

Perception- and experience- based indicators for Targets 16.10, 16.7 and 16.3: the SHaSA experience on Governance, Peace and Security

Marie Laberge, Former UNDP Coordinator, SHaSA GPS

Dr Francois Roubaud, DIAL-IRD

Dr Mireille Razafindrakoto, DIAL-IRD

Dr Mark Orkin, Former Statistician-General, Statistics South Africa

Economic growth which is not anchored in strong institutions, robust governance, greater freedoms; that does not deal with inequalities, disparities, whether rural-urban, religions or gender; that does not manage diversity and political exclusion, is bound to fail.

Dr. Donald Kaberuka
President of the African Development Bank Group

If governance data is conceived as a public good, similarly to other statistics, the responsibility for institutionalizing the production of such data should fall on official NSOs.

Dr. Francois Roubaud
Research Director, DIAL/IRD

5. A Roadmap to Harmonizing Governance, Peace & Security Statistics in Africa (2013-2018)

At national level:

- ✓ Integration of a 2-page 'add-on' module on GPS in household survey questionnaires;
- ✓ Regular collection of administrative data on GPS by Ministries and Agencies;
- ✓ GPS Units established in NSOs;
- ✓ GPS statistics widely disseminated amongst policymakers and civil society.

At regional level:

- ✓ GPS coordination units established in RECs;
- ✓ Development of a wider regional 'menu' of country-specific indicators;
- ✓ GPS statistics used by RECs in the prevention and management of conflicts.

At continental level:

- ✓ Secretariat on GPS statistics established in the AU Statistics Division;
- ✓ GPS statistics used in continental monitoring mechanisms such as:
 - APRM,
 - Continental Early Warning System
 - African Governance Platform

Union Africaine
une Afrique unie et forte

UNDP
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

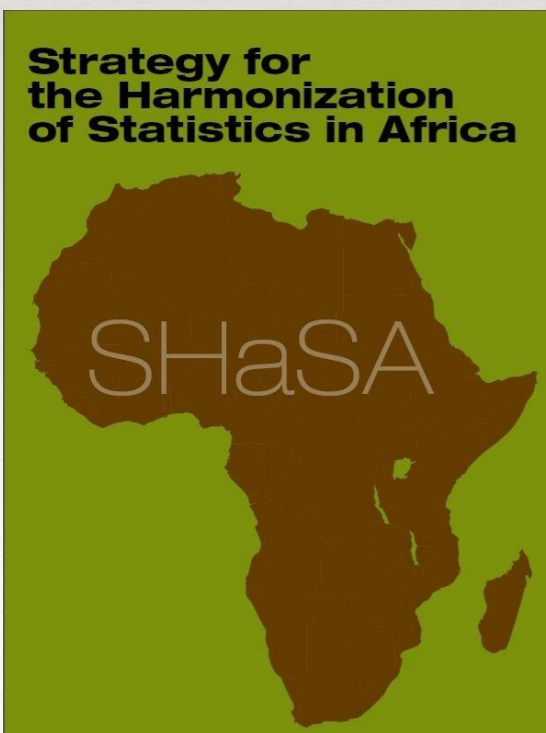
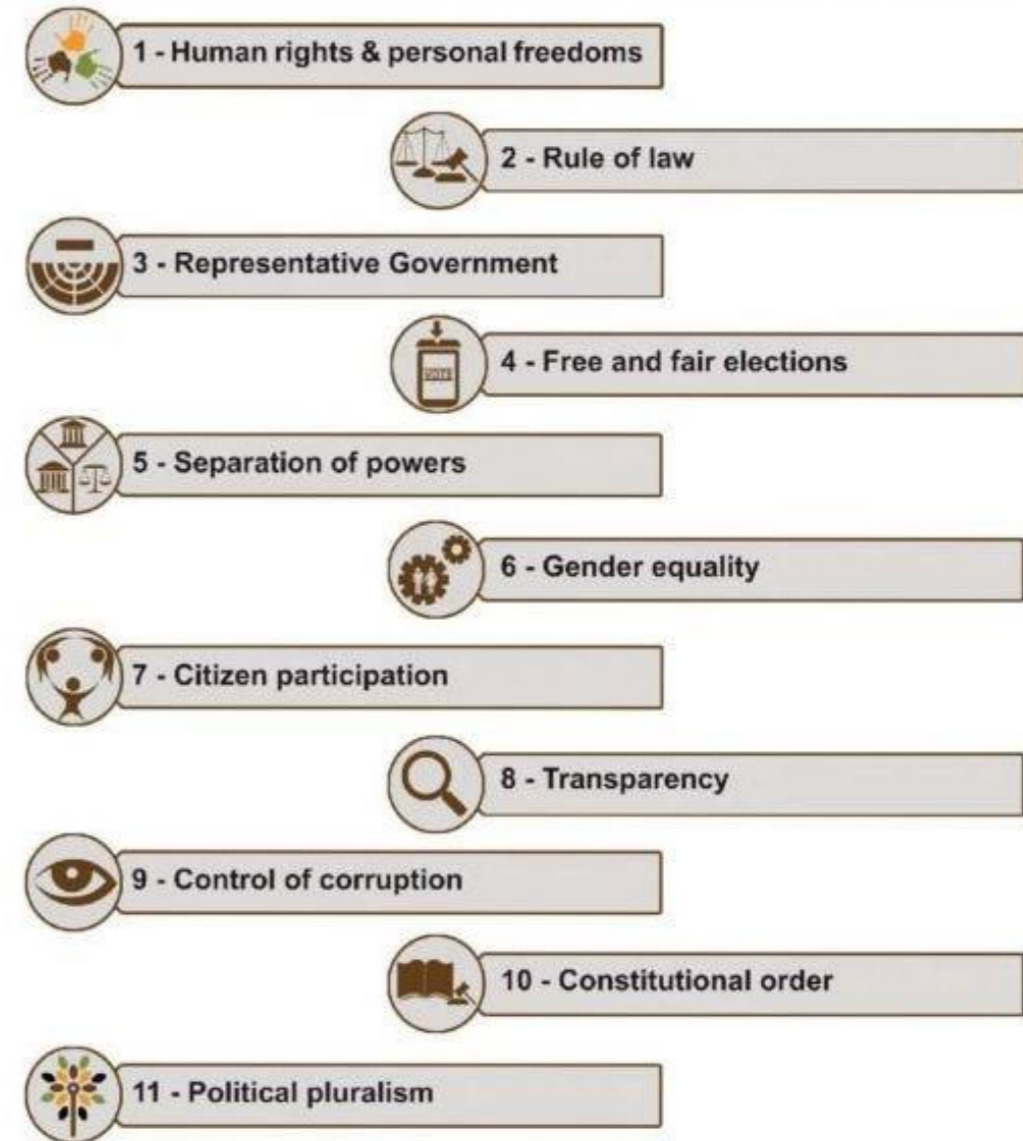
Harmonizing Governance, Peace and Security Statistics in Africa

*UNSC Side-Event on “Measuring
Goal 16 and Leaving No One
Behind”*

The SHaSA GPS experience (2012-now)

- ❖ Led by the community of African statisticians (under AU auspices)
- ❖ With scientific support from DIAL/IRD
- ❖ 10 pilot countries
- ❖ Citizen surveys + administrative sources

Statistics are produced on the 11 principles underpinning this Charter:



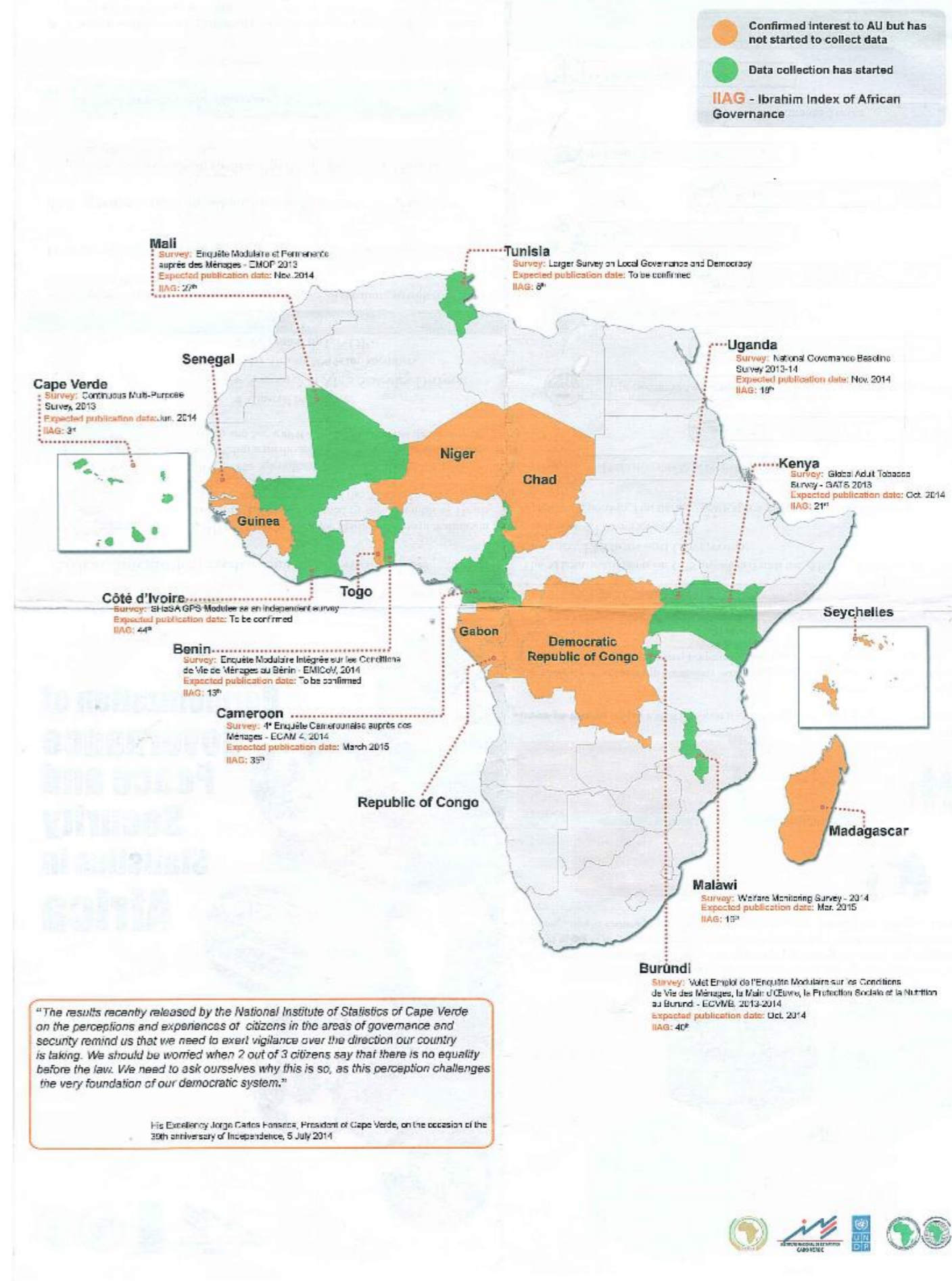
Methodology aligned with **AU
Charter on Democracy,
Elections and Governance**
(signed by 45 Member States)

Take-away no.1

Nationally-produced survey-based GPS statistics that are comparable across countries are feasible.

SHaSA GPS Roll- Out

- **10 countries** have conducted the survey at least once
 - 5 with seed funding from UNDP
 - 5 'self-starters'
 - Second iteration in Mali
 - Third iteration in Cape Verde
 - Several planning next iteration in 2017
- As of 2014, **20 countries** had officially confirmed their interest to the AU

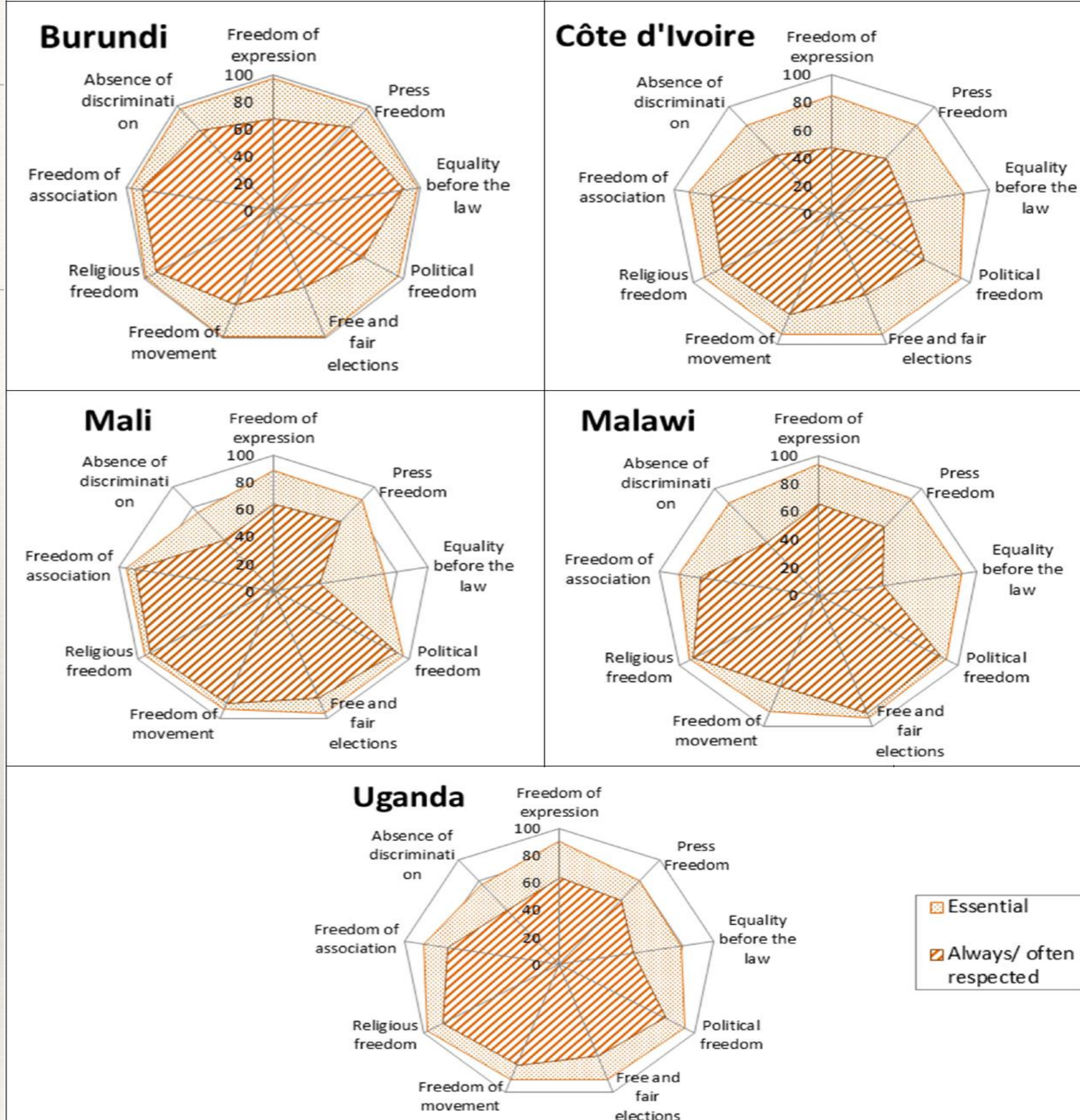


Target 16.10 on “Protecting fundamental freedoms”

SHaSA Q2ab)

Fundamental freedoms associated with democracy: “Essential” vs. “Respected”

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of the press/other media
- Political freedom
- Freedom of association



Take-away no.2

NSOs in both transitional and democratic states are interested and able to conduct such surveys — politically, financially and methodologically.

'Add-on' approach allows for sample sizes 5 to 10 times larger than independent surveys (e.g. Afrobarometer)

	Pilot Countries					Other Countries (<i>self-starters</i>)				
	Cameroon	Cap Verde	Kenya	Malawi	Tunisia	Benin	Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Uganda
Support Survey										
Name of the Survey	ECAM4	IMC	GATS	WMS	GFD	EMICoV	ECVMB	EW	EMOP	UNGBS
Type of Survey	HLS/123	HLS/123	Specific	HLS/123	GoV	HLS/123	HLS /123	HLS/123	HLS/123	GoV
Number of PSUs	1,024	n.a.	Test	699	298	911	415	1 068	911	375
Nb. of HH (theoretical)	12,848	9,918	Pilot	12,700	4,470	22,080	7,128	12,816	5,466	3,750
Nb. of HH (final)	10,303	8,804	-	14,198	n.a.	21,402	7,006	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GPS-SHaSA Module										
Year of Survey	2014	2013-15	2013	2015	2014	2015	2013-14	2015	2014-15	2013
Unit of analysis	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult
Nb. of HH (from Support Surv)	50%	50%	-	All	All	All	All	25%	100	33%
Nb. of individuals/household	1	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	All	All	1	<3	1
Nb. of individuals (in database)	5,102	3,771	74	14,198	14,000	39,991	13,116	3,082	13,835	1,036
Questionnaire	Integral	Integral	Integral	Partial	Partial+	Integral+	Integral	Integral	Integral	Partial+
Nb. of questions asked	61	60	60	n.d.	n.a.+	61+	61	60	60	59+

Average sample size: 12,000

Recognition by national leadership of the strategic value of SHaSA GPS data in countries recovering from crisis — for ‘early warnings’ and peacebuilding

❖ Burundi (self-starter)

- ❖ Results launched by NSO at peak of crisis (Nov. 2015)
- ❖ Explicit request by government to further disaggregate at provincial level, to reveal regional discrepancies (and support post-crisis recovery at local level)
- ❖ Official decision was taken to repeat the survey annually
- ❖ In 2015, started to collect administrative data to complement survey data; institutionalization will require more resources

❖ Mali (self-starter)

- ❖ NSO was invited to present results to Parliament (Public Accounts Committee) in Dec. 2015
- ❖ Third survey in 2016 (high interest in administrative data collection, but lack of funding)
- ❖ Managed to secure national funding “even” in time of crisis (or rather, *because of* the crisis, which made the need for such data even more urgent)

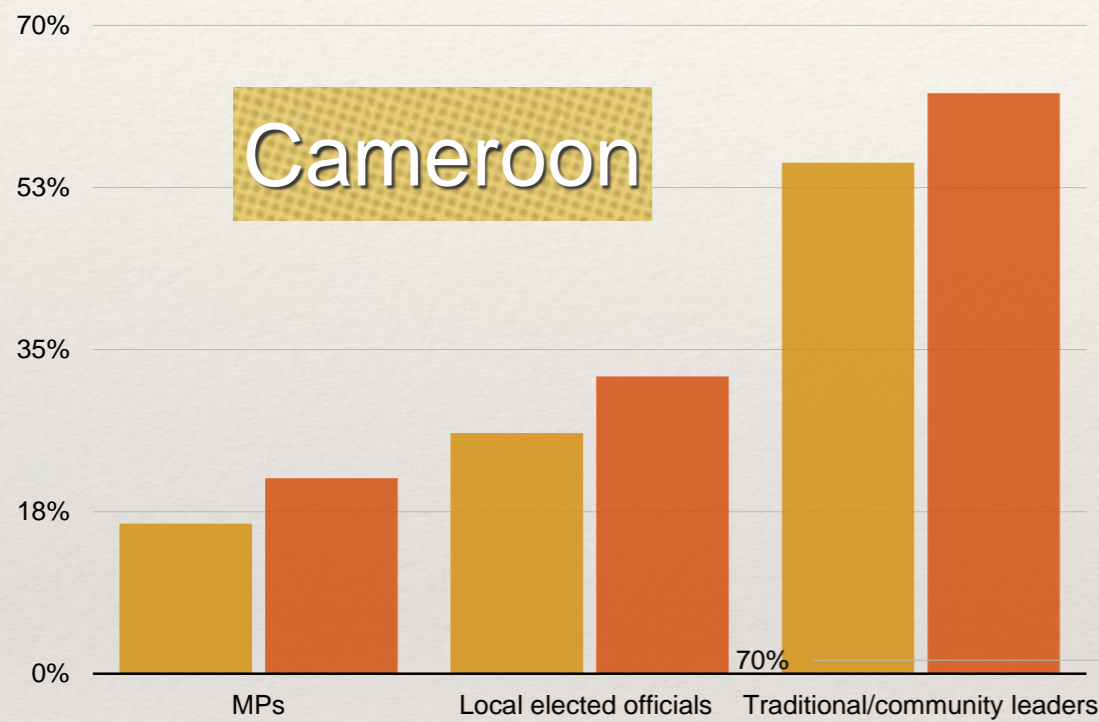
Take-away no.3

*Survey results have revealed **important differences** in how the rich/poor, the young/old, the educated/uneducated, the employed/unemployed experience governance and peace in their daily lives.*

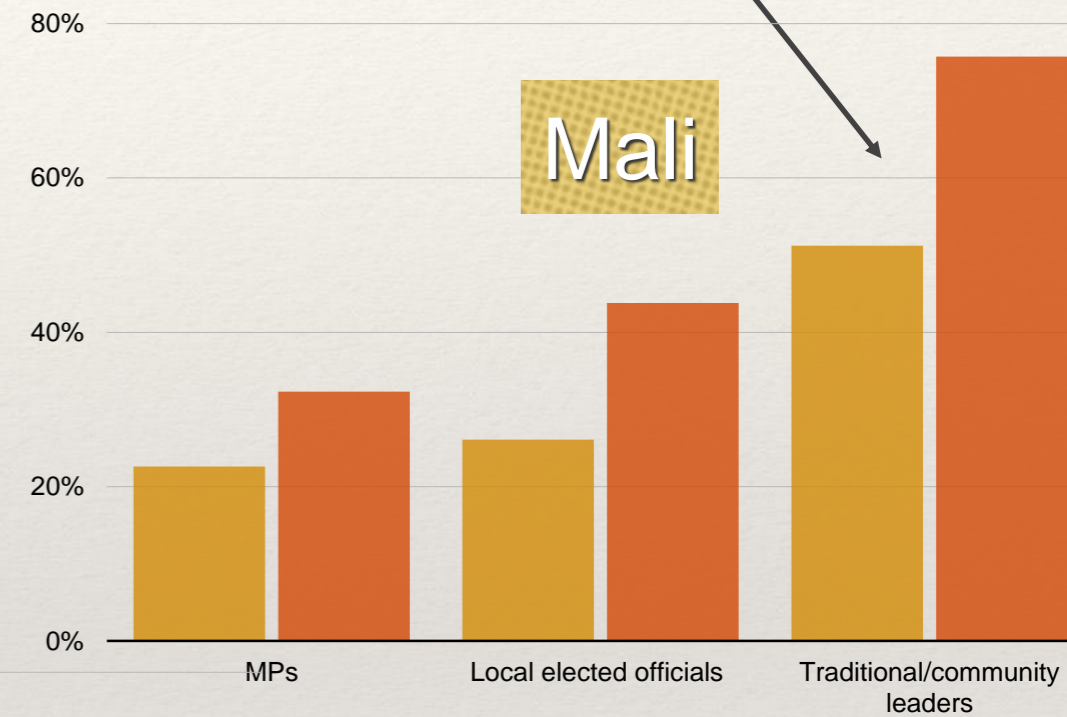
Target 16.7 — Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

SHaSA Q8: MPs, locally elected officials and traditional leaders listen to people like yourself (% always + % often)

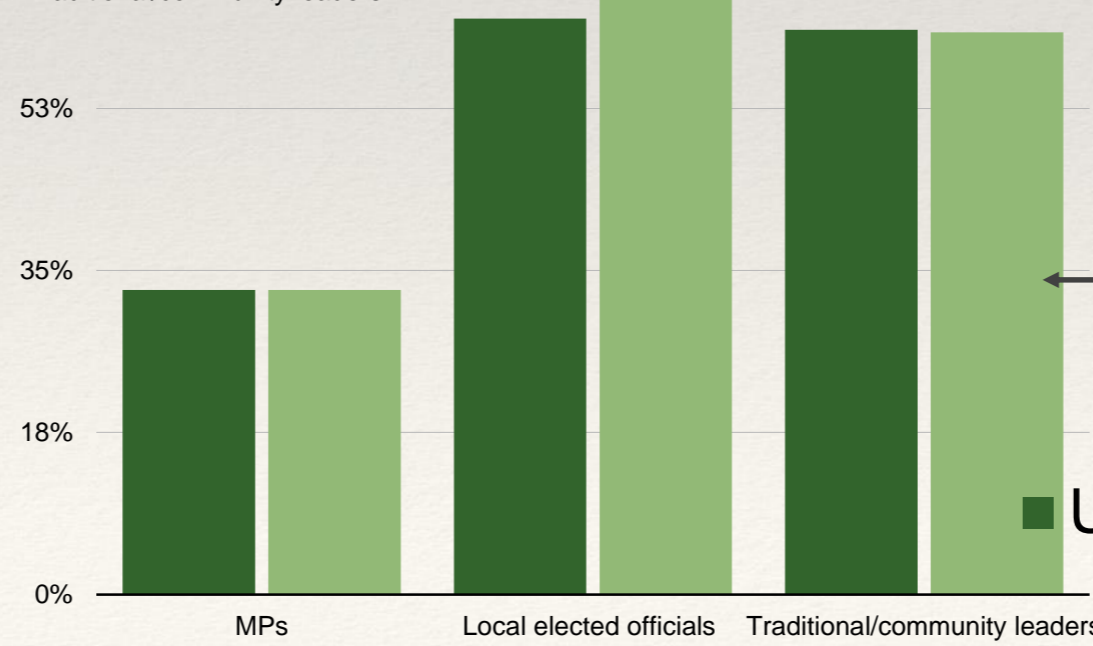
**Notable differences
urban vs. rural**



Urban
Rural



Uganda



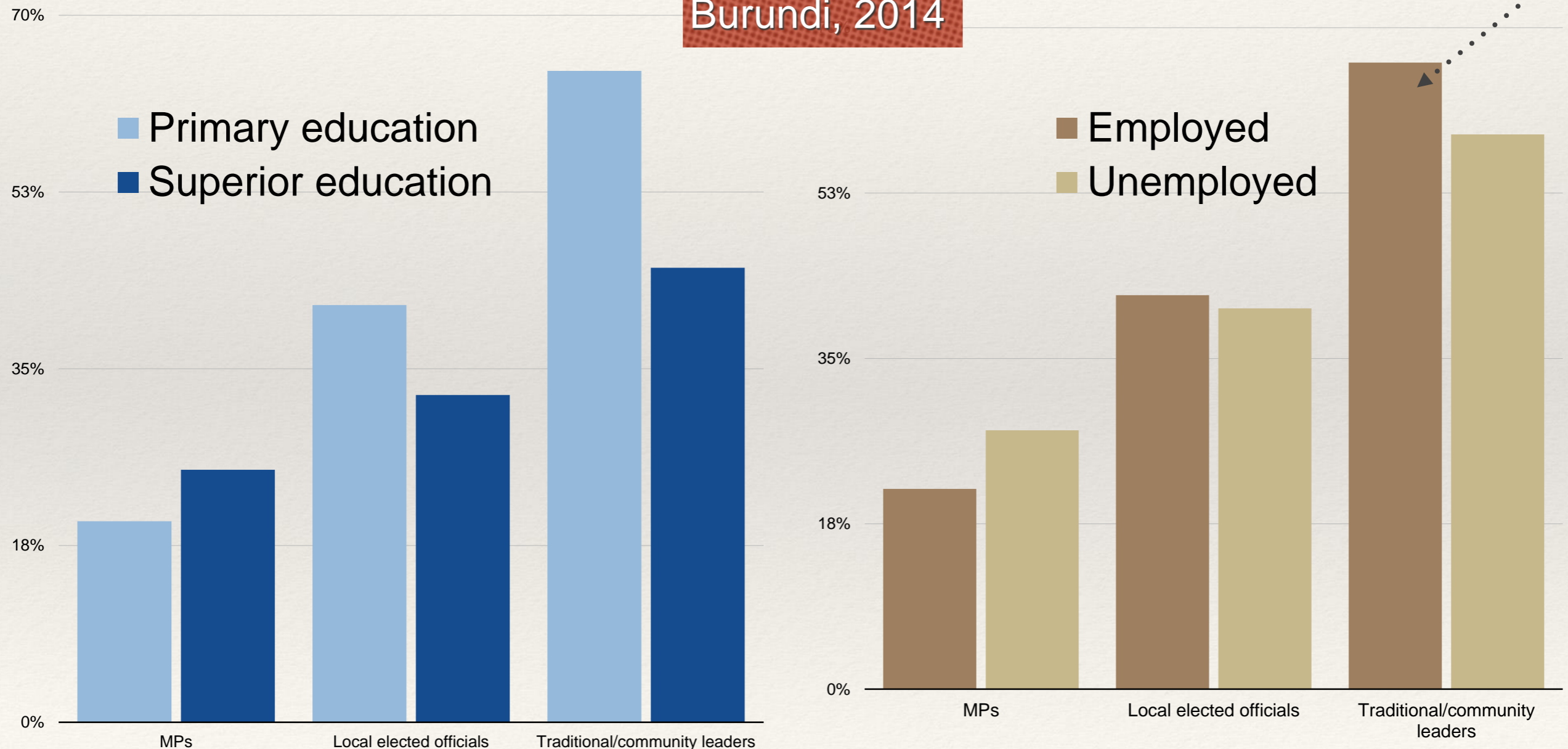
**No urban/rural
difference**

Urban Rural

Target 16.7 — Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

SHaSA Q8: MPs, locally elected officials and traditional leaders listen to people like yourself (% always + % often)

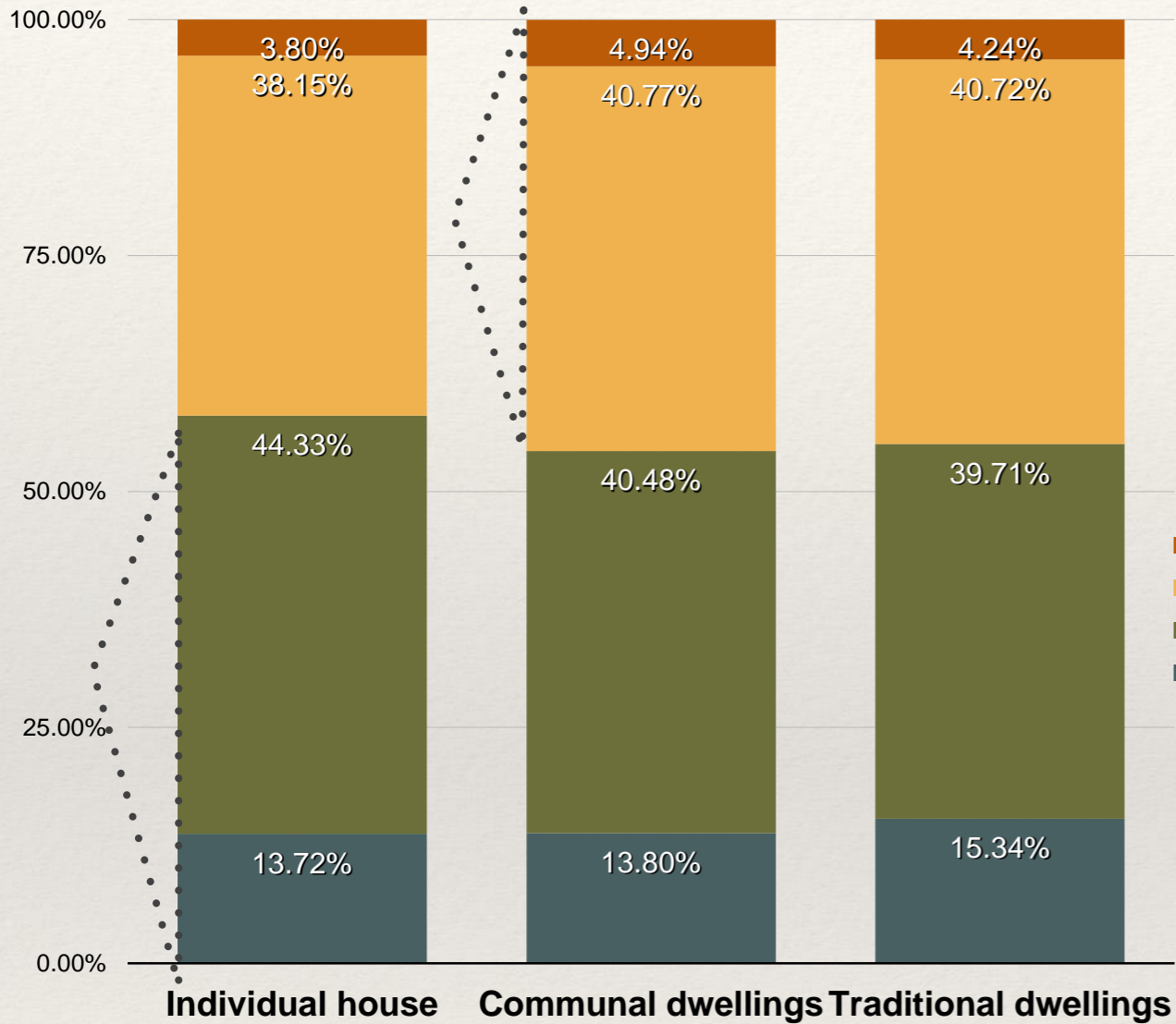
Burundi, 2014



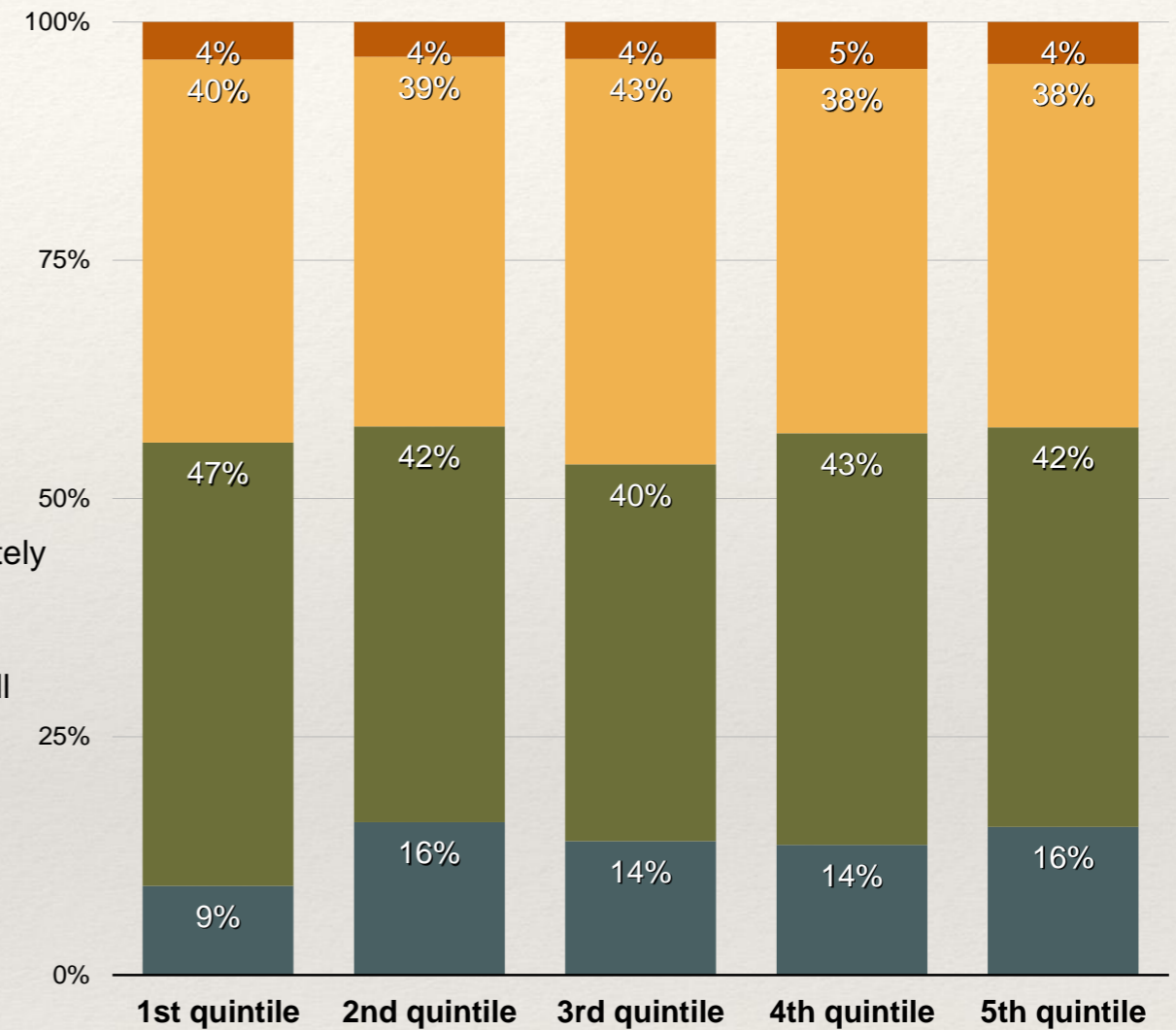
Target 16.7 — Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making

Cote d'Ivoire, 2015

By housing type



By income quintile



SHaSA Q18:

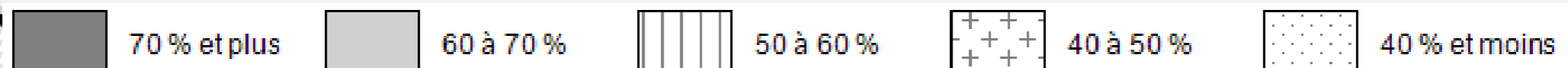
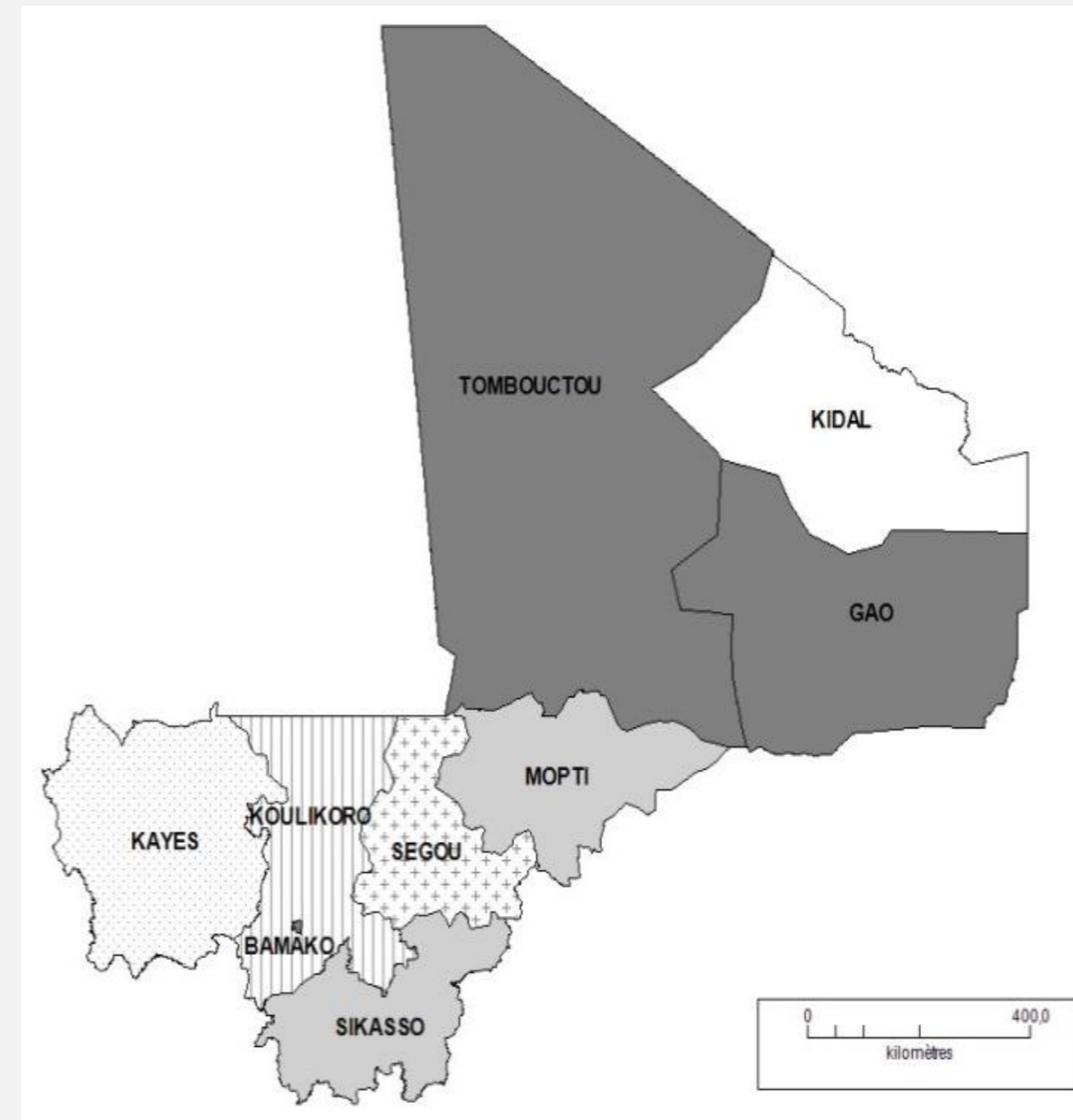
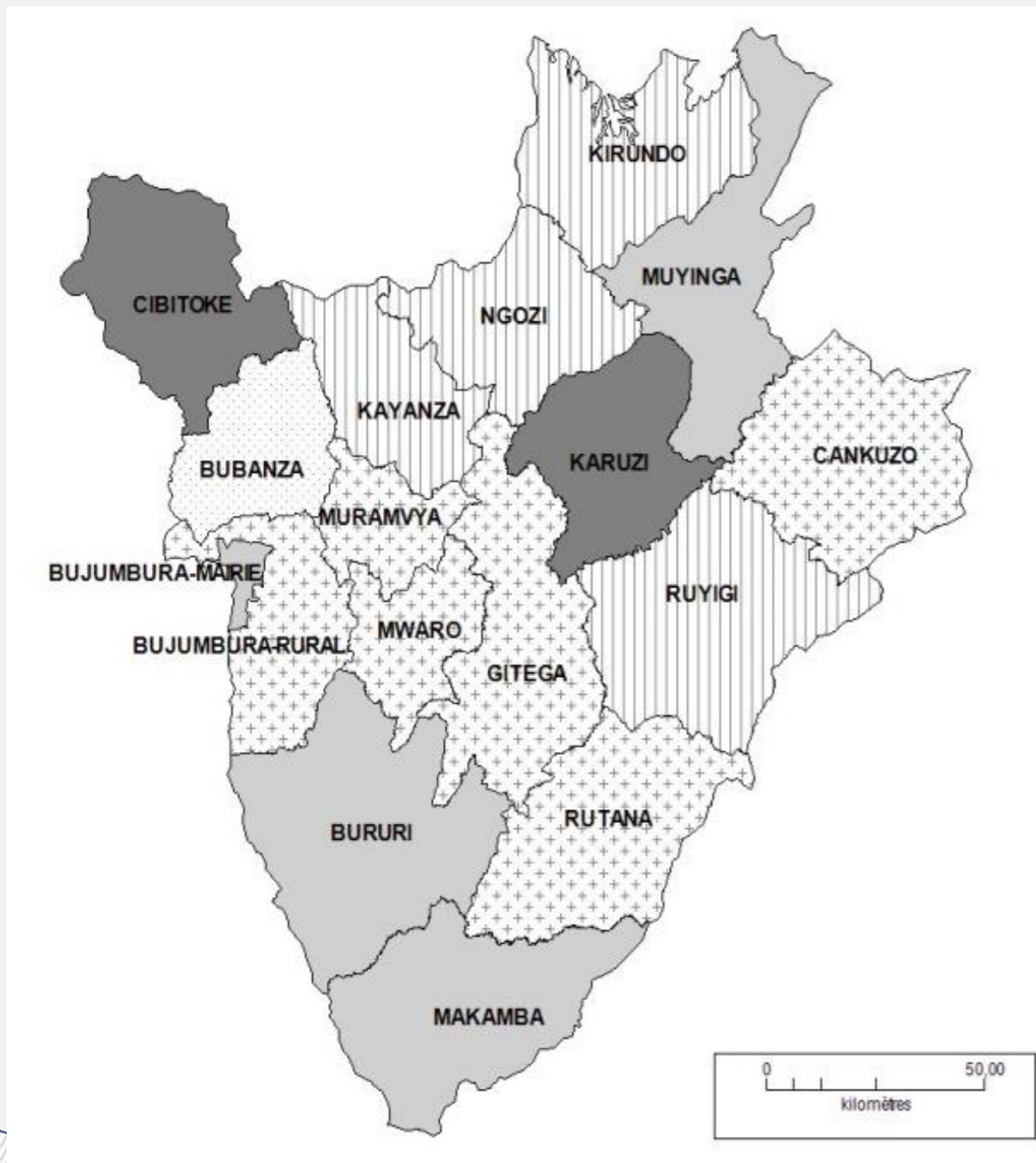
% respondents who think that the government takes the concerns of the following groups into account:

Opposition parties (+CSOs/NGOs, local authorities, private sector)

Feelings of insecurity related to the threat of war or armed conflict (SHaSA P&S Q1)

Burundi, 2014

Mali, 2015



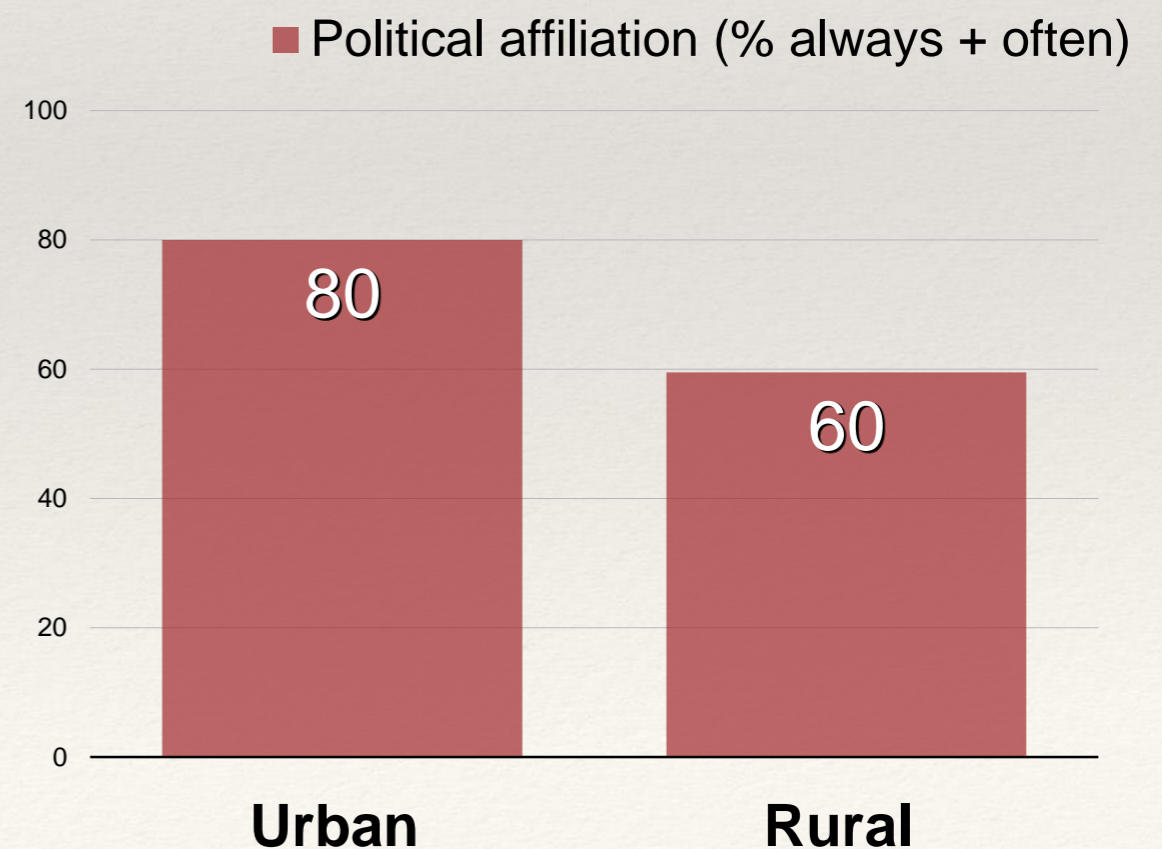
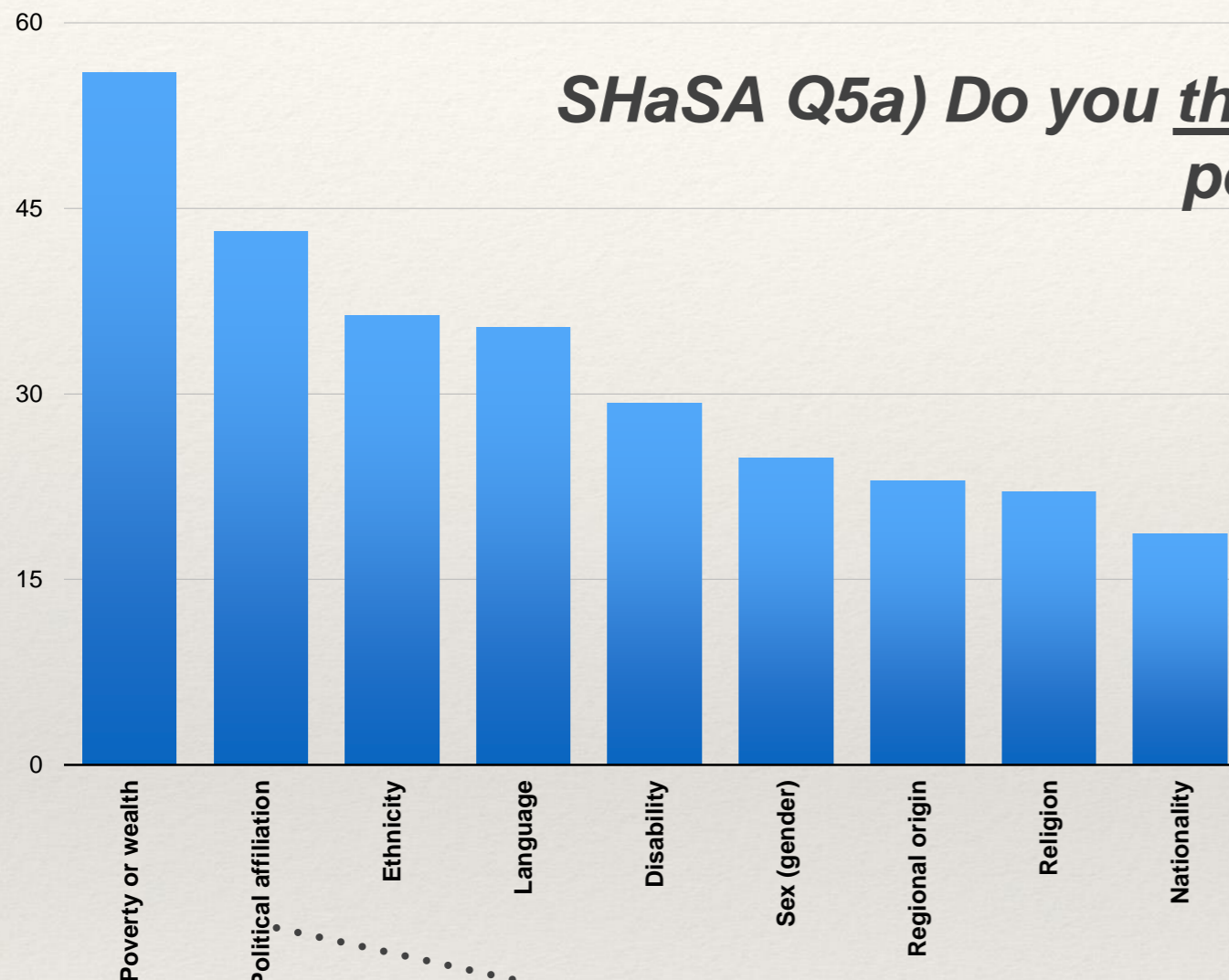
Source GPS-SHaSA Modules, NSOs, Burundi, Mali; Authors' calculations.

Take-away no.4

*Survey results have demonstrated the worth of using **multiple indicators** to get the ‘full picture’ — both perception-based and experience-based indicators.*

16.10 on “Protecting fundamental freedoms”

SHaSA Q5a) Do you think there is discrimination related to... political affiliation?



Uganda, 2013

16.10 on “Protecting fundamental freedoms”

SHaSA Q5b) Have you been a victim of discrimination related to... political affiliation?



Perceptions matter — *Especially* when they don't match experiences!

16.10 on “Protecting fundamental freedoms”

- ❖ Other relevant experience-based SHaSA indicators:
 - ❖ Q19f) % respondents who are office bearer/members of a political organization
 - ❖ Q23) % respondents who have taken part in a) a petition, b) a strike, c) a demonstration, in the past 12 months.

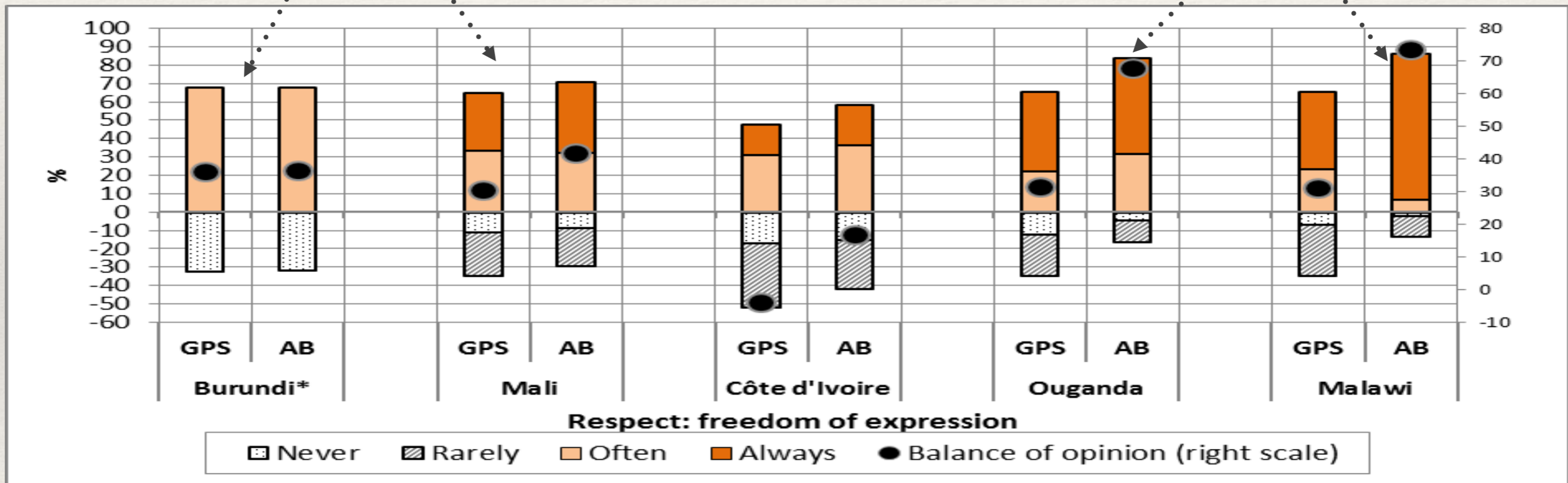
Take-away no.5

SHaSA GPS survey results have proven to be methodologically robust, comparable to other economic and social statistics.

Comparing results of SHaSA GPS surveys with Afrobarometer surveys

Results very comparable

AB results more favorable to government



	Burundi	C. Ivoire	Mali 2015	Uganda
<i>Governance</i>				
<i>Satisfaction with democracy</i>	77,0%	56,4%	57,5%	72,1%
	[75,5 ; 78,5]	[53,5 ; 59,2]	[55,0 ; 60,0]	[68,5 ; 75,5]
<i>Contact with administration</i>	80,4%	40,6%	15,5%	29,0%
	[78,4 ; 82,3]	[37,9 ; 43,3]	[14,1 ; 17,1]	[25,9 ; 32,1]
<i>Victime of corruption</i>	4,4%	16,4%	4,0%	18,0%
	[3,7 ; 5,2]	[14,3 ; 18,8]	[3,4 ; 4,6]	[15,3 ; 21,1]
<i>Confidence in administration</i>	86,6%	72,3%	62,2%	61,9%
	[85,3 ; 87,8]	[69,7 ; 74,8]	[59,9 ; 64,4]	[58,2 ; 65,5]
<i>Peace & Security</i>				
<i>Perception of armed conflict threat</i>	55,2%	47,2%	59,4%	39,0%
	[53,2 ; 57,2]	[43,7 ; 50,7]	[55,9 ; 62,8]	[34,7 ; 43,6]
<i>Victime of physical assault</i>	4,3%	7,1%	0,6%	n.d.
	[3,8 ; 5,0]	[5,7 ; 8,8]	[0,5 ; 0,8]	-
<i>Existance of structures to solve conflict</i>	84,9%	65,5%	67,1%	5,7%
	[83,4 ; 86,3]	[62,0 ; 68,7]	[64,3 ; 69,8]	[4,3 ; 7,5]
<i>Feeling of Insecurity</i>	7,8%	29,1%	31,6%	53,2%
	[6,8 ; 8,9]	[26,4 ; 31,9]	[29,3 ; 34,1]	[48,8 ; 57,6]
<i>Labour Market</i>				
<i>Activity Rate</i>	88,0%	56,3%	n.d.	n.d.
	[87,2 ; 88,8]	[53,5 ; 59,0]	-	-
<i>Remuneration Rate</i>	7,5%	14,9%	n.d.	n.d.
	[6,7 ; 8,4]	[12,8 ; 17,3]	-	-

Non-response rates comparable to other socio-economic surveys

Even lower, sometimes...

%	Countries				
	Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali 2014	Mali 2015	Ouganda
<i>Governance</i>					
Satisfaction with democracy	1,1	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0
Victim of corruption	0,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
<i>Peace and Security</i>					
Feeling of safety	0,5	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0
Threaten with firearm	0,6	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,0
<i>Labour market</i>					
Activity Rate	0,0	0,0	1,7	2,0	n.d.
Salarisation Rate	0,0	0,0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Unemployment Rate	0,0	0,0	1,7	2,0	n.d.

Source GPS-SHaSA Modules, NSOs, various countries; Authors' calculations.

More or less half of respondents to the Afrobarometer governance survey believe that it is a government-sponsored survey

	Malawi	Mali	Uganda	Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire
<i>Presidency/Government</i>	66%	49%	57%	41%	44%
<i>NGO, international organization, research institution</i>	15%	35%	23%	34%	40%
<i>Others</i>	19%	17%	20%	25%	17%

In conclusion: The SHaSA GPS experience confirms the technical validity and methodological feasibility of the proposed survey-based indicators for Goal 16

16.3	<i>Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months who have accessed a formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute resolution mechanism and who feel it was just</i>
16.7	<i>Percentage of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive (by age, sex, disability and population groups)</i>
16.1 0	<i>Percentage of population who believe they can express political opinion without fear (by age, sex, civic involvement and population groups)</i>

all or better to the overall Goal than the present selection of admin-based indicators for targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.7 and 16.10 (Mark Orkin, "A

Selected references

Laberge M., Orkin M., Roubaud F. (2015), « **Counting what counts: Africa's progress with harmonized official statistics on governance, peace and security** », *DIAL Working Paper*, No 2015-24, Paris.

Orkin M., Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2015), **Governance, peace and security in Burundi, Mali and Uganda: Comparative NSO data for measuring Goal 16 of the SDGs**, *European Policy Brief*, Nopoor Project, DIAL, Paris.

Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2015), « **Les modules Gouvernance, Paix et Sécurité dans un cadre harmonisé au niveau de l'Afrique (GPS-SHaSA): développement d'une méthodologie d'enquête statistique innovante** », *Statéco* No. 109, pp.122-158.

Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2010), « **Are international databases on corruption reliable? A comparison of expert opinions surveys and household surveys in sub-saharan Africa** », *World development*, August, 38(8), pp. 1057-1069.

Herrera J., Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2008), « **Poverty, Governance and Democratic Participation in Francophone Africa and the Andean Region** », *OECD Journal on Development*, Special Issue: Measuring Human Rights and Democratic Governance. Experiences and Lessons from Metagora, Vol.9, No. 2, pp.99-118.

Herrera J., Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2007), « **Governance, Democracy and Poverty Reduction: Lessons drawn from household surveys in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America** », *International Statistical Review*, 75(1), pp.70-95.

Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2006), « **Governance, Democracy and Poverty Reduction: Lessons drawn from the 1-2-3 surveys in francophone Africa** », *African Statistical Journal* Vol. 2, May, pp. 43-82.

Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F. (2005), « **Gouvernance, Démocratie et Lutte contre la Pauvreté : Enseignements tirés des enquêtes 1-2-3 en Afrique francophone** », *Statéco* No. 99, pp.117-141.