

***GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7 PROJECT***

***RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
31 DECEMBER 2016***

GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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APPENDIX

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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

The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys on democracy, governance, economics, social development and civil society in Africa. It produces scientifically reliable public opinion data, builds research capacity among African institutions, and broadly disseminates practical results. Between 1999 and 2015, the Afrobarometer Network conducted six rounds of surveys in 36 African countries, which has laid down a strong foundation for understanding trends in public opinion and for incorporating popular preferences into policy processes. Afrobarometer Rounds 7 and 8 (AB Round 7/8) will cover a period of 5 years, from 2016 to 2020, in at least 20 African countries. This report covers activities of R7/8 - Year 1 (2016), the first year of Round 7.

R7 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of Afrobarometer Round 7 (R7) are:

1. To Consolidating the gains realized and investments made during the rapid expansion of Rounds 5 and 6 by reinforcing and deepening institutional structures and procedures.
2. Deepening and extending the reach of our analysis by increasing and diversifying the output from Afrobarometer's rich trove of data, introducing new topics of inquiry, designing innovative analytic tools and products, and more rapidly communicating results to policy makers, civil society, and news media.
3. Extending the impact of AB's work on policy and political processes on the continent by
 1. helping citizens and civil society to hold governments accountable
 2. increasing government receptiveness and responsiveness to public opinion
 3. providing strategic intelligence to policy makers, democracy advocates and donors about the state of democracy and governance and their key drivers in order to inform policy interventions and political processes.

The program for AB Rounds 7 and 8 is funded by a consortium of donors. During 2016, Core Donors are the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (MIF), both of which provided new funds, as well as the World Bank, which supported work with funds remaining from the Rounds 5 and 6 (2011-2015) cycle. Supplemental support is being provided by United States Department of State (USDOS), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy, and Transparency International (in exchange for special question modules added to the Afrobarometer Rounds 7 Questionnaire).

Funds from donors 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 Support Units and 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, 2016.

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2016 OVERVIEW: AFROBAROMETER'S FUNDRAISING CHALLENGES

It is important to note that all of Afrobarometer's activities during 2016 were shaped – and frequently constrained – by the network's fundraising challenges. In early 2015, the network set about raising funds to support a new proposal for *Afrobarometer Rounds 7 and 8: Consolidating expansion, deepening impact, extending analysis*, with a goal of raising approximately US\$30 million to cover the next five year cycle. Key features of the proposal include:

- maintaining or slightly expanding country coverage up to 38 countries
- transitioning to electronic data capture
- developing a dedicated analysis and rapid response unit
- further investing in communications, including expanded stakeholder engagement.

However, as is well known, despite achieving – and in many cases widely surpassing – all of the network's goals for the 2011-2016 period, and despite widespread use of the data by an array of stakeholders, including many donors, Afrobarometer has faced major challenges in securing the funds need to implement Rounds 7 and 8.

As a result, during 2016, the network's activities were seriously constrained, both by lack of funds to implement planned activities, and by the need for most of the network's senior management to devote a large share of their time toward fundraising rather than investing in other activities.

These constraints significantly shaped the activities reported here. However, Afrobarometer notes the following critical points:

1. That despite knowing that the network's future was in jeopardy, and that their own positions might have to be retrenched at the end of the year, AB staff and National Partners carried on implementing those activities that were funded during 2016 with total commitment and dedication.
2. That while senior management (executive director, deputy director, and senior advisors) had to devote a large share of their time to fundraising, other network staff successfully carried on day-to-day implementation of all budgeted activities.
3. That fundraising activities have progressed to the point where, by the end of the year, the network had secured funding to cover 20 countries, and was in discussions with several additional prospective donors.
4. That the network has successfully launched Round 7 surveys with a new questionnaire, and is now fully transition to electronic data capture.
5. That the AB communications program continued to record major progress, developing new tools and outputs, improved formats, and realizing enormous gains in all of our visibility indicators.

Details for each sector can be found in the following sections.

NETWORK MANAGEMENT

Based on the 2016 Work Plan, Network Management activities included the following:

- Hold Executive Committee meeting to plan Round 6 wrap up, Round 7 launch and fundraising
- Recruitment of M&E Officer and North African Core Partner
- Continue Rounds 7 & 8 fundraising and related activities
- Upgrade Monitoring & Evaluation function of the Network

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Executive Committee Meetings

In July 2016, the Executive Committee held a meeting in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. The focus of this meeting was to assess the funding situation and the implications for the operations of the network, particularly with regard to the number of surveys to be fielded for Round 7 and staff strength level. The Committee decided on (a) starting Round 7 if we could implement a minimum of 12 countries, with the number of countries to be increased as more donors signed on, (b) reducing the Network's core staff by 50% effective at the end of 2016 if the network was not yet fully funded for R7 surveys in 30 or more countries; c) accepting pay reductions for senior management (Executive Director, Deputy Director, and Senior Advisors) during 2017 if the network was not funded at more than a 20-country level; and d) canceling all non-essential capacity building and communications activities (although the basic communications programs comprising country disseminations, maintenance of the website and social media presence, and the global releases would be maintained). By the end of 2016, the network had secured enough funding to implement 20 Round 7 surveys – as a result, these cutbacks of staff, salary and activities all remain in effect. *Agenda and Minutes of the executive committee meeting are available on request.*

Network Staffing/Recruitment

With the current funding level and the resulting decrease in countries to be surveyed, the hiring of an Operations Manager for Capacity Building and a new Monitoring & Evaluation Officer have been put on hold indefinitely. If we are able to raise more funds to increase the number of surveys, we will re-assess the need for these two positions.

Fundraising and Disbursements of the Basket Fund

In terms of cash flow and disbursements, the Network started off the year with a beginning balance of \$2.66M, which was remainder funds from Rounds 5 and 6. In addition, in Q1 we received the final disbursement from Mo Ibrahim Foundation of \$500,000, and later in the year received the remaining funds under the World Bank Grant (\$507,536.57). These rollover funds supported the network's activities during 2016, including the launch of Round 7 surveys in September 2016.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the network received its first disbursements from the new awards, totaling \$2,067,506.63, which will support the continuation of Round 7 activities during 2017. New donor disbursements were received from -

- SIDA - \$1,087,010.06
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - \$450,000
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation - \$499,992.50
- National Endowment Fund -\$29,967.50

The Network will continue fundraising in 2017 with the hopes of being able to raise additional funds for at least 13 more countries.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Based on the 2016 work plan, the Monitoring and Evaluation activities planned for 2016 included the following:

- Tracking deliverables/achievements
- Media Monitoring
- Procurement of a Web based Monitoring Tool
- Developing of a M&E Plan for R7&8
- Establish a strong collaboration with the Communications Team
- Publish AB Newsletters
- Report to Donors on M&E deliverables

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Track 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
- *Afroglance* - a summary document that provides numerical indicators of some key AB achievements (Appendix 1)
- Afrobarometer Logical Framework (Appendix 2)

In addition to tracking a host of numeric indicators, AB has also developed a Portfolio of Policy Visibility to track more ad hoc, narrative evidence of use and/or impact of AB data, for example, use by a government in setting baselines, or by an NGO to develop a policy position, monitor government performance or build an advocacy program. The examples and stories presented in the portfolio show that AB findings are becoming an increasingly important part of policy debates and governance reforms in the countries surveyed. A copy of the full portfolio of policy visibility is available on request.

One key indicators that AB would like to highlight for 2016 concerns publications, and especially the question of who in the network is producing the bulk of AB publications. In its early years, AB faced a challenge that a large proportion of its publications tended to be produced by a handful of network members, especially the non-African network members. The network has thus been making an effort to build the skills and support the writing and publication efforts of network staff and national partners, especially women. Some of the results are shown in Table 1. Patterns of increasing publication by network members, Africans, and women had all increased substantially by 2014, and those growth trends have continued in the past two years.

Table 1: Indicators for AB Publications

| | YEAR | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Number of Publications | 53 | | 88 | | 80 | |
| Number of publications authored or co-authored by Network Members | 47 | 89 | 78 | 89 | 72 | 90 |
| Number of publications authored or co-authored by Africans | 41 | 77 | 76 | 86 | 73 | 91 |
| Number of publications authored or co-authored by Women | 15 | 28 | 30 | 34 | 28 | 35 |

As shown in the table above, a total of 80 Publications were published by AB in 2016. 72 out of the 80 publications (representing 90%) were authored or co-authored by AB Network Members. This shows that, the analysis capacity of Network Members have improved massively over the years. Also, the number of AB Publications authored or co-authored by Africans between 2014 and 2016 increased by 14% thus from 77% in 2014 to 91% in 2016. This indeed shows that the Network is on track in achieving its goal of having most of AB Publications being authored or co-authored by Africans.

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Media Monitoring

Afrobarometer tracks media coverage both in Africa and globally using the Meltwater, media monitoring service. 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. In the period under review, AB received about 2,196 citations in both electronic and print media globally. See the communications section of this report for further details.

Development of an M&E Plan

As part of measures to ensure a robust M&E system for the Network, an M&E Plan was developed for R7&8 Surveys. The plan clearly spelt out the various M&E activities to be undertaken in order to achieve the overall outcome of AB going into Round 7&8. This plan will be fully implemented in 2017.

Procurement of a Web based Monitoring Tool

As the Network seeks to build a more robust M&E Unit, it was evident that the surest way to achieve this objective is to procure a Web Based Monitoring Tool. After an exhaustive search the M&E team decided on *M&E Online Software* as the most preferred software that best suits the needs of AB. Currently, work on the development of a customized software for AB is about 70% complete and will be fully rolled out by end of February, 2017. In line with this, the M&E Team will organize capacity building sessions for all key users of the software within the first quarter of 2017.

Establish a strong collaboration with the Communications Team

Monitoring and evaluation is part of a continuous process of learning and improvement that helps to assess our performance against our aim and objectives. Collaboration between the M&E and the Communications staff can help us to effectively track and assess our communications activities. Toward that end, the M&E staff participated in regular communications team meetings, shared updated reporting tools with regional communications coordinators, and introduced its planned new M&E system (with training occurring in Q1 of 2017). These steps have resulted in time-saving and more timely and complete reporting by communications staff while laying the groundwork for stronger collaboration in the future.

AB Newsletter

The newsletter is a publication on AB Network activities that keeps all Network members updated on how project activities are progressing. In 2016, four Afrobarometer newsletters, thus March, June, September and December editions were produced and distributed to all Network Partners, donors and other affiliates. Copies are available on request.

SURVEYS and ANALYSIS

Based on the 2016 Work Plan, Surveys activities included:

- Clean, merge and release R6 data on an ongoing basis
- Design the Round 7 Questionnaire
- Revise and update R7 Survey Manual
- Translate Questionnaire & Manual
- Organize R7 Planning Meeting
- Pilot Survey of Round 7 Questionnaire and Electronic Data Capture
- Begin Round 7 Sampling
- Recruit National Partners in Liberia & Mozambique
- Begin Round 7 Surveys if funding permits

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Round 6 Data Cleaning, Merging and Release

By the end of 2016, 36 individual R6 country data sets had been finalized, cleaned and merged for analysis. A merged 36 -country Round 6 data set was also finalized and released online. The countries for which R6 data were available were: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Designing the R7 Questionnaire

After soliciting input from a range of stakeholders, including past and present AB core donors, the AB Questionnaire Committee met in February 2016 to start the process of drafting the R7 questionnaire. A full reviewed draft of the R7 Questionnaire in English was ready by June 2016. In addition, the Fieldwork Operations team prepared an *Indigenization Checklist and Guide for Translators* to guide National Partners in indigenizing the questionnaire (for country use) and translation of new questions into local languages.

Revise and update R7 Survey Manual

The Afrobarometer Survey manual was revised in preparation for the launch of R7 surveys. A first draft was prepared by October 2016. However, by the end of 2016, a final version of the Manual was yet to be released as the Fieldwork team continued to make revisions to incorporate lessons learnt from the rollout of electronic data capture (EDC) in Kenya. It is expected that the R7 Manual will be finalized in Q1 of 2017. Once finalized, the draft French version of the Manual will be revised and shared with all National Partners.

Translate R7 Questionnaire and Manual

The draft R7 questionnaire was translated into French by July 2016. However, due to the delays in finalizing the Manual, a French version was not available by end of 2016. Key sections of the R7 manual were however translated and made available to National Partners that were fielding R7 surveys in 2016.

Organize R7 Planning Meeting

The R7 Planning meeting was initially scheduled to take place in July 2016. As in previous years, this meeting was intended to bring together National Partners to plan for the launch of R7 surveys. The meeting was further expected to review and provide feedback on the R7 Questionnaire and Survey Manual. However, due to the fundraising challenges in 2016, a decision was made to cancel the planning meeting. In its place, a staff meeting was held in July 2016 that brought together the Executive Committee and Core Partner staff. This meeting resolved that Afrobarometer would launch Round 7 if funds could be secured to implement a minimum of 12 countries. Given that many AB national partners are now very experienced in survey implementation, one criteria for selection of the first countries was selecting countries with strong partners who needed a minimum of supervision, and who could successfully implement a survey without attending a planning meeting. Other criteria for ranking countries for inclusion included: regional and linguistic representation; stakeholder interest in a country; length of time in AB; country costs; as well as several other factors. Countries were then ranked into five Tiers that would in turn determine the order of fielding surveys. The Tiers are as follows:

Tier 1: Benin, Botswana, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe (n= 12)

Tier 2: Malawi, Tanzania, Burkina Faso and Gabon (n=4)

Tier 3: Cameroon, Mozambique, Guinea and Sierra Leone (n=4)

Tier 4: Cape Verde, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Togo, Niger and Tunisia (n=9)

Tier 5: Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, Sudan, Swaziland and Sao Tome & Principe (n=8)

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At present, the network has secured sufficient funding to implement 20 countries, thus covering Tiers 1, 2 and 3. Partners have also been informed that if they can raise funds in their own countries then they can proceed with AB surveys even if they are in a lower tier. So far, Tunisia has indicated an ability to provide partial support for its survey, and Namibia, Sierra Leone, and Togo are all pursuing in-country funding.

The July meeting further agreed that all R7 surveys would be limited to sample sizes of 1,200 until such a time when additional funds are identified for sample sizes of 2,400 in selected countries.

Pilot Survey of Round 7 Questionnaire and Electronic Data Capture

The R7 questionnaire was piloted in Kenya from 13 September to 8 October 2016. The survey had a total sample size of 1,600. The survey design involved a split sample of two groups: 800 respondents who were interviewed using Electronic data capture (EDC) and another 800 interviewed using the traditional pen and paper. This design was done to test if there were any mode effects between using pen and paper against using tablets. The pilot further provided an opportunity to test new R7 question modules, including question formulation. While the Kenya survey generally went well, the launch was delayed due to some bottlenecks encountered during the planning phase. The completion of fieldwork was further delayed due to an extremist insurgency in the areas of the country bordering Somalia.

The Kenya pilot was followed by data entry for the pen and paper interviews. After the Kenya data set became available, the results were reviewed by a team including members of the Questionnaire Committee and members of the Network Data Management team. This review found no significant differences or mode effects between using EDC against the traditional pen and paper mode of data collection. A recommendation was subsequently made to go ahead with a full roll out of EDC in R7. The Questionnaire committee further reviewed several new questions and question-formulation and recommended several revisions on the final wording of the R7 questionnaire.

Begin Round 7 Sampling

As part of the preparations of the launch of R7 surveys, the Network began to draw R7 samples during 2016 for some of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 countries. By December 2016, a total of nine samples had been drawn for the following countries: Zambia, Kenya, Benin, Malawi, Cote D'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Mali and Tanzania.

New National Partner Recruitments in Liberia & Mozambique

The Network went into 2016 needing to identify new National Partners in Liberia and Mozambique. However, the funding challenges led the Network to shelve those plans until resources are identified for the exercise and we are assured of conducting surveys in those countries.

Begin Round 7 Surveys

The 2016 Work Plan indicated that the Network would launch R7 surveys in Q3 and Q4 2016 if funding permitted. The R7 surveys were launched with the Pilot in Kenya between September and October 2016. Although the launch of other R7 surveys was delayed as a result of the late completion of the R7 Kenya pilot, analysis of the data, and finalization of the questionnaire, by December 2016, it was possible to field four additional R7 surveys in Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Malawi and Uganda. Preparations were started for fieldwork for two additional countries, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, but fieldwork in these countries was postponed after the National Partners requested more time to finalize preparations. No major challenges were encountered during the fielding of the R7 surveys in 2016.

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Other Activities

Round 6 Policy Users Surveys

The 2015 Technical Narrative had indicated that subject to availability of funds, the Network would conduct post-R6 Policy Users Survey with a view to gauging the level of visibility and use of Afrobarometer data and publications among key target audiences within the policy-making community in each country where the survey takes place as of the end of Round 6. However, due to the funding challenges that the Network experienced in 2016, the Policy Users Surveys were not held.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Due to limited funds for Round 7, most elements of the Network's Capacity Building program were put on hold in 2016. In particular, it was not possible to hold a planning meeting, training workshops, or Afrobarometer Summer Schools (although an AB Summer School had been planned at UCT for Nov/Dec 2016 using other funding, it had to be postponed due to schedule disruptions at UCT related to ongoing student protests).

Capacity building did, however, continue in several formats. First, as always, the network provided technical assistance support to all national partners that implemented surveys during 2016. In Round 7, the particular focus of this TA support has been on the transition to EDC. TA helped partners learn and manage the new EDC software and adapt to new data management protocols, develop protocols for the real-time quality control benefits of EDC, and related topics.

Second, AB communications coordinators continued to provide in-person and long-distance technical assistance and mentoring to National Partners in support of dissemination events and documents. In addition, publications manager (and acting operations manager for communications), has continued to mentor many partners and staff of the network, enabling them to realize their goals of publishing their analyses of Afrobarometer data. (See details on 2016 publications below).

With ongoing fundraising, we hope to have enough funds in 2017 to increase the number of surveys and be able to resume all capacity building activities in 2017.

COMMUNICATIONS

Based on the 2016 Work Plan, planned communications activities included:

- Complete release of Round 6 survey results
- Complete Round 6 Global Releases
- Continue publication of Round 6 SORs, press releases, and PowerPoint briefings and dispatches, policy papers, and working papers
- Maintain the Afrobarometer website and online data analysis facility and social media presence

2016 was a fruitful period for AB communications, producing at least 2,196 media hits and setting records for its website use, online data analysis, and social media activity. The major focus of the period was on disseminating R6 survey results through global releases and strengthening AB outreach materials. The main communications activities undertaken during the reporting period are described below.

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R6 Results Released and Published

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

Nine countries completed their R6 country dissemination activities during the reporting period: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Swaziland. This brings to 28 the number of countries that have completed R6 disseminations (including Burundi, where two dissemination events were conducted before civil unrest made further dissemination too dangerous).

Seven countries are not conducting R6 in-country dissemination events due to political/security issues and/or the lack of a national partner: Algeria, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Sudan. Results from these countries have been released through dispatches produced by Network staff (for São Tomé and Príncipe and Liberia) and Global Releases.

During the reporting period, R6 country-level dissemination events were conducted in:

- **Burkina Faso:** The country's fourth dissemination event focused on corruption and the quality of public service delivery and was followed by training for local journalists in May 2016.
- **Cameroon:** The fourth dissemination event focused on corruption.
- **Gabon:** This new survey country completed its third and fourth releases on the economy, living conditions, and citizens' priorities.
- **Guinea:** The team's third dissemination event focused on living conditions and civic engagement, followed by a fourth event on security and citizenship.
- **Niger:** In its final two dissemination events, Niger covered corruption, political parties, priority problems, and security.
- **Senegal:** The team's last two disseminations covered lived poverty and the mining industry.
- **Sierra Leone:** After a third dissemination event on the economy and living conditions, the team's fourth dissemination event consisted of a presentation on perceptions of corruption and institutional performance to special advisers to Sierra Leone's president at the State House.
- **South Africa:** The team's second, third, and fourth dissemination events covered democracy, immigration, trade unions, socioeconomic changes since 1994, lived poverty, tolerance, elections, opposition parties, and trust in institutions. (See details in the “Topical releases” section below.) The country team also conducted a donor briefing for USAID in Pretoria.
- **Swaziland:** After lengthy consultations with the Swazi government that delayed fieldworker training, data collection, and results dissemination, the Swaziland team completed its fourth dissemination event on democracy, political parties, and freedom of movement in SADC.
- **Tunisia:** The second release event focused on corruption. Events 3 and 4 have not yet taken place.
- In addition, the **Nigeria** team conducted a donor briefing on R6 findings (15 June in Abuja).

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R6 Global Releases

Afrobarometer Global Releases consist of publications and events designed to disseminate cross-national findings on high-impact policy issues. After releases on corruption (with Transparency International) and citizen priorities in December 2015, AB conducted the bulk of its R6 Global Releases through a series of 15 releases during 2016. Global release topics for 2016 included:

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Infrastructure | Lived poverty | Tolerance |
| Water and sanitation | Health care | Media freedom |
| Regional integration | Youth political engagement | Trustworthy institutions |
| Election management | MP & councillor performance | China in Africa |
| Democracy in Africa | Freedom of association | Electrification |

For each issue, we produced an Afrobarometer dispatch or policy paper (in English and French), along with press releases and a supporting social media campaign using the hashtag #VoicesAfrica. The Network also launched a microsite dedicated to AB Global Releases (globalreleases.afrobarometer.org) to facilitate access to all Global Release materials.

Global releases have generated extensive and prominent television, radio, newspaper, and online coverage (more than 1,300 media hits, including reports by such prominent outlets as BBC Focus on Africa, CNBC Africa, CNN, Jeune Afrique, MSN-Money, Le Point Afrique, CCTV, Mail & Guardian, RFI, VoA, IRIN, and UN Dispatch, as well as lively social media response (see section on “AB Website and Digital Engagement” below).

Beyond the successful execution of dissemination plans discussed above, global releases also brought many opportunities to strengthen network outreach and collaboration, e.g. by allowing AB staff to present findings and participate in discussions with policy makers and advocates in government departments, at African Union, in civil-society events, and in other forums throughout the year. A sampling of such opportunities includes (see Appendix 5 for a full listing of AB presentations):

1. 2nd Civil Society Forum on Combatting Corruption in Africa, sponsored by the Pan-African Lawyers Union (Arusha, Tanzania).
2. Trialogue Corporate Social Investment conference (Johannesburg, South Africa).
3. Department of Arts and Culture (Cape Town, South Africa).
4. High-Level Roundtable on Governance and Growth in Africa After the Commodities Boom (Lake Como, Italy).
5. Georgetown University Executive Master of Leadership students (Cape Town, South Africa).
6. GIZ and Swiss Cooperation (Cotonou, Benin).
7. UNDP Strategic Technical Meeting on the African Peer Review Mechanism 2016-2020 (Nairobi, Kenya).
8. National Domestication of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Workshop hosted by Statistics South Africa; the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (Pretoria, South Africa).

A final R6 global release, in February 2017, will focus on **Access to Justice**. Additional R6 cross-country analyses will continue to be published throughout 2017. (see Appendix 6 for a full list of releases during the reporting period).

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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 (SORs), and Afrobarometer dispatches, policy papers, and working paper series.

Publication of R6 SORs for all 36 surveyed countries was completed during the reporting period. Media briefings and press releases were published in conjunction with all dissemination events. In total, documents published and disseminated during the reporting period include:

- 50 press releases and 20 public briefings, bringing the R6 total to more than 370
- 11 summaries of results, bringing the R6 total to 36
- 63 dispatches, bringing the Round 6 total to 130
- 9 policy papers, bringing the total to 37
- 8 working papers, bringing the total to 169
- 26 blog posts, bringing the total to 41

Sharing Results through Other Outlets

The Network continued to develop additional outlets to disseminate its research findings. One high-profile platform is a weekly series on the Washington Post Monkey Cage blog, which in 2016 published 15 posts highlighting AB research, ranging from the importance of Afrobarometer surveys, Gabon's disputed presidential election, and anti-Mugabe protests in Zimbabwe to Botswana's democracy after 50 years of independence. The series appears every Friday at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/>.

AB analyses were also prominently featured in The Conversation-Africa (10 articles by Network staff), an independent online source of news and opinion from the academic and research community, and ESI Africa (guest letter), among other outlets. The Uganda National Partner is also developing podcasts to further disseminate its R6 findings.

Topical Releases

The Network continued to work to ensure its impact on critical policy debates through timely topical analyses and events, including:

- A dispatch and press releases on perceptions relevant to Gabon's disputed presidential election
- A press release on media freedom in Tanzania, in conjunction with the debate over its proposed Media Services Bill
- A dispatch on Burundian citizens' support for democracy
- Two papers on violent extremism in regional hotspots in Africa (North Africa, Sahel, Lake Chad, Horn of Africa), which served as the focus for:
 - An Afrobarometer-hosted roundtable on violent extremism (9 June 2016 in Nairobi) bringing together more than 40 participants from the media, civil society organisations, academia, the police, and the criminal justice system.
 - Presentations on violent extremism in Africa at the Hedayah/UNDP International CVE Research Conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, which among other things sparked interest in drawing on AB experience in creating governance indicators in Asian countries.
 - Follow-up publication by the Centre for Security Governance
 - A presentation on "What public opinion surveys can (and can't?) tell us about violent extremism in Africa" at a conference on "Taking Aim at the Evidence Gap: Building Consensus on a CVE Research Agenda," hosted by the RESOLVE Network and United States Institute for Peace (USIP), Washington.

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- Two policy papers on democratic consolidation and development as Botswana observed the 50th anniversary of its independence and debated its Vision 2036 development plans.
- Strategic dissemination of country-level results designed to anticipate or respond to topical issues in the country and take advantage of key dates in the national calendar. A good example is South Africa. After its first release in November 2015 drew attention to the performance of elected leaders, including President Zuma, the team (with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation) continued its high-profile disseminations of R6 findings in the country's pressure-cooker political environment, with events that drew large audiences representing government, media, civil-society, the donor/diplomatic community, and other stakeholders and produced extensive media coverage:
 - ✓ Dissemination of findings on public attitudes toward democracy, immigration, and trade unions capitalized on the presence of key government, media, and diplomatic personnel in Cape Town for the president's State of the Nation Address, the opening of Parliament, and the Budget Speech.
 - ✓ Findings on socioeconomic changes since 1994, lived poverty, and tolerance were released in Durban, site of a roiling racial controversy and recent xenophobic attacks against foreigners as well as home to a large Indian population that (according to survey findings) is highly critical of the country's economic and government performance. The Democracy Development Program in Durban was instrumental in organising the event.
 - ✓ Findings on elections, opposition parties, and trust in institutions were released at the University of Johannesburg in May, in advance of the upcoming August local government elections.
 - ✓ National survey results were also shared with stakeholders via additional publications (released online) on youth civic engagement and public support for accountability measures, leading to further media interest.

Media Response

AB disseminations attracted extensive media attention, with 2,196 media hits cited by the Meltwater Internet-based monitoring service and national partner reports during the reporting period, reflecting a more than 10-fold increase over the past five years. Experiments with intensified media monitoring in 2015 suggest that these numbers are under-reported, particularly with regard to radio, online blog, and local print outlets. For selected examples of media coverage, see Appendix 3.



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AB Website and Digital Engagement

Both our website and our social media channels showed strong growth in 2016, building on a website redesign and digital media strategy and policy launched in 2015. These steps were 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. 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 and online data analysis (ODA) tool, email marketing (with target mapping and timely planning), Facebook (including a pilot of sponsored content for wider reach), and Twitter. Secondary channels include LinkedIn, Slideshare, SoundCloud, YouTube, and other channels as they emerge.

In 2016, the Network again set AB records for website visits and downloads, use of our online data analysis tool, and social media activity.

Website Visits

Since the website is the place where most serious engagement with AB analysis (publications) and data occurs, most other digital media activities aim to drive traffic toward this hub. Traffic on the website increased again in 2016, with a monthly average of 6,621 unique visitors to the site, 20% more than in 2015. The average number of monthly website visits increased by 36%, from 9,137 in 2015 to 12,458 (Table 1, Figure 1).

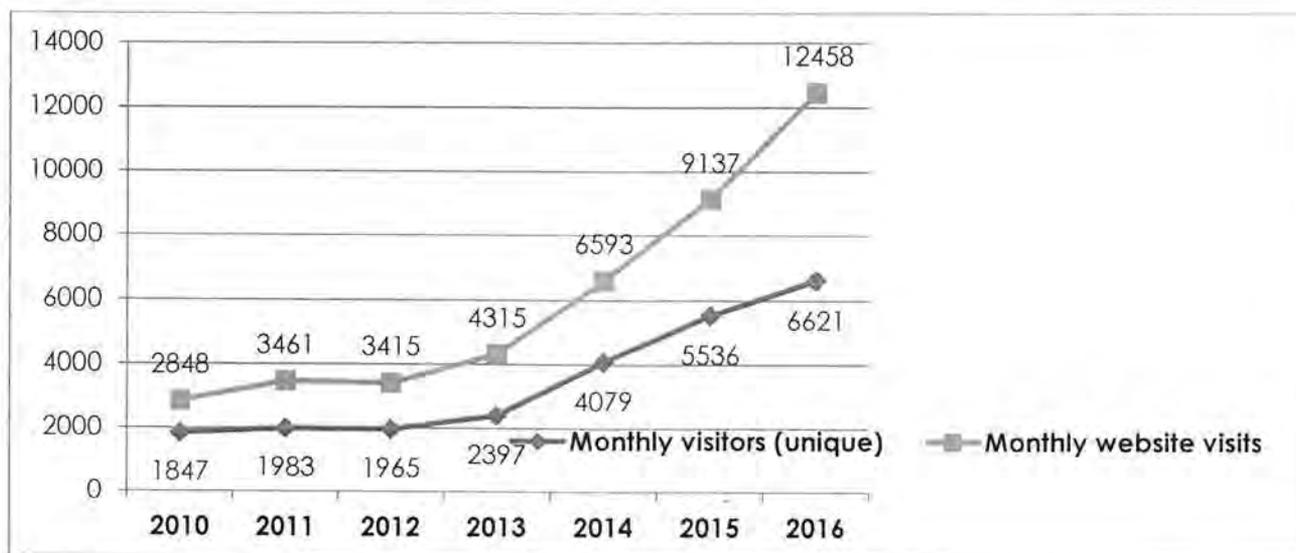
Table 1: Monthly unique visitors and total visits to AB website | 2010-2016

| Year | Monthly visitors (unique) | Monthly website visits | Change in monthly visits compared to previous year |
|------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 2010 | 1,847 | 2,848 | 15% |
| 2011 | 1,983 | 3,461 | 22% |
| 2012 | 1,965 | 3,473 | 0% |
| 2013 | 2,397 | 4,315 | 24% |
| 2014 | 4,079 | 6,593 | 52% |
| 2015 | 5,536 | 9,137 | 39% |
| 2016 | 6,621 | 12,458 | 36% |

Figure 1: Average monthly visits to Afrobarometer website | 2010-2016

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Document Downloads

Website visitors downloaded documents 14,700 times during the reporting period. The average number of monthly downloads increased by 23%, from 992 to 1,225, compared to the period September-December 2015 (the first period for which download data are available after the installation of a download tracking code). Among the most frequently downloaded documents, 10 of the top 12 were global releases.

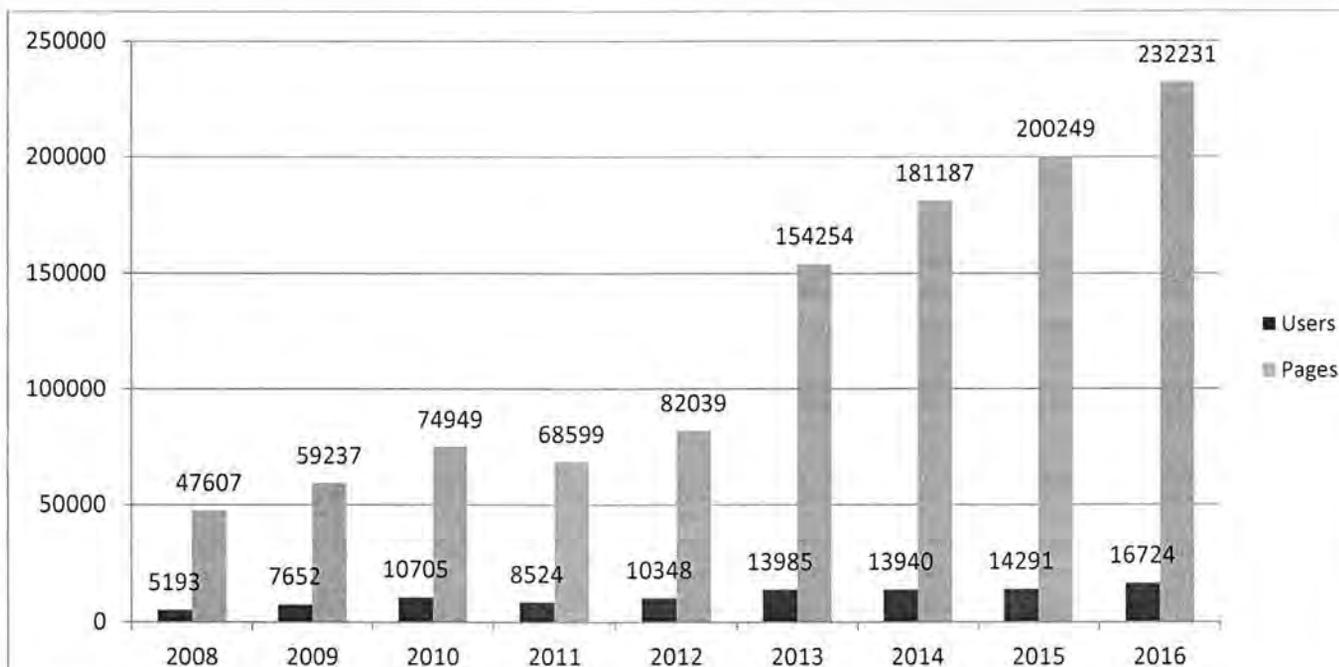
Online Data Analysis (ODA) Tool

For the fifth year in a row, use of AB's ODA tool increased in 2016, climbing to 16,724 distinct users (average of 1,394 per month, an increase of 17% from 2015) and 232,231 pages served (up 16% from 2015) during the reporting period. Over the past five years, the number of users has almost doubled, and the number of pages served has more than tripled.

Figure 2: Online data analysis tool | users and pages served | 2016

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Social Media

Equipped with a digital-media strategy, better coordination of digital media activities, and modest use of paid media, regional Core Partners worked with National Partners to increase participation in social media. As a result, the Network set AB records for the numbers of social media followers and impressions. Other investment in our outreach capabilities also contributed to our success, including the use of infographics, tapping into trending topics, and regular structured content.

The future will present further possibilities for building greater engagement via social media as we incorporate other channels, strengthen synergies between our offline and online activities, and integrate digital media more fully into our organizational culture. Some particular achievements to note:

- Twitter:** The number of followers grew by 3,377 in 2016, reaching a total of 8,598 (63% more than at the end of 2015). The 509 tweets originating from the Network's handle (@afrobarometer) prompted 2,208 mentions and 2,842,700 impressions (i.e. times that a tweet is viewed), the latter a fourfold increase from 2015. The global-release hashtag #VoicesAfrica helped followers participate in discussions surrounding AB global releases, while the hashtag #SaveAfrobarometer focused strong popular support for continued funding to support AB's work in Round 7 and beyond.
- Facebook:** AB added 3,188 new followers during the period, pushing the Network past the 10,000 milestone (to 10,711), an increase of 33% from 2015.
- Other:** AB also had a modest presence on *Slideshare*, *Storify*, and Google Plus, although these are not priority platforms.

What can public opinion surveys tell us about what is going on in Gabon?



Ronsang N. Lekalaxi
Public opinion polls: finds young women engage less in politics. How do we encourage them to join the political process? #AFROBAROMETER



Thanks to @NDI... surveys will continue in 2017. Next steps: Restore country coverage, ensure long-term survival.



NDI... Public opinion polls give data on citizen priorities & concerns. Stand with @afrobarometer.



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Other Communications Activities

Stakeholder Engagement, Data Use, and Policy Impact

Stakeholder engagement was highlighted as a pillar of effective communications in AB's communications strategy for R6 and R7, the Network's R6 Debrief Conference with National and Core Partners (September 2015), and its Policy Users Conference (October 2015). The effort is 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. In 2015 the communications team developed a stakeholder mapping tool, which it piloted in Ghana and is expanding to other countries in preparation for Round 7.

The AB 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. In addition to continuing to build relationships with local media, regional teams worked to develop strategic partnerships with institutions focusing on AB's research areas. While collaborations with State of the Union have been most fruitful (e.g. for the 6th Citizens' Continental Congress, the Continental Youth Forum, and the PAP Roundtable), most are fledgling and require further development, including links with the Tax-Justice Network Africa and the Open Government Partnerships Network in Kenya, regional think tanks such as the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) and the Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC), GIZ and the Swiss cooperation on local governance in Benin, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern Africa Trust for possible collaborations focusing on poverty in the region, 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 Core Partner to support additional dissemination activities for South Africa. AB is also pursuing regional policymaker engagements with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in East Africa and the Ethiopia-based IGAD early warning system unit.

What can public opinion surveys tell us about what is going on in Gabon?



The Network continues to document examples of the use and policy visibility and impact of AB data (the *AB Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact* is available on request). New examples from the current reporting period include:

- First-time inclusion of public-attitude survey data in the 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). AB contributed data to all four categories of the index (safety and rule of law, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity, human development). As the Mo Ibrahim Foundation says, AB data "provides a key insight into citizens' perceptions of how effectively the government is providing them with goods and services. ... [T]he data also reveals interesting trends, particularly in governance dimensions that the IIAG has not previously been able to measure: crime in the home and neighbourhood, the quality of basic health services and income inequality."

- The Sierra Leone Anti-Corruption Commission's citation of Afrobarometer findings on official corruption as the impetus behind its £ 4.7 million Pay No Bribe (PNB) campaign (see http://www.expotimesonline.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1714:alimamy-lahai-kamara and <http://awoko.org/2016/06/17/sierra-leone-news-with-4-7m-acc-to-step-up-on-pay-no-bribe-campaign/>).
- Impressive use of data by the data journalism team at the Daily Nation newspaper to visualize core messages of the AB global release on infrastructure (see <http://www.nation.co.ke/newsplex/-/2718262/3064300/-/86qvrzbz/-/index.html>).
- Citation of AB data on the decline of public support for democracy during South Africa's post-State of the Nation debate that included the president, the cabinet, and all members of Parliament (see Parliament's Hansard record, http://www.parliament.gov.za/live/content.php?Category_ID=119).

Media and Other Training

While the primary focus of the reporting period was dissemination of R6 survey results, 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:

- Addis Ababa (23 January)
- Tunis (21 February)
- Ouagadougou (7 May)
- Cotonou (19-21 December)



In addition, training on the use of AB's online data analysis tool was provided to:

- Participants in the 6th Citizens Continental Conference (21 January, Addis Ababa)
- Participants in the State of the Union Pan-African Parliament Roundtable (18 June in Lilongwe)
- Blog Campers with the Association of Beninese Bloggers (17 September in Porto-Novo, Benin) (see photo)

Communications Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

Strengthening National Partner communications capacities and opportunities is a key pillar of AB's communications strategy. AB communications coordinators continued to provide in-person and long-distance technical assistance and mentoring to National Partners in support of dissemination events and documents. The Network has also sought to increase opportunities for NP visibility (e.g. through writing incentives, country pages on its website, etc.). AB will continue to expand such opportunities during R7 if funding permits, e.g. through communications exchanges/networking, 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.

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Stronger Outreach Materials

In addition to participating in dissemination events and a variety of related workshops, meetings and conferences (see full list of Presentations in Appendix 5), AB communications staff strengthened the Network's outreach materials through development of several new tools and outreach materials as described below.

AB Brochure

The Network produced and began distributing a new AB brochure in English and French.



Animated video: "If Africa had 100 citizens. ..."

The communications team worked with a GIZ-funded filmmaker based at CDD-Ghana to produce a two-minute animated video highlighting selected AB survey findings. The video, "If Africa had 100 citizens..." was released in September and was a hit on YouTube and social media.



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Promotional documentary: "Do you know what Africans think?"

In December, the communications team released "[Do you know what Africans think? The Afrobarometer story](#)," a seven-minute documentary film on AB and its mission, history, methodology, and achievements.



Other Videos

The communications team has increased video content on the website, including links to news media reports. This is an area for further improvement to enhance the reach of Afrobarometer's content and increase shareability.

'Voices and Faces'

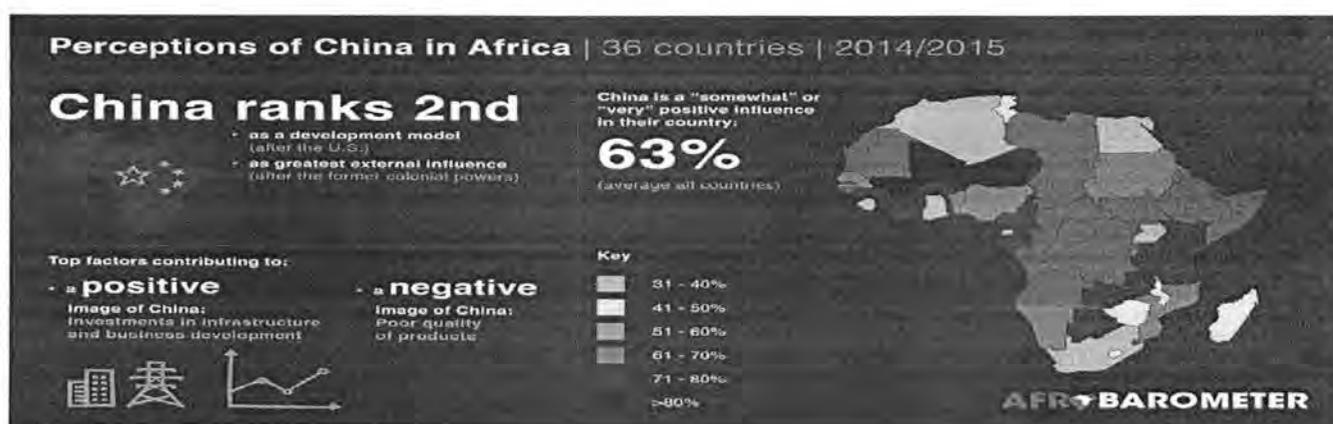
The communications team completed an initial batch of brief videos with network partners, for use on Facebook, YouTube, and the AB website.

Fundraising website

The Network launched AB pages on Sumbon.com, a crowd-sourcing website for non-profits.

Infographics

The Network continued its efforts to better communicate its findings and speak more effectively to new audiences through the use of infographics to enhance the visual impact of its findings and publications (in addition to its graphs, tables, and occasional photographs).



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AB Update

The communications team began producing a monthly two-page update on Network activities, aimed at donors and other stakeholders, that highlights surveys completed, most popular downloads, best media coverage, and related newsworthy developments.

CONCLUSION

2016 was a challenging year for Afrobarometer. After the successes of Rounds 5 and 6, especially in terms of huge expansions in both country coverage, and communications, visibility and impact, it has been disappointing to face severe fundraising challenges and cutbacks at a time when we had instead hoped to be building on these achievements. The necessities of reducing country coverage, and especially of retrenching valued and highly trained staff, have therefore been particularly difficult realities faced by the network during 2016.

We are nonetheless proud of the dedication shown by Afrobarometer staff and partners as they carried on with the R6 global release and the successful launch of a scaled-back Round 7, even as some knew that their future with Afrobarometer was uncertain. The smooth transition to EDC has been a particularly noteworthy achievement during the year, as well as the enormous success of the R6 global release and the other ongoing efforts of our communications team, which continue to be reflected in very strong growth of our indicators of visibility and impact.

We are therefore especially grateful to the World Bank, which provided support throughout 2016, to SIDA, which has stayed on board as an AB core donor for Rounds 7 and 8; to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which has renewed and expanded its engagement as a supplemental donor; to our new core donor, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation; and to our new supplemental donors, the US Department of State, and the National Endowment for Democracy. The resources that each of these organizations have collectively provided to help Afrobarometer carry on through Round 7 in 2016-17 while we continue to seek the resources that will secure the network's long-term future, and hopefully restore country coverage, has been invaluable and extremely timely.

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We look forward to working with all these donors in Round 7 and beyond, to continue pursuing Afrobarometer's goals of producing high quality public opinion data, building capacity, and giving voice to ordinary Africans in the policy and political debates that will shape their futures.


.....
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1st June
..... 2017

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

**AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

The Project Management Unit presents its report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. 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 core 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)

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.

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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 14 June....., 2017.


.....
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR


.....
MEMBER

14 June..... 2017



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
ON AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7 PROJECT
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Afrobarometer Round 7 Project, which comprise Receipt and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 29 to 32.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Afrobarometer Round 7 Project for the year ended 31 December 2016 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Project in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Project Management Unit is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Technical Narrative Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Project Management Unit's 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

The Project Management Unit is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Grant Agreement and basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements, for determining the acceptability of the basis of accounting, and for such internal control as the Project Management Unit determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Project Management Unit is responsible for overseeing the project's financial reporting process.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
ON AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7 PROJECT
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

We communicate with the Project Management Unit regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 7 Project.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nathaniel D. Harley (ICAG/P/1056)

KPMG
.....
For and on behalf of:
KPMG: (ICAG/F/2017/038)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
13 YIYIWA DRIVE, ABELENKPE
P. O. BOX GP 242
ACCRA

1 June
....., 2017

THE GHANA CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PROJECT RECEIPTS

| | Note | 31/12/16 GHS | 31/12/15 GHS | 31/12/16 US\$ | 31/12/15 US\$ |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Balance at 1 January | | 8,111,513 | 4,928,124 | 2,027,878 | 1,524,868 |
| Grants received for the period | 3 | 6,041,160 | 18,618,315 | 1,608,092 | 4,967,131 |
| | | <u>14,152,673</u> | <u>23,546,439</u> | <u>3,635,970</u> | <u>6,491,999</u> |

PROJECT EXPENDITURE

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | | 5,670,093 | 2,882,824 | 1,463,851 | 840,190 |
| Supplies and Services | 5(i) | 3,659,408 | 8,086,349 | 958,437 | 2,356,860 |
| Travel | | 1,526,143 | 2,987,143 | 368,868 | 853,178 |
| Total Direct Costs | | <u>10,855,644</u> | <u>13,956,316</u> | <u>2,791,156</u> | <u>4,050,228</u> |
| Indirect Costs | 5(ii) | 2,450,730 | 1,478,610 | 630,561 | 413,893 |
| Total Cost | 4 | <u>13,306,374</u> | <u>15,434,926</u> | <u>3,421,717</u> | <u>4,464,121</u> |
| Balance at 31 December | 6 | <u>846,299</u> | <u>8,111,513</u> | <u>214,253</u> | <u>2,027,878</u> |

CASH AND BANK BALANCE

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Cash and Bank Balance | 6 | <u>846,299</u> | <u>8,111,513</u> | <u>214,253</u> | <u>2,027,878</u> |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE GHANA CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and grant agreement. The Project Management Unit consider this basis suitable to meet the needs of the donors.

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 7 .

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:

| | 31/12/16 GHS | 31/12/15 GHS | 31/12/16 US\$ | 31/12/15 US\$ |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Swedish International Development Agency | 4,147,754 | 1,417,201 | 1,087,010 | 363,531 |
| Mo Ibrahim Foundation | 1,816,102 | - | 500,000 | - |
| Department for International Development (UK) | - | 13,464,765 | - | 3,868,489 |
| Transparency International | - | 420,103 | - | 43,368 |
| World Bank | - | 2,133,183 | - | 501,743 |
| Michigan State University | 63,490 | 606,631 | 17,480 | 90,000 |
| Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation | - | 576,432 | - | 100,000 |
| Deutsche Institute | 13,814 | - | 3,602 | - |
| | ----- 6,041,160 | ----- 18,618,315 | ----- 1,608,092 | ----- 4,967,131 |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== |

3. PROJECT INCOME - (CONT'D)

In 2016 Stanbic Bank Ghana wrongly credited the funds received below from Afrobarometer donors to the main Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD) bank account number 9040003938934 instead of Afrobarometer account number 9040003938918. The issue was however resolved in April 2017 As a result of this the funds below did not form part of the total project income for the year under review. Afrobarometer has been following up with the bank to resolve the issue.

The following funds were wrongly transferred to the main CDD account:

| DATE | NAME OF DONOR | AMOUNT US\$ |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 21-10-2016 | Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation | 450,000 |
| 28-10-2016 | National Endowment Fund | 29,967 |
| 09-11-2016 | US Dept. of State | 350,000 |
| 06-12-2016 | William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | 499,992 |
| 08-12-2016 | World Bank Grant | 507,536 |
| | | ----- |
| | | <u>1,837,495</u> |

4. PROJECT PAYMENTS

| | 31/12/16 GHS | 31/12/15 GHS | 31/12/16 US\$ | 31/12/15 US\$ |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CDD (PMU) | 5,660,081 | 6,134,770 | 1,389,517 | 1,734,588 |
| CDD (Core Partner) | 245,236 | 2,613,924 | 63,636 | 746,142 |
| IREEP (Core Partner) | 991,004 | 2,091,709 | 254,629 | 614,892 |
| IDS (Core Partner) | 2,355,365 | 1,350,303 | 610,960 | 409,079 |
| UCT – South Africa | 1,651,879 | 1,937,985 | 490,835 | 566,467 |
| IJR – South Africa | 921,811 | 1,306,235 | 237,204 | 392,953 |
| MSU- United States of America | 1,480,998 | - | 374,936 | - |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | <u>13,306,374</u> | <u>15,434,926</u> | <u>3,421,717</u> | <u>4,464,121</u> |

5(i) SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

| | 31/12/16 GHS | 31/12/15 GHS | 31/12/16 US\$ | 31/12/15 US\$ |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sample Surveys | 2,747,810 | 6,441,673 | 702,297 | 1,874,956 |
| Survey dissemination | - | 880,556 | - | 258,300 |
| Internal, External Audit and Financial Assessment | 123,845 | 109,094 | 37,192 | 31,510 |
| Monitoring and evaluation | 114,772 | 239,702 | 34,742 | 74,441 |
| Computers | 61,961 | 43,482 | 20,752 | 13,255 |
| Network workshops | - | 81,249 | - | 23,211 |
| Communication and publications | 611,020 | 290,593 | 163,454 | 81,187 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | <u>3,659,408</u> | <u>8,086,349</u> | <u>958,437</u> | <u>2,356,860</u> |

5(ii) INDIRECT COSTS

| | 31/12/16 GHS | 31/12/15 GHS | 31/12/16 US\$ | 31/12/15 US\$ |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Bank Charges | 22,755 | 20,667 | 5,916 | 5,823 |
| Other indirect costs | 2,427,975 | 1,457,943 | 624,645 | 408,070 |
| | <u>2,450,730</u> | <u>1,478,610</u> | <u>630,561</u> | <u>413,893</u> |

6. PROJECT FUND BALANCE

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

| | 2016 GHS | 2015 GHS | 2016 US\$ | 2015 US\$ |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Bank balance | 818,270 | 8,102,446 | 207,157 | 2,025,611 |
| Cash in hand | 28,029 | 9,067 | 7,096 | 2,267 |
| | <u>846,299</u> | <u>8,111,513</u> | <u>214,253</u> | <u>2,027,878</u> |

7. PROJECT DURATION

The project is expected to run for a five-year period starting 1 January 2016 and ending 31 December 2020. The Round 7 project is to be funded with unutilized funds from Round 6 project which ended on 31 March 2016 and donation from consortium of donors.

APPENDIX 1: AFROBAROMETER AT A GLANCE

Key Indicators, January – December, 2016

| THE AFROBAROMETER | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Number of Core Partners (CDD-Ghana, IJR, IREEP, UON-IDS) | 4 |
| Number of National Partners, Afrobarometer Network | 37 NPs |
| 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 Surveys Fielded | 5 |
| Minimum National Sample Size | 1,200 |
| Maximum National Sample Size | 1,600 |
| Number of Interviews this reporting period | 6,400 |
| Number of Summary of Results Released | 11 |
| Number of Capacity Building Workshops/Schools this reporting period | 0 |
| Number of Media Training conducted under this reporting period | 4 |
| Number of Afrobarometer Working Papers published, this reporting period | 8 |
| Number of Afrobarometer Policy Papers published, this reporting period | 9 |
| Number of Afrobarometer Dispatches published, this reporting period | 63 |
| % of AB Publications authored or co-authored by Africans | 91% |
| % of AB Publications authored or co-authored by African Women | 35% |
| Number of Official Briefings/dissemination events | 20 |
| Number of Communications/Media Workshops | 0 |
| Number of Ad Hoc Presentation using AB data by Network Members | 44 |
| Number of Media Appearances/ Press Reports | circa 2,196 |
| Number of Social Media Mentions | Circa 8,872 |
| Number of Information Request (including AB data requests) | 68 |
| Number of Press Releases | 50 |
| Number of Core Donors | 2 |
| Total Funds Received from Donors | \$2,087,002.56 |
| Number of Twitter Followers* | Added 3,377 (total 8,598) |
| Number of Facebook Followers (Likes)* | Added 3,188 (total 10,711) |
| Number of Mean Monthly Visits to AB Website | 12,458 (+36% from 2015) |
| Number of Downloads from AB Website | 14,700 |
| Number of Average Distinct Monthly Users of Online Data Analysis | 1,397 (+17% from 2015) |

**Note: The numbers of Twitter and Facebook followers were misreported in Afrobarometer's 2015 Technical Narrative Report. At the end of 2015, Twitter followers totaled 5,264, and Facebook followers (likes) totaled 8,081.*

APPENDIX 2: AB LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Overall Program Objective | <p>African citizens' opinions about democracy and development are heard and made part of the public policy debate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policymakers, advocates, researchers and citizens know, use and value Afrobarometer results in their work | <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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 2016: 68 • Total of 195 Information requests in R5/R6 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of references to AB in: 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"> • 2 in Reports by NGOs and International Agencies and 1 in Donor reports or documents by December, 2016. • Total of 10 references in Reports by NGOs and International Agencies and 5 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 • FTEs for each CP and Support Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Baseline • 9.6 FTEs in PMU, CPs and Support Unit in R4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of FTEs in PMU, CPs and Support Unit in R5/6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78.9% of NPs very/fairly satisfied with African project leadership • 29.45 FTEs |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Key Outcomes | <p>Access scientifically reliable data and analysis on public opinion in sub-Saharan Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB verified as reliable and valuable data resource by users outside of the Network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of AB data in various governance indicators continues or expands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, World Bank, Economic Intelligence Unit and ISS, Erasmus University, Netherlands use AB data to conduct their indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of governance indicators that use AB data | <p>Mo Ibrahim Foundation used AB public-attitude survey data in the 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG).</p> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulletins, Working Papers, Briefing Papers and Indicators Bulletins produced by NPs and CPs increases (R4 Evaluation Report for baseline) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by African members of the Network | <p>In Round 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 of 34 WPs (21%) • 44 of 49 BP (90%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of, Working Papers and Briefing Papers by African members of the Network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 of 8 WPs (25%) • 7 of 9 PPs (78%) • 60 of 63 Dispatches (95%) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by other African Scholars | <p>In Round 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 of 34 WPs (6%) • 1 of 49 BPs (2%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of, Working Papers and Briefing Papers by other African authors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 of 8 WPs (25%) • 3 of 9 PPs (33%) • 5 of 63 Dispatches (8%) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's role in managing surveys and producing analysis increases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women in leadership and other key positions at NPs and CPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Women in leadership and key positions in R4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of women in leadership and other key positions at NPs and CPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 Women |
| | | <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 | <p>In Round 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 of 34 WPs (38%) • 10 of 49 BPs (20%). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of Working Papers and Briefing Papers authored or co-authored by women in Network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 of 8 WPs (25%) • 6 of 9 PPs (67%) • 23 of 63 Dispatches (37%) |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | <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%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of WPs and BPs authored or co-authored by African women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 of 8 WPs (0%) • 6 of 9 BPs (67%) • 22 of 63 Dispatches (35%) |
| | <p>To broadly disseminate and apply results</p> <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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of media coverage of AB findings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011: 191 • 2012: 490 • 2013: 1,658 • 2014: 1,297 • 2015: 2,459 • 2016: 2,196 Total of 8,291 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of monthly site visits to AB website, especially from Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,458 mean monthly site visits (an increase of +36% compared to 2015) • 3,875 mean monthly site visits from Africa (an increase of +75% compared to 2015) |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | <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 i in 2010 • 108 mean monthly users from Africa in 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in monthly visits to Online Data Analysis facility, especially from Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,397 mean monthly users of ODA in 2016 (an increase of +17% compared to 2015) • 300 mean monthly users from Africa in 2016 |
| | • 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 | • R7 Manual finalized |
| | • 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 | • R7 Questionnaire finalized |
| | • 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 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 surveys completed in 35 countries in R5/6; minimum of 100,000 interviews completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 surveys completed in 5 countries in R7 • 6,400 interviews completed in R7 |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | <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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 73 surveys in 36 countries for R5,R5.5 and R6 Final data sets released on schedule for 37 R5 surveys and 36 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 21 R6 data posted to AB website as at December 2016 Total of 54 R5/6 Data posted on AB Website. |
| | | <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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All R5/R6 data sets added to the AB Online Data Analysis facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 R6 data sets added to the AB Online Data Analysis facility in 2016. Total of 54 R5/6 Data added to AB Online Data Analysis Facility. |
| | <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 January 2016. |
| Outputs (cont.) | Surveys and Analysis (cont.) | | | | |
| | <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 |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | <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 73 surveys in R5/6 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Briefing Papers/Dispatches 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"> • An average of 2 Dispatches published per country in 2016 • Total 192 BPs/Dispatches published in R5/6 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Briefing Papers/Dispatches 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 17 Working Papers in R5/6 • 35 Policy Papers in R5/6 • 124 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of Working and Briefing Papers published by AB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 WPs in 2016 and total of 44 in R5/6. • 9 Policy Papers in 2016 and total of 37 in R5/6. • 63 Dispatches in 2016 and total of 130 in R5/6 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical capacity of all NPs strengthened | <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 Francophone Summer School held in 2016. • Total of 5 Anglophone and 4 Francophone Summer Schools in R5/6 |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | <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"> • 11 Dispatches in 2016 • 44 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"> • No fellowship awarded in 2016 • 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. • 3 AB Publications produced by 2015 Fellowship recipient in 2016 |
| 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 |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | <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"> 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. No Stakeholder meeting held in 2016 <p>Total: 39 Stakeholder meetings held in R6</p> |
| 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"> 4 media training workshops held in 2016 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of demonstrations of Online Data Analysis facility to various audiences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~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"> ~3 demonstrations of Online Data Analysis facility to various audiences in 2016 |
| | <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"> ~70 presentations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of presentations of AB results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 Presentations during 2016 Total of 149 Presentations in R5/6 |

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Measurable and Verifiable Indicators | Baseline | Target | Current Value between 1.1.16-31.12.16 |
|------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Outputs (cont.) | Network Management (cont.) | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation Unit enhanced and strengthened d | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web based Monitoring Tool adopted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logical framework used in AB M&E reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A web based monitoring tool procured and in use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E Online procured in December 2016 and will be fully rolled out by end of February, 2017 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing collaboration between the M&E team and the communications team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline to be set at the end of Round 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration between M&E Team and Communications Team improved to engage with National Partners and external stakeholders, in order to more fully capture evidence of AB's policy visibility and utilization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 virtual meetings organized between M&E and Communication Teams respectively in 2016 |
| | <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"> 1 workshop held for AB Staff in July, 2016 |
| | <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, 2016

1. East African, "Terrorism was biggest concern in Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia – Africa poll." 3 January 2016. <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/Terrorism-was-biggest-concern-in-Kenya--Nigeria--Tunisia-/2558/3019354/-/o737pj/-/index.html>.
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13. CNBC, "Only 40% enjoy reliable power supply in Africa – Report." 15 March 2016. <http://www.cnbc.com/africa/video/?bctid=4801931677001>.
14. CNBC, "How free is the media in your African country?" 29 April 2016. <http://www.cnbc.com/africa/news/special-report/2016/04/29/how-free-is-the-media-in-your-african-country/>.
15. SABC News, "Why East and West Africans are in favour of integration, and others aren't." 3 June 2016. <http://www.sabc.co.za/news/a/c83eb2804cfeefa6b437f6a4a305fcae/Why-East-and-West-Africans-are-in-favour-of-integration.-others-arent-20160603>.
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APPENDIX 4: 2016 AFROBAROMETER PUBLICATIONS

Working papers

- WP169: Indirect colonial rule and the political salience of ethnicity. Lachlan McNamee
WP168: Measuring democracy in Africa: Applying anchors. Massa Coulibaly
WP167: Does personal experience of bribery explain protest participation in Africa? Moletsane Monyake
WP166: Ethnic diversity, segregation, and ethnocentric trust in Africa. Amanda Lea Robinson
WP165: Decentralization and quality of social service delivery in sub-Saharan Africa. Damas Hounsounon
WP164: Ethiopians' views of democratic government: Fear, ignorance, or unique understanding of democracy? Robert Mattes and Mulu Teka
WP163: Liberation technology: Mobile phones and political mobilization in Africa. Marco Manacorda and Andrea Tesei
WP162: Language, education, and citizenship in Africa. Ericka A. Albaugh

Policy papers:

- PP37: Are Africans willing to pay higher taxes or user fees for better health care? Thomas Isbell
PP36: Do Africans still want democracy? Robert Mattes and Michael Bratton
PP35: Election quality, public trust are central issues for Africa's upcoming contests. Peter Penar, Rose Aiko, Thomas Bentley, and Kangwook Han
PP34: Does less engaged mean less empowered? Political participation lags among African youth, especially women. Rorisang Lekalake and E. Gyimah-Boadi
PP33: Evaluating Botswana's performance on National Vision 2016. Rorisang Lekalake
PP32: Violent extremism in Africa: Public opinion from the Sahel, Lake Chad, and the Horn. Stephen Buchanan-Clarke and Rorisang Lekalake
PP31: Despite gains, barriers keep health care high on Africa's priority list. Daniel Armah-Attoh, Edem Selormey, and Richard Houessou
PP30: Botswana's democratic consolidation: What will it take? Rorisang Lekalake
PP29: Africa's growth dividend? Lived poverty drops across much of the continent. Robert Mattes, Boniface Dulani, and E. Gyimah-Boadi

Dispatches:

- AD130: Zimbabweans demand accountability in governance, doubt efficacy of elections. Stephen Ndoma
AD129: En Guinée, l'intérêt à la vie politique est faible, mais la perception des libertés est forte. Horace Gninafon and Mamadou Billo Bah
AD128: After 50 years, freedom of association is firmly established, though far from absolute, in Africa. Brian Howard and Kangwook Han
AD127: Winds of change? Attitudes toward renewable energy policy in Mauritius. Andreas Kopf and Thomas Isbell
AD126: South Africans demand government accountability amid perceptions of growing corruption. Rorisang Lekalake and Sibusiso Nkomo
AD125: Cautious optimism marks Kenyans' perceptions of economic conditions. Paul Kamau
AD124: In Zimbabwe, tolerance crosses ethnic, religious, national – but not sexual – lines. Richman Kokera and Stephen Ndoma
AD123: 'Neither good nor bad': São Toméans critical but optimistic about economic performance. Samuel Baaye, Kakra Adu Duayeden, and Daniel Armah-Attoh
AD122: China's growing presence in Africa wins largely positive popular reviews. Mogopodi Lekorwe, Anyway Chingwete, Mina Okuru, and Romaric Samson
AD121: Approaching presidential transition, Liberians supportive and critical of their democracy. Mina Okuru and Daniel Armah-Attoh
AD120: Despite criticism of economic performance, Swazis optimistic about future gains. Nelson Isidoro, Tengetile Tsabedze, and Sibusiso Nkomo
AD119: Will of the people? Election results and public opinion in Gabon. Peter Penar
AD118: Even weak demand for democracy not met by supply in São Tomé and Príncipe. Kakra Adu Duayeden and Daniel Armah-Attoh
AD117: China ranks high as development model for Tunisia but trails France, U.S. in perceived influence. Imen Mezlini

APPENDIX 4: 2016 AFROBAROMETER PUBLICATIONS – (CONT'D)

Dispatches – Cont'd:

- AD116: Liberians on Ebola: Foreign aid most effective, but government performed well, is now better prepared. Daniel Armah-Attoh and Mina Okuru
- AD115: Job performance of MPs, local councillors: Are representatives serving voters or themselves? Rose Aiko, Hervé Akinochi, and Mogopodi Lekorwe
- AD114: Facing drought, can Zimbabwe improve on history of food shortage, poor management? Richman Kokera and Stephen Ndoma
- AD113: Zimbabweans strongly favour free cross-border movement but hold mixed views of SADC. Stephen Ndoma
- AD112: Do trustworthy institutions matter for development? Corruption, trust, and government performance in Africa. Michael Bratton and E. Gyimah-Boadi
- AD111: L'insécurité recule, mais les Guinéens critiquent la performance du gouvernement. Thiérno Malick Diallo and Massa Guilavogui
- AD110: Les Guinéens désapprouvent la gestion des problèmes prioritaires par le gouvernement. Horace Gninafon and Djiba Kaba
- AD109: Malgré un recul de la pauvreté, les Guinéens décrivent mal leurs conditions de vie. Massa Guilavogui, Bangaly Camara, and Djiba Kaba
- AD108: Zimbabweans support free media as watchdog, question media's effectiveness and integrity. Stephen Ndoma and Richman Kokera
- AD107: Disgruntled opposition or disillusioned democrats? Support for electoral law reforms in Uganda. Francis Kibirige
- AD106: Malgré un recul de pauvreté vécue au Mali, les conditions de vie restent à améliorer. Massa Coulibaly
- AD105: Citizen response points to appreciation, challenges of Kenya's devolved governance. Winnie V. Mitullah
- AD104: Les Camerounais se sentent libres, mais ils critiquent le fonctionnement de leur démocratie. Gérard-José Ebodé
- AD103: In Sierra Leone, perceived corruption rises, public trust and leaders' job approval drop. Lena Thompson
- AD102: Perception du secteur minier au Sénégal: Potentiellement bénéfique mais peu transparent. Mohamadou Sall et Babaly Sall
- AD101: Youth political engagement in South Africa: Beyond student protests. Rorisang Lekalake
- AD100: Threat of violent extremism from a 'grassroots' perspective: Evidence from North Africa. Thomas Bentley, Rorisang Lekalake, and Stephen Buchanan-Clarke
- AD99: Les Nigériens approuvent l'efficacité de la réponse gouvernementale à l'extrémisme. Romaric Samson et Adamou Moumouni
- AD98: Les Nigériens adhèrent aux partis politiques, souhaitent une opposition coopérative. Romaric Samson, Adamou Moumouni, et Toumane Seyni Amadou
- AD97: In Sierra Leone, support grows for multiparty politics, accountable government, term limits. Lena Thompson
- AD96: Les Gabonais déclinent leurs orientations pour résorber le chômage. Christian Wali Wali et Bertrand Dimitri Ndombi Boundzanga
- AD95: Les priorités des Gabonais: L'éducation, la santé, les infrastructures routières. Euloge Makita-Ikouaya, Pamela Sandrine Tsogo Mouendinguy, et Elza Nauria Yamba Namadia
- AD94: La corruption au Cameroun: Perceptions publiques et moyens de lutte. Gérard-José Ebodé
- AD93: Most Swazis say free cross-border movement desirable but not yet a reality. Vimbai Tsododo
- AD92: Swazis reject multiparty politics amid decreasing satisfaction with democracy. Siphon Kunene
- AD91: Regional integration for Africa: Could stronger public support turn 'rhetoric into reality'? Markus Olapade, Edem E. Selormey, and Horace Gninafon
- AD90: In South Africa, citizens' trust in president, political institutions drops sharply. Anyway Chingwete
- AD89: As South Africa's local elections approach, public confidence underpins system in turmoil. Sibusiso Nkomo and Jamy Felton
- AD88: South Africa's opposition narrows trust gap but still faces mixed perceptions of vision and role. Rorisang Lekalake
- AD87: Reaching for equality: Zimbabweans endorse gender equity in politics but say citizens treated unequally before the law. Stephen Ndoma and Richman Kokera

APPENDIX 4: 2016 AFROBAROMETER PUBLICATIONS – (CONT'D)

AD86: Beyond 'no-party' system: Ugandans support multiparty politics, but trust in opposition weakens. Ronald Makanga Kakumba

Dispatches – Cont'd:

AD85: Strong public support for 'watchdog' role backs African news media under attack. Sibusiso Nkomo and Anthony Wafula

AD84: South Africans generally tolerant but report racial discrimination by employers and courts. Rorisang Lekalake and Sibusiso Nkomo

AD83: Despite decline in lived poverty, South Africans increasingly pessimistic about the economy. Anyway Chingwete and Amarone Nomdo

AD82: Post-1994 South Africa better than apartheid, but few gains in socioeconomic conditions. Rorisang Lekalake

AD81: Lutte contre la corruption au Niger: La désapprobation des citoyens augmente. Adamou Moumouni et Toumane Seyni Amadou

AD80: Au Sénégal, la pauvreté vécue est en recul. Ibrahima Sall

AD79: Utilisation des revenus pétroliers: Les Gabonais prônent pour une prospérité partagée. Richard Houessou et Christian Wali Wali

AD78: Les Gabonais désapprouvent la gouvernance économique du pays. Jean-Pamphile Koumba, Dimitri Ndombi Boundzanga, et Chanchan Koumba Mounquengui

AD77: Fighting corruption in Uganda: Despite small gains, citizens pessimistic about their role. John Martin Kewaza

AD76: Lack of safe water, sanitation spurs growing dissatisfaction with government performance. Corah Walker

AD75: Off-grid or 'off-on': Lack of access, unreliable electricity supply still plague majority of Africans. Abel Oyuke, Peter Halley Penar, and Brian Howard

AD74: Good neighbours? Africans express high levels of tolerance for many, but not for all. Boniface Dulani, Gift Sambo, and Kim Yi Dionne

AD73: Majority of South Africans want a workers' party as alternative to ANC. Sibusiso Nkomo

AD72: Immigration remains a challenge for South Africa's government and citizens. Anyway Chingwete

AD71: Support for democracy in South Africa declines amid rising discontent with implementation. Rorisang Lekalake

AD70: Citizen engagement in Zimbabwe at lowest level in a decade. Stephen Ndoma and Richman Kokera

AD69: Building on progress: Infrastructure development still a major challenge in Africa. Winnie V. Mitullah, Romarie Samson, Pauline M. Wambua, and Samuel Balongo

AD68: Escalating political crisis belies Burundians' strong support for democracy. Thomas Bentley, Abel Oyuke, Peter Halley Penar, and Christophe Sebudandi

APPENDIX 5: 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:

- **The AB Team in South Africa** participated in the International Research Project on Media, Conflict and Democratization in Cape Town on December 14.
- **Boniface Dulani, Sibusiso Nkomo and Victor Ekwa-Bebe** made a joint presentation on 'African Perceptions of Corruption: Data and Development Impact' at the Second Civil Society Forum of the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) in Tanzania on December 8.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** participated in the CSF II – 2nd Civil Society Forum on Combating Corruption in Africa in Arusha on December 8.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** participated in the International CVE Research Conference 2016 in Jakarta on December 7.
- **Carolyn Logan** made a presentation on 'Opposition parties rising, or ruling parties in decline? Explaining the increasing viability of Africa's political opposition.' Presentation at the African Studies Association Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., December 3.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** participated in the National Domestication of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Workshop (Statistics South Africa, DPME and DIRCO) in Pretoria on December 1.
- **Bob Mattes** made remarks on Discussant, "The Future of Democracy in Africa." at the Institute for Security Studies / Catholic Parliamentary Liaison Office / Hanns Seidel Foundation Public Seminar on December 1.
- **Boniface Dulani** made a presentation on 'Democratic Governance in Africa: Insights from the Afrobarometer' at a lecture organized by Catholic University of Malawi on November 16.
- **E. Gyimah Boadi** presented on "Mass support for democratic governance in Africa - Evidence from Afrobarometer surveys" at University of Antwerp, Belgium in November 15.
- **Bob Mattes** made a presentation on "The Public Development Agenda: Citizen Preferences, Service Delivery and Voter Evaluations of Government Performance" at the Africa Economics Seminar Series organised by the World Bank, Washington DC on 10 November 2016.
- **Bob Mattes** made a presentation on "The Evolving South African Voter: The 2016 Local Government Election in Longitudinal Perspective" at the African Studies Program organised by Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies at Washington DC, USA on November 9.
- **Carolyn Logan** made a presentation on 'What the people say: Findings on policy priorities, health care and related issues from Afrobarometer Round 6' at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in Washington on November 9.
- **E. Gyimah Boadi, Daniel Ato Armah and Edem Selormey** presented the findings of CDD-Ghana's second pre-election surveys to U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, Robert Porter Jackson and other key election stakeholders and civil-society organizations in Ghana in November 7, 2016.
- **E. Gyimah Boadi** presented on "Taking Bold Steps on Governance? Break the jinx of voice without accountability; protect civic and political spaces" at a Conference organised by The African Philanthropy Forum (APF) in Oct 17-18 in Rabat, Morocco.
- **E. Gyimah-Boadi, Edem Selormey and Aba Kittoe** presented on Ghana Pre-Election Survey findings on Oct 6, 2016 in San Francisco.
- **Mina Okuru** 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 Class FM in Accra, Ghana on October 2016.
- **Carolyn Logan** made a presentation on 'What public opinion surveys can (and can't?) tell us about violent extremism in Africa,' at a conference on "Taking Aim at the Evidence Gap: Building Consensus on a CVE Research Agenda," hosted by the RESOLVE Network and United States Institute for Peace (USIP), Washington on September 29, 2016.
- **Boniface Dulani** made a presentation on 'Challenges of time-series data survey research in Africa: Lessons from the Afrobarometer', at the University of Bergen in Norway on September 22.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** participated and presented at the International IDEA regional dialogue on political parties and electoral processes from September 21-22 in Praia, Cape Verde.

- **Victor Emmanuel Ekwa- Bebe** presented “The Use of Afrobarometer Online Data Analysis tool” to the Association of Beninese Bloggers and its guests in Porto-Novo, Benin, during the Blog Camp organized by the aforementioned association on Saturday, September 17, 2016.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** attended the Open Society Foundations South Africa dialogue series (No. 9) seminar on South Africa’s local government elections on September 9 in Cape Town. Prof. Cherrel Africa of the University of the Western Cape presented on trends from Afrobarometer in her keynote speech.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** participated in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) strategic technical workshop on African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) 2016-2020 strategy from September 6-7 in Johannesburg.
- **The AB Team in South Africa** also made the following presentations on 17th August in Cape Town:
 1. AB data on youth at an International Youth Day global release (in conjunction with IJR communications and advocacy work stream).
 2. AB findings on youth to Georgetown University Executive Master's in Leadership group (in conjunction with IJR’s Ashley Kriel Youth Development Project).
- **Edem Selormey and Boniface Dulani** presented on ‘Afrobarometer and the SDGs’ at a workshop titled “Developing a Governance and Accountability Mechanisms for the SDGs” organized by OSISA/OSIWA in Accra, Ghana from August 10 to 11, 2016. Prof. Gyimah Boadi and Prof. Bob Mattes, who also participated in the workshop made contributions on how AB data can contribute to the proposed SDG Barometer.
- **Anyway Chingwete** participated in a high level round table for the Brenthurst Foundation/Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) on post-commodities Africa; review and criticism of forthcoming “Make Africa Work” handbook from August 1-3, 2016.
- **Robert Mattes and Michael Bratton** presented on “Global Map of Popular Demand for and Perceived Supply of Democracy” to World Congress of the International Political Science Association at Poznan, Poland on 24 July 2016.
- **Anyway Chingwete** participated in a Roundtable for the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) on African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and African Union (AU) instruments on July 7 in Cape Town.
- **Bob Mattes** made remarks on “Strengthening Governance and Democracy.” At Brenthurst Foundation Roundtable on “From Critique to Action: Renewing South Africa’s Promise in a Time of Crisis.” On June 28.
- **Carolyn Logan** presented a paper titled ‘Holding their own? Tracing the impact of government performance on support for traditional authority in Africa’ at a conference on Traditional Governance and Indigenous Peoples held at University of Konstanz in Konstanz, Germany from June 16-17, 2016.
- **Bob Mattes** made a presentation on “The Detectability of Class Differences: The Case of South Africa at German Institute of Global and Area Studies International Workshop on Inequality and Middle Class Development in Africa at Cape Town, South Africa on 6 May 2016.
- **Edem Selormey** presented Afrobarometer findings on ‘Democratic Governance in Africa: Insights from Afrobarometer’ at the US-African Think Tank Dialogue held at CDD-Ghana, Accra on April 19.
- **E. Gyimah-Boadi, Edem Selormey, and Carmen Alpin** presented Afrobarometer 36-country thematic cross-country findings to two groups in Silicon Valley on March 10; first, to students of Santa Clara University, and to the executives of Collaborate for Africa (C4A).
- **Edem Selormey** presented highlights of Afrobarometer global releases on infrastructure development, tolerance, electrification, water/sanitation, and lived poverty to visiting students of the War College, USA at CDD on March 3.
- **Boniface Dulani** presented Afrobarometer findings on Tolerance to CSO and Media on World Zero Discrimination Day in Maputo, Mozambique on March 1.
- **Boniface Dulani** presented Afrobarometer findings on Tolerance to government officials and development partners in Maputo, Mozambique on February 29.
- **Bob Mattes** made a presentation on “Legislative Powers, Role Orientations and Budgetary Activities.” at a AWEPA (European Parliamentarians With Africa) Coordination Meeting to Strengthening SADC Parliamentary Engagement in the Budget Cycle in Johannesburg, South Africa on February 25.
- **Bob Mattes** gave a presentation titled: “Lived poverty declines in Africa: Is it better growth or better roads?” at John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies on February 5.

- **Winnie Mitullah, Bob Mattes and Carolyn Logan** presented Afrobarometer findings on policy and investment priorities, infrastructure and poverty from some of the global release papers at USAID on February 4.
- **Michael Bratton** presented Afrobarometer findings on conflict and violent extremism to staff of the US State Department on February 4.
- **Edem Selormey, Carolyn Logan and Sibusiso Nkomo** presented Afrobarometer findings on electrification to members of the Power Africa team at USAID on February 3.
- **Bob Mattes, Boniface Dulani, Carolyn Logan and Sibusiso Nkomo** met with staff of Senator Bob Corker of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to discuss AB findings on electrification and democracy/governance on February 3
- **Michael Bratton** presented Afrobarometer findings on conflict and violent extremism at USAID on February 3.
- **E. Gyimah-Boadi, Carolyn Logan and Sibusiso Nkomo** met with staff of Senator Jeff Flake and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to discuss Afrobarometer findings on electrification and democracy/governance on February 2.
- **E. Gyimah-Boadi, Carolyn Logan and Sibusiso Nkomo** met with staff of Congressman Ed Royce of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss Afrobarometer findings on electrification and democracy/governance on February 2.

Others

A special roundtable discussion was held on "AfricaNow!" on "Declining democracy assistance and the future of Afrobarometer: Addressing threats to a research and activist agenda," in Washington, D.C., on December 1, 2016. Panelists included Ambassador Johnnie Carson, Senior Advisor, United States Institute of Peace, and former Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, U.S. State Department, Emily Renard, Senior Policy Advisor, Open Societies Foundation, Ben Leo, Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development, Adrienne LeBas, American University, and Joseph Asunka, Hewlett Foundation and CDD/Afrobarometer alumni.

Other Articles/Book chapters using AB data

During this reporting period, Afrobarometer data was featured in the following articles

- Rutledge's "Major Works: Critical Concepts in Political Science" series, with special focus on African Politics. The following pieces of Afrobarometer data are published in the latest volume edited by Nic Cheeseman of Oxford University and which contains 70 of the most influential articles from the last 20 years. There are numerous other chapters in the volume that makes use of the Afrobarometer data:
 - ✓ 'The slave trade and the origins of mistrust in Africa', by Nathan Nunn and Leonard Wantchekon (vol 1 chapter 1)
 - ✓ 'The roots of resilience: exploring popular support for African traditional authorities', by Carolyn Logan (vol2 chapter 22)
 - ✓ 'Voting intentions in Africa: ethnic, economic or partisan?' by Michael Bratton, Ravi Bhavnani and Tse-Hsin Chen (vol 4 chapter 58)
 - ✓ 'Clientilism and voting behavior: evidence from a field experiment in Benin', by Leonard Wantchekon (vol 4 chapter 60)
 - ✓ 'Civil society and democratic development', by E. Gyimah-Boadi (vol 4 chapter 67)
- African Studies Review journal on "Legislatures and Democratic Development in Africa." 59/3 (2016) by Robert Mattes and Shaheen Mozaffar: 201-215. ISSN: 0002-0206.
- Detecting Manipulation in Authoritarian Elections: Survey-Based Methods in Zimbabwe," Electoral Studies, June 2016, 10-21 by Michael Bratton, Boniface Dulani and Eldred Masunungure).
- "Violence, Displacement and Democracy in Post-Conflict Societies: Evidence from Mali," Journal of Contemporary African Studies, 34, 4, April 2017: 437-458. By Michael Bratton.
- "Gender Equality and Political Processes in Kenya; Challenges and Prospects". Chapter 7, p.162 by Osai Ojigbo

Dr. Boniface Dulani had a chapter in a published book edited by Dan Banik and Blessings Chinsinga (eds.), The Democratic Dividend - Political Transition and Inclusive Development in Malawi, London: Routledge. His paper is the first chapter in the book and it's entitled: "Progress or Stagnation? Twenty Years of Democracy in Malawi". It uses the Afrobarometer data.

APPENDIX 6: 2016 AFROBAROMETER R6 GLOBAL RELEASES

- **Infrastructure**, 14 January, Nairobi. A news conference and stakeholder discussion attracted more than 50 participants from the media, civil society organisations, relevant government agencies, and academia. AD69: "Building on progress: Infrastructure development still a major challenge in Africa," by Winnie V. Mitullah, Romaric Samson, Pauline M. Wambua, and Samuel Balongo.
- **Lived poverty**, 21-23 January, Addis Ababa. As part of the 6th Citizens Continental Conference, on the margins of the annual African Union Summit, AB presented R6 findings on lived poverty in a plenary session and a news conference, trained civil-society participants in the use of the AB online data analysis tool, and trained journalists on how to access and use data. PP29: "Africa's growth dividend? Lived poverty drops across much of the continent," by Robert Mattes, Boniface Dulani, and E. Gyimah-Boadi.
- **Tolerance**, 29 February-1 March, Maputo. In collaboration with the Mozambican Fundação MASC, AB presented findings on tolerance (for people of other ethnicities, religions, and nationalities, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS and people of other sexual orientations). Public interest was high in Mozambique, which in 2014 decriminalized homosexuality and whose citizens expressed the third-highest level of tolerance for homosexuality, after Cape Verde and South Africa, among the 36 surveyed countries. Findings were presented in separate meetings with 1) donors and government officials (in English) and 2) civil society and media representatives (in Portuguese). AD74: "Good neighbours? Africans express high levels of tolerance for many, but not for all," by Boniface Dulani, Gift Sambo, and Kim Yi Dionne.
- **Electrification**, 14 March, electronic distribution of a dispatch and press release followed by an analysis published in The Conversation-Africa and a guest letter in ESI Africa. AD75: "Off-grid or 'off-on': Lack of access, unreliable electricity supply still plague majority of Africans," by Abel Oyuke, Peter Halley Penar, and Brian Howard.
- **Water and sanitation**, 22 March (World Water Day), electronic distribution of a dispatch and press release followed by an analysis in The Conversation-Africa. AD76: "Lack of safe water, sanitation spurs growing dissatisfaction with government performance," by Corah Walker.
- **Health**, 7 April 2016 (World Health Day), electronic distribution of a policy paper and press release followed by an analysis in The Conversation-Africa. PP31: "Despite gains, barriers keep health care high on Africa's priority list," by Daniel Armah-Attah, Edem Selormey, and Richard Houessou.
- **Media**, 3 May 2016 (World Press Freedom Day), Johannesburg. In addition to the electronic release of a dispatch and press release on the media's watchdog role, the Network presented findings at a roundtable discussion co-sponsored by Freedom House, Freedom of Expression Institute, Institute for the Advancement of Journalism, Afrobarometer, and Gender Links. The organisations involved released research results on different aspects of media freedom; journalists from radio, online, and print media responded to the research and evaluated their work in its light. AD85: "Strong public support for 'watchdog' role backs African news media under attack," by Sibusiso Nkomo and Anthony Wafula.
- **Regional integration**, 25 May 2016 (Africa Day), Kigali and Lilongwe. In addition to the electronic release of a dispatch and press release on Africa Day and an article in The Conversation-Africa, AB presented findings at:
 - o The Continental Youth Forum 5-7 June in Kigali, where AB also contributed to a resolution document that the organisers will use for advocacy at the African Union Heads of State meeting in Rwanda in July 2016.
 - o The State of the Union Pan-African Parliament Roundtable 18 June in Lilongwe.AD91: "Regional integration for Africa: Could stronger public support turn 'rhetoric into reality'?" by Markus Olapade, Edem E. Selormey, and Horace Gninafon.
- **Youth**, 12 August 2016 (International Youth Day). In addition to the electronic release of a policy paper and press release on youth political engagement, the Network presented findings at:
 - o A Youth Day conference in collaboration with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and other partners in Johannesburg, South Africa.
 - o The African Union Regional Youth Consultations on Project 2016 Year of Human Rights in Windhoek, Namibia.
 - o The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance regional dialogue on "Political Parties and Electoral Processes: Preventing Electoral Violence in Africa" in Praia, Cape Verde.

PP34: "Does less engaged mean less empowered? Political participation lags among African youth, especially women," by Rorisang Lekalake and E. Gyimah-Boadi.

- **Trustworthy institutions**, 23 August 2016, electronic distribution of a policy paper and press release. AD112: "Do trustworthy institutions matter for development? Corruption, trust, and government performance in Africa," by Michael Bratton and E. Gyimah-Boadi.
- **Election management**, 6 September 2016, electronic distribution of a dispatch and press release followed by an analysis published in The Conversation-Africa. PP35: "Election quality, public trust are central issues for Africa's upcoming contests," by Peter Penar, Rose Aiko, Thomas Bentley, and Kangwook Han.
- **MP and local councillor job performance**, 15 September 2016 (International Day of Democracy), electronic distribution of a dispatch and press release. AD115: "Job performance of MPs, local councillors: Are representatives serving voters or themselves?" by Rose Aiko, Hervé Akinocho, and Mogopodi Lekorwe.
- **Perceptions of China**, 24 October 2016 (World Development Information Day), electronic distribution of a dispatch and press release. AD122: "China's growing presence in Africa wins largely positive popular reviews" by Mogopodi Lekorwe, Anyway Chingwete, Mina Okuru, and Romarie Samson.
- **Do Africans still want democracy?** 22 November 2016, electronic distribution of a policy paper and press release. PP36: "Do Africans still want democracy?" by Robert Mattes and Michael Bratton.
- **Freedom of association**, 16 December 2016 (50th anniversary of UN right to freedom of assembly and association), electronic distribution of a dispatch and press release. AD128: "After 50 years, freedom of association is firmly established, though far from absolute, in Africa," by Brian Howard and Kangwook Han.