- **Electronic data capture (EDC):** Completed EDC pilots in Tanzania and Burkina Faso and prepared for transition to EDC in R7.

Key achievements are described in greater detail in relevant sections below:

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NETWORK MANAGEMENT

Based on the 2015 Work Plan presented to Donors, the Network Management activities planned for year included the following:

- Hold Executive Committee Meetings to plan and review Year 5/Round 6 activities and address other issues.
- Recruit Operations Manager for Communications.
- Manage 2015 Donor cash inflows and Partner outflows.
- Continue fundraising to complete Round 6 activities.
- Complete Year 5 Contracts with CPs, UCT Support Unit and National Partners.
- Initiate fundraising for next round of surveys – Rounds 7 and 8.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Outputs and Achievements.
 - Tracking deliverables/achievements
 - Media Monitoring
 - Complete the Policy Users' Survey report
 - Publish AB Newsletters
 - Provide Assistance to NPs/CPs on M&E

Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee held two meetings in 2015. The first meeting was held in Accra, Ghana, on the heels of the second Afrobarometer Policy Conference held in October. The focus of this meeting was to strategize and plan for fundraising activities for the Rounds 7 and 8. The second meeting was in December after the closing of the 2015 Afrobarometer Summer School in Cape Town, South Africa. Some of the issues discussed were fundraising, capacity building and communication activities. Agenda and Minutes are available on request.

Network Staffing/Recruitment

In 2015, the positions of Web Content Manager and Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant were filled, and the Publications Manager was appointed as acting Operations Manager for Communications. The Afrobarometer lost its Operations Manager for Capacity Building, Web Content Manager, the Monitoring & Evaluation Officer and Communications & Monitoring Evaluation Assistant. In addition, the position of Operations Manager for Communications remained unfilled. The network plans to recruit for the remaining open positions in 2016 contingent on the availability of funding.

Fundraising and Disbursements of the Basket Fund - Round 6 Activities

The Network's original fundraising goal for Rounds 5 and 6 was US\$30.4 million. As of 31 December 2015, the Network had raised a total of US\$25.2 million toward this goal. As previously noted, since we are not fully funded we had to cancel some planned activities such as 10 planned Round 5.5 surveys. The current funding support allowed us to fully implement Round 6 surveys, but we had to shelve some planned R6 activities under the Capacity Building and Communications programs as well as Network Management, and have delayed filling some empty positions.

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In 2015, the Network received a total of \$4,967,131 in donor disbursements. The breakdown is as follows:

- DFID - \$3,868,489.42
- SIDA - \$363,531.01
- World Bank- \$501,742.50
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - \$100,000.00
- Transparency International - \$43,368.00
- USAID/MSU -\$90,000.00

In addition, we received two remaining payments for Rounds 5 and 6 in January of 2016, including \$500,000 from Mo Ibrahim Foundation and \$45,200 from Transparency International.

The Network will continue fundraising efforts for the Consolidation Phase of the Projects (Rounds 7 and 8) in 2016 with the hopes of securing funding early enough to start Round 7 in 2016.

Round 6 Carry Over Funds

Through a variety of measures, including postponing some hirings, extremely careful management of budgets for all activities, postponing or cancelling some activities, and increasing efficiencies throughout the project and financial management process, the network has managed to bring the project to the end of Rounds 5 and 6 having completed most of our core objectives, but nonetheless with a significant remaining balance as of the end of Rounds 5 and 6, 31 December 2016. Since our agreement with the World Bank has been extended through the end of 2016, we have agreed with the Bank to use this balance during 2016 to carry Afrobarometer through until we receive new commitments for Rounds 7 and 8. This will help us to continue wrapping up Round 6 activities (especially country disseminations and the global release), and to launch initial Round 7 activities, especially questionnaire preparation and pilot testing of electronic data capture, while keeping our core staff in place.

Total donor commitments during the period 2011-2016 have reached \$25,228,820. Total expenditures during Rounds 5 and 6 totalled \$21,920,127, leaving a remainder of \$3,308,693. Of this, \$507,750 is set aside for a survey in South Sudan, should this become feasible during 2016, and the network expects that the remainder of \$2,800,934 will be carried over to 2016, mostly under the World Bank agreement (\$200,000 is available at MSU during 2016 under our agreement with Duke University).

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Afrobarometer is currently in the process of revising our proposal and budget request for Rounds 7 and 8 to account for the availability of these carryover funds that will apply to R7 expenses during 2016. In addition, the network is undertaking a careful review of planned versus actual expenses during Rounds 5 and 6 in order to guide the revision of our Rounds 7 and 8 budget request, to ensure that the request is as accurate as possible.

Sub-Contracting with Core Partners, Support Units and National Partners

The second round of sub-contracts for R6 with all Core Partners and the UCT Support Unit were completed during the reporting period and Core Partners in turn, sub-contracted National Partners in tandem with the survey schedules.

Fundraising for Rounds 7 and 8

A team of Senior Afrobarometer Managers met in February 2015 to start working on the proposal for the next phase of the project (Rounds 7 & 8, 2016-2020) and plan for fundraising. The proposal was completed during the reporting period and the Executive Committee launched fundraising efforts by reaching out to current core and prospective donors, sharing the proposal, and beginning one-on-one discussions. A visit by the Executive Director to several organizations in the Silicon Valley in the US in September has led to ongoing discussions with several new potential partners and plans for a follow up visit in March 2016. Numerous other leads with bilateral and multilateral donors and foundations are also being pursued. The Policy User Conference held in October 2015 in Accra provided an opportunity for the Executive Committee to meet with current and several prospective donors on Round 7 and 8 Funding. The rest of the year also saw intensified efforts to fundraise with the hope that funding will be secured in a timely fashion, allowing the Network to continue with R7 surveys in 2016.

SIDA has taken the lead in coordinating donors and tabling a willingness to provide support towards Afrobarometer Rounds 7 and 8, proposing a core donor funding level of US\$1 million per year for five years, provided at least one other donor comes on board at a similar level. We await word from several other donors in early 2016.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The Afrobarometer undertook a number of Monitoring and Evaluation activities which included the following: tracking achievement against objectives and targets; training Core Partners on M&E tools; finalizing and sharing data from the Policy Users Surveys; media monitoring; and publishing the network newsletter.

Tracking Deliverables / Achievements

The AB tracks a host of performance and visibility indicators using a variety of methods. This information is used to regularly update the "AB CV"- the Project's complete record of activities, usage, and impact (available upon request); as well as the Afroglance – a document that provides numerical indicators of key AB achievements.

In addition to tracking a host of numeric indicators, AB has developed a Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact to track more ad hoc, narrative evidence of use and/or impact of AB data (see "Policy Visibility" section below).

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AB continues to develop and refine network tracking tools for stakeholders' meetings, survey training workshops and calendars of fieldwork, dissemination, capacity building, network management events, and external events (such as International Women's Day, World Water Day, World Disability Day, International Human Rights Day, etc.) that AB can leverage for sharing its data and collaborating with partners and stakeholders. These calendars help to keep AB staff informed and to coordinate upcoming releases and social media activities.

Media Monitoring

Afrobarometer tracks media coverage both in Africa and globally. Meltwater, a media monitoring service helps the Network track media coverage worldwide effectively. Afrobarometer National Partners also undertake media monitoring within their respective countries and report mentions of Afrobarometer at the country level to the Project Management Unit. During 2015, AB had received about 2,343 citations in electronic and print media globally. This shows a significant increase in AB mentions in both electronic and print media over the last 4 years.

In March, 2015, AB hired Synovate, a local media monitoring company working in Kenya, to intensively track media coverage for two weeks after each dissemination event. This pilot project was intended to test the value of specialized media monitoring in media-dense environments.

A similar service was acquired in South Africa during their first dissemination. HWB Communications, Cape Town was contracted in November 2015 to track media coverage on a short term basis.

AB Newsletter

Four Afrobarometer newsletters, the March, June, September and December editions, were produced and distributed to all Network Partners, donors and other affiliates in 2015. The newsletter is a publication on AB Network activities that keeps all Network members updated on how project activities are progressing.

Provide Assistance to NPs/CPs on M&E

In March 2015, the new Francophone M&E Officer from IREEP received training on Afrobarometer's M&E processes. This has equipped her to efficiently provide much needed support to AB's Francophone partners.

DFID External Midterm Evaluation

DFID contracted Coffey Consulting in 2014 to conduct an external Mid-term Evaluation on the Africa Regional Empowerment and Accountability Program (AREAP), a program under which Afrobarometer is receiving funding for its R5/6 activities. Afrobarometer received the final report for the DFID external midterm evaluation in 2015 and it included Afrobarometer's comments provided to the evaluators on the draft report. Subsequently, AB followed up with further comments on the Network's position on the recommendations stated in the evaluation report, as well as intended responses.

Increasing M&E Capacity

As noted, Afrobarometer's M&E Officer left the Network for a new position in September 2015. The Network has initiated processes to recruit qualified personnel to fill this vacant position, although we will wait to fill the position until adequate funding for AB Round 7 and 8 is confirmed.

Notwithstanding the above challenge, a new M&E Assistant was recruited in September 2015 by CDD to handle all M&E activities of the Network, including tracking and reporting deliverables and media coverage.

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M&E: Measuring Policy Visibility

Achieving policy visibility – the use of AB findings by policy makers and advocates, ensuring that ordinary Africans have a voice in policy-making processes – is a core object of the Network’s analysis and communications efforts, and measuring these achievements is a particular focus of the AB’s Monitoring and Evaluation efforts. In 2015, our tracking of policy visibility made important gains through the finalization of AB Policy Users Surveys report, and the further development of the AB Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact.

Round 6 Policy Users Surveys

Beginning in Round 4, Afrobarometer began conducting small-scale randomized surveys with a selection of policy makers, researchers, activists and others involved in policy-making processes, who constitute Afrobarometer’s primary target audiences. The goal is to assess levels of visibility and utilization of Afrobarometer data and findings among key stakeholders. Surveys were conducted in four countries (Benin, Ghana, South Africa and Uganda) in 2010. The sample was expanded to eight countries (adding Guinea, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria) in 2014. A report on the findings of the 2014 Policy Users Surveys was finalized in 2015. Findings demonstrate the relatively high visibility of Afrobarometer, as well as the widespread regard for AB’s work. Across 1,377 policy actors interviewed in eight countries, the following findings stand out:

- 59% of all targeted policy actors (also referred to as “stakeholders”) had heard of Afrobarometer, including more than three quarters of respondents in Ghana, Guinea, Malawi and Nigeria.
- Since the previous policy users surveys in 2010, stakeholder awareness of AB has more than doubled in Benin (from 29% to 57%) and Ghana (from 37% to 82%).
- Among those who had heard of Afrobarometer, 39% have visited the AB website, led by Kenyans (75%) and South Africans (67%). One in six (16%) have visited the Online Data Analysis facility.
- Respondents use a wide range of AB documents related to both findings and methods; 78% of those using the documents report that it was easy to access them.
- 53% say they believe AB findings have “somewhat” or “a lot” of influence on public policy at the national level, led by Malawians at 69%.
- 51% heard civil society officials mention AB findings in the previous 12 months when discussing new policies or programmes; 30% heard government officials mention AB; and 29% heard MPs do the same.
- 90% find AB “informative” or “very informative,” and 84% rate it as “reliable” or “very reliable.”
- 91% rate AB information as “somewhat” or “very” important to their professional field.

A full report on the findings of the Round 5 Policy User Surveys is available upon request. The 2015 Work Plan included plans to organize another round of Policy Users Surveys after the completion of Round 6 surveys, but due to the delayed completion of the R6 surveys and limited funds, it was not practicable to conduct these surveys in 2015. They may be rescheduled to 2016, subject to availability of funds and launch of Round 7.

The AB Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact

Some of the best examples of AB data use and impact cannot be readily captured in our quantitative indicators. They are diverse, ad hoc, narrative examples of the ways in which AB data is being put to use in the countries where we work. This is why we have created the Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact, which captures stories of debates stimulated by AB findings, examples of how government offices have tried to understand and utilize results, and feedback on how advocacy organizations have used the data.

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The examples and stories presented in the portfolio show that AB findings are increasingly becoming an important part of policy debates and governance reforms in the countries surveyed. A copy of the full portfolio is available upon request. A few examples include:

- In Benin, the Prime Minister's office used AB data to establish indicators for its 2012-2014 program budget.
- In Botswana, the Deputy Permanent Secretary for Media in the Ministry of Communications regularly uses AB data in his newspaper column on politics and development.
- In Burkina Faso, the opposition used AB data to make its case against a proposed constitutional reform to create a second chamber in parliament.
- In Burundi, the Executive Director of African Public Radio regularly uses AB results to develop topics for his radio discussion programs, and AB findings on support for term limits have played a prominent role in the country's ongoing third-term debate.
- In Ghana, the release of R6 corruption findings generated intense public debate that directly engaged both the national Chief of Police and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Chief Justice promised reform in the judiciary, specifically citing the R6 Afrobarometer Report as the impetus.
- In Kenya, Afrobarometer received an invitation from the Supreme Court of Kenya to serve as an 'expert' to be part of a "Judiciary Transformation Implementation Steering Committee Technical Workshop", and AB data has been included in the Kenya Media Program's curriculum for training in data journalism.
- In Lesotho, AB findings have generated intense public debates on dual citizenship, including on radio programs and public fora. In addition, the Lesotho Tax Policy Committee used AB data to successfully make the case for income tax reductions; rates had been the highest in the region.
- In Mauritius, both the police and the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) requested additional results and analysis after AB results received wide media coverage, igniting public debates on corruption and governance.
- The President of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Niger on December 18, 2014, referred to Afrobarometer results to make a case for the importance of democracy in Niger.
- The Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Nigerian National Assembly used Afrobarometer data in a paper titled 'Corruption and Underdevelopment: A Parliamentary Agenda to Combat the Problem of Graft' which he presented at the 45th Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and the Lagos State Government reports making regular use of AB data in developing its policies.
- In Senegal, Round 5 AB data was used by the National Commission on Land Reform and Civil Society in their advocacy against land grabbing.
- In Sierra Leone, AB R5 data has been incorporated by the government's Strategy and Policy Unit as one of the data sources used to monitor public perceptions of service delivery and public interest in policy issues, and the government's Anti-Corruption Czar cited AB findings during the launch of the country's 'Pay No Bribe Campaign'.
- In South Africa, after the release of the R5 findings on lived poverty, which showed South African poverty increasing, the opposition Democratic Alliance (DA) demanded a parliamentary debate on Zuma's management of the economy. Meanwhile, the Office of the Presidency has used AB data as a source in its "Twenty Year Review South Africa (1994-2014)."
- In Togo, the NP prepared an in-depth analysis of trust in the electoral commission at the request of the commission (CENI), which wanted to understand how to improve their public support.
- The Government of Zambia Ministry of Finance and National Planning made use of AB data in its "UNDP Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2011", which identifies "listening to people on the ground" as a core method of analysis.

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Online poll on perceptions of Afrobarometer

In an unscientific online poll in October 2015, AB invited comments on perceptions of the Network, the value of its work, and possibilities for improvement. Among the feedback received:

- “Afrobarometer is Africa's premier public opinion survey organisation. No other group comes close to matching it.” – John Allen, executive editor, allAfrica.com
- “No one does it as systematically or with as much care and precision as Afrobarometer.” – Johnnie Carson, ambassador and senior adviser, U.S. Institute of Peace
- “Please, please keep going. This research is so valuable. ... It would be a tragedy to lose this.” – Ben Taylor, Twaweza (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda)
- “Good Governance Africa devours your reports. ... We want good hard data on African opinion, and you are the only ones who provide it.” – R.W. Johnson, chairman, Good Governance Africa
- “Afrobarometer data and findings take the pulse of Africa on a regular basis. It is an invaluable source of information and insight. ... [It should be] institutionalised on a permanent basis.” – Arne Tostensen, senior researcher, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway
- “This is the most important research initiative in Africa in the past two decades.” – Ken Menkhaus, professor and chair, political science, Davidson College

SURVEYS and ANALYSIS

Based on the 2015 Work Plan presented to donors, the activities planned for the year included the following activities, each of which is reported on below:

- Field Round 6 Surveys in Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uganda.
- Clean, merge and release data on an ongoing basis.
- Finalize recruitment of National Partners in Liberia, Gabon and South Africa.
- Confirm arrangements for managing Round 6 Surveys in North Africa and Recruit partner(s) as needed.
- Conduct a new country assessment in Angola and finalize assessment reports for Angola and Congo Brazzaville for presentation to the Executive Committee.
- Reassess feasibility of R6 surveys in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone following the Ebola outbreak.
- Continue to monitor and assess the political situation in South Sudan to determine feasibility of undertaking a R6 survey.
- Provide in-country training for new National Partners in Mozambique and South Africa.
- Pilot the use of Electronic Data Capture [EDC] in Tanzania and Burkina Faso and determine viability of EDC for future use.
- Carry out Round 6 Policy Users Surveys.

Round 6 Surveys

During 2015, the Network completed a total of 17 R6 surveys against an original target of 15. R6 surveys were completed in: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uganda. In addition, the Burkina Faso survey, which had been postponed from 2014 following a military coup prior to the launch of fieldwork, was also done in 2015. An additional survey was also done in Sao Tome and Principe, thus bringing the total number of surveys done in 2015 to 17. This brought the overall total number of countries surveyed in Round 6 to 36.

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The total duration for R6 surveys was 19 months (March 2014-October 2015). This is similar to the 18 months it took to field 35 Round 5 surveys.

For the most part, surveys were implemented without major hindrance. However, some special issues contributed to the delays in completion of all Round 6 surveys by the original target of mid- 2015. Some specific challenges included:

Mozambique: After intensive training of the MAP Consult team, the organization was identified and recruited to be National Partner in Mozambique, IJR (the Southern Africa core partner) failed to reach an agreement on the budget and contract with MAP Consult. The network was therefore compelled to look for an alternative organization to field the survey. The network engaged the Mozambique office of Ipsos in the second quarter of 2015 to conduct the survey.

South Africa: A New National Partner, Plus94, was engaged in the first quarter of 2015 to replace Citizen Surveys as the National Partner for South Africa. The new partner was provided intensive training to bring them to up to speed with AB protocols and the R6 manual. Although the team at Plus94 exhibited great enthusiasm to work on the survey, the network encountered numerous challenges in accessing the sampling frame for South Africa. Working hand in hand with Plus94, the sampling issues were eventually resolved in the third quarter of 2015, clearing the way for the launch of fieldwork in August 2015.

Morocco: The projected timeline for the Morocco fieldwork coincided with the beginning of the Ramadan season so the National Partner requested that the all fieldwork activities be postponed until after the end of Ramadan in mid-July 2015.

Sao Tome & Principe: As reported in the 2014 Narrative, the Network made the decision to engage the Cape Verde National Partner, Afrosondagem, to assist with preparations and fielding of a R6 survey in Sao Tome and Principe. However, substantive preparations were delayed as the network monitored the situation in the existing portfolio of countries, including Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, before confirming the decision to include Sao Tome for R6. As it became increasingly clear that it would not be possible to file another survey in Ethiopia, the Network finalized plans to proceed with the survey in Sao Tome and Principe. This was eventually fielded in Q3 2015.

Gabon: Gabon was added as a potential R6 substitute country following the outbreak of the Ebola crisis in West Africa. However, when the Network decided to proceed with fielding surveys in the three countries worst affected by Ebola, preparatory work for Gabon was temporarily halted. In the third quarter of the year, the decision was made to go ahead with preparations for a survey in Gabon, becoming the 36th R6 country. A new national partner was recruited and the survey fielded in Q4 of 2015.

Ethiopia: As previously reported, the network has been reviewing the feasibility of conducting a R6 survey in Ethiopia following challenges that were noted during analysis of the R5 Ethiopia data, and new developments in Ethiopia especially relating to the 2015 national election. Ethiopia results are "outliers" in terms of citizen ratings of the extent of and their satisfaction with democracy in the country, with Ethiopians rating their country as far more democratic than other observers. Extensive analysis of the data has led to the conclusion that this outlier status can be attributed to a combination of factors, including low levels of education and information, high economic performance, and some degree of respondent fear or caution. For these reasons, and given the increasing closure of political space in the country during 2015, AB decided not to carry out a R6 survey in the country. The AB report will be released in early 2016.

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Round 6 Data Cleaning, Merging and Release

By the end of 2015, 35 data sets had been finalized and merged for analysis. The data set for Morocco was in the process of being cleaned and finalized, and will be added to the merged data set in January 2016.

According to Afrobarometer's protocol, data sets are publicly released one year after the completion of fieldwork. A total of 19 surveys were completed in 2014 and the data sets for these 19 were publicly released by the end of 2015.

New Partner Recruitments

The Network went into 2015 needing to identify new National Partners for Liberia, Gabon and South Africa. Following extensive country assessments, competitive bidding processes, and institutional reviews of short-listed partners, new organizations were selected to serve as Afrobarometer National Partners in Gabon and South Africa. The Network decided to partner with the following institutions:

- *Gabon*: Centre d'études et de Recherche en Géosciences Politiques et Prospective (CERGEP), Université Omar Bongo de Libreville
- *South Africa*: Plus94 Research

In Liberia, a search for a national partner was launched in 2014, but the Ebola crisis intervened before a partner was selected, and the selection process was suspended. In early 2015 it was determined that AB could continue with a survey but that travel for technical support might still be constrained. Thus, rather than going with a new national partner that would need significant technical backstopping, a decision was made to engage Practical Sampling International (PSI), the national partner in Nigeria, to field the R6 survey in Liberia. PSI has extensive experience with AB, and had previously managed a survey for AB in Ghana. PSI also had contacts in Liberia that enabled them to field the survey there with minimal support. The Network will revisit plans to select a permanent National Partner for Liberia at the beginning of R7.

In addition, while AB had recruited a new partner in Mozambique during 2014, in early 2015, contract negotiations with this organization became deadlocked. The network therefore entered into negotiations with another provider with capacity in Mozambique, IPSOS International, to assist with fielding the R6 survey in Mozambique as an interim measure. IPSOS agreed to this arrangement and worked through their Mozambique country office to field the R6 survey during Q3 of 2015. The network will revisit efforts to identify a permanent National Partner for Mozambique at the beginning of R7.

Management of Round 6 Surveys in North Africa

As reported in the 2014 Narrative Report, Afrobarometer encountered some challenges with its plans to collaborate with Sigma Conseil to manage R6 surveys in North Africa. The collaboration did not materialize due to major organizational changes at Sigma in October 2014. As a result, Afrobarometer conducted new evaluations of organizations in Tunisia to co-manage the R6 surveys in North Africa. To that end, two bids from Sigma Conseil and One-to-One Polling and Research (121 Polling) were received and evaluated. Following an institutional assessment visit, 121-Polling was appointed in Q1 2015 as the National Partner for Tunisia and Co-project Manager for AB R6 surveys in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Sudan. To speed up the data collection process, supervision of the 4 North African countries was co-managed by 121 Polling team and the Project Managers for Anglophone West Africa and East Africa.

New Country Assessments

Because of the uncertainty created by the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well as the uncertainty of conducting surveys in Ethiopia, Egypt and South Sudan, the network was faced with the possibility of not meeting the 35-country target for R6 surveys. To compensate for this possibility, new country assessments were conducted in Angola, Congo Brazzaville and Seychelles, to assess their viability as possible fallback options in the event that AB surveys were not conducted in the Ebola affected countries and other countries for reasons beyond the control of the Network.

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Congo Brazzaville: As reported in the 2014 Narrative Report, a new country assessment mission was undertaken in Congo Brazzaville and a report was produced. The report was presented to the Executive Committee for review in February 2015, recommending that the network not conduct a R6 survey in Congo Brazzaville, but noting that the country might be considered in future rounds. The executive committee accepted this recommendation. The Francophone Core Partner did solicit bids for a potential National Partner, and three bids were received, but a decision to select a national partner was however put on hold until such a time when the network is ready to field a survey in that country.

Angola: An assessment mission was undertaken in Angola from 23 to 27 February 2015. The assessment concluded that there were important obstacles that made the possibility of holding a R6 survey in the country highly unlikely, including costs, sample frame availability, and the ability to identify a suitable national partner, as well as the challenges the network faces in working in lusophone countries. The Executive Committee reviewed this report and decided against fielding a R6 survey in Angola. The network will, however, continue to monitor the situation and revisit this decision if and when circumstances are deemed to have changed. A new census has been conducted, so if and when the results become available for use in drawing a sample, one of the major obstacles to conducting a survey in Angola will have been removed, although others remain.

Feasibility of R6 surveys in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone

During early 2015, the network continued to monitor the situation in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to ascertain their feasibility of conducting R6 surveys. Following the declaration of all three countries as Ebola free, the network proceeded with implementation of R6 surveys in all three countries.

Monitoring and Assessment of the political situation in South Sudan

During 2015, the network continued to monitor the situation in South Sudan. Unfortunately, the security situation in the country continued to make it impossible to proceed with fielding a survey.

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In-country training for new National Partners in Mozambique and South Africa

As reported in the 2015 Workplan, intensive in-country training was provided to the new National Partners in Mozambique and South Africa. Following the decision to field a survey in Gabon, the Francophone Core Partner provided intensive training to the new Gabonese National Partner, covering the R6 Manual and questionnaire.

Electronic Data Capture (EDC)

As reported in the 2014 Narrative, the rescheduled pilots of the Electronic Data Capture took place in Tanzania and Burkina Faso in 2015. The Tanzania Pilot tested the use of proprietary software called SurveyBe, which runs on Microsoft Windows platform. The Burkina Faso pilot was tested on an open source software, Open Data Kit (ODK) that runs on Android platform. The Tanzania pilot was done exclusively on 7-inch tablets while the Burkina Faso test was piloted on 7-inch tablets as well as smart phones for comparison. A report on the preliminary results of the two pilot programs was prepared and presented to the Executive Committee in October 2015. Based on this report, the Executive Committee adopted plans for the network to transition to EDC in R7. Final decisions about software and hardware are pending further assessment, including of another software platform, Survey To Go, which offered attractive features not available in the other two softwares. The Network Data Manager and Co-Field Operations Manager travelled to Swaziland to observe the Survey To Go software being used in a non-AB survey being implemented by the AB National Partner in Swaziland. The findings of this mission were presented to the Executive Committee in December with a recommendation for the Network to conduct a pilot during Q2 of 2016 to test Survey To Go software in a full survey (N=1,200) before it is fully adopted for R7, which was accepted by the Executive Committee.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Based on the 2015 Work Plan presented to donors, the Capacity Building activities planned for year included the following:

- Hold 2015 Anglophone and Francophone Summer Schools
- Award and facilitate AB 2015 Fellowships
- Facilitate Mentoring Exchanges Program
- Hold one or two training workshops for National Partners

Our 2015 activities directed toward building capacity in the network were hampered by the departure of our Operations Manager for Capacity Building in February. Given the Network's Round 6 short term funding horizon, we determined that recruiting a replacement was not immediately feasible, although we hope to be able to fill the position once Round 7/8 funding is assured. With the post unfilled, and given other demands for available funds, especially in communications, plans to conduct training workshops other than the Summer Schools during 2015 were put on hold. We hope to resume additional training workshops in 2016.

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Summer Schools

Two Summer Schools – Anglophone and Francophone, were held in 2015.

Anglophone Summer School

The 2015 Afrobarometer UCT Summer School was held from Tuesday 17 November to Friday 11 December 2015 at the University of Cape Town's Centre for Social Science Research (CSSR). The staff at CSSR faced a range of special challenges this year emanating from student protests at UCT in October 2015 that closed the university for three weeks. This pushed UCT exams backward into the period in which we ran the Summer School and meant that we lost the original accommodation we had reserved (in student residences) and had to secure new, more expensive commercial lodging for participants.

35 participants from 17 African countries participated in this year's Summer School. Of the 35 participants, 21 were from Afrobarometer National Partner organisations, 9 were post graduate students at UCT, and 4 participants were self-funded (3 of whom were sent by State of the Union (SOTU), a partner with Afrobarometer in DFID's Africa Regional Empowerment and Accountability Program (AREAP), with which Afrobarometer has worked closely over the past several years). Eleven of the 35 participants (31%) were women.

The UCT Afrobarometer Summer School is based on a relatively unique combination of method (courses in research design and social statistics), theory (courses in substantive areas covered by the Afrobarometer questionnaire) and practice (students have to produce and present an empirical paper based on Afrobarometer data). Based on lessons drawn from previous Summer Schools, we revised our schedule this year to devote the first week to introducing participants to computers, literacy with the statistical computing program and basic issues of research design. In the second and third week, participants continued with either basic or intermediate statistics, but also took two substantive courses. The fourth week was reserved for participants to work on their papers and presentation.

Overall, each participant in the four-week summer school attended:

- One three-week course in social statistics (either basic or advanced) (7 of the 35 participants were attending for the second time, and were thus placed into the intermediate statistics stream)
- One introductory one week course in research design
- And two two-week courses in substantive subjects relevant to Afrobarometer research in the broad areas of democracy, governance and public policy, more specifically:
 - Voting Behavior and Elections
 - Governance and Accountability in Africa
 - Elections and Electoral Violence
 - Comparative Political Institutions

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These courses were taught by a mixture of UCT and Afrobarometer-affiliated scholars.

Professor Robert Mattes	University of Cape Town
Associate Professor Rajen Govender	Univeristy of Cape Town
Professor E Gyimah-Boadi	Afrobarometer
Professor Bruno Cautres	Sciences Po
Professor Matthijs Bogaards	Central European University
Dr. Stephanie Burchard	Institute for Defense Analysis

UCT also provided for senior graduate students who worked as teaching assistants to assist participants. In order to facilitate greater participation by Francophone members of the network, two of the four teaching assistants were fluent in French.

On the final day of the summer school, participants presented a research paper written as part of their attendance to an audience of fellow participants, summer school instructors, members of the Afrobarometer Executive Committee, and summer school organisers. At the end of the presentation session, every participant who had completed a research paper and given a presentation received a certificate from the Summer School director.

In addition, three participants received cash awards for best paper in three categories: best research question (Keneilwe Mooketsane), best use of methods (Alain Ndikumana), and best paper/writing (Emma Jones Phillipson). The summer school team will continue to work with the participants who produced the best papers with the goal of seeing at least four or five of them through to publication as Afrobarometer Policy Papers.

A full report on the 2015 Anglophone Summer School is available on request.

Francophone Summer School

The 2015 Afrobarometer Francophone Summer School was held at the Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP) in Calavi, Benin from July 20 – August 7, 2015. The three-week summer school, accommodated 30 participants representing 11 AB national partners. The course took place on the campus of the African School of Economics (ASE) in Abomey, Benin, where IREEP offices are also located.

The Summer School was divided into two tracks – an introductory track covering courses on econometrics, experiments, surveys, and statistical software, and an advanced track covering courses on Bayesian statistics, structural modelling, surveys, and instrumental variables. Participants from both tracks were also able to take substantive courses on infrastructure and development, economic history, elections and democracy, institutions, and gender and ethnicity.

Students in the track 2 (advanced) course were required to send a research protocol in advance of their participation, and produced papers, which were presented at the close of the school. Summer school staff will continue to work with participants on revisions of their papers with an eye to publishing them as Afrobarometer policy papers.

A full report on the 2015 Francophone Summer School (in French) is available on request.

Fellowships

The network M&E Officer based at CDD was awarded an AB professional development fellowship to attend a Monitoring and Evaluation certificate course (IPDET) at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada. This equipped her with the requisite knowledge to develop plans to build a more robust M&E system for the Network.

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In addition, five applicants from Core and National Partners were awarded fellowships to attend the ICPSR Summer School at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Michigan, for training in intensive and advance statistical methods, which took place in June- July. All five successfully completed this challenging course, and met new colleagues doing similar work from other regions of the world. They also had lunch with a team from the Developmental Idealism (DI) team at the University of Michigan, who described themselves as ardent users of Afrobarometer data. One of the participants wrote an AB blog post about the experience: <http://afrobarometer.org/blogs/tales-summer-school-statistics-discussions-and-baseball>

Mentoring Exchanges

Due to the departure of the capacity building manager early in 2015, no mentoring exchanges were organized during the year.

Training Workshops

As noted, Afrobarometer's Operations Manager for Capacity Building left the Network for a new position in February 2015. Given that the Network presently has only a short-term funding horizon until Round 7/8 funds are secured, it was determined that recruiting a replacement was not immediately feasible, although we hope to be able to fill the position early in Round 7, once new funding is assured. With the post unfilled, and given other demands for available funds, especially in communications, plans to conduct training workshops other than the Summer Schools during 2015 were put on hold. We hope to resume additional training workshops in 2016.

Afrobarometer Writing Sabbatical Workshops

However, while we did not hold any general training workshops during 2015, we did hold a second round of the successful Writing Sabbatical Workshops that were introduced in 2014 as a follow up to the Anglophone summer schools, aimed at working with selected participants to bring their papers through to publication.

While our Summer Schools have made major advances in increasing statistical and analytic capacity across the network, we had not been as successful as we hoped in turning the papers written in Summer School and turning them into polished papers published on our website, or in scholarly publications. While participants would produce very good first drafts of papers, once they returned to their own research organizations or universities they struggled to find the time or obtain the necessary support to revise these papers and take the final step toward publication.

Following an innovative experiment we used in 2014, we invited the best 8 paper writers from the November-December 2014 Summer School and brought them back to UCT in the third quarter of 2015 for a one-week writing sabbatical. During this week, UCT/AB provided facilities, time and technical support to enable participants to complete their summer school papers for publication. Participants included:

Isaac Debrah	Ghana
Kaphalo Silwe	Ivory Coast
Abdool Mungralee	Mauritius
Cecile Ngamboe	Cameroon
Richmah Kokera	Zimbabwe
Ibrahima Sall	Senegal
Jules Ahlin	Togo
Batlang Seabo	Botswana

The revised papers developed during this week are now been moved to a final stage of reading and comment, with publication of all or most of them expected during 2016.

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Assist Network Researchers With AB Publications

In addition to convening the writing sabbatical workshops described above, several other steps were taken to facilitate the completion of publications by National Partners and AB staff during the year, as described below.

Publication Incentives

At the end of 2013, AB introduced a policy that provided cash rewards for publications produced by National Partners that were in addition to those required by their survey contracts, as well as to individuals from National Partner organisations and/or African postgraduate students and participants in Afrobarometer fellowships, workshops and summer schools, to encourage them to produce and publish Afrobarometer Dispatches, Policy Papers and Working Papers besides those required by their standard survey contracts. The cash incentive structure is based on the following scale: US\$500 for a published Afrobarometer Dispatch (and for Briefing Papers published up to the end of Round 5); US\$750 for a published Afrobarometer Policy Paper; and US\$1500 for a published Afrobarometer Working Paper.

In 2015, through the combination of supportive comment, editorial review and financial incentives, we published 7 Policy Papers and 1 Dispatch that had resulted from the previous year's Summer Schools and Writing Workshop.

Samuel Balongo	<i>Support for the Formation of A Federation of East African States (PP16)</i>
Libuseng Malephane	<i>Contesting and turning over power: Implications for consolidation of democracy in Lesotho (PP17)</i>
Rose Aiko	<i>Effect of police integrity, government performance in fighting crime, and accessibility of police stations on reporting of crime in Tanzania (PP20)</i>
Alian Ndikumana	<i>Gender equality in Burundi: Why does support not extend to women's right to inherit land? (PP22)</i>
Ibrahima Sall	<i>Trust in political institutions in Senegal: Why did it drop? (PP24)</i>
Stephen Ndoma	<i>MDC-T defeat in Zimbabwe: Was it only due to intimidation? (PP25)</i>
Richard Housseau	<i>Are policy reforms enough to improve satisfaction with health care? Evidence from Benin (PP28)</i>
Matthias Krönke	<i>Trends in Attitudes Toward Foreigners in South aFrica, 1997-2011 (AD44)</i>

All told, payments were authorized for more than 30 publications during 2015, suggesting that the incentives program has been very effective in providing the extra incentives for Afrobarometer staff, partners and training participants to become fully engaged in the analysis, publication and dissemination of the data, a long term goal of the Afrobarometer.

R6 Debriefing Meeting

The R6 Debrief Meeting, a meeting for key National Partner Project team members and AB staff, was held in Dakar, Senegal in September 2015 to discuss the successes and challenges encountered during R6 fieldwork and dissemination. The meeting was an opportunity for network partners and staff to provide feedback on both positive and negative experiences and challenges encountered during R6, and for the team to think collectively about how to improve our systems and overcome these challenges. Changes to protocols and plans arising out of the discussions at the meeting will be reflected in the R7 survey manual.

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Other Capacity Building Events

- As noted above, in March 2015, the new Francophone M&E officer from IREEP received training on Afrobarometer's M&E processes. This has equipped her to efficiently provide support to AB's Francophone partners.
- The AB Communications team received an Adobe Creative Cloud training at Morning Star Design (MSD) in Johannesburg from June 15-19, 2015. The communications team gained skills in Photoshop, Premiere Pro, Audition, and Illustrator. This training is part of the Network's strategy of increasing the skills set of the communications team.

COMMUNICATIONS

Based on the 2015 Work Plan submitted to donors, communications activities planned for the year included:

- Complete planned R6 stakeholder meetings in each partner country.
- Oversee and support release of R6 country results.
- Plan and launch R6 global release events.
- Support and strengthen AB publications for effective targeting and media response.
- Create plan for stakeholder engagement and strengthening of policy work follow-up.
- Conduct media training.
- Provide training, capacity building, and technical assistance to national partners.
- Complete website redesign and develop and implement a web-engagement strategy.
- Create and launch social media and promotional plans for core and national partners.
- Refine calendar of events ("radar") as a tool for targeting AB communications.

This year was a record-setting year for AB communications in terms of media hits, website visits, and social media activity. A major focus of the reporting period was the dissemination of R6 country results and the launch of R6 global releases, which together generated increased media coverage due to the Network's expanded communications team, improved communications strategies for news media and digital/social media, and stronger outputs. The outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa, the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria, and the volatile political situation in Burundi slowed completion of R6 surveys and results disseminations. Media monitoring of dissemination events was piloted in Kenya and South Africa to help improve the tracking of AB's events. The communications team developed a communications strategy and a digital media strategy and policy that strengthened coordination and impact of communications activities and informed development of the AB R7/8 funding proposal. The redesigned AB website was launched. The Network continued to build its communications team by training its new regional communications coordinators (hired in 2014), hiring a new web content manager, developing and filling a new position of media trainer, hiring an English-French translator, and assigning responsibilities for overall coordination of communications (until the vacant operations manager/communications is filled in 2016) and expanding its presence on social media.

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The main communications activities undertaken during the reporting period are described below:

Stakeholder Meetings

After completing most planned stakeholder meetings in 2014, remaining stakeholder meetings were conducted in Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. These meetings were generally successful in engaging stakeholders in Afrobarometer work, especially by contributing suggestions for country-specific questions on the questionnaires, and engaging these individuals to extend visibility and impact during the dissemination phase. Challenges remain in terms of managing stakeholder expectations (not all suggestions for country-specific questions and topics can be accommodated), but the network is steadily improving its ability to make best use of these workshops.

R6 Results Released and Published

The Network continued its "rolling release" approach to results dissemination, which has proven effective in generating more sustained interest and more and better-quality media coverage, as well as facilitating ongoing engagement with stakeholders.

Eighteen countries completed their Round 6 dissemination activities during 2015:

- **Benin:** Disseminations during 2015 focused on violence against women and economic models, corruption, and democracy. Results on corruption caught the attention of the government authority in charge of the fight against corruption, who came to share his ideas on how Benin can succeed in putting anti-corruption mechanisms in place.
- **Botswana:** After a donor briefing (February 26), the last dissemination event focused on corruption.
- **Cape Verde:** Dissemination began with a confidential briefing for government officials, including Prime Minister José Maria Pereira Neves and President of Parliament Basilio Mosso Ramos (April 1). In addition to two donor presentations, public dissemination events on the quality of democracy and governance, regionalization, elections, and corruption generated great interest from government officials, civil society organisations, political parties, key media personalities, and the private sector.
- **Cote d'Ivoire:** Timely dissemination events focused on national reconciliation and social cohesion, peaceful elections, the status of former soldiers, health policies, employment, living conditions, support for democracy, and political violence/security.
- **Ghana:** The fourth dissemination event (at German Agency for International Development (GIZ) in Accra) focused on economic and living conditions and trust and corruption in Ghana. The AB Ghana team also made exclusive presentations on political risks facing Ghana's democracy to closed groups, including representatives of government, civil society, lawyers, political parties, activist groups, the CDD-Ghana Africa Democracy Fund, the Alliance for Integrity, the Governance Team of the European Union (EU) Delegation in Ghana, and master's students of the Kofi Annan International Peace Keeping and Training Centre (see list of presentations below for details). In addition, the Ghana team released several press statements and dispatches in conjunction with international days (World Food Day, World Poverty Day, World Day of Tolerance, and World Toilet Day).
- **Kenya:** Dissemination events focused on perceptions of the devolved government system, Kenya's continued presence in Somalia, corruption (co-organised with Transparency International-Kenya), the economy, and democracy. They generated interest from the government and civil society organisations and led to invitations to the Network to participate in the 2nd Annual Devolution Conference in Kisumu and the Local Urban Forums National Conference in Nairobi. A donor dissemination event on corruption and devolution was hosted by the Swedish Embassy in Nairobi and brought together representatives of bilateral donor agencies, the UN agencies, and foreign missions in Kenya.

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- **Lesotho:** The last two release events focused on gender and corruption.
- **Madagascar:** The first dissemination event (April 29) focused on Malagasy majority of citizens' unhappiness with their country's economy and its management, which also generated discussion on the environment, natural resources management, and national reconciliation.
- **Malawi:** The final release focused on Malawi's foreign affairs and gender issues.
- **Mali:** The team's dissemination events covered a wide range of topics, including Malians' attitudes regarding strikes, post-crisis negotiations and judicial prosecution, religious leaders and politics, living conditions, and governance.
- **Mauritius:** The last three events focused on corruption, trust in institutions, and tolerance. The dissemination event on corruption was attended by the Independent Commission against Corruption and Transparency International, who shared insights from their own work.
- **Namibia:** The final dissemination event focused on lived poverty.
- **Nigeria:** Two dissemination events preceded Nigeria's national elections, focusing on public opinions and attitudes and perceptions on democracy and accountability. Supplemented by dispatches, press releases, and a Washington Post/Monkey Cage blog post, these disseminations generated considerable attention in the run-up to the closely contested presidential elections. In the wake of the successful elections, a third dissemination event and related dispatch and press release focused on security and armed extremism and policy priorities for the new president, followed by a release on international relations. A donor briefing is expected in Q1 of 2016.
- **Tanzania:** Boasting an average attendance of 88 people, dissemination events focused on Tanzania's decade of fighting corruption, perceptions of Chinese engagement in Tanzania (attended by diplomats from the Chinese embassy), economic growth and service delivery, and support for critical and independent news media. A donor dissemination event focused on citizens' views and attitudes on democracy, elections, and engagement. A media training was conducted in September to encourage the use of AB data as the country prepared for elections in October 2015.
- **Togo:** Dissemination events focused on citizens' priorities in health, employment, and infrastructure; the need for local elections, implications of the Togolese diaspora in national development, and trust in the independent electoral commission; Chinese, French, and American influence in Togo; and social differences and sexual orientation. A donor briefing to Togo's development partners, government officials, and Afrobarometer donors, co-organised and hosted by the delegation of the European Union in Togo, focused on interaction between the people and a set of key institutions, cooperation between Togo and other countries, and democracy and governance.
- **Uganda:** Dissemination events focused on elections and electoral reforms, trust in political institutions and political choices, corruption and trust in public institutions, and the government's response to the citizens' agenda.
- **Zambia:** Dissemination events focused on tribal feelings and non-democratic governance, trust in the judiciary, physical violence against women, and elections.

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- **Zimbabwe:** Release events focused on the economy and indigenisation; the new constitution and teacher incentives; China's influence, corruption, media usage, and male circumcision; and the performance of elected leaders, opposition parties, elections, foreign relations, and migration.
- **Burundi:** Dissemination had to be suspended after the first two events. The two dissemination events (30 January and 25 February) focused on support for presidential term limits, concerns about freedom of expression, and support for the rule of law, but the last two disseminations were postponed due to political turmoil that forced AB's principal investigator into exile in Rwanda.

Nine countries are expected to complete dissemination of R6 data in early 2016:

- **Burkina Faso:** Despite the country's turmoil, the Burkina Faso team managed to conduct three dissemination events in 2015 (on the political transition, democracy, living conditions and outlook, government performance, and public priorities) and will complete its disseminations in early 2016.
- **Cameroon:** The first three dissemination events focused on living conditions, democracy, and institutions. The final release is planned for Q1 of 2016.
- **Gabon:** This new survey country conducted fieldwork in September-October and completed two release events (covering citizenship, tolerance, and regional integration) during 2015, drawing extensive media engagement and coverage.
- **Guinea:** The team conducted one dissemination event, covering governance in the health and education sectors as well as perceptions of the justice system.
- **Niger:** In its first two dissemination events, Niger has covered press freedom, democracy, judicial institutions, and regional integration
- **Senegal:** The first two disseminations have covered the direction of the country, economic situation, and government performance.
- **Sierra Leone:** With the survey also delayed by Ebola, Sierra Leone conducted a confidential briefing for government officials at the Office of the Presidency in November, followed by public dissemination events on democracy and on corruption, trust, and government performance. The team was preparing its donor briefing and remaining public releases for Q1 of 2016.
- **South Africa:** The South Africa survey faced numerous challenges related to sampling as well as to accessing high-security complexes and gated communities, and fieldwork was therefore not completed until 23 September. Dissemination began soon thereafter with a public briefing (24 Nov.) in Cape Town, conducted in partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which provided supplemental funding. HWB Communications, a media and communications company, was engaged to assist with media relations. The release focused on the performance of elected leaders, including President Zuma. Attendees included representatives from a cross-section of NGOs and major media houses, as well as from the diplomatic community. Heavy media coverage, sparked by sharp declines in public perceptions of officials' performance, included an exclusive pre-release article by the Sunday Times and media interviews both before and after the event. Dissemination of South Africa survey results will continue in Q1 of 2016.

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- **Swaziland:** Lengthy consultations with the Swazi government led to repeated fieldworker training and month of delays for both the survey and dissemination activities. Three dissemination events were completed in 2015, including a special briefing for the government's Principal Secretaries Forum, with the rest expected in Q1 of 2016.
- **North Africa:** Five countries in North Africa were late additions to the R6 surveys; fieldwork and data cleaning in **Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, and Sudan** were completed in 2015, and Tunisia conducted its first dissemination event in December, focusing on democracy. In **Morocco**, data cleaning was expected to be completed in January 2016. Given the sensitive political situation in the region, the Network is exploring alternate ways of disseminating results from some or all of these countries.

Three other countries did not begin R6 dissemination in 2015:

- **São Tomé and Príncipe:** No dissemination activities are planned in this first-time survey country, where the Cape Verde national partner conducted the survey and finalized the data set in 2015.
- **Liberia:** In Liberia, where the R6 survey was nearly derailed by Ebola, difficult negotiations and partner staff changes blocked dissemination activities in 2015. AB is hopeful that they will be conducted in early 2016.
- **Mozambique:** Training and fieldwork difficulties followed by data quality challenges delayed the completion of data cleaning until December 2015. AB is in discussions with a potential partner as to whether country-specific R6 disseminations will proceed in early 2016.

No survey was undertaken in **South Sudan** due to ongoing conflict in the country.

R6 Global Releases

AB kicked off its R6 global releases on high-impact policy issues with a dispatch, press release, media training, and news conference with stakeholder discussion in Dakar, Senegal (Dec. 16-17), focusing on citizens' perceptions of their countries' most important problems and their priorities for additional government investment. Resulting media coverage included an article with photo essay by CNN International (see <http://www.cnn.com/2016/01/06/africa/afrobarometer-africans-top-priorities/>); interviews on Voice of America, SA-FM, and other broadcast outlets; articles in the East African and on allAfrica.com; and more than 50 other publications or reposts. The social media campaign in support of the global release (#VoicesAfrica) set AB records with (in December) a Facebook reach of 114,566 and 289 new likes and more than 120,000 Twitter impressions, 272 retweets, and 100 new followers.

Also during the reporting period, AB joined with Transparency International in releasing "People and Corruption: Africa Survey 2015," based on AB's R6 surveys (1 December 2015). The report garnered widespread media coverage (1,310 mentions by online media and 1,516 social mentions in the first week, with a potential reach of 14 million).

Global releases will continue in January 2016 (on progress and challenges in the provision of basic service infrastructure, Jan. 14), to be followed during Q1 and Q2 with releases on poverty, access to justice, electrification, health, security, Africa's middle class, regional integration, youth, media, China, democracy, elections, government performance, and tolerance.

Afrobarometer Publications

The Network publishes all dissemination documents on its website, including press releases and media briefings (along with some media coverage), summaries of results, dispatches (which for R6 have taken the place of briefing papers), policy papers, and working papers.

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In addition to in-country and global releases, the Network worked to increase its impact on critical policy debates through the production of timely topical releases, often multi-country analyses, outside of the regular dissemination schedule. These included dispatches and press releases about:

- The election environment in the run-up to general elections (separate dispatches and press releases for Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Tanzania);
- Nigeria's closely contested presidential elections (separate analyses on voter perceptions and intentions, security and violent extremism, and policy priorities for the new government);
- Inadequate access to clean water (World Water Day);
- Support for the news media's watchdog role (World Press Freedom Day);
- Public support for presidential term limits (Africa Day);;
- Gender inequality and the persistent gender gap in high education (International Women's Day)
- South African youth engagement and capacity building (South Africa's Youth Day);
- Diversity and tolerance in Ghana (World Day of Tolerance);
- Eradicating open defecation in Ghana (World Toilet Day).

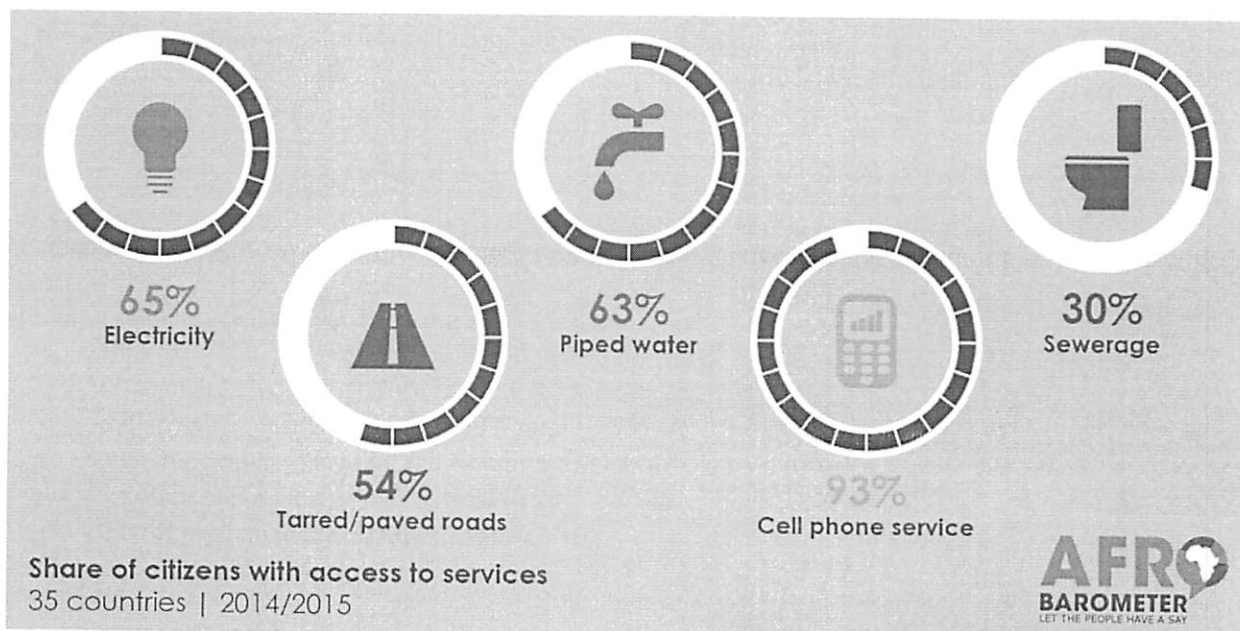
The dispatches on Nigeria and on term limits were particularly successful in generating widespread coverage and debate.

In total, documents disseminated during 2015 include:

- More than 120 press releases and 100 public briefings, bringing the R6 total to more than 300
- 19 summaries of results, bringing the R6 total to 28
- 58 dispatches, bringing the Round 6 total to 67
- 8 briefing papers, bringing the Round 5 total to 62
- 13 policy papers, bringing the total to 28
- 10 working papers, bringing the total to 161

Infographics

In an effort to better communicate its findings and speak more effectively to new audiences, the network has recently introduced infographics to enhance the visual impact of its findings and publications (in addition to its graphs, tables, and occasional photographs).



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Stakeholder engagement and policy impact

Stakeholder engagement was highlighted as a pillar of effective communications in AB's evolving communications strategy for R6 and R7 and the Network's R6 Debrief Conference with National and Core Partners (September 2015). Designed to keep current champions, identify new champions, gather information about challengers, and respond appropriately to each, strategies to strengthen stakeholder engagement include continuing to build relationships via stakeholder workshops and deepening and personalizing relationships, e.g. by working one-on-one to develop customised engagement strategies for selected stakeholders. Particular targets for such engagement include the news media, advocacy organisations, and academia.

This strategic approach relies on a detailed stakeholder (including media) mapping. The communications team developed a stakeholder mapping tool, which it piloted in Ghana and will expand to other countries in 2016.

The Round 6 dissemination strategy seeks to enhance partnerships with policy makers and advocates as a means to enhance the visibility and use of AB data for policy development. Regional teams worked to develop strategic partnerships with institutions focusing on AB's research areas, including engaging with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern Africa Trust for possible collaborations focusing on poverty in the region, as well as pursuing engagement with the South Africa Human Sciences Research Council and South Africa's Statistician General. The Konrad Adenauer Stiftung has signed an MOU with our Southern Africa CP to support additional dissemination activities for South Africa. AB is pursuing regional policymaker engagements with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in East Africa and the Ethiopia-based IGAD early warning system unit.

Meanwhile, a number of National Partners led the way in engaging with stakeholders to create innovative platforms for releasing AB data, such as presentations directly to members of Parliament (Malawi, and planned in Lesotho as well, though recent turmoil has blocked implementation there); release of corruption data with state anti-corruption bodies (Namibia and Mauritius) and/or local Transparency International chapters (Kenya, Namibia and others); and planning for data release with the Independent Electoral Commission before local government elections (South Africa).

Media and Other Training

While dissemination of survey results was the year's primary focus, the communications team was able to provide several training sessions for journalists on how to access and use public opinion data. Media trainings were conducted in Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Senegal, and Tanzania.

Training on the use of public opinion data and the ODA tool was also provided to:

- Staff of the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) in Ghana
- Wits Journalism Department students in at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
- Civil society groups and diplomats in Cape Town
- Civil society groups in Lesotho

In line with training plans, the Francophone West Africa communications coordinator took advantage of a visit to a fieldworker training session in Burkina Faso in April, to talk to journalists about their perceptions and interests. Observations from this meeting include:

- Most journalists have a vague idea about opinion polls and how they can be useful to their journalistic work.
- They want to learn more about AB protocols, methodology, donor expectations, etc.
- They want to know how to get more digestible AB data to improve dissemination in the media and generate media engagement.
- They want to know how journalists can generate AB data for their own media programs.

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Communications Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

Strengthening National Partner communications capacities and opportunities is a key pillar of AB's communications strategy. Following up on AB's communications capacity building workshop for National Partners in October 2014, AB communications coordinators provided technical assistance and mentoring to help National Partners implement effective communications activities. Technical assistance visits allowed AB staff to provide in-person support for both dissemination events (e.g. Mauritius, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Cape Verde) and fieldworker training (Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso).

The Network has also sought to increase opportunities for NP visibility (e.g. through writing incentives, country pages on its website, etc.) and will expand such opportunities, e.g. through communications exchanges/networking.

Greater efforts are envisioned for 2016 and beyond to increase National Partner capacity and heighten NP visibility, e.g. through regional communications workshops, more in-country technical assistance by AB communications officers, and responsive country analysis through collaboration between AB analysis experts and NPs to respond to current events and media opportunities at country and regional levels.

To build AB staff capacities, four members of the AB communications team attended the intensive three-week AB Annual Summer School at the University of Cape Town in November-December 2015.

The AB communications team also received an Adobe Creative Cloud training at Morning Star Design (MSD) June 15-19 in Johannesburg. The communications team gained skills in Photoshop, Premiere Pro, Audition, and Illustrator. The training, organized by the communications coordinator/Southern Africa at IJR, is part of the Network's strategy of increasing the skills set of the communications team.

Redesigned AB Website and Digital Engagement

In 2015, the Network developed and began implementing a digital media strategy and policy designed to improve AB's use of digital platforms to effectively target key audiences with content that is relevant to them, to maximize the reach and impact of AB messaging through intentional and coordinated multi-channel communication, and to guide AB staff and partners in the appropriate use of digital media. The digital strategy will take two years to fully embed and evaluate, although many of its constituent activities are being delivered more rapidly.

Priority target audiences for AB digital engagement are policy makers and opinion leaders, the news media, the Academic and research community, civil society, donors, AB staff and partners, and the general public. Critical elements of all AB digital media activities are:

- Effective targeting (based on stakeholder/media mapping)
- Coordination of all communications channels
- A consistent brand story (AB projects African voices as an indispensable element in Africa's democratic consolidation and development).

Priority platforms for digital communication are:

- The AB website with online data analysis (ODA) tool
- Email marketing (with target mapping and timely planning)
- Facebook (including a pilot of sponsored content for wider reach)
- Twitter

Secondary channels include LinkedIn, Instagram, Slideshare, Cloud Sound, YouTube, and other channels as they emerge.

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Website

Since the website is the place where most serious engagement with AB analysis (publications) and data occurs, it is the hub toward which most other digital media activities drive, and a critical point of visibility for the Network. The software supporting the Network's previous website expired at the end of 2014, so AB launched a major redesign, with the new website launched on May 20. The redesigned website has a cleaner and more user-friendly interface. Improvements include:

- Clean design that enhances user experience
- Easier navigation around the site
- Country-specific data and results in one place
- Greater exposure for National Partners, who have their own pages
- Responsive design to make the site easier to view on various devices, including mobile phones
- Blog and comment features to keep users active on the site
- An RSS feature so users can keep up-to-date with Afrobarometer news
- New "Contact us" and newsletter sign-up feature
- Revamped, easier-to-use Online Data Analysis facility

In addition, the Network took the opportunity to shift the design, hosting and management of the website away from the US, and toward our African partners. The company selected for the redesign was jointly based in UK and Kenya, and the company now managing the maintenance of the website is based in Kenya. Our new website and social media manager is a Kenyan woman based at IDS in Nairobi.

Traffic on the website increased in 2015 with a total of 66,437 new visitors to the site, more than 20% more than in 2014. The average number of monthly website visits increased by 38%, from 6,593 to 9,137 (Figure 1).

Online Data Analysis (ODA) Tool

Use of AB's ODA tool increased in 2015, climbing to 14,291 distinct users and 200,249 pages served (a 10% increase from 2014) for the year (see Figure 2).

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Figure 1: Average monthly visits to Afrobarometer website | 2009-2015

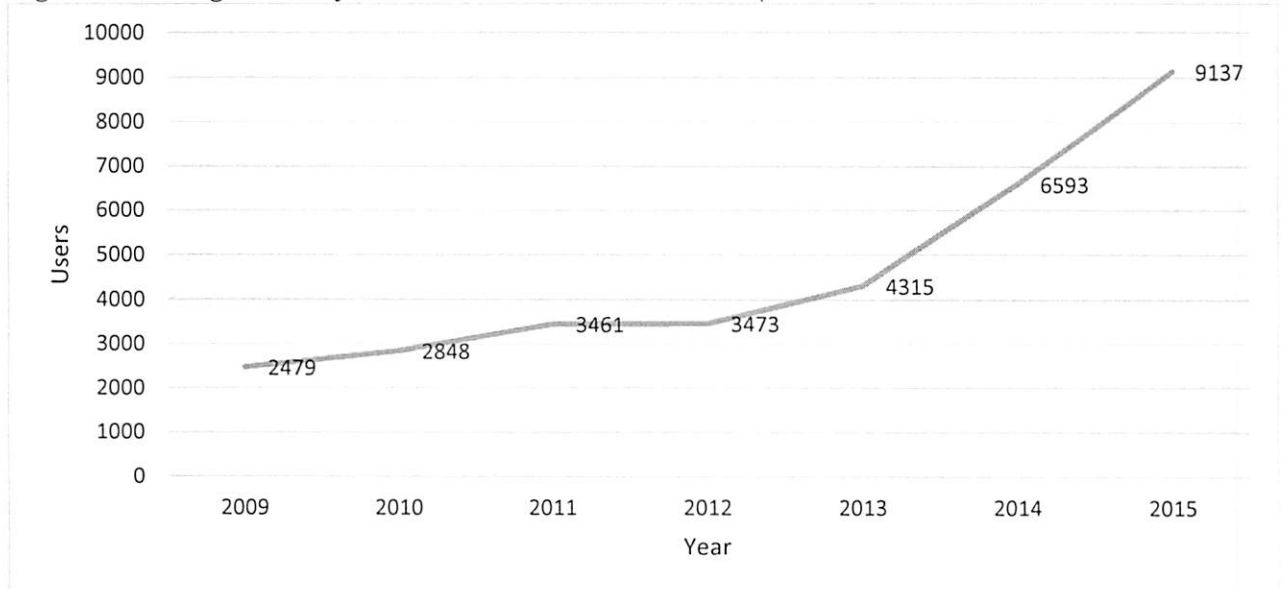
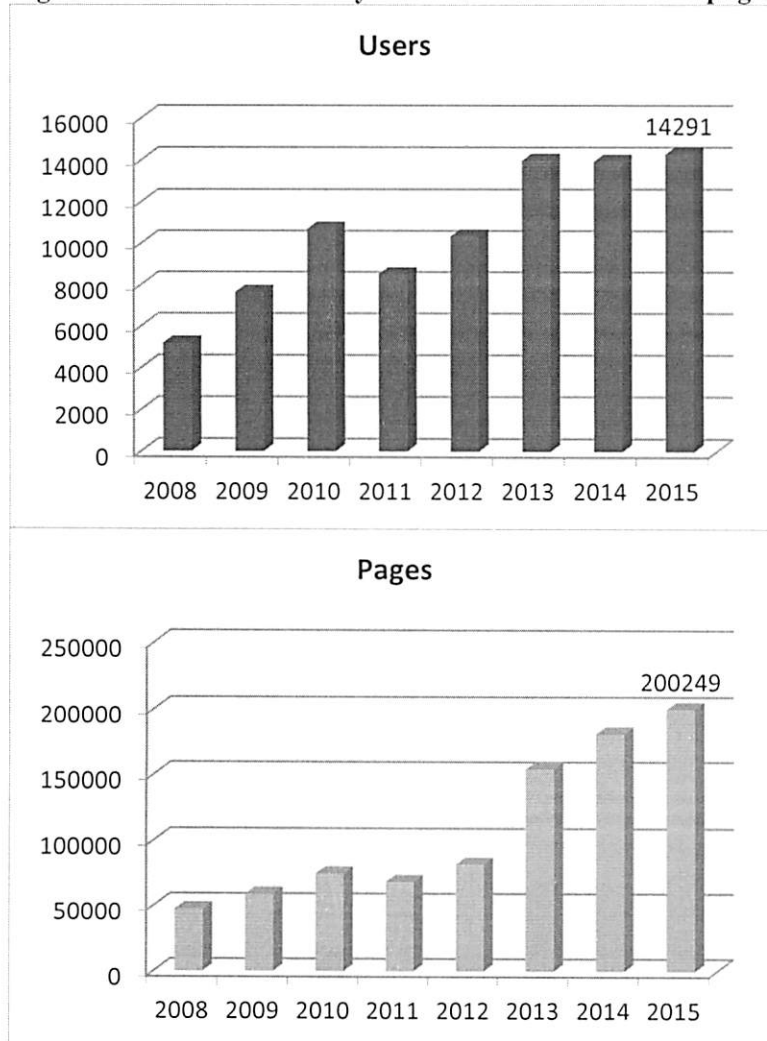


Figure 2: Online Data Analysis tool: Distinct users and pages served | 2015



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Social Media

Armed with a strategy and better coordination of digital media activities, regional Core Partners worked with National Partners to increase participation in social media, and the Network made progress in increasing the number of social media followers, retweets, and mentions.

- **Twitter:** We added 1,898 new followers in 2015, for a total of 8071. We tweeted 622 times, prompting 2,079 mentions and 684,300 impressions – all records for AB.
- **Facebook:** We added 896 new followers in 2015, a 12% increase from 2014, bringing us to a total of 5,264. These gains can be expected to increase as we pilot the modest use of paid media, primarily for major (e.g. global) releases.
- **Other:** AB also had a modest presence on *Slideshare*, *Storify*, and *Google Plus*, although these are not priority platforms.

Blogs

The Network also initiated an **AB blog**, hosted on the AB website, as an additional outlet for AB findings and a tool for engaging new audiences. The blog will become increasingly active as we complete R6 and enter R7.

In addition, the network has had some success in placing posts on other prominent blogs, including several posts on the Washington Post's *Monkey Cage* blog, and several on South Africa's *The Conversation* blog.

Video

The communications team is working to increase video content on the website. This will enhance the reach of Afrobarometer's content and increase shareability.

Calendars of Events ("Radar")

The communications team developed a tool to periodically collect information from NPs on current and upcoming events and issues as a tool to improve planning and timely contributions to public policy debates by AB. This tool is still being refined and will be tested and used in 2016.

AB also continued to refine network tracking tools for stakeholders' meetings, survey training workshops and fieldwork, dissemination events, capacity building events, Network management events, and external events (such as International Women's Day, World Water Day, etc.) that AB can leverage for sharing its data and collaborating with partners and stakeholders.

AB Policy Conference

In October 2015, Afrobarometer hosted a flagship event, its second policy conference in Accra, Ghana, bringing together a range of stakeholders and users of AB data from around the continent to discuss the achievements, challenges, findings, and uses of AB data. In addition to a number of AB staff and partners, participants were drawn from government and intergovernmental organizations, media, national and international civil society organizations, and academia. Representatives of many of AB's Round 5 and 6 donors also attended. Approximately 60 people attended the proceedings from more than a dozen African countries.

In addition to reviewing key findings from new Round 6 data, the conference offered participants an opportunity to engage in a dialogue about ways to enhance the accessibility and utility of Afrobarometer data and outputs for policy actors from several key audiences. Panels discussed use of data among national and regional government and intergovernmental organizations, among civil society organizations, in the media, and in the international community.

The conference discussions were extremely fruitful, offering AB both feedback on the network's work and its current communications efforts, and eliciting ideas about how to extend the reach of AB data and analysis still further.

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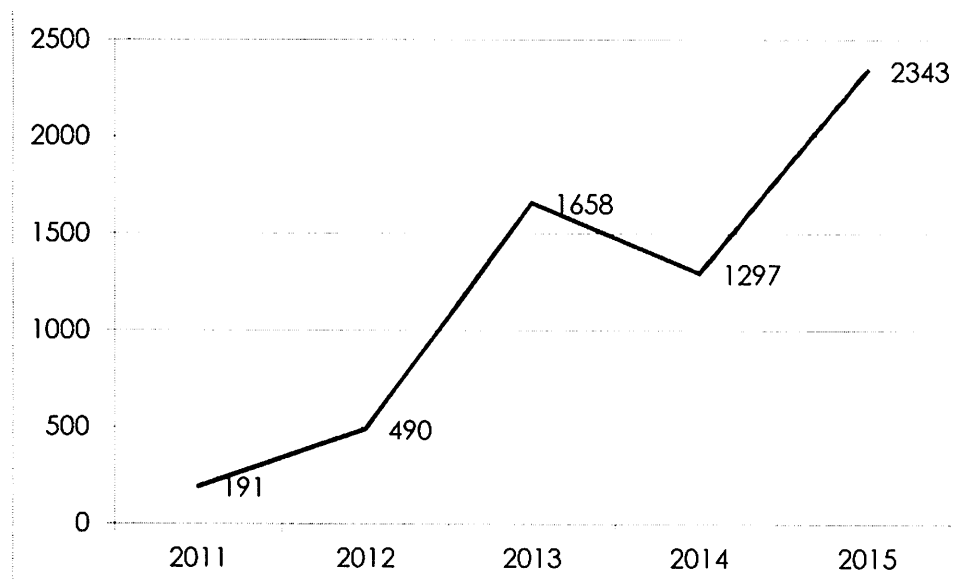
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It also allowed many participants, including some of our donor representatives, to get a fuller understanding of the scope and the impact of Afrobarometer's work. The network considers the conference a great success.

Media response

AB outputs attracted more media attention in 2015 than ever before. Afrobarometer mentions in newspapers and online publications and in the broadcast media increased by 80% over 2014 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: AB media hits | by year | 2011-2015



Media monitoring pilot

In addition to our routine monitoring of major media outlets via national partner reports and Meltwater media monitoring service (internet-based), the Kenya and South Africa teams piloted intensified media monitoring of dissemination events in media-dense environments, where there may be too many media outlets for national partners to comprehensively monitor coverage on their own. The contractors monitor mentions on radio, TV, online (including blogs), and in print media and report on the type/form of coverage. In Kenya, the monitoring indicated that AB events received positive responses across all platforms. More than half (59%) of all conversations were driven by microblogs (Twitter), while 23% were driven by mainstream media and 11% were driven by social networks (Facebook). Overall, the monitoring proved useful, capturing a significant amount of media coverage missed by Meltwater and providing insights regarding the extent to which AB events generate public discussion across media platforms. The monitoring may be extended to other countries to enrich our M&E activities.

Other Communications Activities

Outreach

Among other outreach activities by the AB communications team, the communications coordinator/Southern Africa chaired a session during the 1st Gender Summit Africa 2015 conference in Cape Town (April 28-30) on building Africa's scientific human capital and later presented at the Women in Energy conference in Johannesburg (June 25). He participated in the South Africa Human Sciences Research Council's Gender Summit Africa 2015 conference as well as the World Social Science Forum (WSSF) in Durban, South Africa on 13-16 September 2015, where AB was provided exhibition space for disseminating various publications. The AB team in Nairobi made a presentation during the State of the Union continental compliance report launch in Nairobi on 29 October 2015. The presentation covered "Democracy and democratic governance in Africa: Evidence from Afrobarometer."

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'Voices and Faces'

To heighten AB visibility, the communications team also began work in 2015 on:

- A "Voices and Faces" series of brief interviews with Network staff and partners, which will generate videos for the website
- A brief promotional film on AB and its mission, history, methodology, achievements, and opportunities for engagement.

Update Document Templates

The network continued to refine its dissemination templates, guidelines, boilerplates, and maps to update its image and look, improve the presentation of its findings, and ease the process of helping National Partners to develop high-quality documents and presentations.

Other Presentations by AB Staff and Partners

Afrobarometer staff and partners also engage in various ad hoc communications activities, including presentations at conferences, workshops, and various other fora. During the year under review, Network presentations included:

- **Paul Kamau** presented on "Africa at Cross Roads: Economic Growth and Growing Inequality" to a group of academics and students at the Loreto Mary Ward Centre, Nairobi, Kenya on January 16, 2015.
- **Robert Mattes** presented on "Africans' Views on the Rule of Law" to a group of Academics, Donors and Researchers at a workshop organized by African Justice and Transparency Initiative on January 21, 2015 in Cape Town, South Africa.
- **E. Gyimah-Boadi** presented on "*Is Ghana's Democratic Regime Threatened? Evidence from the Afrobarometer R6*" to the board of trustees of CDD-Ghana Africa Democracy Fund (ADF) during its meeting on February 13, 2015 in Accra, Ghana.
- **Robert Mattes** presented on "The Double Misperception? Public Expectations and MP Orientations to Legislative Roles in Africa" at the Center for Social Science Research, UCT, South Africa on April 7, 2015.
- **Carolyn Logan** presented on "Who among you is a good democrat? Exploring citizenship and civic engagement in Africa" at the 'Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting on April 15, 2015 in USA.
- **Rorisang Lekalake** presented on "The Education Gender Gap in Africa, findings from Afrobarometer Round 5 surveys in 35 countries" to Academics, Donors and Researchers at a workshop by Gender Summit on April 28, 2015 in Cape Town, South Africa.
- **Michael Bratton and E. Gyimah-Boadi** presented on "Political Risks Facing African Democracies: Evidence from the Afrobarometer" to Academics, Researchers, and Students at SAIS, Johns Hopkins University on May 19, 2015 in the USA.

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- **Michael Bratton and E. Gyimah-Boadi** presented on “Political Risks Facing African Democracies: Evidence from the Afrobarometer” at the “US State Dept. on May 20, 2015 in the USA.
- **Kweku Debrah** presented on "*Ghanaian Opinions on Trust and Corruption*" at the pre-launch of Alliance for Integrity organised by GIZ on May 21, 2015 in Accra.
- **Michael Bratton and E. Gyimah-Boadi** presented on “Political Risks Facing African Democracies: Evidence from the Afrobarometer” at the Bureau of Democracy and Human Rights, USAID on May 21, 2015 in the USA.
- **Michael Bratton and E. Gyimah-Boadi** presented on “Political Risks Facing African Democracies: Evidence from the Afrobarometer” at the Global Governance and Public Sector Practice, World Bank on May 22, 2015 in the USA.
- **E. Gyimah-Boadi** presented on “Political risk facing Ghana” to an EU delegation in Ghana on June 1, 2015 in Accra, Ghana.
- **Robert Mattes** presented on “Attitudinal and Experiential Approaches: Afrobarometer’s Lived Poverty Index” at a workshop by the South African Department of Science and Technology / Academy of Science at Muldersdrift, South Africa from June 9-10, 2015.
- **Sibusiso Nkomo** presented on ‘the Education Gender Gap in Africa – Findings from Afrobarometer Round 5 surveys in 34 countries’ at the 2015 Women in Energy Conference organized by Amabhuesi Conferencing (Private Conference held in Johannesburg, June 30 2015).
- **Sibusiso Nkomo** presented on ‘Reporting the Region: Southern Africa and News Media – Findings from Afrobarometer Rounds 5/6 surveys in Southern Africa’ at the 2015 Highway Africa Annual conference organized by the School of Journalism and Media Studies at Rhodes University held in Grahamstown, August 30 2015. He also served as a panel member with the Southern Africa Trust at the same event.
- **Boniface Dulani** was a panelist at a briefing session entitled “Extending Presidential Term Limits in Africa: The will of the people or abusive constitutionalism?” organized by the Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University/GIZ Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), September 17, 2015.
- **Carolyn Logan** presented a paper on "100 languages and counting: lessons from survey research across a linguistically diverse continent" at a conference on "Mapping language movement in Africa" held at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, USA, September 25, 2015.
- **Boniface Dulani and E. Gyimah-Boadi** made a joint Brownbag presentation at SIDA Headquarters, Stockholm, Sweden on “Democracy, Democratic Citizenship, Economic Conditions and Regional Integration in Africa- Recent Evidence from the Afrobarometer” on October 13, 2015.

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- **Boniface Dulani and Nicholas Kerr** made a joint presentation at the 2015 African Studies Association Annual Conference, San Diego, California on "Transitioning from pen and Paper towards Electronic Data capture" on November 21.
- **Mina Okuru and Kakra Adu** presented on "The Use of Afrobarometer Online Data Analysis tool" at a workshop on Capacity building on the use of AB Online Data Analysis Tool for Staff of CHRI in Accra, Ghana on November 16, 2015.
- **Rorisang Lekalake and Sibusiso Nkomo** presented information about Afrobarometer and its methodology at Transparency International's launch of the Africa Global Corruption Barometer on December 1, 2015 in Johannesburg.

African Studies Association Annual Meeting Roundtable Discussions

Afrobarometer hosted two Roundtables at the African Studies Association 2015 Annual Meeting held in San Diego, California from 19-21 November 2015. The roundtables were:

- **The methods and the madness: lessons on survey research after 6 rounds of the Afrobarometer**

Chairs: Nicholas Kerr (University of Alabama) and Carolyn Logan

Presenters:

Joseph Asunka, University of California, Los Angeles (and formerly Afrobarometer)

Boniface Dulani, University of Malawi/Afrobarometer

Amanda Robinson, Ohio State University

Nicholas Kerr

Carolyn Logan

- **What next? The impact and future direction of survey research after 6 rounds of the Afrobarometer**

Chairs: Carolyn Logan and Nicholas Kerr

Presenters:

Michael Bratton, Michigan State University/Afrobarometer

Leonard Wantchekon, Princeton University/Afrobarometer

Nic Cheeseman, University of Oxford

Daniel Posner, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

- **How to study Africa: The opportunities and dangers of new research methods**

Presenter: Carolyn Logan

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CONCLUSION

The Afrobarometer Network met and exceeded its goal of surveying 35 countries for the Expansion Phase of the Project by successfully fielding 36 countries by December 31, 2015. Other significant achievements for Round 6/2015 include:

- Recording of very large increases in our media coverage, visits to the website and online data analysis facility, and social media following (especially followers and traffic on twitter).
- Holding two successful summer schools
- Improving the quality of our publications and presentations, and expanding our release of results and publication efforts to include new types and increased numbers of publications, and a wider range of authors, especially from among our African partners. This includes publication of several analyses produced by summer school participants (with more to come), several new "rapid response" press releases (e.g., in response to term limit protests in Burkina Faso and Togo), and release of several other targeted multi-country analyses.
- Successful expansion of our communications team to improve the quality and deepen the impact of our communications efforts.
- Hosting of a highly productive Round 6 debrief workshop to solicit feedback from partners and staff about both the successes and the challenges in implementing our Round 6 program of activities, and having a dialogue about how best to address those issues.
- Successful conduct of Electronic Data Capture (EDC) pilot tests which have paved the way for widespread adoption of EDC during R7, which will be a big step forward for the network.
- Hosting a very successful Afrobarometer Policy Conference that brought together a wide range of users and stakeholders, as well as donors and supporters, to discuss AB findings, and ways to further enhance their uptake and use among policy actors.

One key reason for our success during the implementation of the Expansion Phase of the Afrobarometer (Rounds 5 and 6) has been the increase in cash flow from our Donors.

In 2016, the Network will focus on wrapping up the remaining Round 6 activities (country disseminations and the R6 global release) to conclude the Expansion Phase, while launching preparations for Round 7. During this phase the network will continue to cultivate new stakeholders and work on expanding the reach of the data produced by the network by educating stakeholders on the uses and benefits of Afrobarometer data.

The Network will also continue aggressive fundraising efforts – working with existing donors and finding new donors to join current pool to support the Consolidation Phase (Rounds 7 & 8) of the Project. We hope to secure substantial funding early enough to start Round 7 in the second half of 2016.

Afrobarometer is grateful to its Donors especially – Mo Ibrahim Foundation, SIDA, DFID, the World Bank and USAID, as well as to the British Embassy of Zimbabwe, USIP, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Transparency International and the IDS-ICTD for supplemental funding; for the confidence shown in the Network's work, and for their continued support of the Afrobarometer Project. We look forward to working with all these donors in the upcoming rounds of surveys.


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

18th July, 2016

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Project Management Unit presents its report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015. 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)
- Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (IDS-ICTD)
- United States Institute for Peace
- Michigan State University
- The World Bank
- British Embassy
- Transparency International

ADMINISTRATION

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

These partners are:

- Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP, Benin)
- Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
- Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi (UON-IDS, Kenya)
- Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR, South Africa)
- Arab Barometer

The core partners then extend contracts to National Partners (NPs) for implementation of activities. CDD Ghana contracts with National partners in Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. PMU contracts with National Partners in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

THE GHANA CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 & 6
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 – CONT'D

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

CDD Ghana is empowered as the Project Management Unit to monitor the activities of core partners through disbursement of funds and review of the programmed 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 expenditure 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 the grant agreement. 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 18th July, 2016.



 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



 MEMBER

18th July 2016



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
ON AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 & 6 PROJECT**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Afrobarometer Round 5 & 6 Project which comprise the Receipt and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2015, and the notes to the financial statements, which include the basis of accounting and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 42 to 45. These financial statements are prepared to provide financial information to the donors and the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer Round 5 & 6 Project.

Project Management Unit' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Project Management Unit is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Grant Agreement and the basis of accounting described in Note 1 and for determining the acceptability of the basis of accounting, and for such internal controls as the unit determines 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 statement has been prepared, in all material respect, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 1 to the financial statements.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
ON AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 PROJECT**

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 which describes the purpose of the financial statements and sets out the basis of accounting. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the donors and the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer Round 5 & 6 Project.

K P M S

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Signed by: Nathaniel D. Harlley (ICAG/P/1056)

For and on behalf of:

KPMG: (ICAG/F/2016/038)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

13 YIYIWA DRIVE, ABELINKPE

P O BOX GP 242

ACCRA

18 July....., 2016

THE GHANA CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 & 6
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

PROJECT RECEIPTS

	Note	31/12/15 GHS	31/12/14 GHS	31/12/15 US\$	31/12/14 US\$
Balance at 1 January		4,928,124	3,015,874	1,524,868	1,370,852
Grants received for the period	3	18,618,315	18,587,399	4,967,131	5,948,831
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		23,546,439	21,603,273	6,491,999	7,319,683
		-----	-----	-----	-----

PROJECT EXPENDITURE

Personnel		2,882,824	4,269,005	840,190	1,540,297
Supplies and Services	5(i)	8,086,349	9,567,458	2,356,860	3,345,264
Travel		2,987,143	1,042,485	853,178	342,629
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Direct Costs		13,956,316	14,878,948	4,050,228	5,228,190
Indirect Costs	5(ii)	1,478,610	1,796,201	413,893	566,625
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Cost	4	15,434,926	16,675,149	4,464,121	5,794,815
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 December	6	8,111,513	4,928,124	2,027,878	1,524,868
		=====	=====	=====	=====

CASH AND BANK BALANCE

Cash and Bank Balance	6	8,111,513	4,928,124	2,027,878	1,524,868
		=====	=====	=====	=====



 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE GHANA CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 & 6

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and grant agreement.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a. Receipts

Receipts represent grants received from donors to finance the project activities of the Afrobarometer Round 5 & 6.

b. Grants and project costs

Grants given to partners and project costs are accounted for on a cash basis.

c. Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Ghana Cedi and recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Ghana Cedi at exchange rates ruling on the reporting date.

3. PROJECT INCOME

Grants received/refunds during the period were as follows:

	31/12/15 GHS	31/12/14 GHS	31/12/15 US\$	31/12/14 US\$
Swedish International Development Agency	1,417,201	1,589,973	363,531	435,330
Mo Ibrahim Foundation	-	1,800,126	-	499,993
Department for International Development (UK)	13,464,765	7,605,726	3,868,489	2,569,644
Transparency International	420,103	842,700	43,368	205,400
World Bank	2,133,183	6,479,058	501,743	2,203,471
British Embassy - Zimbabwe	-	(11,250)	-	(5,000)
United States Institute for Peace	-	281,066	-	39,993
Michigan State University	606,631	-	90,000	-
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	576,432	-	100,000	-
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	<u>18,618,315</u>	<u>18,587,399</u>	<u>4,967,131</u>	<u>5,948,831</u>

4. PROJECT PAYMENTS

	31/12/15 GHS	31/12/14 GHS	31/12/15 US\$	31/12/14 US\$
CDD (PMU)	6,134,770	3,628,365	1,734,588	1,257,564
CDD (Core Partner)	2,613,924	2,348,723	746,142	821,232
IREEP (Core Partner)	2,091,709	2,929,112	614,892	1,013,070
IDS (Core Partner)	1,350,303	1,791,829	409,079	626,514
ARAB-BAROMETER	-	536,250	-	187,500
UCT – South Africa	1,937,985	1,970,993	566,467	683,611
IJR – South Africa	1,306,235	3,469,877	392,953	1,202,149
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	<u>15,434,926</u>	<u>16,675,149</u>	<u>4,464,121</u>	<u>5,791,640</u>

5(i) SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

	31/12/15 GHS	31/12/14 GHS	31/12/15 US\$	31/12/14 US\$
Sample Surveys	6,441,673	8,404,147	1,874,956	2,938,513
Survey dissemination	880,556	440,135	258,300	153,893
Language translation service	-	4,578	-	1,601
Internal and External Audit	109,094	54,638	31,510	19,104
Monitoring and evaluation	239,702	371,967	74,441	130,058
Computers	43,482	54,538	13,255	19,069
Network workshops	81,249	53,257	23,211	18,621
Communication and publications	290,593	184,198	81,187	64,405
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	<u>8,086,349</u>	<u>9,567,458</u>	<u>2,356,860</u>	<u>3,345,264</u>

5(ii) INDIRECT COSTS

	31/12/15 GHS	31/12/14 GHS	31/12/15 US\$	31/12/14 US\$
Bank Charges	20,667	13,831	5,823	4,836
Other indirect costs	1,457,943	1,782,370	408,070	561,789
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	<u>1,478,610</u>	<u>1,796,201</u>	<u>413,893</u>	<u>566,625</u>

6. PROJECT FUND BALANCE

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

	2015 GHS	2014 GHS	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Bank balance	8,102,446	4,925,208	2,025,611	1,523,970
Cash in hand	9,067	2,916	2,267	898
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	8,111,513	4,928,124	2,027,878	1,524,868
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7. PROJECT DURATION

The project is expected to run for a five-year period starting April 2011 and ending 31 December 2015. R6 officially ends on 31 December 2015 however, during the period under review, it was extended to 31st March 2016 based on the DFID contract.

APPENDIX 1: Afrobarometer at a Glance: Key Indicators, December 2015

THE AFROBAROMETER	
Number of Core Partners (CDD-Ghana, IJR, IREEP, UON-IDS)	4
Number of National Partners, Afrobarometer Network	37
Number of Support Units, Afrobarometer Network (MSU, UCT)	2
Number of Core Partner Personnel (in full-time equivalent units)	16.2
Number of Project Management Unit Personnel (in full time equivalent)	5.25
Number of Support Unit Personnel (in full time equivalent)	8.0
Number of Round 6 Surveys completed, Jan- Dec, 2015	17
Minimum National Sample Size	1200
Maximum National Sample Size	2400
Number of Interviews this reporting period	27,554
Number of Capacity Building Workshops/Schools this reporting period	5
Number of Afrobarometer Working Papers published, this reporting period	10
Number of Afrobarometer Briefing Papers published, this reporting period	8
Number of Afrobarometer Policy Papers published, this reporting period	13
Number of Afrobarometer Dispatches published, this reporting period	58
Number of Official Briefings/dissemination events	52
Number of Communications/Media Workshops	9
Number of Ad Hoc Presentation using AB data by Network Members	21
Number of Media Appearances/ Press Reports	circa 2,343
Number of Core Donors	5
Total Funds Received from Donors – Jan-Dec, 2015	\$4,967,130.93
Number of Twitter Followers	Added 1898 (total 8,071)
Number of Facebook Followers (Likes)	Added 896 (total 5,264)
Number of Mean Monthly Visitors on AB Website	9137
Number of Average Distinct Monthly Users of Online Data Analysis	1,190

AFROBAROMETER ROUNDS 5 AND 6: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

APPENDIX 2: Afrobarometer Logical Framework

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
Overall Program Objective	<p>African citizens' opinions about democracy and development are heard and made part of the public policy debate.</p> <p>• Policymakers, advocates, researchers and citizens know, use and value Afrobarometer results in their work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of respondents in AB Policy Users Surveys who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ have heard of AB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 29% (of 103 respondents) • Ghana 62% (of 224 respondents) • South Africa 68% (of 71 respondents) • Uganda 67% (of 100 respondents) 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who have heard of AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 57% • Ghana 82% • Guinea 79% • Kenya 30% • Malawi 93% • Nigeria 80% • South Africa 30% (decline likely reflects sampling / methods differences with R4) • Uganda 65%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use AB findings themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 35% • Ghana 50% • South Africa 77% • Uganda NA 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who have use AB findings themselves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 42% • Ghana 27% • Guinea 22% • Kenya 75% • Malawi 32% • Nigeria 60% • South Africa 67% • Uganda 44%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ know colleagues who use AB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 34% • Ghana 38% • South Africa 61% • Uganda 61% 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who know colleagues who use AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 40% • Ghana 29% • Guinea 29% • Kenya 39% • Malawi 60% • Nigeria 59% • South Africa 59% • Uganda 51%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ find AB useful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 60-73% • Ghana 83% (excludes non-responses) • South Africa 69% • Uganda 61-87% 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who find AB useful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 79% • Ghana 95% • Guinea 96% • Kenya 89% • Malawi 97% • Nigeria 82% • South Africa 86% • Uganda 93%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ find AB somewhat or very informative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 100% • Ghana 97% (excludes non-responses) • South Africa 77% • Uganda 86% 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who find AB somewhat or very informative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 82% • Ghana 91% • South Africa 78% • Uganda 90%

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ find AB reliable or very reliable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 89% • Ghana 86% (excludes non-responses) • South Africa 75% • Uganda 86% 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who find AB reliable or very reliable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 72% • Ghana 89% • Guinea 89% • Kenya 88% • Malawi 88% • Nigeria 80% • South Africa 86% • Uganda 80%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ find AB somewhat or very important to their profession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 100% • Ghana 97% (excludes non-responses) • South Africa 81% • Uganda 94% 	Increase in number of respondents to Policy Users survey who find AB somewhat or very important to their profession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin 79% • Ghana 95% • South Africa 86% • Uganda 93%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of requests from policy community for AB assistance in compiling, interpreting or using AB results in policy making processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 Information requests in R4 	Increase in number of information requests received in R5/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011: 15 • 2012: 52 • 2013: 22 • 2014: 10 • 2015: 29 • Total of 127 Information requests in R5/R6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of references to AB in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Official government documents ○ Reports by development, human rights and governance focused organizations ○ Donor reports or documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 in Official Government documents 2 in Reports by NGOs and International Agencies 1 in Donor reports or documents Total of 7 references in Reports by NGOs and International Agencies and 3 in Donor reports or documents in R5 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 in Official Government documents • 2 in Reports by NGOs and International Agencies • 1 in Donor reports or documents • Total of 8 references in Reports by NGOs and International Agencies and 4 in Donor reports or documents in R5/6
	<p>The Afrobarometer is institutionalized and sustained as a key public resource in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Core Partners and especially PMU assume primary leadership of Network activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPs report confidence in African project leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Baseline 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78.9% of NPs very/fairly satisfied with African project leadership
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTEs for each CP and Support Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.6 FTEs in PMU, CPs and Support Unit in R4 	Increase in number of FTEs in PMU, CPs and Support Unit in R5/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27.5 FTEs

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
Key Outcomes	To produce scientifically reliable data and analysis on public opinion in sub-Saharan Africa • AB verified as reliable and valuable data resource by users outside of the Network	• Use of AB data in various governance indicators continues or expands	• UNDP, World Bank, Economic Intelligence Unit and ISS, Erasmus University, Netherlands use AB data to conduct their indicators	Increase in the number of governance indicators that use AB data	Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index uses AB in country reports and Saferworld uses AB data as indicators for addressing conflict and violence Transparency International Used AB Round 6 Data in its report on Corruption in Africa.
	To strengthen institutional capacity for survey research and analysis in Africa • NP needs for CP technical assistance reduced	• Days per survey of in-country TA provided by CP, PMU, NP	Days per survey of in-country TA provided by in R5 • CP -6.9 • PMU-6.5 • NP -7.5		Days per survey of in-country TA provided by in R6 • CP -50 • PMU-4 • NP -1
	• NP capacity to provide TA to other partners increases	• Days per survey of in-country TA provided by NPs to new and existing partners	• 75 Days in R5		• 55 Days in R6
	• Bulletins, Working Papers, Briefing Papers and Indicators Bulletins produced by NPs and CPs increases (R4 Evaluation Report for baseline)	• Number of Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by African members of the Network	In Round 4: • 7 of 34 WPs (21%) • 44 of 49 BP (90%)	Increase in number of, Working Papers and Briefing Papers by African members of the Network	• 3 of 10 WPs (30%) • 6 of 6 BPs (100%) • 12 of 13 PPs (92%) • 54 of 57 Dispatches(95%)
			• Number Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by other African Scholars	In Round 4: • 2 of 34 WPs (6%) • 1 of 49 BPs (2%)	Increase in number of, Working Papers and Briefing Papers by other African authors
	• Women's role in managing surveys and producing analysis increases	• Number of women in leadership and other key positions at NPs and CPs	• 8 Women in leadership and key positions in R4	Increase in number of women in leadership and other key positions at NPs and CPs	• 18 Women

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by women • Percentage of WPs and BPs authored or co-authored by women 	In Round 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 of 34 WPs (38%) • 10 of 49 BPs (20%). 	Increase in number of Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by women in Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 of 10 WPs (80%) • 1 of 6 BPs (17%) • 5 of 13 PPs (38%) • 24 of 57 Dispatches(42%)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by African women • Percentage of WPs and BPs authored or co-authored by African women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 of 34 WPs 3%) • 9 of 49 BPs (18%) 	Increase in number of WPs and BPs authored or co-authored by African women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 of 10 WPs (30%) • 0 of 6 BPs (0%) • 4 of 13 PPs (31%) • 23 of 57 Dispatches (40%)
	To broadly disseminate and apply results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media coverage of AB remains high or increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of citations of AB in print and electronic media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 618 Media reports in R4 	Increase in number of media coverage of AB findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011: 191 • 2012: 490 • 2013: 1658 • 2014: 1297 • 2015: 2343 Total of 5,979 Media reports in R5/6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of AB website and Online Data Analysis facility remains high or increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean monthly site visits to AB website • Mean monthly site visits to AB website, from Africa • % Change in site visits to AB website from Africa relative to R4 or previous year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2848 mean monthly site visits (2010) • 643 mean monthly site visits from Africa (2010) 	Increase in number of monthly site visits to AB website, especially from Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9137 mean monthly site visits (an increase of +39% compared to 2014) • 2215 mean monthly site visits from Africa (an increase of +4% compared to 2014)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean monthly users to the online data facility • Mean monthly users to Online Data Analysis facility from Africa • % change in mean monthly African users relative to R4 or previous year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 892 mean monthly users of ODA in 2010 • 108 mean monthly users from Africa in 2010 	Increase in monthly visits to Online Data Analysis facility, especially from Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1191 mean monthly users of ODA in 2015 (an increase of +2% compared to 2014) • 300 mean monthly users from Africa in 2015 (an increase of +17% compared to 2014)

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
	Strengthen Network Management and Continue Africanization • Institutional capacity of CPs strengthened; CPs effectively fulfill management responsibilities and are responsive the NPs	• NPs report satisfaction with leadership and services provided by CPs	73.6% of NPs very/fairly satisfied with leadership and services provided by CPs		To be updated based in 2016
		• NP report satisfaction with timeliness of CP responsiveness.	63.2% of NPs very/fairly satisfied with timeliness of CP responsiveness		To be updated based in 2016
	• Roles and responsibilities and lines of communications among partners at all levels clarified and improved	• NPs report satisfaction with Network communications	79% of NPs very/fairly satisfied with Network communications		To be updated based in 2016
		• Responsibility and reporting guidelines are developed	• No Responsibilities and Reporting Guidelines were developed in R4	Responsibilities and Reporting guidelines developed, adopted and implemented by the Network	• Completed: Responsibilities and Reporting guidelines developed, shared adopted and implemented by the Network in June 2011.
	• Donor base diversified and Africanized	• Number of new donors in R5/6	• 5 Core Donors and one Supplemental Donor in R4	Diversify funding sources to include new donors	• 2 new Core Donors and 5 new Supplemental Donors
		• Total number of donors in R5/6	• 5 Core Donors and one Supplemental Donor in R4	Increase size of Donor Base	• 5 Core Donors and 5 Supplemental Donor
		• Number of African donors in R5/6	• 0 in R4	Diversified funding sources to include African donors	• 1 new African Donor: Mo Ibrahim Foundation
Outputs	Surveys and Analysis				
	• Survey quality standards continuously updated and improved	• Develop Survey Manuals for R5 and R6	• R4 Manual completed 4-Feb-2008	R5 and R6 Survey Manuals developed	• Completed: R6 Manual finalized on 19-May-2014
	• Survey topics continuously reviewed and updated	• Number of Master Questionnaires produced in R5, R5.5 and R6	• 1 R4 Master Questionnaire produced in R4	R5, R5.5 and R6 Master Questionnaires produced	• Completed : R5.5 Master Questionnaires finalized, Mali 12-Dec-13, Zimbabwe 15-Jun-13 R6 Questionnaire finalized 7-Apr-14.

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful data collection for 80 surveys in 35 new and existing countries; data made available to users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of New Country Assessments completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 New AB Country Assessments done in R4 	15 or more new country assessments to be completed and 15 new countries accepted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: 15 new country assessments completed • Completed: 15 new countries accepted into the network in R 5/6 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new NPs recruited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New AB National partners recruited in Liberia and Burkina Faso in R4 	Partners recruited in up to 15 new AB countries; and replacements identified in up to 3 R4 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 10 partners recruited in new countries in R5/6 • 2 partners recruited in 3 replaced R4 countries 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of surveys completed • Number of interviews completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 R4 surveys and 3 R4.5 surveys completed in R4 • 32,905 interviews completed in R4 and R4.5 	80 surveys completed in 35 countries in R5/6; minimum of 100,000 interviews completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 surveys completed In 36 countries in R5/6 • 112,800 interviews completed to date for R5,R5.5,R6 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of final data sets produced and released on schedule in R5/6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final data sets produced for 23 surveys in 20 countries in R4 and R4.5 • Final data sets released on schedule (w/in one year) for 20 R4 surveys 	Final data sets produced and released on schedule for 80 surveys in 35 countries in R5/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final data sets produced for 72 surveys in 36 countries for R5,R5.5 and R6 • Final data sets released on schedule for 37 R5 surveys and 35 R6 surveys. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of data posted to AB website and archived at ICPSR and Data First Unit at UCT in R5/6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All R4 (20) data has been posted to AB website and archived at ICPSR and Data First Unit at UCT 	All R5/6 (80) data posted to AB website and archived at ICPSR and Data First Unit at UCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 R5 data posted to AB website as at December,2013 • 21 R6 data posted to AB website as at December 2015 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of data sets added to the Online Data Analysis facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All R4 data sets have been added to the Online Data Analysis facility 	All R5/R6 data sets added to the AB Online Data Analysis facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 R5 data sets added to the AB Online Data Analysis facility • 21 R6 data sets added to the AB Online Data Analysis facility. 	

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merged data set across countries produced and released 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Release of merged data sets for R5, R5.5 and R6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merged data set for R4 publicly released on schedule in June 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merged data sets for R5, R5.5 and R6 publicly released on schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R5 Merged data set released in October 2014 • R6 Merged data set for 35 Countries released in Decembe, 2015.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data management systems made more efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Data Management Workshops held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Management Workshop last held in R3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a number of data management workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Data Management Workshop held in South Africa in 2014 • 3 for R5/6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration between completion of fieldwork to finalization of data sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R4 average duration for completion of fieldwork to finalization of data sets – 4 Months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time for completion of fieldwork to finalization of data sets reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average of 65 days between completion of fieldwork to finalization of data sets for 11 R6 data sets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot test of handheld computers for collecting data and make recommendation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline to be set in R5 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilots of the Electronic Data Capture took place in Tanzania and Burkina Faso in 2015.
		Surveys and Analysis (cont.)			
Outputs (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is more timely and relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of surveys in 10 priority countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3 years between R3 and R4 surveys, and R4 and R5 surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time between surveys reduced in 10 priority countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBD at the end of R5/6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average sample size increases to facilitate analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average sample size (baseline: R4 20-country merged dataset) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Sample of 1386 in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of countries with sample size of 2400 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avg. sample size of 1590 for surveys conducted in R5 • Avg. sample size of 1498 for surveys conducted in R6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality analysis produced and released 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Summaries of Results (SORs) produced and released in R5/6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 SORs produced in R4, R4.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summaries of Results (SORs) produced and released for 80 surveys in 35 countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summaries of Results (SORs) produced and released for 39 surveys in R5/6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Briefing Papers published per country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average of 2 Briefing Papers were published per country in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 2 Briefing Papers published per country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 BPs in 2015 • Total 62 BPs published in R5/6

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Briefing Papers and Working Papers produced by Network partners and staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 Briefing Papers produced by Network members in R4 • 19 Working Papers produced by Network members in R4 	Increase in number of Working and Briefing Papers authored by Network partners and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 Briefing Papers in R5/6 • 15 Working Papers in R5/6 • 27 Policy Papers in R5/6 • 63 Dispatches in R5/6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Briefing and Working Papers published by AB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49 Briefing Papers in R4 • 34 Working Papers in R4 	Increase in number of Working and Briefing Papers published by AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 BP in 2015 and total of 62 in R5/6 • 10 WPs in 2015 and total of 36 in R5/6. • 13 Policy Papers in 2015 and total of 28 in R5/6. • 57 Dispatches in 2015 and total of 66 in R5/6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely release of results following every survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration between completion of fieldwork and first dissemination of results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R4 Average: 4.5 Months from completion of fieldwork to dissemination 	Time from completion of fieldwork to first dissemination of results reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 days for R6 surveys
Capacity Building					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Management Capacity of new NPs strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Basic Training Workshops held for new NPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini planning workshop held in July 2012 for new NPs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be updated in 2016
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Planning Workshops held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Planning Workshop held for R4 	One Planning Workshop held for each Round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R6 Planning Workshop held in February 2014.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days of in-country technical assistance provided to new NPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline to be set in R5 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 days in R6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical capacity of all NPs strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of mentoring exchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 mentoring exchanges for a members of the Ghana, Ethiopian, Zambia and South Africa team in 2014 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mentoring exchange for National Partner in Zambia by IJR in 2015 • 5 mentoring exchanges for a members of the Ghana, Ethiopian, Zambia and South Africa team for R5/6

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Summer Schools held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Anglophone and 2 Francophone Summer Schools held in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Anglophone and 4 Francophone Summer Schools in R5/6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Anglophone summer and 1 Francophone Summer School held in 2015. • Total of 4 Anglophone and 4 Francophone Summer Schools in R5/6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of publishable Bulletins, Briefing Papers or Working Papers produced by Summer School participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 Briefing papers produced by Summer School participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of publishable bulletins produced by Summer School participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 AB Briefing and Policy Papers and dispatches published by Summer School Participants in R5/6.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB Fellowships awarded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB awarded 40 fellowships in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award a number of AB Fellowships in R5/6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 AB Fellowships awarded in 2015. • 14 AB fellowships awarded in R5/6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of publishable Bulletins, Briefing Papers or Working Papers produced by Fellowship recipients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Briefing Papers were produced by Fellowship recipients in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of publishable Bulletins, Briefing Papers or Working Papers produced by Fellowship recipients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 AB Briefing and Policy Papers and dispatches produced by Fellowship recipients in 2014. • 10 AB Briefing and Policy Papers and dispatches produced by Fellowship recipients in 2015.
Communications					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications program strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit Communications Specialist in R5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Communications Specialist for the AB network in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Manager/Specialist recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: Recruited April 2013
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review/revise Communication Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R4 Outreach Strategy completed in 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB Outreach Strategy to be modified and developed into a communications Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: New Dissemination and Communication Strategy/policy being revised /developed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous approach to communications adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Rolling release of results undertaken in all R5/6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling release of results ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement rolling release of results in most countries by R6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling release of results ongoing

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholders workshops held and number of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Stakeholders workshops held (2 in Kenya and 1 each in Benin, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda all in 2011/12) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders workshops held in at least 10 countries in R5, 10 countries in R5.5, and 20 countries in R6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Stakeholders workshops held 20 countries in 2014 • 17 Stakeholders workshops held 15 countries in 2015.
Outputs (cont.)	Communications (cont.)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results made more useable for policy actors and other users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and attendance at media training workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 297 journalists trained in 17 media workshops in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number and attendance at media training workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 Participants trained in 2 media workshops in 2014
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instances of NP and CP provision of customized results to users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circa 20 instances of NP and CP provision of customized results to users in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in instances of CP, NP provision of customized AB results to users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 instances of NP and CP provision of customized results to users in 2014
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Francophone version of website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB has an Anglophone website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Francophone website to be developed in R5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: Francophone website developed in 2012
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of demonstrations of Online Data Analysis facility to various audiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circa 50 demonstrations of Online Data Analysis facility to various audiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of demonstrations of Online Data Analysis facility to various audiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circa 30 demonstrations of Online Data Analysis facility to various audiences in 2014 •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results presented to diverse audiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of presentations (in Africa and outside of Africa) of AB results aside from standard release events, e.g., at professional and academic conferences, workshops, international organizations, donor offices, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circa 70 presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of presentations of AB results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Presentations during 2015 • Total of 105 Presentations in R5/6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of AB policy conference held 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maiden AB Policy Conference held in 2010 in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB holds second policy conference by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Policy Conference held by AB in September, 2010. • Second Policy Conference held by AB in October, 2015. 	

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy use of AB tracked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Countries conducting Policy Users Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Users Survey piloted in 4 AB countries in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Users Survey administered in 8 AB countries by 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Users Survey administered in 4 AB countries in R5. • Policy Users Survey administered in 8 (including the 4 countries in R5) AB countries in R6.
Network Management					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New East Africa Core Partner recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Partner Contract signed by IDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No East Africa Core Partner in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Partner for EA to be recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: IDS-University of Nairobi promoted to CP status in May 2011. First contract signed in Sept. 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network management capacity strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time commitment of ED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25%-33% Time commitment of ED in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time commitment of ED to increase to 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time commitment of ED R5/6 increased to 50%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Manager PMU recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Operations Manager PMU in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OM –PMU to be recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: Recruited in March 2011
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Manager Field recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Operations Manger Field in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OM-Field to be recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: Recruited in March 2011
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building Manager recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Capacity Building Manager in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be recruited by end of 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: Recruited in May 2013 • Capacity Building Manager exited the Network in 2015.
Outputs (cont.)	Network Management (cont.)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network administrative capacity enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Administrative staff recruited to support Network Activities at each CP and Support Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently none of the CP and Support Unit had dedicated Administrative staff support in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Administrative staff to be recruited for each CP and Support Unit to support AB activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed: Administrative staff recruited for each CP and Support Unit
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Financial Management Workshops held • Number of days of Financial Management Technical Assistance provided by PMU to other CPs or NPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One financial management workshop held at the start of R4 • PMU conducted reviews and advice to 2 CPs re: financial management during R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU provides regular support to CPs to manage financial management issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 day R6 Financial Management Workshop held in May 2011 • 2 for R5&6 • Ongoing: Financial Management TA whenever needed by Partners.

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value between 1.1.15-31.12.15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management guideline clear and up-to-date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network's first Financial Management Manual produced for R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly review, revise and update Financial Management Manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised R5 Financial Management Manual produced at May 2011 workshop and shared with CPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Partners' responsibilities clarified and monitored, CP responsiveness strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP Terms of Reference Developed and added to CP Contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey management responsibilities checklist was available in R4, but not complete TOR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOR to be developed by end of 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed: TOR developed and shared with CPs in May 2011
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications log system established and maintained by all CPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No communications log in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications logs introduced in R5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed: Communications log template developed and used by Core Partners for reporting from Sep 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff roles and responsibilities and lines of communication within the Network clarified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibilities and Reporting guidelines developed, adopted and implemented by the Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Responsibilities and Reporting Guidelines were developed in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibilities and Reporting Guidelines to be developed and communicated to staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed: Responsibilities and Reporting guidelines developed, shared, adopted and implemented by the Network in June 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Human Resources strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources Development plan developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Human Resources Development plan in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources Development plan to be developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to be implemented
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CP Staff Workshops held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One R4 Core Partner Prep Workshop held in 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold annual CP staff workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Round 6 Debriefing/Assessment Workshop held in September 2015.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Capacity of CPs strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Strengthening plan developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Institutional Strengthening in R4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Strengthening plan to be developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put on hold due to funding constraints.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve CDDs ability to communicate with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and maintain a dedicated broadband server for CDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB PMU uses the CDD server 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB to procure and maintain dedicated broadband server for its activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to be purchased

APPENDIX 3: Selected Afrobarometer Media Coverage, 2015

1. **Ghanaweb** “2 Years in office: Mahama falls flat on promises” January 8, 2015. <http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/artikel.php?ID=341732>
2. **Premium Times** “Nigeria’s February presidential election to be the keenest contested ever— Survey” January 29, 2015 <http://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/175859-nigerias-february-presidential-election-keenest-contested-ever-survey.html>
3. **Ghana News Agency** “Judicial staff must lead fight against corruption - Chief Justice” January 30, 2015 <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/social/judicial-staff-must-lead-fight-against-corruption-chief-justice--85206>
4. **SENA View** “Les conditions de vie des Togolais se sont améliorées, mais restent précaires, selon un sondage d'Afrobaromètre” January 21, 2015 <http://senaview.com/actualites/les-conditions-de-vie-des-togolais-se-sont-ameliorees-mais-restent-precaires-selon-un-sondage-dafrobarometre/>
5. **Bloomberg Nigeria** Delayed Election Compounds Misery for Stocks, Naira February 9, 2015 <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-02-09/nigeria-s-delayed-election-compounds-misery-for-stocks-and-naira>
6. **Namibian Sun** “North battles severe food shortages” February 16, 2015 <http://www.namibiansun.com/local-news/north-battles-severe-food-shortages.76505>
7. **The East African** “Burundi voters rebuff attempt at third term” February 28, 2015 <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/Burundi-voters-rebuff-attempt-at-third-term/-/2558/2638472/-/h4m8e5/-/index.html>
8. **Daily News** “China wields enormous influence on Dar ” February 26, 2015 <http://www.dailynews.co.tz/index.php/local-news/41990-china-wields-enormous-influence-on-dar-study>
9. **Le Pays** “Droit de reponse de bemahoun honko roger: « pourquoi un intellectuel bradé de diplômes respectables avance masqué ?” March 4, 2015 <http://m.news24.com/nigeria/MyNews24/Democracy-in-Nigeria-Trends-and-major-challenges-20141113>
10. **Tunis News Daily** “African women still at a disadvantage compared to men – Report” March 8, 2015 <http://tdailynews.net/story-z6136480>

APPENDIX 4: Afrobarometer Publications, 2015

Working papers

WP 161: Daniel de Kadt and Evan S. Lieberman. Do citizens reward good service? Voter responses to basic service provision in southern Africa

WP 160: Jakson Alves de Aquino. The effect of exposure to political institutions and economic events on demand for democracy in Africa

WP 159: Machiko Tsubura. Does clientelism help Tanzanian MPs establish long-term electoral support?

WP158: Adida, Claire L., Karen E. Ferree, Daniel N. Posner, & Amanda L. Robinson. Who's asking? Interviewer coethnicity effects in African survey data

WP157: Bratton, Michael & E. Gyimah-Boadi. Political risks facing African democracies: Evidence from Afrobarometer

WP156: Croke, Kevin, Guy Grossman, Horacio A. Larreguy, & John Marshall. Deliberate disengagement: How education decreases political participation in electoral authoritarian regimes

WP155: Bleck, Jaimie & Kristin Michelitch. On the primacy of weak public service provision in rural Africa: Malians redefine 'state breakdown' amidst 2012 political crisis

WP154: Leo, Benjamin, Robert Morello, & Vijaya Ramachandran. The face of African infrastructure: Service availability and citizens' demands

WP153: Gottlieb, Jessica, Guy Grossman, & Amanda Lea Robinson. Do men and women have different policy preferences, and if so, why?

WP152: Mattes, Robert & Samantha Richmond. Are South Africa's youth really a 'ticking time bomb'?

Policy papers:

PP28: Richard Houessou. Are policy reforms enough to improve satisfaction with health care? Evidence from Benin

PP27: Par Ezéchiel A. Djallo. La régie intégrée: Est-ce une solution pour la maximisation des recettes fiscales?

PP26: Michael Bratton and Carolyn Logan. The viability of political opposition in Africa: Popular views.

PP25: Stephen Ndoma. MDC-T defeat in Zimbabwe: Was it only due to intimidation?

PP24: Ibrahima Sall. Trust in political institutions in Senegal: Why did it drop?

PP23: Rorisang Lekalake and Stephen Buchanan-Clarke. Support for the International Criminal Court in Africa: Evidence from Kenya.

PP22: Alain Ndikumana. Gender equality in Burundi: Why does support not extend to women's right to inherit land?

PP21: Armah-Attoh, Daniel. The quality of public services: An intrinsic factor in Ghanaian evaluations of government performance.

Policy papers – Cont'd

PP20: Aiko, Rose. Effect of police integrity, government performance in fighting crime, and accessibility of police stations on reporting of crime in Tanzania

PP19: Armah-Attoh, Daniel. Ghana's oil revenue management: Convergence of popular opinion, the law, and practice

PP18: Zupork Dome, Mavis. A window on policy priorities: Evidence from the citizens of 34 African countries

PP17: Malephane, Libuseng. Contesting and turning over power: Implications for consolidation of democracy in Lesotho

PP16: Balongo, Samuel. Support for the formation of a federation of East African states: Citizens' attitudes in Kenya and Tanzania

Dispatches:

AD67: Thomas Bentley, Markus Olapade, Pauline Wambua, and Nora Charron. Where to start? Aligning Sustainable Development Goals with citizen priorities

AD66: Rorisang Lekalake. South Africans have lost confidence in Zuma, believe he ignores Parliament and the law

AD65: Rorisang Lekalake. South Africans increasingly dissatisfied with their elected leaders' performance.

AD64: Anyway Chingwete. South Africans disapprove of government's performance on unemployment, housing, crime

AD63: Désiré Razafindrazaka, Laetitia Razafimamonjy, and Iraldo Luis Djao. Malagasy grow increasingly critical of how their democracy is working

AD62: Richard Houessou and Désiré Razafindrazaka. Madagascar: Half African, totally Malagasy

AD61: Peter Halley Penar. Elections Burkina Faso: Citizens trust electoral institutions, incumbent leaders

AD60: Daniel Armah-Attoh. World Toilet Day: Eradicating open defecation still a challenge in Ghana

AD59: Augustin Loada. Les Burkinabè soutiennent la démocratie mais demeurent insatisfaits de son fonctionnement actuel

AD58: Daniel Armah-Attoh and Isaac Debrah. Day of Tolerance: 'Neighbourliness' a strength of Ghana's diverse society

AD57: Pauline M. Wambua. Call the police? Across Africa, citizens point to police and government performance issues on crime

AD56: Pauline M. Wambua. Police corruption in Africa undermines trust, but support for law enforcement remains strong

Dispatches - Cont'd:

AD55: Stephen Ndoma and Richman Kokera. Zimbabweans support taxation but perceive tax officials as corrupt, demand accountability

AD54: Désiré Razafindrazaka, Laetitia Razafimamonjy, et Iraldo Luis Djao. A Madagascar, les citoyens déplorent l'ampleur considérable de la corruption

AD53: Koffi Stéphane et Koné Joseph. Les Ivoiriens considèrent que la compétition politique va de pair avec la violence

AD52: Rose Aiko and Thomas Bentley. Tanzanians approach competitive election with confidence in freedom to choose

AD51: Peter Halley Penar and Ségorbah Silwe. Elections Côte d'Ivoire: Citizens mistrust electoral commission, fear political violence

AD50: Rose Aiko and Stephen Mwombela. The public agenda: Health care, education, and water top the list of Tanzanians' priorities

AD49: Thomas Bentley, Kangwook Han, and Peter Halley Penar. Guineans confident in their freedom to vote, but not in the fairness of the count

AD48: Rose Aiko. Tanzanians perceive ineffective fight against corruption, say citizens have a role to play

AD47: Rhoda Chiwele. Zambians gaining confidence in elections as tools for accountability

AD46: Stephen Ndoma. Demand for competitive multiparty politics is high in Zimbabwe

AD45: Thomas Bentley, Kangwook Han, and Peter Halley Penar. African democracy update: Democratic satisfaction remains elusive for many.

AD44: Matthias Krönke. Trends in attitudes towards foreigners in South Africa, 1997-2011

AD43: Nengak Daniel Gondyi, Raphael Mbaegbu, Oluwole. Citizens hold mixed views on Nigeria's international relations

AD42: Segorbah Silwe, Gerson Mpelikan, Anselme Oura, Joseph Kone, et Stephane Koffi. Ivoirians prefer democracy despite marked dissatisfaction with how it is working

AD41: Sibusiso Nkomo and Eleanor du Plooy. International Youth Day: Despite interest, African youth not connecting with political processes

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AD39: Anyway Chingwete and Claire-Anne Lester. Political freedom and interest have yet to translate into Mandela's vision of participatory democracy in Africa

AD38: Christophe Sebudandi. Au Burundi, la corruption augmente et touche tous les secteurs

AD37: Buchanan-Clarke, Stephen & Rorisang Lekalake. Is Kenya's anti-terrorist crackdown exacerbating drivers of violent extremism?

Dispatches - Cont'd:

AD36: Nyoka, Ayanda & Rorisang Lekalake. Improving prospects for South Africa's youth: Education, vocational training still key priorities

AD35: Lekalake, Rorisang. South African youth patriotic, optimistic about national cohesion, but low on civic engagement

AD34: Ahlin, Ekoutiamé A., Moussa P. Blimpo, & Ezéchiél A. Djallo. Les Togolais acceptent les différences sociales à l'exception de celles d'orientation sexuelle

AD33: Housessou, Richard. Les Béninois évaluent les députés de l'Assemblée Nationale et leurs demandent de contrôler les actions du gouvernement

AD32: Lekalake, Rorisang. Persisting education disparities threaten to exclude women from the global knowledge economy

AD31: Houessou, Richard, Romaric Samson, & Lucrèce Ahandagbé. Les Béninois soutiennent la démocratie mais décrivent sa mise en oeuvre actuelle

AD30: Dulani, Boniface. African publics strongly support term limits, resist leaders' efforts to extend their tenure

AD29: Okenyodo 'Kemi, Nengak Daniel Gondyi, & Peter Lewis. Security and armed extremism in Nigeria: Setting a new agenda

AD28: Darga, L. Amédée & Gilles Joomun. Mauritians welcome ethnic/religious diversity but are less tolerant of homosexuals and people living with HIV/AIDS

AD27: Bentley, Thomas, Kangwook Han & Mina Okuru. African publics back rights, responsibilities of media watchdogs

AD26: Joomun, Gilles. Mauritians trust their institutions but say corruption is growing

AD25: Ndoma, Stephen. Zimbabweans see corruption on the increase but fear consequences of reporting

AD24: Aiko, Rose. Can Tanzania's news media maintain popular support for watchdog role?

AD23: Okuru, Mina & Daniel Armah-Attoh Ghana's decentralization: Locally centralized decision making ill serves its public

AD22: Shejvali, Nangula. Gender in Namibia: Growing support for women's leadership, concerns about violence

AD21: Akinochi, Hervé. Les Etats-Unis sont plus admirés par les Togolais, mais la France est plus influente

AD20: Mujenja, Fison. Zambians overwhelmingly disapprove of domestic violence and corporal punishment

AD19: Molomo, Mpho, Wilford Molefe, & Batlang Seabo. Amid perceived escalating corruption, Botswana demand officials account and declare assets

Dispatches - Cont'd:

AD18: Gondyi Nengak Daniel, Raphael Mbaegbu, & Peter Lewis. Nigeria's pre-election pulse: Mixed views on democracy and accountability

AD17: Houessou, Richard & Romaric Samson. Les Béninois notent sévèrement le gouvernement dans la lutte contre la corruption

AD16: Bentley, Thomas, Kangwook Han, & Richard Houessou. Inadequate access, poor government performance make water a top priority in Africa

AD15: Malephane, Libuseng. Basotho see increased corruption despite government efforts

AD14: Kayuni, Happy. In Malawi, women lag in political participation; support for women's leadership declines

AD13: Chunga, Joseph J. Malawians admire South Africa as development model, see strong influence of U.S. and China

AD12: Malephane Libuseng & Mamello Nkuebe. Basotho less supportive of women's political leadership, opposed to traditional chieftain role

AD11: Nengak Daniel, Raphael Mbaegbu, & Peter Lewis. Nigeria heads for closest election on record

AD10: Wambua, Pauline M. Crime and security in East Africa: Burundians feel most secure

Briefing papers:

BP159: Christophe Sebudandi. Bonne gouvernance et démocratie en Afrique de l'Est: Que pensent les citoyens?

BP158: Ebodé, Gérard-José. Institutional performance in Cameroon: The president, the National Assembly, and municipal councils

BP157: Guilavogui, Massa. Guinéens apprécient l'influence de la Chine mais préfèrent le modèle des Etats-Unis

BP156: Alou, Tidjani & Moumouni Adamou. Au Niger, le soutien est fort mais pas unanime pour l'adoption de la sharia dans la Constitution

BP155: Kunene, Siphon. 'Lived poverty' can inform Swazi anti-poverty efforts

BP154: Sebudandi, Christophe & Alain Ndikumana. Perceptions contrastées sur l'économie dans la communauté Est-Africaine: Pourquoi les Burundais sont-ils différents?

BP153: Liebowitz, Jeremy, Robert Sentamu, Francis Kibirige, & Carolyn Logan. Going in the wrong direction? Ugandans report declining government effectiveness

BP152: Kivuva, Joshua. Democratization in Kenya: Public dissatisfied with the benefit-less transition

Appendix 5: Afrobarometer at a glance

One line: *Letting the people have a say* on issues of democracy, governance, and development in Africa since 1999.

Summary: Pan-African non-partisan survey research organization that tracks citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics across Africa.

Problem: Over the years, “experts,” political leaders, donors, and pundits have claimed knowledge and held opinions about Africans *without direct or nuanced understanding of the values, preferences, and thinking of ordinary Africans*.

Solution: Research network applying rigorous standards and 21st-century social science knowledge designed to **institutionalize citizen engagement for inclusive development**.

Operational model: Face-to-face interviews in respondent’s native language; nationally representative samples yielding country-level results with a margin of error of +/-3% (for samples of 1,200) or +/-2% (for samples of 2,400) at a 95% confidence level.

Management: National partner in each country conducts survey research. Four core partners oversee and support in-country surveys in every region of the continent. Technical support in key areas – management, fieldwork, capacity building, data management and analysis – provided by two world-class academic partners. Executive management, now African, oversees the network, managing the basket fund and donor relations and hosting the network’s Project Management Unit.

Targets: Institutionalization of citizen voice in policy and governance, promoting citizen engagement with government and fostering accountable and responsive governance for inclusive development.

Users: **Tens of thousands of ordinary citizens**, African leaders, academics, policy makers, advocates, the media, civil society, and government officials, including U.S. and other foreign governments.

Policy visibility strategy: Disseminate results to the broadest possible audience while targeting key policy makers, activists, development partners, and media with timely analysis relevant to public policy debates.

Competitors: No public opinion project of similar scale exists in Africa.

Competitive advantage:

- **First-ever initiative to collect public opinion data** directly from Africans on the ground
- Unmatched reliability based on more than 15 years’ experience in 37 African countries
- Capacity building across Africa in scientific survey research

Appendix 5: Afrobarometer at a glance – Cont'd

Key achievements

- Giving *ordinary Africans a voice* in political and policy-making processes on topics ranging from democracy and support for term limits to the quality of government services
- Run by a network of more than *35 African partner organizations* under the leadership of Center for Democratic Development in Ghana (CDD-Ghana)
- Recognized as *setting the standard* for survey research in Africa
- Started in 1999 in 12 countries; recently completed 6th round of surveys in *36 countries*
- From 1999 to 2015, completed *146 surveys* in 37 countries, with more than *225,000 face-to-face interviews*
- *Media coverage in nearly 6,000 stories* in broadcast and print media on the African continent and globally between 2011 and 2015
- Data are a *public good*, available at www.afrobarometer.org
- More than *420 publications and briefings*, along with hundreds of presentations, press releases, and summaries of results since 1999

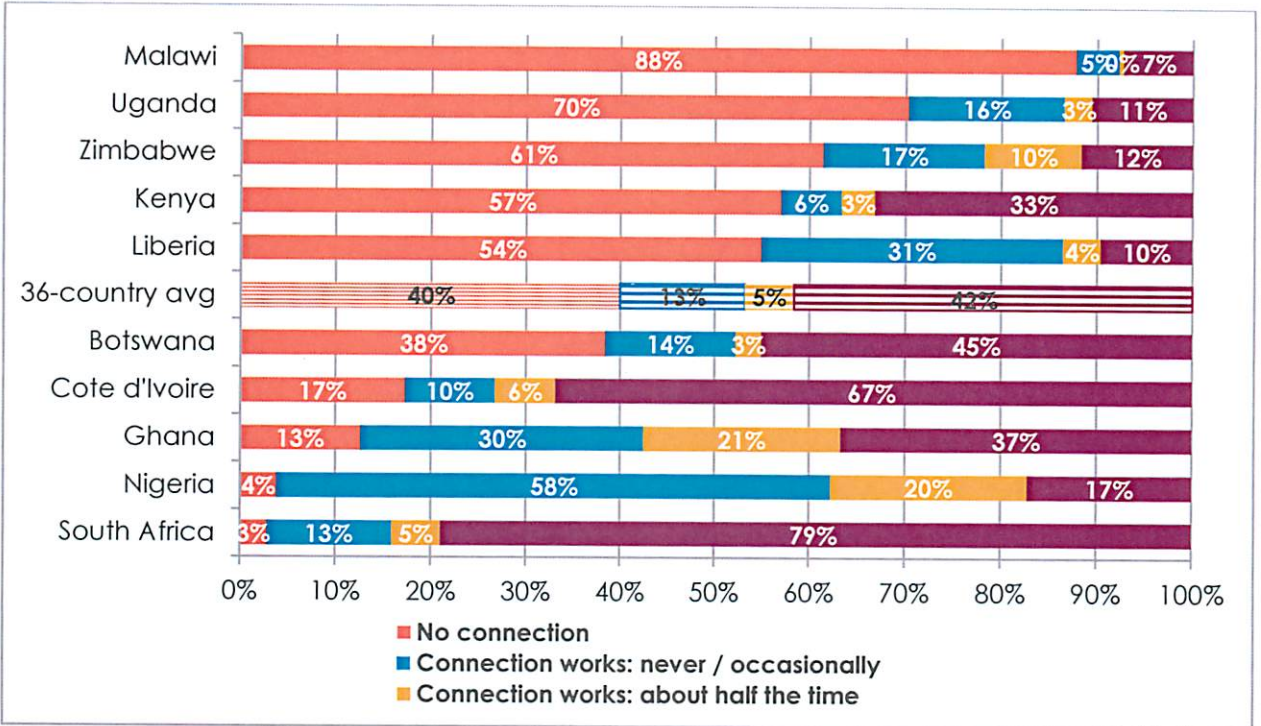
Testimonials of support

- “Afrobarometer ... is the gold standard for independent opinion polls in Africa. ... There are no organizations like Afrobarometer on the continent that provide reliable projections and polling. The results produced by AB are used across the globe and by the USG. It is also read by African leaders.” *Linda Thomas-Greenfield, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs*
- “[Afrobarometer] is one of the greatest success stories of social science research and analytical capacity building on the African continent that I am aware of. It has yielded ... priceless insights about what African people really think about the challenges of governance, democracy, and development that they face, and what they aspire for.” *Larry Diamond, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, and Senior Fellow, Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law, Stanford University*
- “I can say with confidence that the Afrobarometer team employs best practices and achieves high-quality results. In fact, their methods represent a model that should be emulated by other organizations doing international survey research.” *Dr. Michael Robbins, Project Manager, Arab Barometer*
- “Afrobarometer is Africa's premier public opinion survey organization. No other group comes close to matching it.” *John Allen, Executive Editor, AllAfrica.com*
- “Your data provides baseline information about public views on key electoral, democracy, political and human rights attitudes. No one does it as systematically or with as much care and precision as Afrobarometer.” *Johnnie Carson, Ambassador and Senior Advisor, United States Institute of Peace, and former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs*
- “Good Governance Africa ... devours [Afrobarometer] reports with much interest.” *R.W. Johnson, Chairman, Good Governance Africa*

Appendix 5: Afrobarometer at a glance – Cont'd

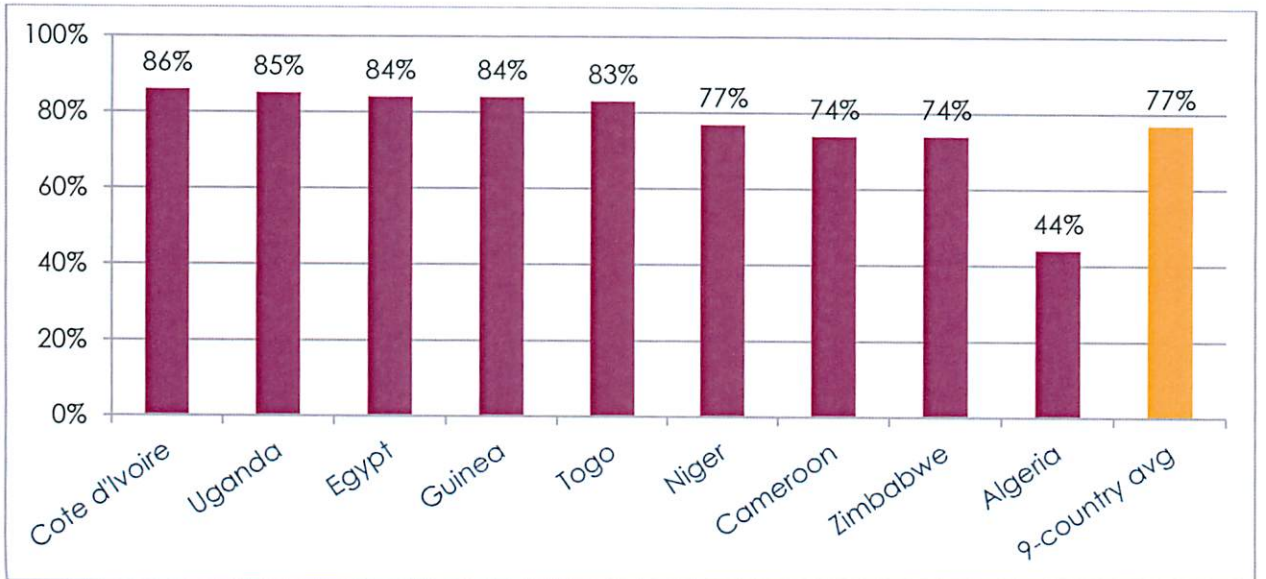
Selected findings

Household connection to electric mains | selected countries | 2014/2015



Respondents were asked: *Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains? (If yes:) How often is electricity actually available?*

Support for term limits in nine countries without them | 2011/2013



Respondents were asked: *Which of the following statements is closest to your view?*

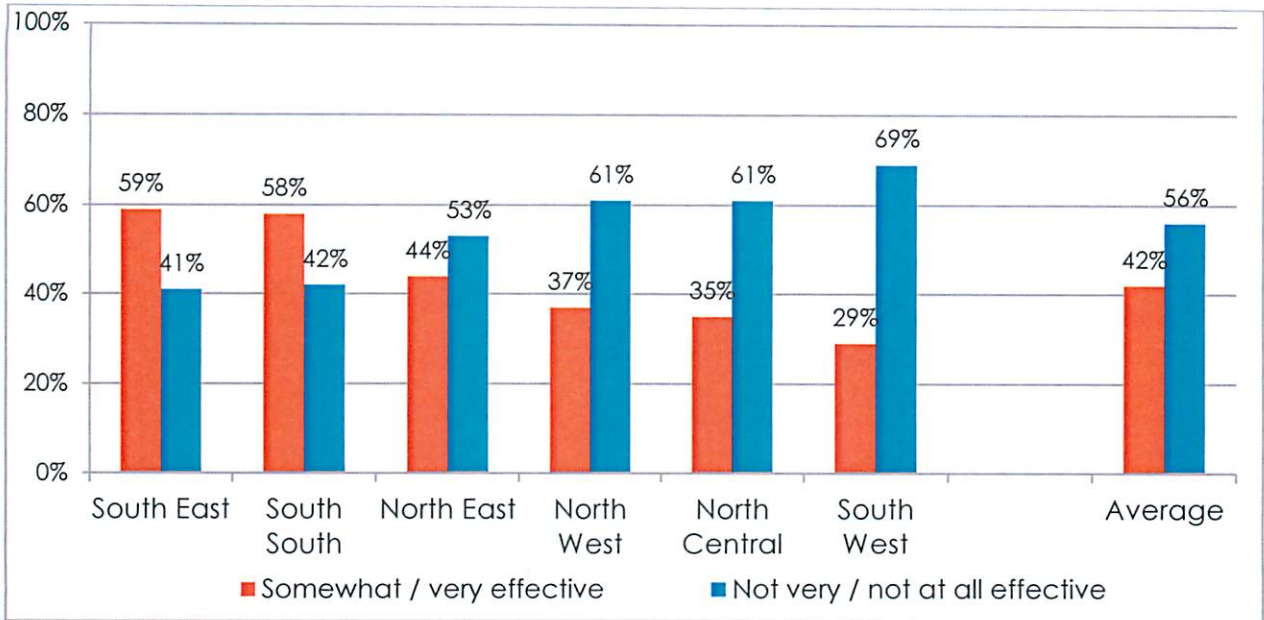
Statement 1: *The constitution should limit the president to serving a maximum of two terms in office.*

Statement 2: *There should be no constitutional limit on how long the president can serve.*

(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with Statement 1)

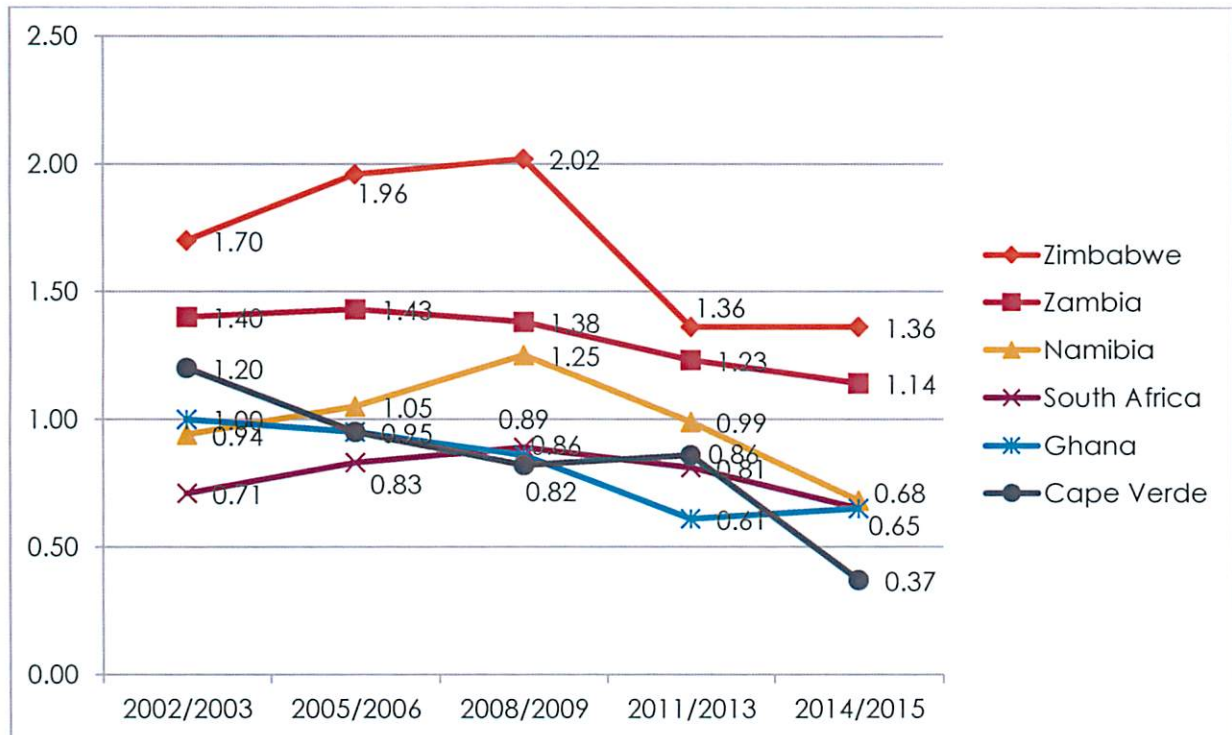
Appendix 5: Afrobarometer at a glance – Cont'd

Effectiveness of government response to armed extremists in Nigeria, by zone | 2014



Respondents were asked: *How effective do you think the Nigerian government has been in its efforts to address the problem of armed extremists in this country?*

Countries with declining lived poverty | 2002-2015



The Lived Poverty Index is an average score based on responses to the question, "Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without: Enough food to eat? Enough clean water for home use? Medicine or medical treatment? Enough fuel to cook your food? A cash income?" Scores range from 0, equivalent to never going without anything, to 4, equivalent to always going without all five necessities.