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Lived poverty in Africa: Material well-being shows no sign of recovery from a decade's decline

Afrobarometer Dispatch No. 1248 | Anyway Chingwete, Richard Houessou, and Edson Ntodwa

Summary

For about two decades, Afrobarometer has tracked ordinary Africans' material well-being through the Lived Poverty Index (LPI), an experiential measure of how often citizens go without basic necessities: enough food, enough clean water, medical care, enough cooking fuel, and a cash income. This Pan-Africa Profile uses five rounds of Afrobarometer surveys, spanning Round 6 (2014/2015) to Round 10 (2024/2025) and covering up to 38 African countries, to document a decade-long trajectory of lived poverty across the continent.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits the international community to ending poverty "in all its forms everywhere" and to "zero hunger" (United Nations, 2015). How poverty is defined and measured makes a difference. Monetary poverty lines capture only one dimension of deprivation and are ill-suited to contexts where informal economies, in-kind exchange, and non-market provision of food, water, and fuel are widespread. Afrobarometer's LPI was developed to complement monetary and multidimensional measures with a direct, self-reported account of material hardship (Mattes, Bratton, & Davids, 2003; Dulani, Mattes, & Logan, 2013). Because versions of its "How often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without …" questions have been asked since Round 1 (1999/2001), the LPI offers one of the longest continuous experiential poverty time series available for the continent. This makes it a uniquely well-suited instrument for tracking how ordinary Africans' material circumstances have evolved over the past decade – a period that spans a commodities boom, the COVID-19 pandemic, a global inflation shock, and, in several countries, conflict and democratic backsliding.

Afrobarometer publications provide the closest comparative benchmark for the trends documented here. Mattes, Dulani, and Gyimah-Boadi (2016) found that lived poverty had declined across much of the continent through the mid-2010s, coining the phrase "Africa's growth dividend." That dividend proved short-lived: Using Afrobarometer's Round 7 (2016/2018) data, Mattes (2020) documented that the decade of living-standard gains had come to an end as lived poverty began rising even before the COVID-19 pandemic. Using Afrobarometer Round 8 (2019/2021) data collected before and during the pandemic, Mattes and Patel (2022) found that increases in lived poverty concentrated in countries where gross domestic product had stagnated or contracted and where COVID-19 restrictions had been particularly stringent. Most recently, Mattes and Lekalake (2025) reported that material deprivation had climbed to its highest average level in two decades of assessment, with severe lived poverty affecting roughly one in four citizens.

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Round 10 (2024/2025) survey findings suggest that Africans' material well-being has not begun to recover from declines over the previous decade. A majority of Africans continue to experience shortages of food, water, medical care, and other basic necessities, and more than half report that they had to ask relatives, friends, neighbours, or others for help last year to make ends meet. Moreover, the analysis reveals that lived poverty is associated with difficulties in accessing essential public services, including health care and police assistance. Meanwhile, individuals experiencing high levels of lived poverty are less likely to own a bank account, whereas mobile money is relatively accessible across the lived-poverty gradient.

Afrobarometer surveys

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, nonpartisan survey research network that provides reliable data on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life. Ten survey rounds in up to 45 countries have been completed since 1999. Round 10 surveys (2024/2025) cover 38 countries. (See Appendix Table A.1 for a list of countries and fieldwork dates.)

Afrobarometer's National Partners conduct face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice. Samples of 1,200-2,400 adults yield country-level results with margins of error of +/-2 to +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. Margins of error are larger for subgroup analyses (e.g. demographic groups) due to smaller sample sizes. For more on the sampling methodology, click here.

This 38-country analysis is based on 50,961 interviews. The data are weighted to ensure nationally representative samples. When reporting multi-country averages, all countries are weighted equally (rather than in proportion to population size).

Key findings

On material deprivation

- On average across 38 countries, majorities report going without a cash income (79%), medicine or medical care (65%), and sufficient food (58%), clean water (57%), and cooking fuel (52%) at least once during the previous year.
- After worsening steadily between 2014 and 2023, levels of lived poverty show no sign of improving in the latest survey round.
    - Levels of lived poverty vary widely by country and region and are particularly high among rural residents, citizens with no formal education, and those who are not employed.

On lived poverty and access to services

- Poverty is compounded by reduced access to essential services. On average, the poorest citizens are roughly twice as likely as the well-off to report that they found it difficult to obtain health care, a government identification document, and police assistance.

On lived poverty and financial inclusion

- Poor citizens are half as likely as their well-off counterparts to own a bank account (40% vs. 83%).
- Ownership of mobile-money accounts is widespread and fairly stable across economic levels: 69% of the poorest vs. 71% of the well-off.

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In lived poverty and seeking assistance

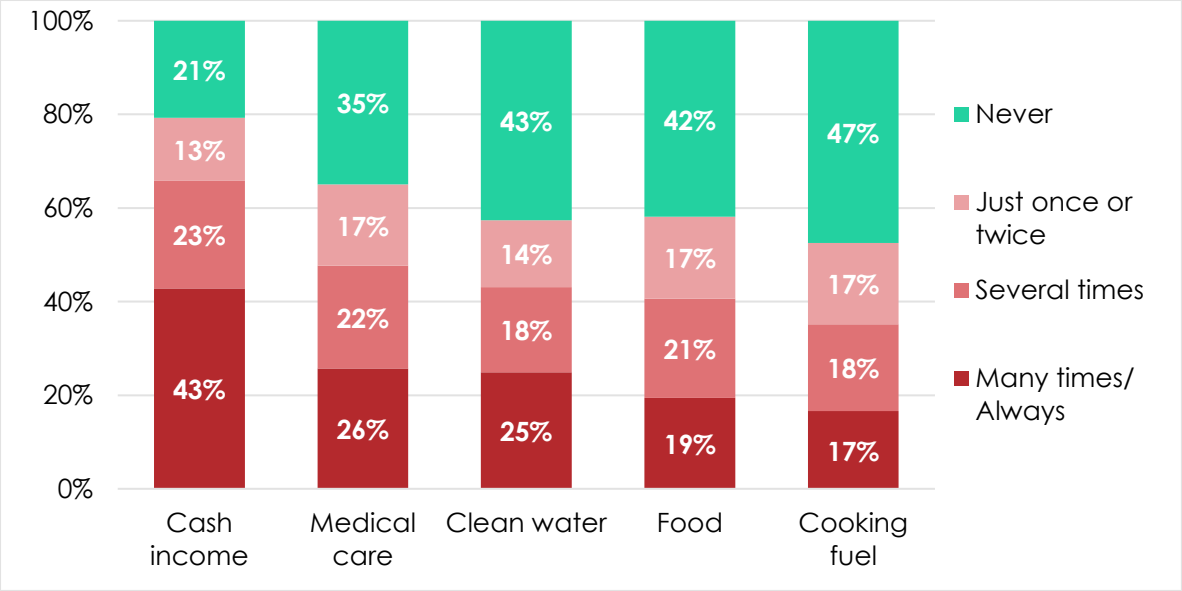
- Almost half (47%) of respondents say they had to seek assistance from family members during the previous year, while 33% sought help from friends or neighbours and 12% requested assistance from religious, community, or charitable groups.
    - Countries with higher levels of lived poverty tend to have more households that rely on external assistance.

Access to basic necessities

Shortages of basic necessities are an experience shared by a majority of Africans (Figure 1). On average across 38 countries, eight in 10 citizens (79%) say they or a family member went without a cash income at least once during the preceding year, including 43% who did so "many times" or "always."

Two-thirds (65%) went without needed medicine or medical care, and majorities suffered shortages of clean water (57%), food (58%),[1] and cooking fuel (52%).

Figure 1: Went without basic necessities | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents were asked: *Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without: Enough food to eat? Enough clean water for home use? Medicines or medical treatment? Enough fuel to cook your food? A cash income?*

But deprivation varies widely by country. Considering only citizens who experienced shortages "many times" or "always" (Table 1), we see that frequent lack of a cash income affected just 7% of Mauritians and 10% of Seychellois but more than two-thirds of respondents in Madagascar (75%), Malawi (69%), and Guinea (68%).

Similarly, reports of a lack of medical care range from 4% (again in Mauritius and Seychelles) to 45% (in Chad and Guinea). Insufficient water was highest in Gabon (52%), while too little food was most common in Malawi (47%) and insufficient cooking fuel in Angola (38%).

[1] Due to rounding, percentages for combined categories reported in the text may differ slightly from the sum of sub-categories shown in figures (e.g. for food, 19% "many times/always," 21% "several times," and 17% "just once or twice" sum to 58%).

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Table 1: Went without basic necessities 'many times' or 'always' | 38 countries | 2024/2025

Country	Cash income	Medical care	Clean water	Food	Cooking fuel
Angola	46%	41%	40%	31%	38%
Benin	64%	30%	32%	21%	18%
Botswana	42%	21%	14%	15%	7%
Cabo Verde	23%	8%	14%	6%	11%
Cameroon	50%	27%	32%	20%	19%
Chad	53%	45%	39%	29%	31%
Comoros	40%	23%	22%	17%	19%
Congo-Brazzaville	53%	36%	37%	34%	17%
Côte d'Ivoire	37%	21%	31%	12%	8%
Eswatini	38%	33%	21%	27%	16%
Gabon	50%	39%	52%	29%	25%
The Gambia	35%	35%	20%	17%	19%
Ghana	32%	15%	13%	11%	9%
Guinea	68%	45%	46%	33%	28%
Guinea-Bissau	22%	27%	18%	10%	18%
Kenya	43%	27%	18%	16%	15%
Lesotho	60%	16%	24%	24%	16%
Liberia	35%	32%	27%	20%	19%
Madagascar	75%	37%	34%	40%	25%
Malawi	69%	31%	23%	47%	26%
Mali	53%	21%	19%	19%	15%
Mauritania	39%	25%	39%	26%	30%
Mauritius	7%	4%	9%	2%	2%
Morocco	12%	7%	3%	1%	2%
Mozambique	45%	33%	30%	26%	20%
Namibia	42%	20%	16%	19%	16%
Nigeria	49%	26%	24%	27%	21%
São Tomé and Príncipe	23%	17%	27%	9%	16%
Senegal	54%	26%	28%	9%	18%
Seychelles	10%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Sierra Leone	42%	28%	29%	21%	12%
South Africa	26%	14%	22%	12%	12%
Tanzania	39%	17%	21%	9%	9%
Togo	65%	27%	27%	20%	12%
Tunisia	17%	14%	15%	5%	4%
Uganda	49%	32%	21%	19%	24%
Zambia	50%	32%	25%	23%	15%
Zimbabwe	59%	38%	28%	24%	15%

Respondents were asked: *Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without: Enough food to eat? Enough clean water for home use? Medicines or medical treatment? Enough fuel to cook your food? A cash income? (% of respondents who say "many times" or "always")*

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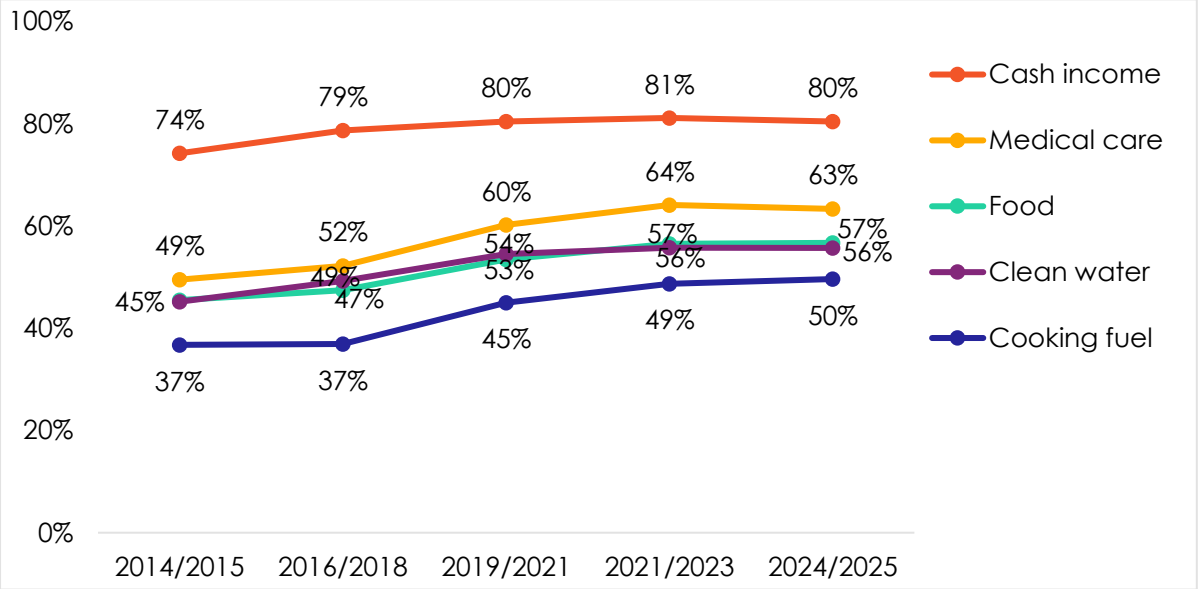
A decade of persistent material hardship

A look at trends in the experience of going without basic necessities at least once during the previous year indicates a substantial and persistent deterioration in material well-being over the past decade (Figure 2). On average across 28 countries surveyed consistently over the period, deprivation increased across all five dimensions of lived poverty between 2014/2015 and 2021/2023 and shows no signs of improvement in the most recent survey round (2024/2025).

Going without medical care exhibits the sharpest deterioration, rising from 49% in 2014/2015 to 64% in 2021/2023. The timing is consistent with the possibility that the COVID-19 pandemic and rising costs of care reinforced pre-existing barriers to health-service access, as suggested by findings after Liberia's 2014/2015 Ebola outbreak (Armah-Attoh & Okuru, 2016). Cooking-fuel shortages display the second-largest increase (13 percentage points over the decade), and food and clean-water deprivation follow similar trajectories.

Figure 2: Went without basic necessities at least once | 28 countries | 2014-2025



Respondents were asked: *Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without: Enough food to eat? Enough clean water for home use? Medicines or medical treatment? Enough fuel to cook your food? A cash income? (% of respondents who say, "just once or twice," "several times," "many times," or "always")*

Afrobarometer averages responses to the five "gone without" questions to calculate LPI scores for respondents and countries, which can be grouped as "no lived poverty" (no shortages across five necessities), "low lived poverty" (one or two shortages across one or more items), "moderate lived poverty" (several shortages across one or more items), and "high lived poverty" (many or constant shortages).

Beyond worsening deprivation of individual necessities, we see increases in the more severe levels of lived poverty between 2014/2015 and 2021/2023 – again with no improvement in the latest survey round (Figure 3). Across 28 countries, both moderate and high lived poverty are now worse (by 5 and 7 percentage points, respectively) than a decade ago, while low and no lived poverty have declined (by 2 and 9 points).

These findings suggest a stabilisation at a relatively high level of lived poverty, with a clear majority of the population continuing to experience at least moderate levels of deprivation.

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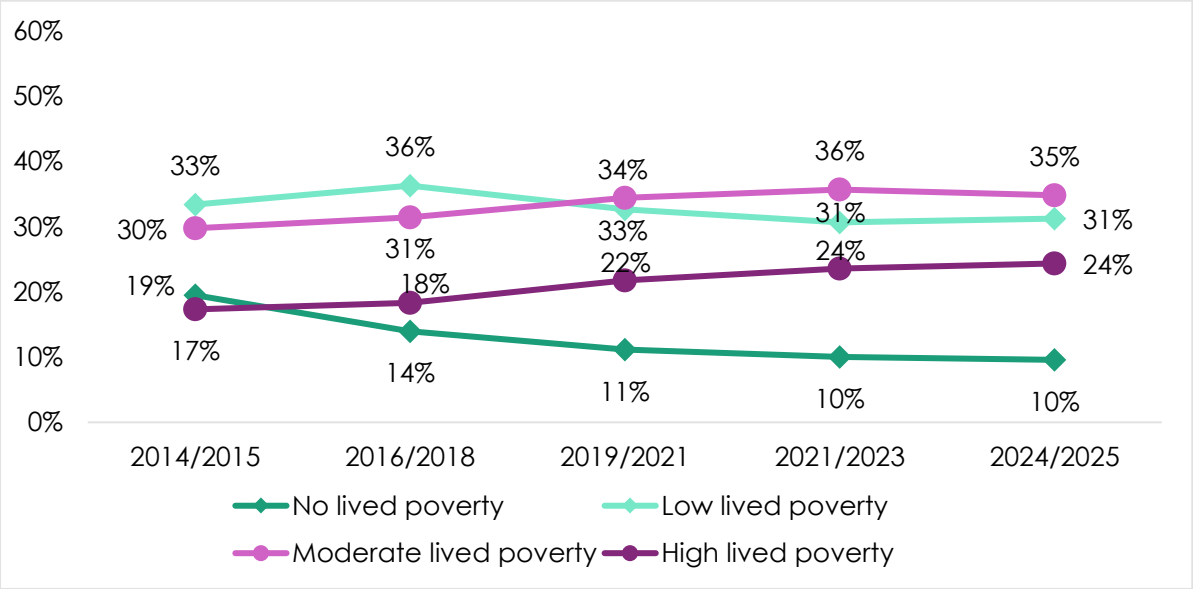
The pattern aligns with Afrobarometer's Round 9 finding of surging severe lived poverty (Mattes & Lekalake, 2025), in contrast to the earlier "growth dividend" documented by Mattes, Dulani, and Gyimah-Boadi (2016).

Figure 3: Levels of lived poverty | 28 countries | 2014-2025



LPI scores reflect average deprivation of five basic necessities on a scale of 0 (no deprivation) to 4 (constant absence of all basic necessities).

Who is poor? Demographic and geographic patterns

Levels of lived poverty vary significantly by demographic group and region (Figure 4). Rural residents report substantially higher levels of moderate or high lived poverty than urban respondents (68% vs. 53%). Higher education is linked to lower lived poverty: 74% of respondents with no formal schooling are poor compared to 42% of those with post-secondary education, a pattern that is well established in the literature (Hofmarcher, 2021; Niazi & Khan, 2012; Qiu, Wang, & Aikerbayr, 2023)

Employment is also strongly associated with lived poverty: 66% of respondents who are not employed experienced moderate/high lived poverty, compared to 48% of those who have part-time or full-time jobs. This aligns with Chingwete, Cumanzala, and Kaunda's (2026) finding that among working-age adults, those experiencing high lived poverty are more than twice as likely as well-off citizens to be unemployed and seeking work (44% vs. 17%).

Geographic disparities are the most pronounced: Rates of moderate/high lived poverty are about twice as high in Central Africa (80%) as in North Africa (42%), with Southern (64%), West (61%), and East (50%) Africa occupying the middle ground.[2]

Country-level analysis reveals enormous variation in the prevalence of moderate and high lived poverty by country: 79 percentage points separate Chad (86%) and Seychelles (7%) (Figure 5). About eight in 10 citizens in Gabon (81%), Madagascar (80%), Nigeria (79%), Guinea (79%), and Congo-Brazzaville (78%) experienced moderate/high lived poverty, while Mauritius (12%) and Morocco (22%) join Seychelles at the other end of the distribution. (For more findings on country-level economic conditions, see Chingwete, Cumanzala, & Kaunda (2026); Cumanzala (2025); and Sanny & Cumanzala, 2024),

[2] See Table A.2 in the Appendix for a list of countries by region.

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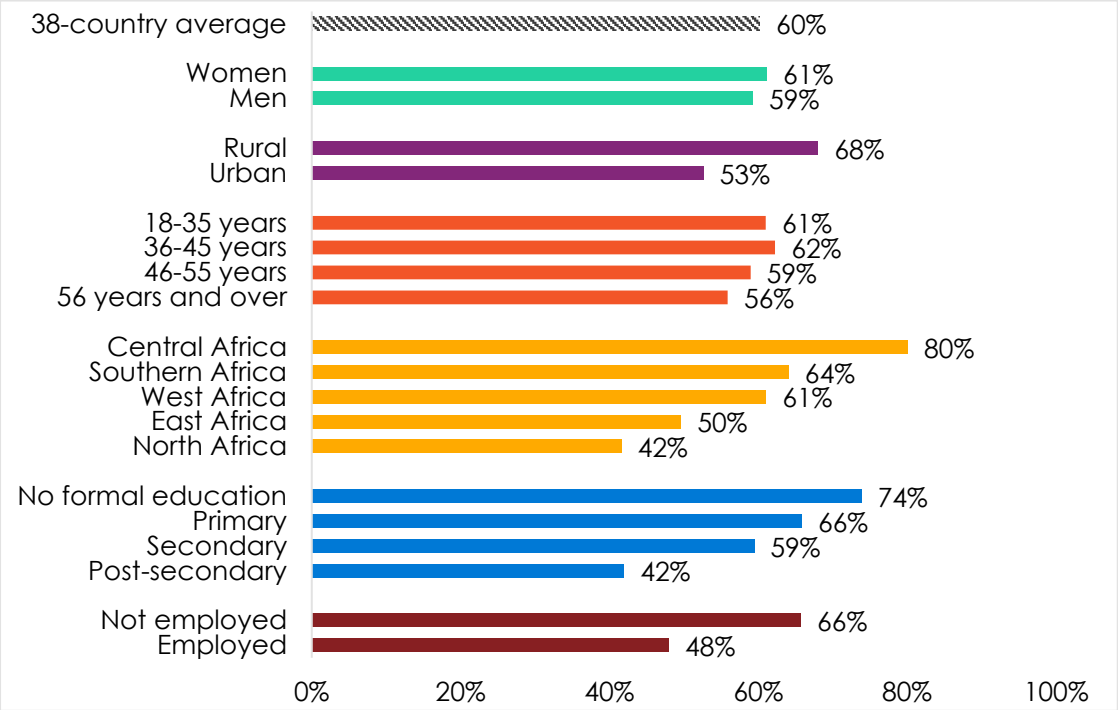
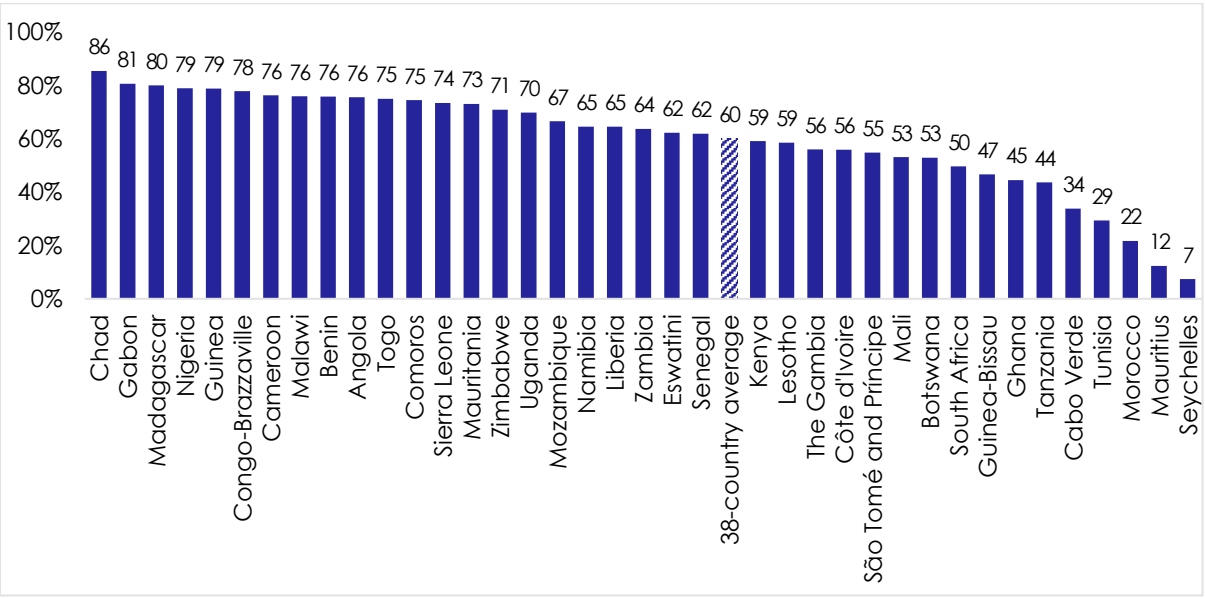
Figure 4: Moderate/High lived poverty | by demographic group | 38 countries | 2024/2025



(% who experienced moderate or high lived poverty)

Figure 5: Moderate/High lived poverty by country (%) | 38 countries | 2024/2025



(% who experienced "moderate" or "high" lived poverty)

Levels of moderate/high lived poverty worsened significantly (by at least 3 percentage points) in 22 out of 30 countries surveyed in both 2014/2015 and 2024/2025, most dramatically in Nigeria (+41 percentage points), Namibia (+41), South Africa (+25), São Tomé and Príncipe (+24), Eswatini (+23), Uganda (+23), and Ghana (+23) (Figure 6). Only five countries saw significant improvement: Lesotho (-7), Morocco (-6), Liberia (-5), Côte d'Ivoire (-4), and

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Tanzania (-3). On average across 30 countries, moderate/high lived poverty increased by 13 percentage points.

Figure 6: Country-level changes in moderate/high lived poverty | 38 countries* | 2014-2025

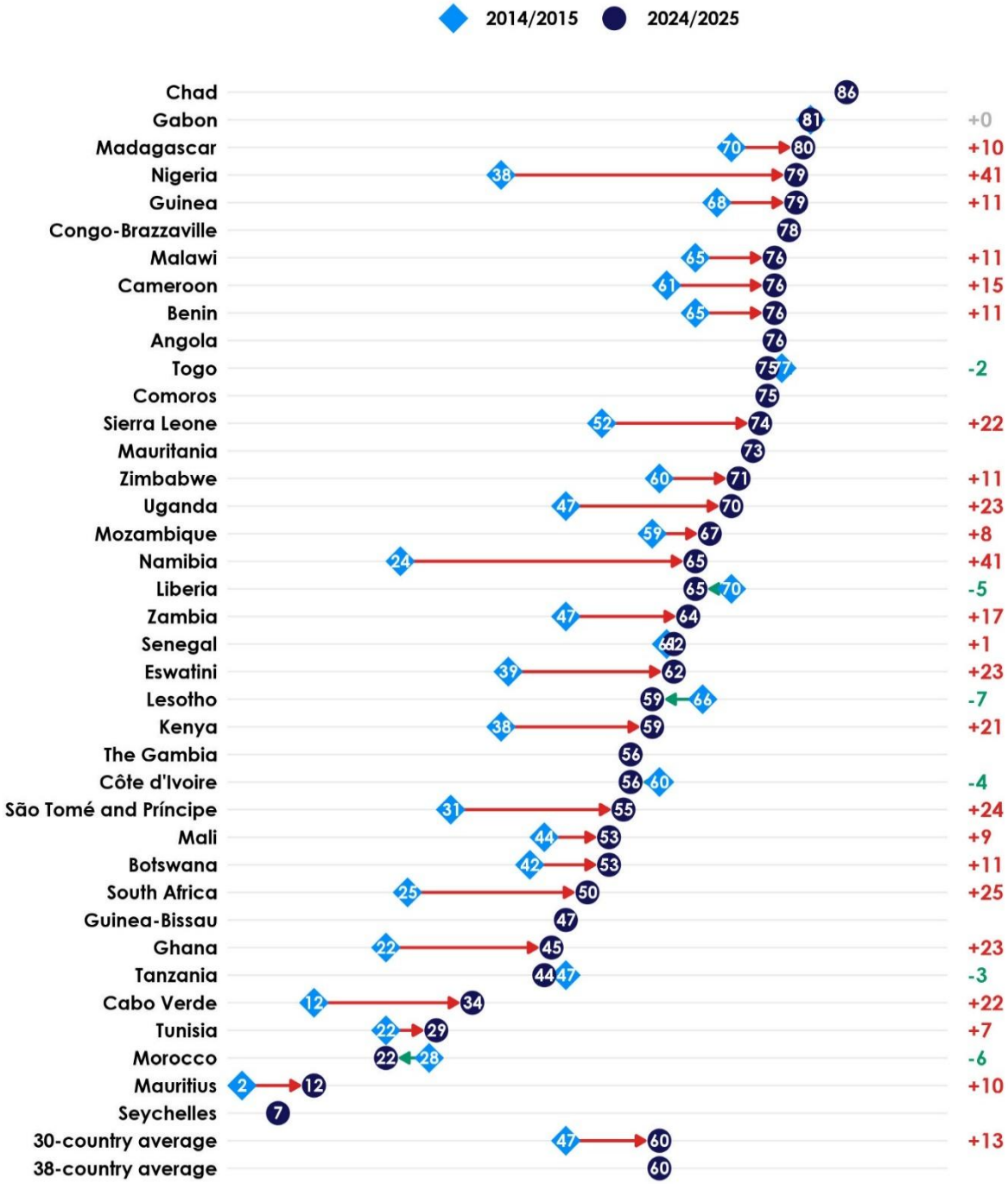

*Figure shows % of respondents who experienced moderate or high lived poverty in 2014/2015 (light-blue diamonds) and 2024/2025 (dark-blue circles), as well as percentage-point change (at far right). *Figure includes 2024/2025 findings for 38 countries and over-time changes for the 30 countries surveyed in both 2014/2015 and 2024/2025.*

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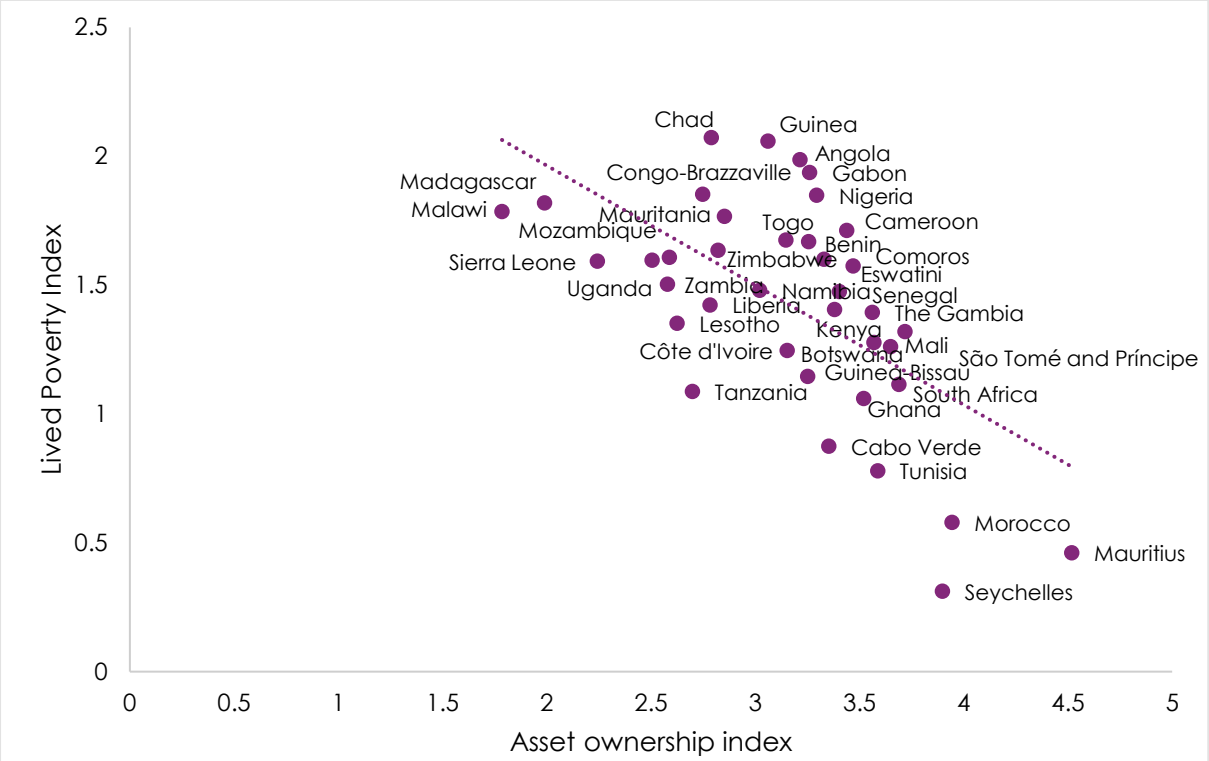
Lived poverty and asset ownership

While lived poverty is measured through deprivation of basic necessities, it is also reflected in other aspects of people's quality of life, including their possessions. In Figure 7, we plot each country's mean LPI score against an asset ownership index score based on the average number of durable assets that households own, out of a maximum of five: a radio, a television, a motor vehicle or motorcycle, a computer, and a mobile phone.

The correlation is clearly negative: Countries with greater asset ownership rates tend to have lower levels of lived poverty. Mauritius, Seychelles, and Morocco occupy the lower-right portion of the figure, combining relatively high asset ownership with low lived poverty. By contrast, Madagascar and Malawi (upper left) combine lower asset ownership with higher lived poverty.

Figure 7: Lived Poverty Index vs. asset ownership | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents who were asked:
Lived Poverty Index: *Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without: Enough food to eat? Enough clean water for home use? Medicines or medical treatment? Enough fuel to cook your food? A cash income?*
Asset ownership index: *Which of these things do you personally own: Radio? Television? Motor vehicle or motorcycle? Computer? Mobile phone? [If "No":] Does anyone else in your household own one? (% who say they personally own or someone else in the household owns)*

Poverty compounded through exclusion from essential services

Poverty is multifaceted and can manifest in citizens' access to essential public services (Alkire & Foster, 2011). The relationship between poverty and access to services can be bidirectional. On one hand, access to basic public services, such as health care, education, water, and sanitation, can reduce other dimensions of poverty (Ntodwa & Chirwa, 2025; Shi, Chen, Xian, & Zhao, 2025). On the other hand, poverty can prevent individuals from accessing these services (Peters et al., 2008).

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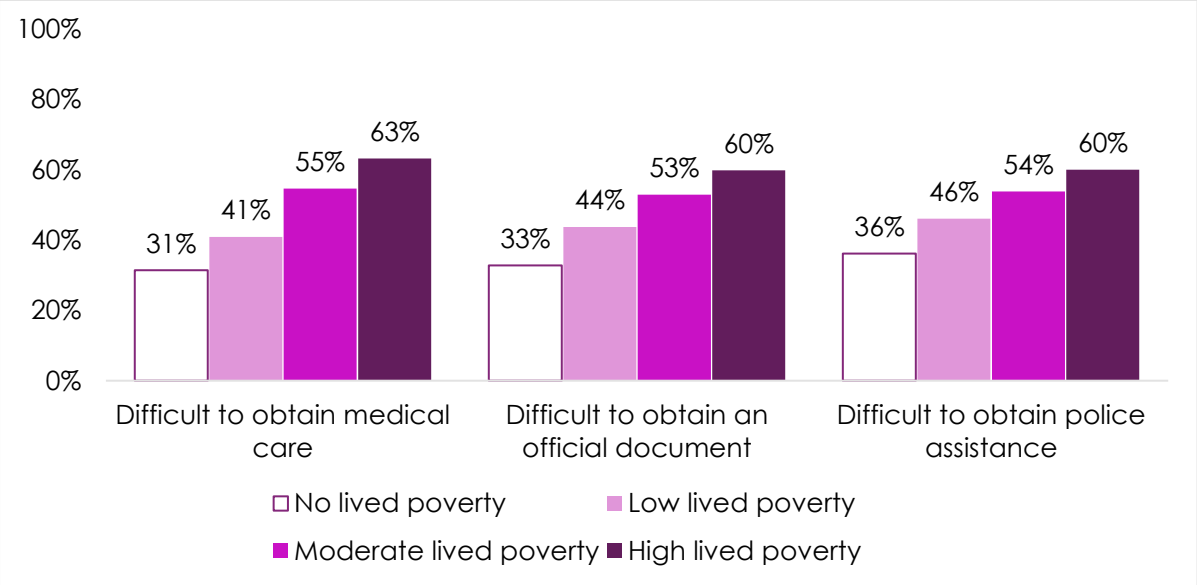
On average across 38 surveyed countries, poorer people report greater difficulty in obtaining public services than their better-off counterparts (Figure 8). For example, among respondents who say they had contact with a public health clinic or hospital during the previous year, 63% of those with high lived poverty say it was "difficult" or "very difficult" to get the services they needed. Among those with no lived poverty, only half as many (31%) found it difficult.

Similarly, difficulty in obtaining a government identification document, such as a birth certificate or driver's license, rises from 33% among the well-off to 60% among the poorest, and difficulty in accessing police assistance climbs from 36% to 60% – each measure roughly doubling from the well-off to the high-poverty group.

Figure 8: Difficulty accessing public services | by level of lived poverty | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents who had contact with selected public services during the previous year were asked: *How easy or difficult was it to obtain the [needed services]? (% who say "difficult" or "very difficult")*

Banking leaves the poor behind, while mobile money is accessible

Recent literature suggests that financial inclusion is key to poverty reduction in low-income countries. By providing access to affordable financial services, such as loans, it fosters economic participation and lessens income inequality (Saka, Gan, & Hu, 2025; Omar & Inaba, 2020). However, the global drive for financial inclusion as a poverty-reduction strategy faces a significant challenge: A majority of the target population cite low incomes or poverty itself as a barrier to accessing these services. This suggests that financial-inclusion initiatives could disproportionately exclude the poorest individuals (Kaluwa & Kunyenje, 2019).

Survey findings across 38 countries indicate that formal banking remains beyond the reach of many people experiencing lived poverty, while mobile-money accounts are significantly more accessible.

Ownership of bank accounts declines sharply as lived poverty increases: While 83% of well-off respondents say they or someone in their household has a bank account, fewer than half as many (40%) of the poorest respondents say the same (Figure 9). This pattern aligns with evidence suggesting that poorer populations encounter greater obstacles to accessing formal financial services. These barriers include documentation requirements, account costs, minimum-balance stipulations, transaction fees, and the physical distance to bank branches (Allen, Demirguc-Kunt, Klapper, & Peria, 2012).

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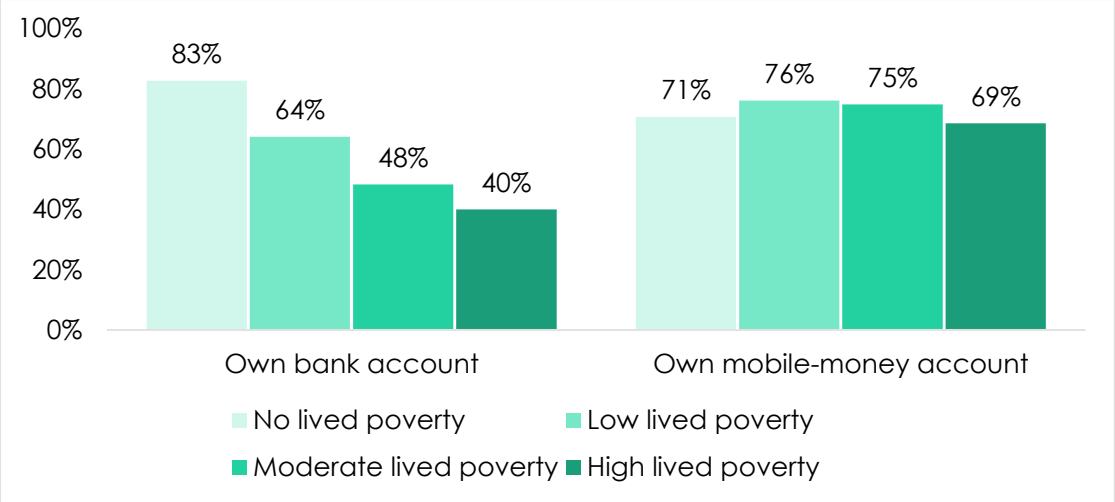
Mobile money presents a strikingly different pattern: Ownership is both more prevalent among poorer groups than formal bank ownership and remarkably stable across the poverty distribution. The poorest households are just about as likely as the wealthiest to contain someone with a mobile-money account (69% vs. 71%), and mobile-money account ownership reaches its highest levels among those with low or moderate lived poverty.

Figure 9: Bank and mobile-money account ownership | by lived poverty | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents were asked: *Which of these things do you personally own: Bank account? Mobile-money account? [If "No":] Does anyone else in your household own one? (% who say they or a household member own an account)*

Seeking assistance to make ends meet

With so many Africans going without a cash income and other basic necessities, many have to reach beyond government-funded social safety nets to make ends meet. On average across 38 countries, almost half (47%) of respondents say they had to seek assistance from family members during the previous year, including 8% who say they did so "often" (Figure 10).

One in three (33%) say they sought help from friends or neighbours, while 12% requested assistance from religious, community, or charitable groups.

Overall, 57% of respondents sought assistance from at least one of these three sources. Across demographic groups, the most pronounced gradient is by lived-poverty category: Assistance-seeking rises from 21% among respondents with no lived poverty to 69% among those with high lived poverty, a 48-percentage-point difference (Figure 11).

The regional pattern is broadly consistent with the differences reported in Figure 4: Assistance-seeking is highest in Southern Africa (63%) and Central Africa (60%) and lowest in North Africa (49%). Further, the proportion of citizens seeking assistance is fairly similar among respondents with no formal, primary, and secondary education (57%, 58%, and 60%), but drops noticeably among those with post-secondary education (49%). A 6-point rural-urban gap is evident (60% vs. 54%).

Age differences run counter to expectation, with younger adults (aged 18-35) more likely to seek assistance (60%) than those aged 56 and above (49%), possibly reflecting differences in access to social-support benefits or greater exposure of younger adults to income and employment instability. Men and women are about equally likely to report having to seek assistance.

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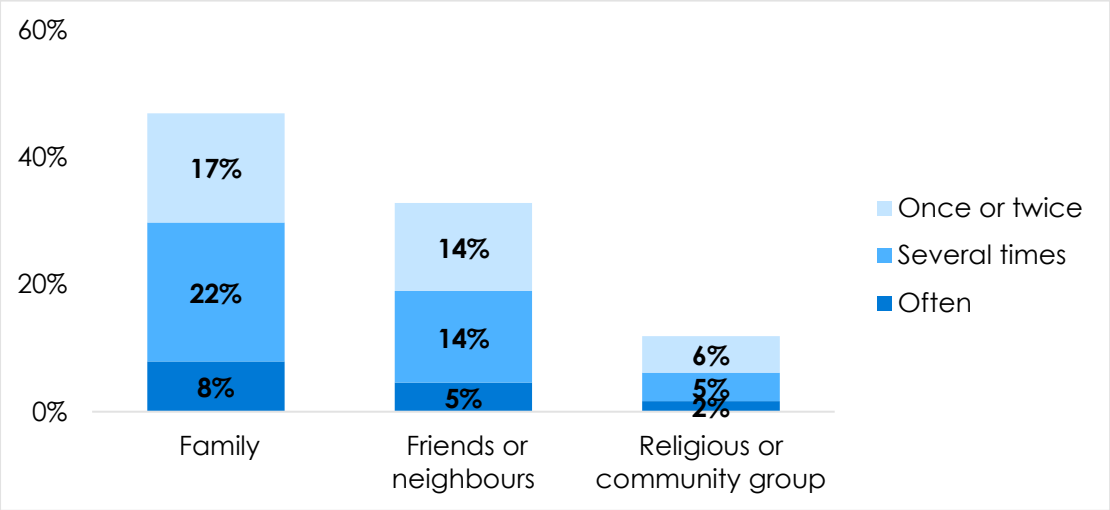
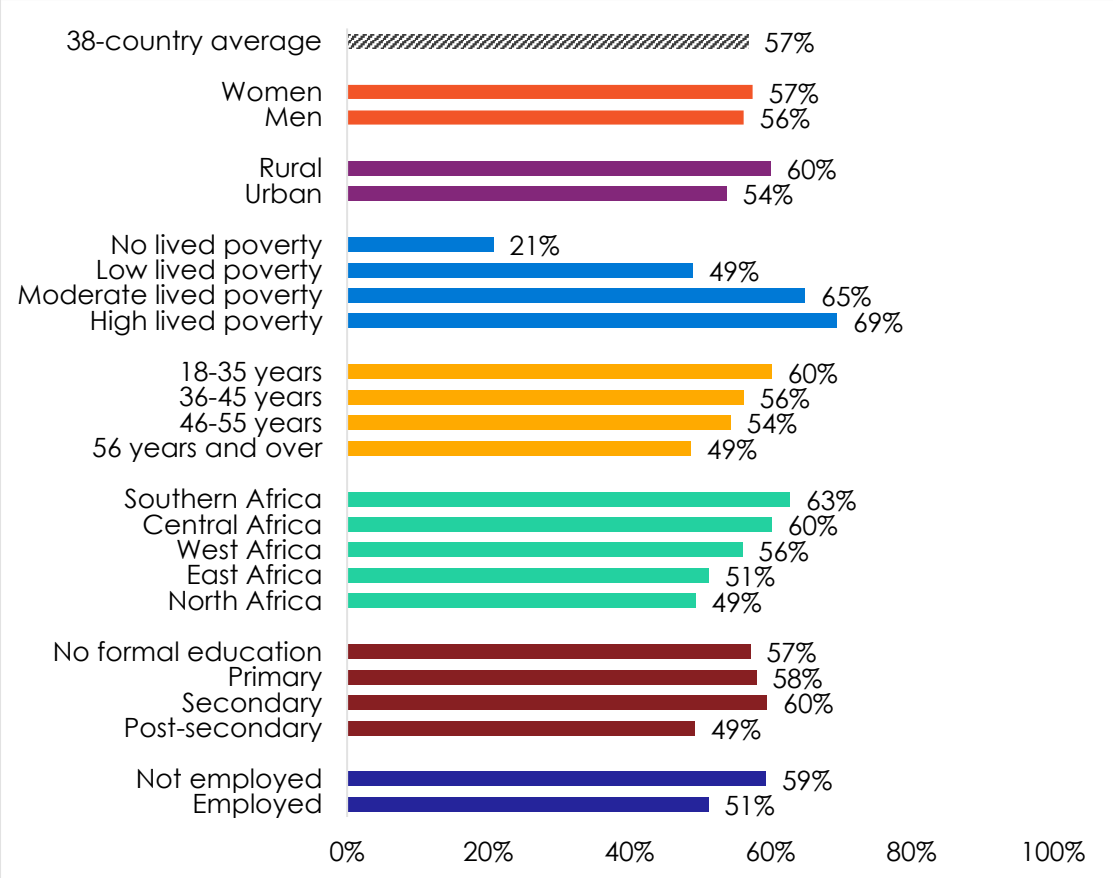
Figure 10: Sought assistance to make ends meet | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents were asked: *In the past year, did you have to turn to any of the following for assistance to make ends meet: Family members? Friends or neighbours? A religious, community group, or charitable organisation?*

Figure 11: Sought assistance | by demographic group | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents were asked: *In the past year, did you have to turn to any of the following for assistance to make ends meet: Family members? Friends or neighbours? A religious, community group, or charitable organisation? (% who say "once or twice," "several times," or "often" for at least one of these three types of assistance)*

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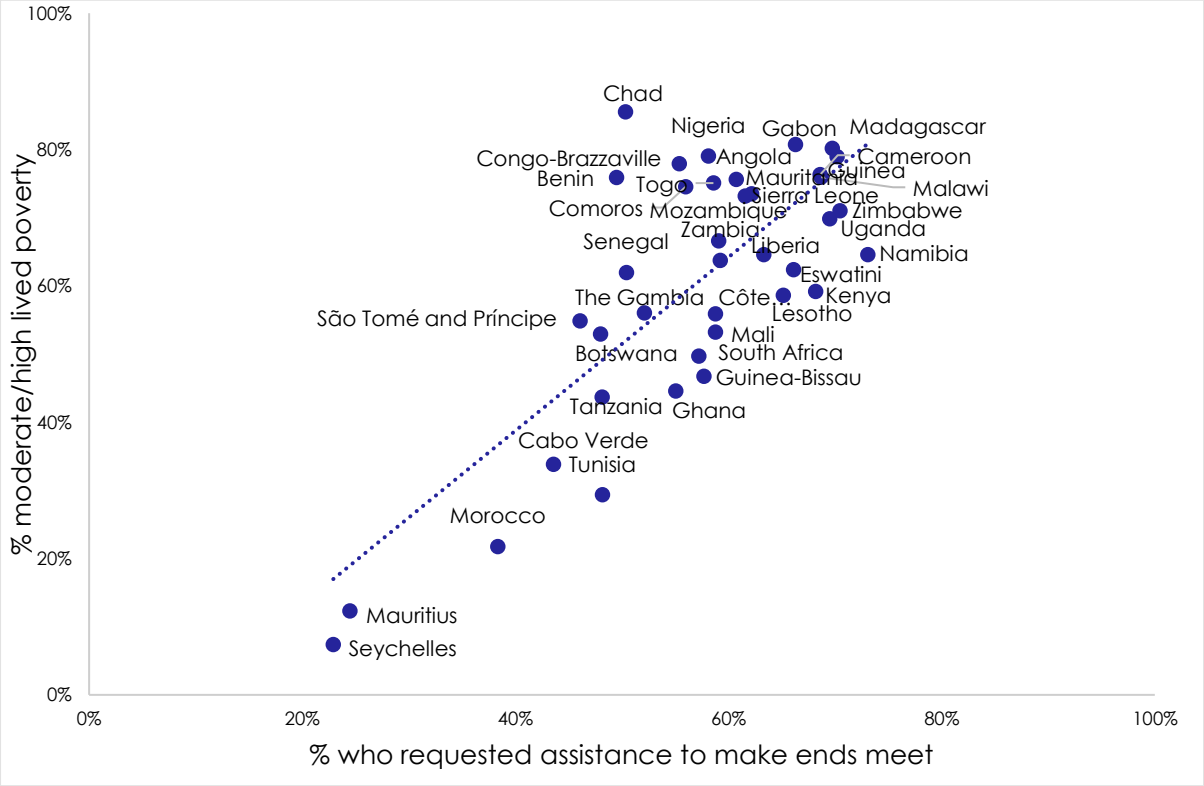
The relationship between lived poverty and assistance-seeking is strongly positive. As shown in Figure 12, countries with higher levels of moderate/high lived poverty also tend to exhibit substantially higher rates of assistance-seeking. Madagascar, Cameroon, and Gabon, among the countries with the highest levels of severe lived poverty, sit at the upper end of the distribution of assistance-seeking, whereas Mauritius and Seychelles, with comparatively low lived poverty, report limited reliance on external help.

Figure 12: Assistance-seeking vs. lived poverty | 38 countries | 2024/2025



Respondents were asked: *In the past year, did you have to turn to any of the following for assistance to make ends meet: Family members? Friends or neighbours? A religious, community group, or charitable organization? (% who say "once or twice," "several times," or "often")*

Conclusion

After a decade of deepening deprivation, Africans' material well-being appears to be stagnating at a relatively high level of lived poverty, with a clear majority of the population continuing to experience shortages of basic necessities. Lived poverty rose steadily between 2014 and 2023, and while the most recent survey round suggests stabilisation rather than continued deterioration, none of the five lived-poverty indicators has returned to its pre-2019 level.

Levels of lived poverty vary dramatically by country, from small minorities in Seychelles and Mauritius to overwhelming majorities in Chad and Gabon. It is particularly severe among rural residents, the less educated, and those without employment.

Further, lived poverty is compounded by reduced access to essential services, creating a cycle in which the poorest are simultaneously most likely to be excluded from institutions that could help them escape poverty. Asset ownership and help-seeking behaviour validate the LPI as capturing genuine material hardship, while mobile money stands out as one tool that

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has decoupled from the poverty gradient, extending financial access to the poor even as their material welfare continues to languish.

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Appendix

Table A.1: Afrobarometer Round 10 fieldwork dates and previous survey rounds

Country	Round 10 fieldwork	Previous survey rounds
Algeria	N/A	2013, 2015
Angola	March-April 2024	2019, 2022
Benin	Jan.-Feb. 2024	2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2022
Botswana	July 2024	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2022
Burkina Faso	N/A	2008, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022
Burundi	N/A	2012, 2014
Cabo Verde	Aug.-Sept. 2024	2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2022
Cameroon	Feb.-March 2024	2013, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2022
Chad	Feb.-April 2025	N/A
Comoros	May-June 2025	N/A
Congo-Brazzaville	Sept.-Oct. 2024	2023
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan. 2024	2013, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2021
Egypt	N/A	2013, 2015
Eswatini	April-May 2025	2013, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2022
Ethiopia	N/A	2013, 2020, 2023
Gabon	April-May 2024	2015, 2017, 2020, 2021
The Gambia	April-May 2024	2018, 2021, 2022
Ghana	Aug. 2024	1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2022
Guinea	May-June 2024	2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022
Guinea-Bissau	July-Sept. 2025	N/A
Kenya	April-May 2024	2003, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016, 2019, 2021
Lesotho	March 2024	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2022
Liberia	July-Aug. 2024	2008, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022
Madagascar	Oct.-Nov. 2024	2005, 2008, 2013, 2015, 2018, 2022
Malawi	Aug. 2024	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2022
Mali	Oct.-Nov. 2024	2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2022
Mauritania	Dec. 2024-Jan. 2025	2022
Mauritius	April-May 2024	2012, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2022
Morocco	Feb.-March 2024	2013, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2022
Mozambique	July-Sept. 2025	2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2022
Namibia	March 2024	1999, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2021
Niger	N/A	2013, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2021
Nigeria	June-July 2024	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2020, 2022
São Tomé and Príncipe	Sept.-Nov. 2024	2015, 2018, 2022
Senegal	Feb.-March 2025	2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022
Seychelles	Aug. 2024	2022
Sierra Leone	March-April 2025	2012, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022
South Africa	June-Aug. 2025	2000, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2022
Sudan	N/A	2013, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2022
Tanzania	June-July 2024	2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022
Togo	July 2024	2012, 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022
Tunisia	Feb.-March 2024	2013, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022
Uganda	Jan.-Feb. 2024	2000, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022
Zambia	July 2024	1999, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2022
Zimbabwe	June 2024	1999, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022

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Table A.2: Afrobarometer countries by region

Region	Countries
Central Africa	Cameroon, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon
East Africa	Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda
North Africa	Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
West Africa	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

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Afrobarometer, a nonprofit corporation with headquarters in Ghana, is a pan-African, nonpartisan research network. Regional coordination of National Partners in about 40 countries is provided by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and Innovante Recherche en Economie et Gouvernance (IREG) in Benin. Michigan State University and the University of Malawi provide technical support to the network.

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