

Prerequisite for progress: Accessible, reliable power still in short supply across Africa

Afrobarometer Dispatch No. 334 | Anyway Chingwete, Jamy Felton, and Carolyn Logan

Summary

Given its undisputed importance for almost any aspect of development – from health and educational achievement to economic growth and poverty reduction – access to electricity may have earned the status of a basic human right (Hughes, 2018). At a minimum, it is widely acknowledged as a prerequisite for progress on most of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where it is highlighted as SDG7, "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all" (United Nations Development Programme, 2019; Stern, 2016; Lloyd, 2017).



Tracking progress toward SDG7, the World Bank (2019a) reports that globally the number of people living without electricity dropped from 1.2 billion in 2010 to about 840 million in 2016. But it also projects that in the absence of stepped-up and sustained action, 650 million people will still be without power in 2030 – and nine out of 10 of them will be living in sub-Saharan Africa. Not to mention the millions who, though connected to a grid, are very far from enjoying SDG7's "reliable energy" as blackouts and brownouts continue to plague the continent.

"Africa is tired of being in the dark," African Development Bank President Akinwumi Adesina said in 2016 as the bank's New Deal on Energy for Africa joined Power Africa (U.S.) and Sustainable Energy for All (UN) among high-profile initiatives to provide electricity for Africans (Nerve Africa, 2016).

Yet despite these efforts, Afrobarometer survey teams on the ground found little evidence of recent advances toward energy for all Africans. While electric grids have expanded since the early 2000s, that forward movement appears to have stalled in most countries during the past few years. Across 34 surveyed countries, about two-thirds of households are within reach of an electric grid – the same proportion as circa 2015 (Oyuke, Penar, & Howard) – and only about four in 10 homes enjoy a reliable supply of electricity.

Stark differences in access and reliable supply remain between countries and between regions, and rural residents and the poor are still at a great disadvantage when it comes to lights and power. This may be why fewer than half of Africans think their government is doing a good job when it comes to providing a reliable supply of electricity.

Afrobarometer survey

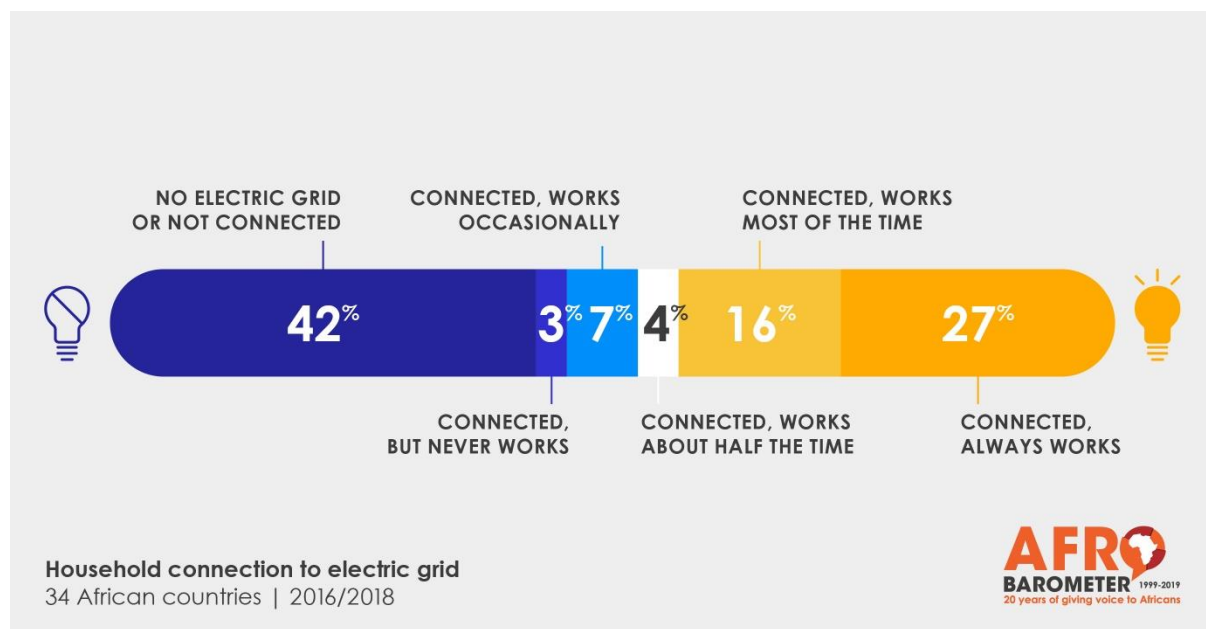
Afrobarometer heads a pan-African, nonpartisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions, and related issues across Africa. Seven rounds of surveys have been completed in up to 38 countries between 1999 and 2018. Round 8 surveys are planned in at least 35 countries in 2019/2020. Interested readers may follow our releases, including our Pan-Africa Profiles series of Round 7 cross-country analyses, at #VoicesAfrica and sign up for our distribution list at www.afrobarometer.org.

Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice with nationally representative samples that yield country-level results with margins of error of +/-2 to +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

This Pan-Africa Profile draws on data from 45,823 interviews completed in 34 countries between September 2016 and September 2018 (see Appendix Table A.1 for a list of countries and fieldwork dates) during Afrobarometer Round 7. The countries covered are home to almost 80% of the continent's population. The data are weighted to ensure nationally representative samples. When reporting multi-country findings such as regional or Africa-wide averages, each country is weighted equally (rather than in proportion to population size).

This dispatch reports findings from individual interviews with respondents as well as data on service infrastructure available in each enumeration area (EA) captured via field team on-the-ground observations before and after the interviews and confirmed by survey field supervisors. Since the EAs visited are selected to represent the population of the country as a whole, these data provide reliable indicators of infrastructure and service availability.

Key findings



- **Access:** Two-thirds (65%) of Africans live in areas served by an electric grid, with no evidence of significant gains since 2011/2013 (Round 5).
 - While about nine out of 10 households in North and Central Africa have access to a grid, fewer than one-third of citizens do in Burkina Faso (28%), Madagascar (29%), Mali (30%), Guinea (32%), and Liberia (33%).
 - Rural respondents are less than half as likely (44%) as urbanites (92%) to live within reach of a power grid.
- **Connection:** Fewer than six in 10 households (58%) are actually connected to an electric grid. Morocco, Tunisia, and Mauritius boast nearly universal coverage, but more than three out of four Burkinabè, Ugandans, Liberians, and Malagasy are still without an electricity connection.
- **Reliability:** Fewer than half (43%) of Africans enjoy a reliable supply of electricity, a marginal improvement since the previous survey round.

- While electricity that works most or all of the time is the norm in Mauritius (98%) and Morocco (91%), it's a luxury in Malawi (5%) and Guinea (7%).
- Ghana more than doubled its share of citizens reporting reliable power, from 37% in 2014 to 79%.
- **Government performance:** Fewer than half (45%) of Africans say their government is doing a good job of ensuring a reliable supply of electricity.
 - Performance evaluations are strongly correlated with the level of access to the grid.

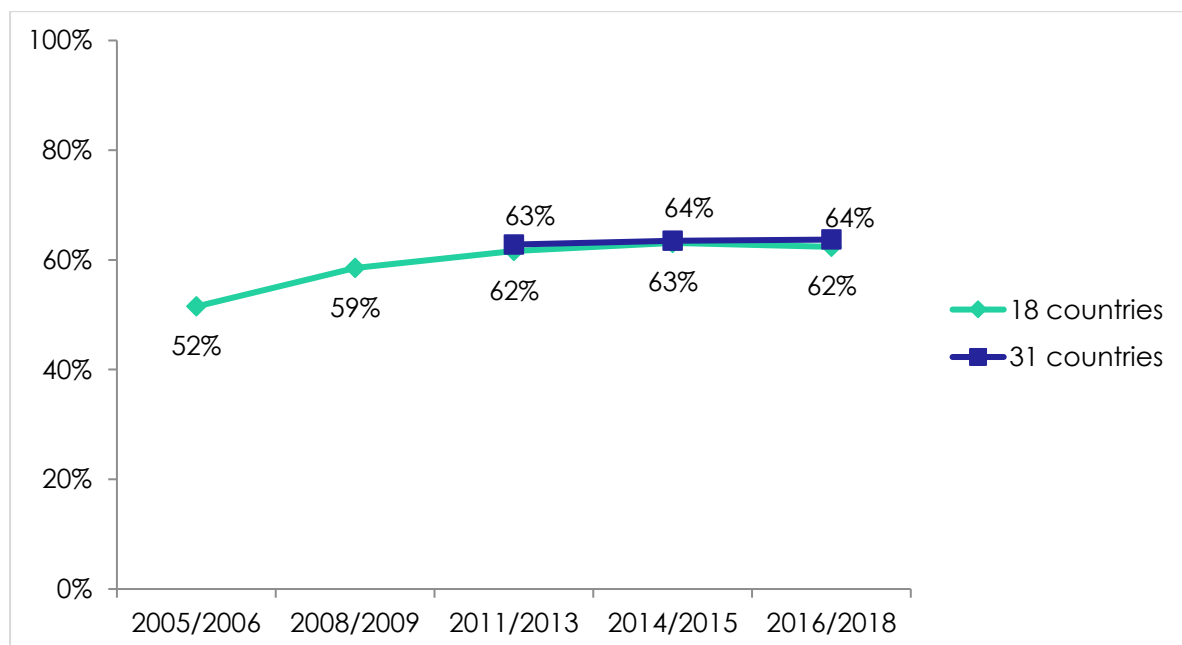
Access to the electric grid

Despite increasing interest in the development of alternative energy sources (World Bank, 2019b), for most Africans the most basic prerequisite for a reliable energy supply is access to an electric grid. Afrobarometer's survey teams found that on average across 34 countries, two-thirds (65%) of citizens live in enumeration areas served by an electric grid.

This proportion shows no significant growth in recent years: On average across 31 countries surveyed consistently since Afrobarometer Round 5 (2011/2013), the share of households with access to an electric grid is essentially unchanged, with 63% showing access in 2011/2013 and 64% in 2016/2018 (Figure 1).

Over a longer time frame, we do see a 10-percentage-point gain across a smaller set of 18 countries surveyed since 2005/2006. But in this smaller set as well, progress has stalled since 2011/2013.

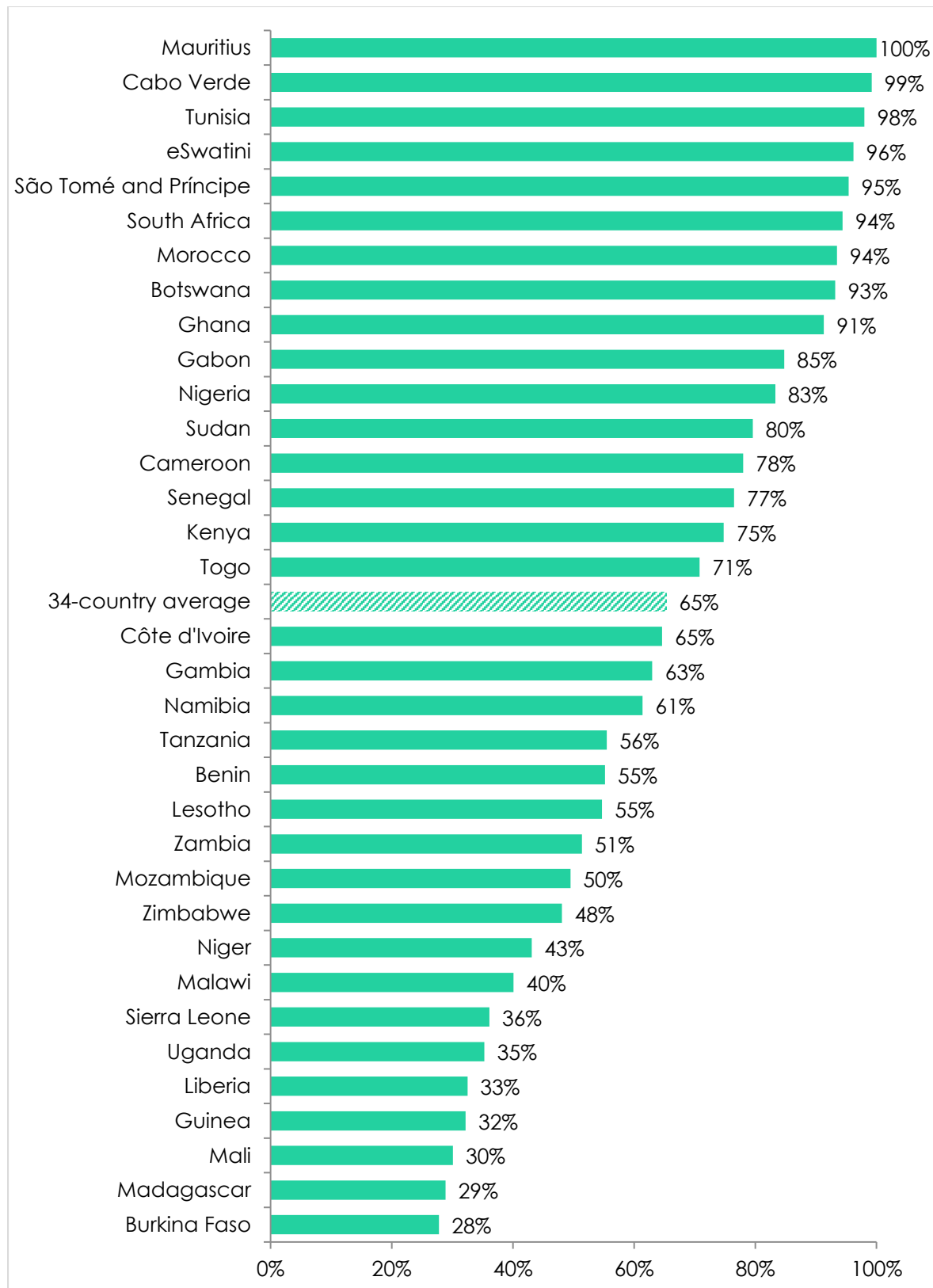
Figure 1: Access to the electric grid | 18 and 31 countries | 2005-2018



Surveyors recorded whether the enumeration area had an electricity grid that most houses could access. (% "yes")

Access to an electric grid varies widely by country. While virtually all Cabo Verdeans, Mauritians, and Tunisians live in zones served by a grid, fewer than one-third of citizens in Burkina Faso (28%), Madagascar (29%), Mali (30%), Guinea (32%), and Liberia (33%) enjoy the same access (Figure 2).

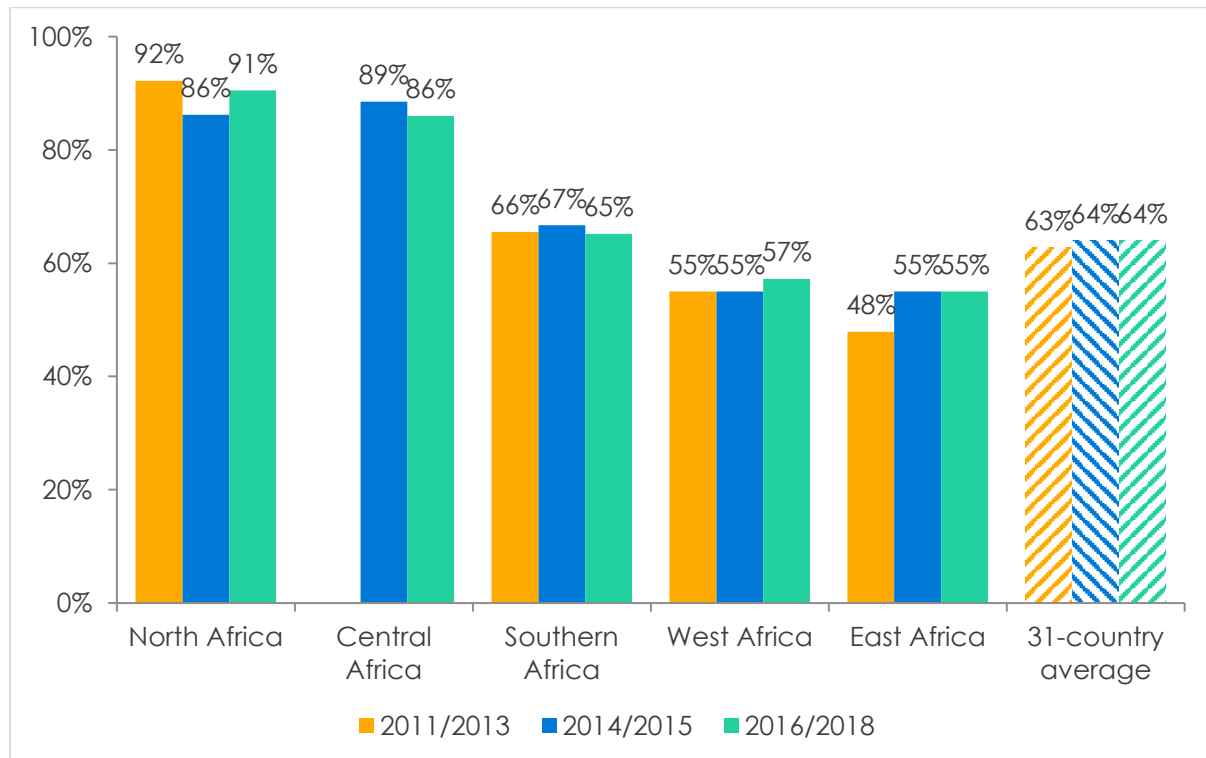
Figure 2: Access to the electric grid | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Surveyors recorded whether the enumeration area (EA) had an electricity grid that most houses could access. (% "yes") [Excludes EAs where surveyors could not determine whether there was service from the electric grid in the area]

Regional differences¹ are also stark: While about nine out of 10 North and Central Africans reside in zones served by an electric grid (91% and 86%, respectively), only around half of East Africans do (55%) (Figure 3). But East Africa is the only region where Afrobarometer found significant progress (+7 percentage points) in extending the electricity grid since its 2011/2013 survey. The region saw a large increase in access in Tanzania (a gain of 29 points) and a smaller one in Kenya (+5 points), offsetting a substantial decline in Uganda (-12 points).

Figure 3: Regional differences in access to the electric grid, trends over time
 | 31 countries | 2011-2018



Surveyors recorded whether the enumeration area had an electricity grid that most houses could access. (% "yes")

Note: The only Central African country included in Round 5 (2011/2013) was Cameroon. Regional comparisons for Central Africa are therefore shown only for Round 6 (2014/2015) and Round 7 (2016/2018), when Central Africa was represented by three countries (Cameroon, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe). The 31-country average, however, includes only Cameroon.

Among 18 countries tracked by Afrobarometer since Round 3 (2005/2006), Kenya leads with a 28-percentage-point increase in access to the electric grid, followed closely by Cabo Verde (+25 points) and Tanzania (+21). No gains were observed over the period in Zimbabwe, Senegal, and Zambia, and access actually deteriorated in Madagascar (-12 points) (Figure 4).

¹ Regions: North Africa (Morocco (whose sample includes Western Sahara), Sudan, Tunisia), Central Africa (Cameroon, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe), Southern Africa (Botswana, eSwatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe), East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda), West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia (not included in this figure because it was first surveyed in Round 7), Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)

Figure 4: Longer-term gains in extending the electricity grid | 18 countries
| 2005-2018

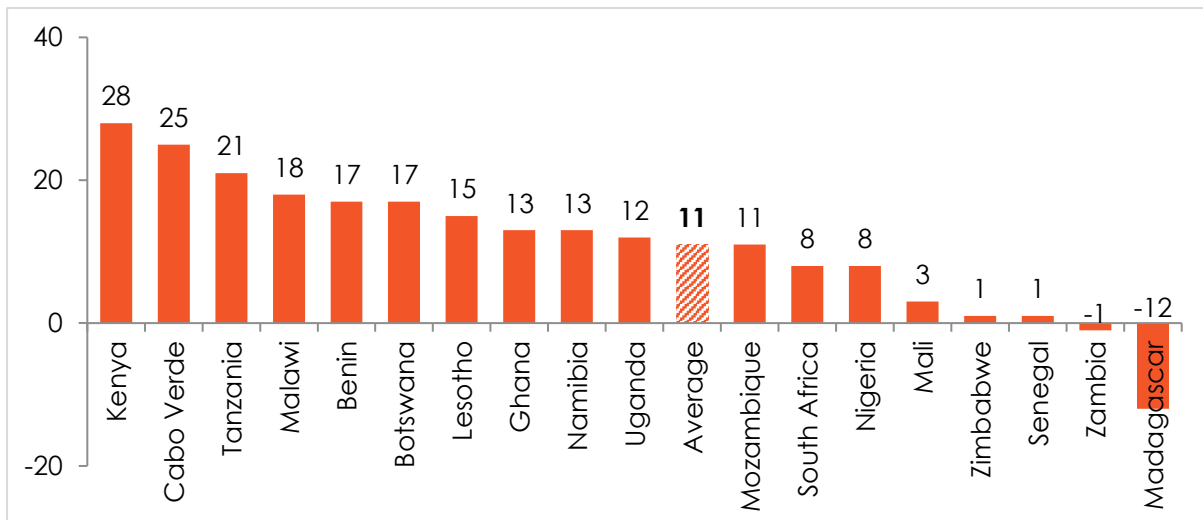
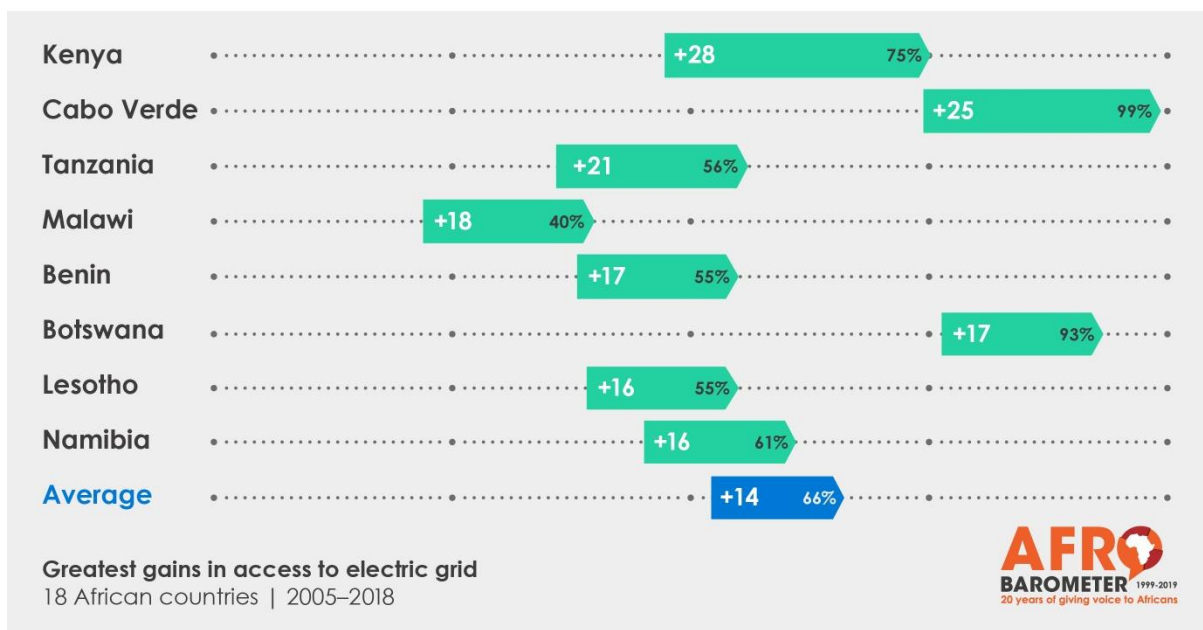


Figure shows the increase or decrease, in percentage points, in the proportion living in zones served by an electric grid in 2005/2006 and 2016/2018.

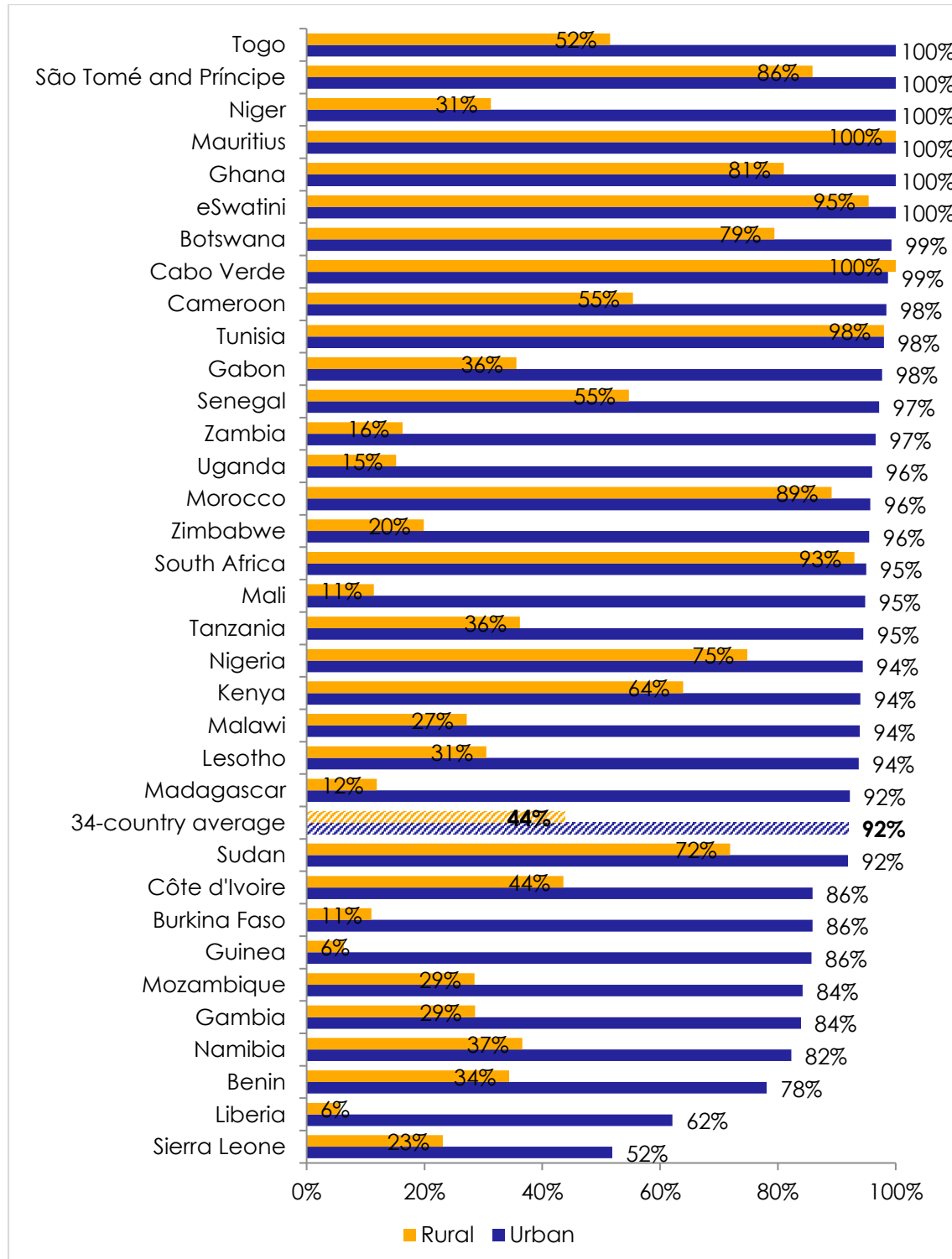


A recent World Bank (2018) report shows that access to energy supply remains a particular challenge in Africa's rural areas, despite the importance of rural electrification for youth literacy (Kanagawa & Nakata, 2008), employment (Dinkelman, 2011), agricultural and non-agricultural income-generating activities, and productivity (Kirubi, Jacobson, Kammen, & Mills, 2009).

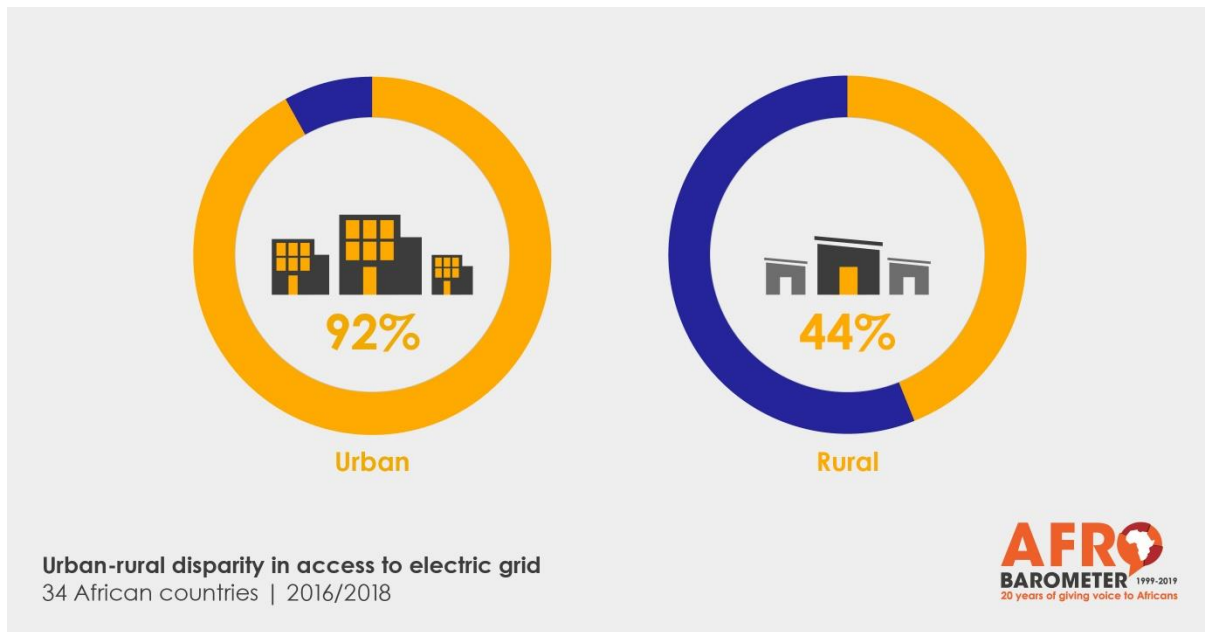
In countries where substantial shares of the population still lack access to the electric grid, rural residents suffer the most glaring disadvantages. On average across 34 countries, rural residents are less than half as likely (44%) as urbanites (92%) to live in an area served by the grid (Figure 5). Only four countries – Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Tunisia, and South Africa – succeed in providing roughly equal access to urban and rural residents, and they all do so at high levels of service (all are above 90% coverage). In contrast, Gabon, Lesotho,

Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe succeed in providing nearly universal coverage in urban areas (90% or above) but service only half or fewer – often far fewer – of rural areas.

Figure 5: Access to electricity grid in urban and rural areas | 34 countries
 | 2016/2018



Surveyors recorded whether the enumeration area had an electricity grid that most houses could access. (% "yes")



Connection to the grid

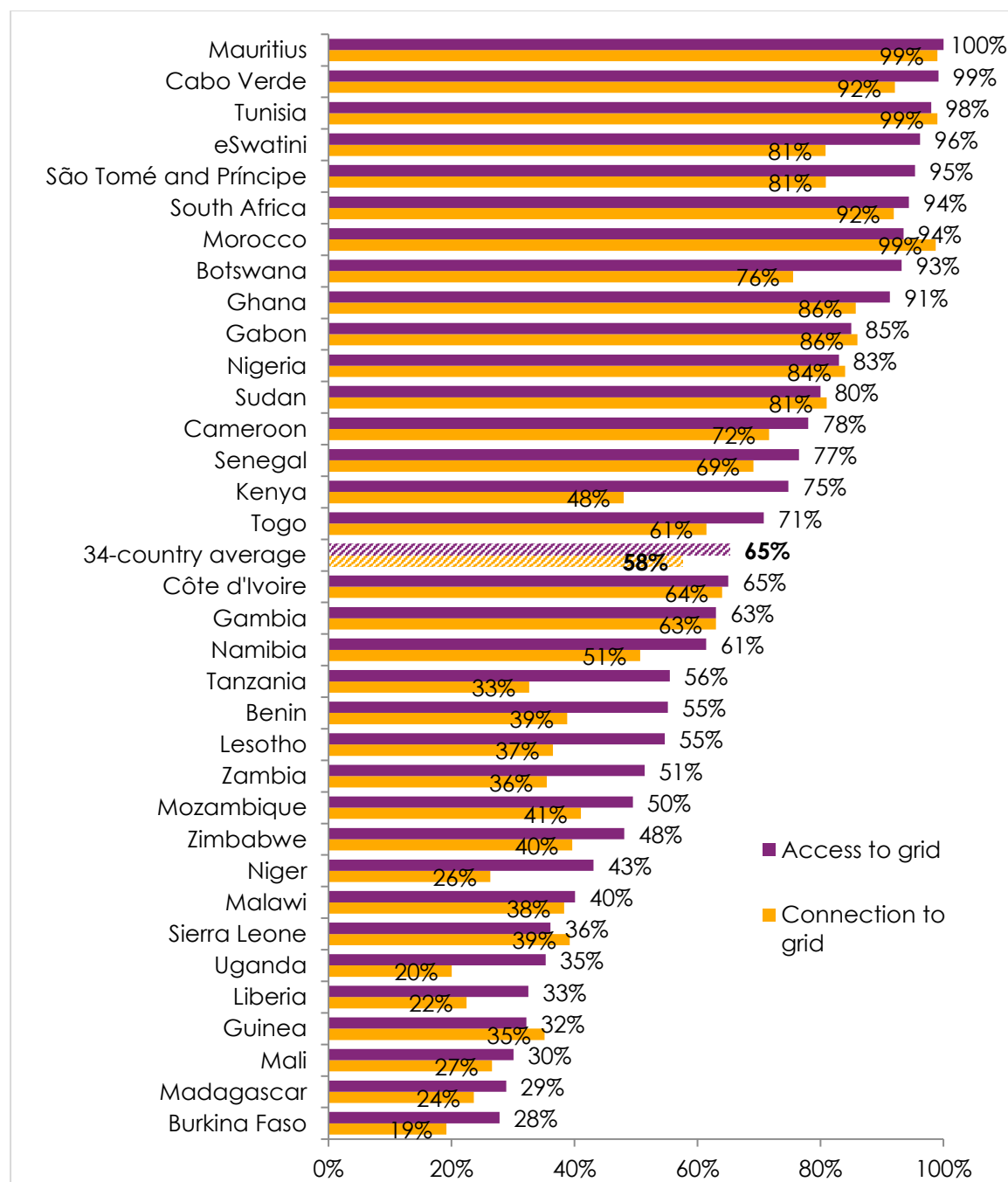
Living in an area with an electric grid does not guarantee either a household connection or a reliable supply of electricity in the home. The cost of connecting to the main electric grid is a barrier for some households. Analysts note that while developing countries have reformed their electricity sectors in recent decades, these efforts – mostly in the direction of market liberalization and corporatization – have been only partially successful in promoting efficient pricing and greater electricity access (Jamassb, Nepal, & Timilsina, 2017). The retail price for electricity varies enormously across Africa – Liberians pay 20 times as much as Ethiopians (Statista, 2016) – and in many countries is more than twice the cost in the United States (Blimpo & Cosgrove-Davis, 2019).

Afrobarometer found that while 65% of respondents live in areas with an electric grid, only 58% say their households are connected (Figure 6). Thus, on average across 34 countries, about four in 10 Africans (42%) lack an electricity connection in their homes, either because they are in zones not served by an electric grid or because they are not connected to an existing grid. In 16 countries, more than half of respondents have no electricity connection, including more than three-fourths of citizens in Burkina Faso (81%), Uganda (80%), Liberia (78%), and Madagascar (76%).

At the other extreme, almost all Moroccans, Tunisians, and Mauritians report having electricity in their homes. Note that Morocco is one of seven countries where more respondents report a household electricity connection than are living in EAs that were identified as being on the grid. This may reflect cases in which field teams missed the presence of a poorly functioning grid, or cases in which the household has a connection to a generator or other local source.² In total, about 3% of respondents report a household electricity connection in areas where access to the grid was not reported.

² Afrobarometer has not captured possible changes in the frequency of non-grid connections to local and renewable sources. Its Round 8 (2019/2020) questionnaire includes questions about other sources of electricity in the household besides connection to the national grid.

Figure 6: Access to grid and connection to grid | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Surveyors recorded whether the enumeration area had an electricity grid that most houses could access. (% "yes")

Respondents were asked: Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains? (% "yes")

On average, poorer households³ are at a substantial disadvantage in terms of actually securing a connection to the grid where it exists. Considering only those areas where access

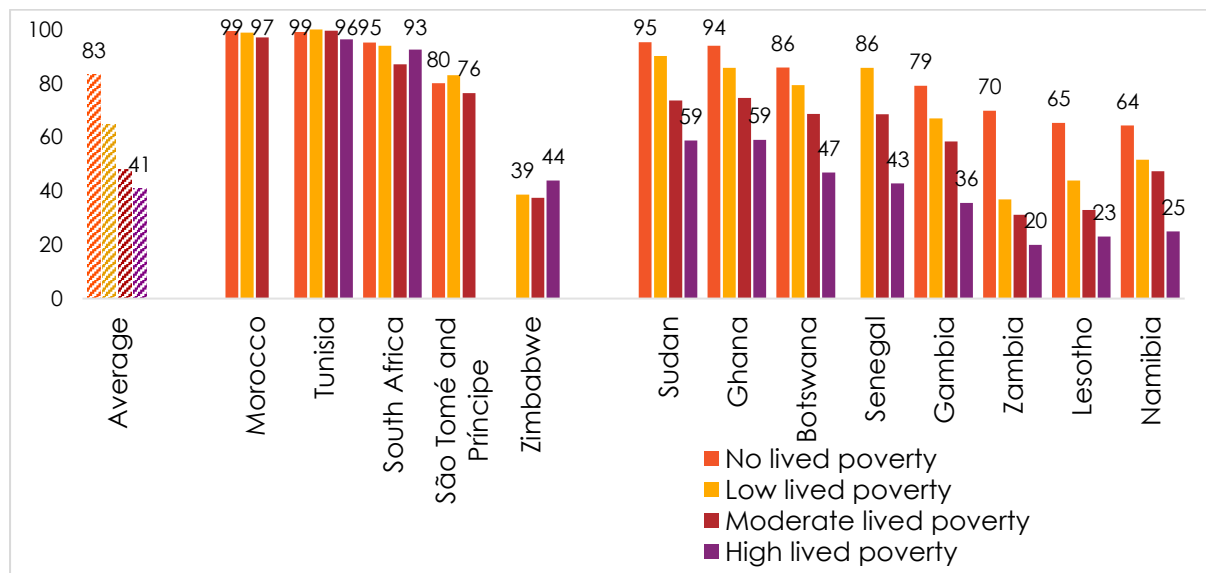
³ Afrobarometer's Lived Poverty Index (LPI) measures respondents' levels of material deprivation by asking how often they or their families went without basic necessities (enough food, enough water, medical care, enough cooking fuel, and a cash income) during the preceding year. For more on lived poverty, see Mattes, Dulani, & Gyimah-Boadi (2016).

to a grid is reported, we find that well-off households (those with “no lived poverty”) are more than twice as likely to have a connection as the poorest households (those with “high lived poverty”) (83% vs. 41%) (Figure 7).

Some countries have far more equal access than others. In Morocco, Tunisia, and South Africa, for example, the differences in access between the poorest and the wealthiest households are modest or non-existent. In areas that have an electric grid (98% in Tunisia, 94% in South Africa and Morocco), nearly everyone – rich and poor – has a connection to it.

But in most countries, even in areas with a grid, poorer households are much less likely to have a connection than well-off households. In Ghana, for example, 91% of all households have access to the grid. But within those areas, 94% of the households with no lived poverty have connections, compared to just 59% of households facing high lived poverty, a gap of 35 percentage points. Similarly large gaps occur in Sudan (36 points), Botswana (39), Senegal (43), Gambia (43), Zambia (50), Lesotho (42), and Namibia (39). Zimbabwe is notable for the fact that there is very little difference in connection rates between wealthier and poorer households, but at a very low average level of connection.

Figure 7: Poverty and connection to the grid (%) | selected countries | 2016/2018



Respondents in areas served by an electric grid were asked: Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains? (% “yes”) (Excludes households with no grid in the area)

Note: For individual countries where fewer than 60 households fall within a poverty category, that category is not reported.

Service reliability

Even for those who can afford to connect their homes to the main grid, electricity supply may be erratic because of inadequate capacity, equipment failures, and related issues. Some countries have experienced frequent blackouts and brownouts due to load shedding.

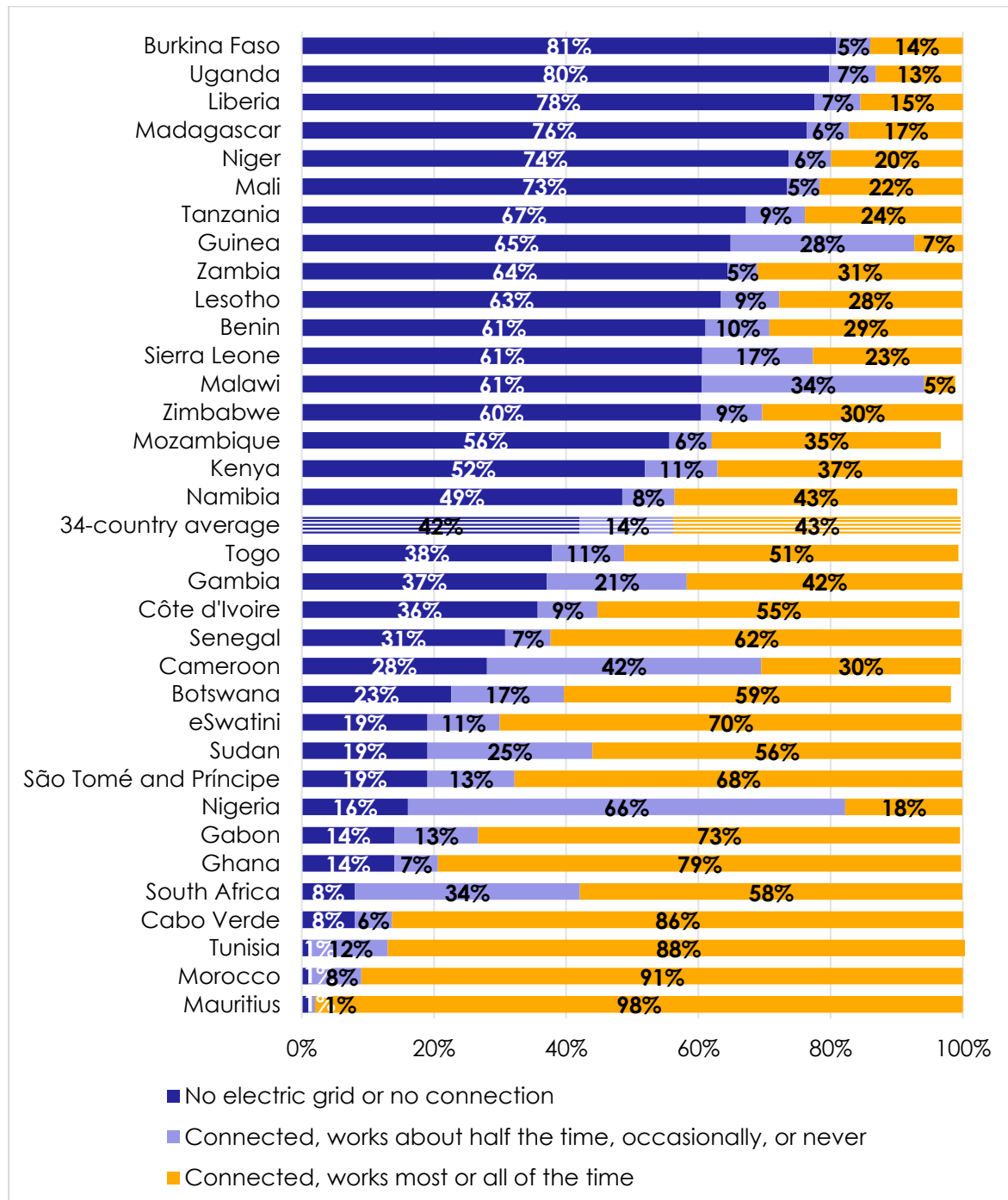
Reliability and cost can interact in a reinforcing cycle, as a reliable electricity supply can persuade consumers that electricity is worth paying for, and having more consumers can bring down the cost of producing electricity (Blimpo & Cosgrove-Davies, 2019).

Across 34 countries, about one in seven respondents have a connection but report that their power works “about half the time” (4%), “occasionally” (7%), or “never” (3%). All in all, taking into account households with no access to a grid, no connection to an existing grid, or an unreliable supply, considerably fewer than half (43%) of Africans enjoy a *reliable* supply of

electricity. While this proportion surpasses nine out of 10 in Mauritius (98%) and Morocco (91%), it barely exceeds one in 20 citizens in Malawi (5%) and Guinea (7%) (Figure 8).

Even in some countries where most households are connected to the electric grid, this does not necessarily mean that many will have reliable power. In Nigeria, for example, while 84% of respondents say they are connected, only 18% report that their electricity works “most” or “all” of the time.

Figure 8: Connection to the grid: Quantity and quality | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains? [If yes:] How often is electricity actually available from this connection? (Note: “Refused” and “Don’t know” responses are not shown.)

Household connection to electric grid

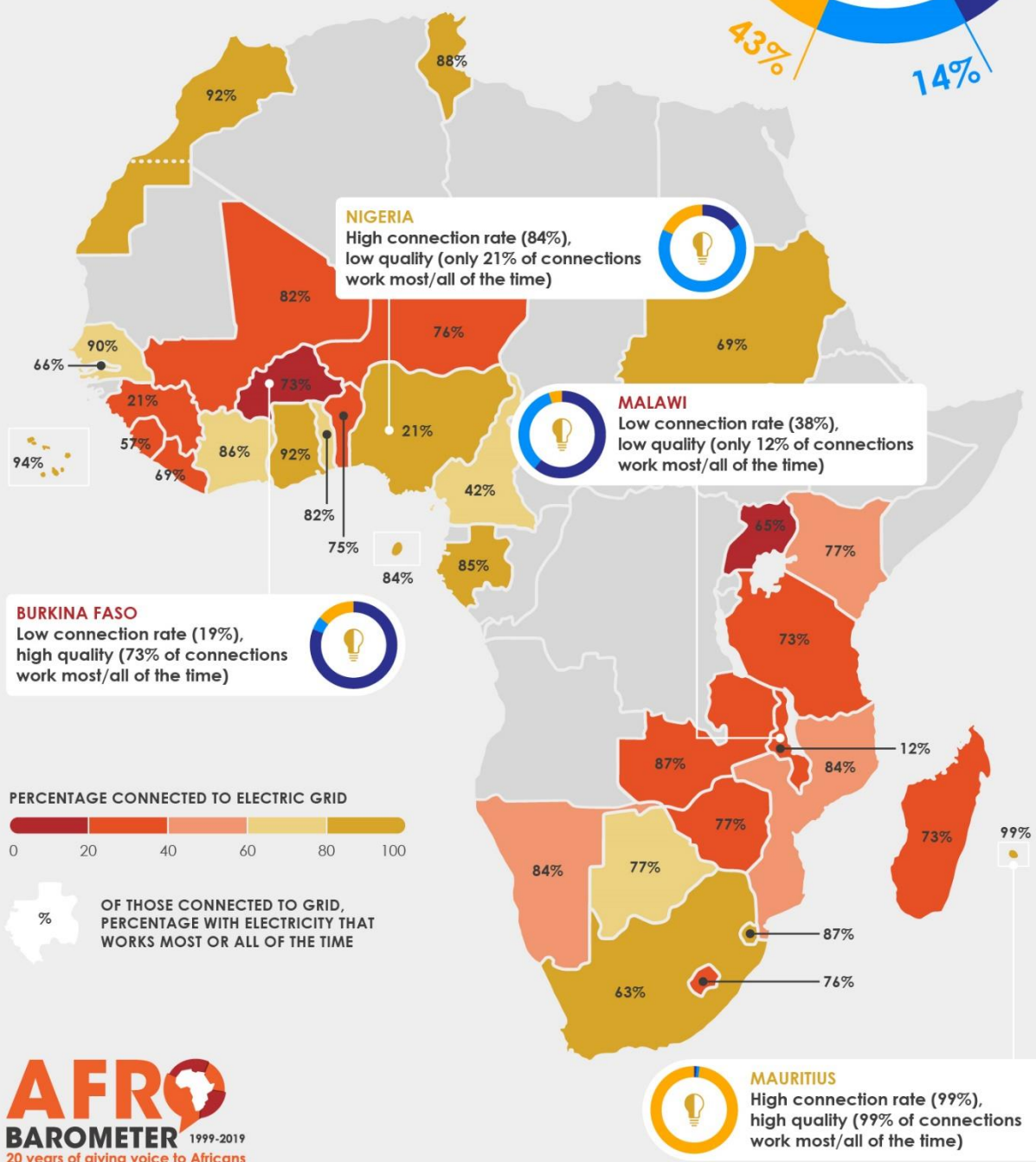
34 African countries (average %) | 2016/2018

- NO ELECTRIC GRID OR NOT CONNECTED
- CONNECTED, WORKS ABOUT HALF THE TIME, OCCASIONALLY, OR NEVER
- CONNECTED, WORKS MOST OF THE TIME OR ALWAYS



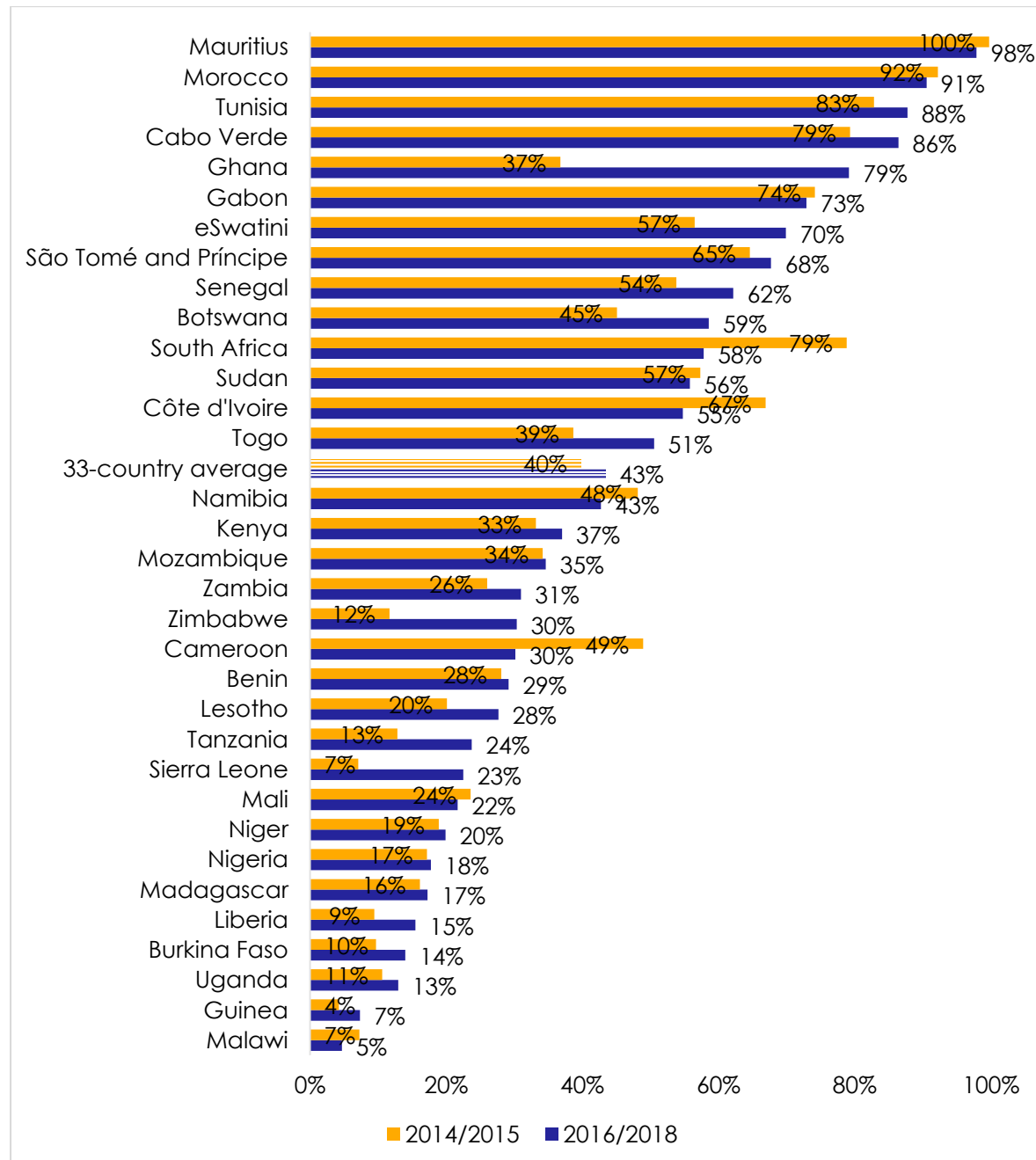
Connection and functionality

by country | 34 African countries | 2016/2018



On average across 33 countries surveyed in both 2014/2015 and 2016/2018, the proportion of respondents who say they have electricity “most” or “all” of the time shows a marginal increase, from 40% to 43%. But some countries experienced remarkable changes (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Changes in proportion of households with electricity most/all the time
| 33 countries | 2014-2018



Respondents were asked: Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains? [If yes:] How often is electricity actually available from this connection? (% who say “most of the time” or “all the time”)

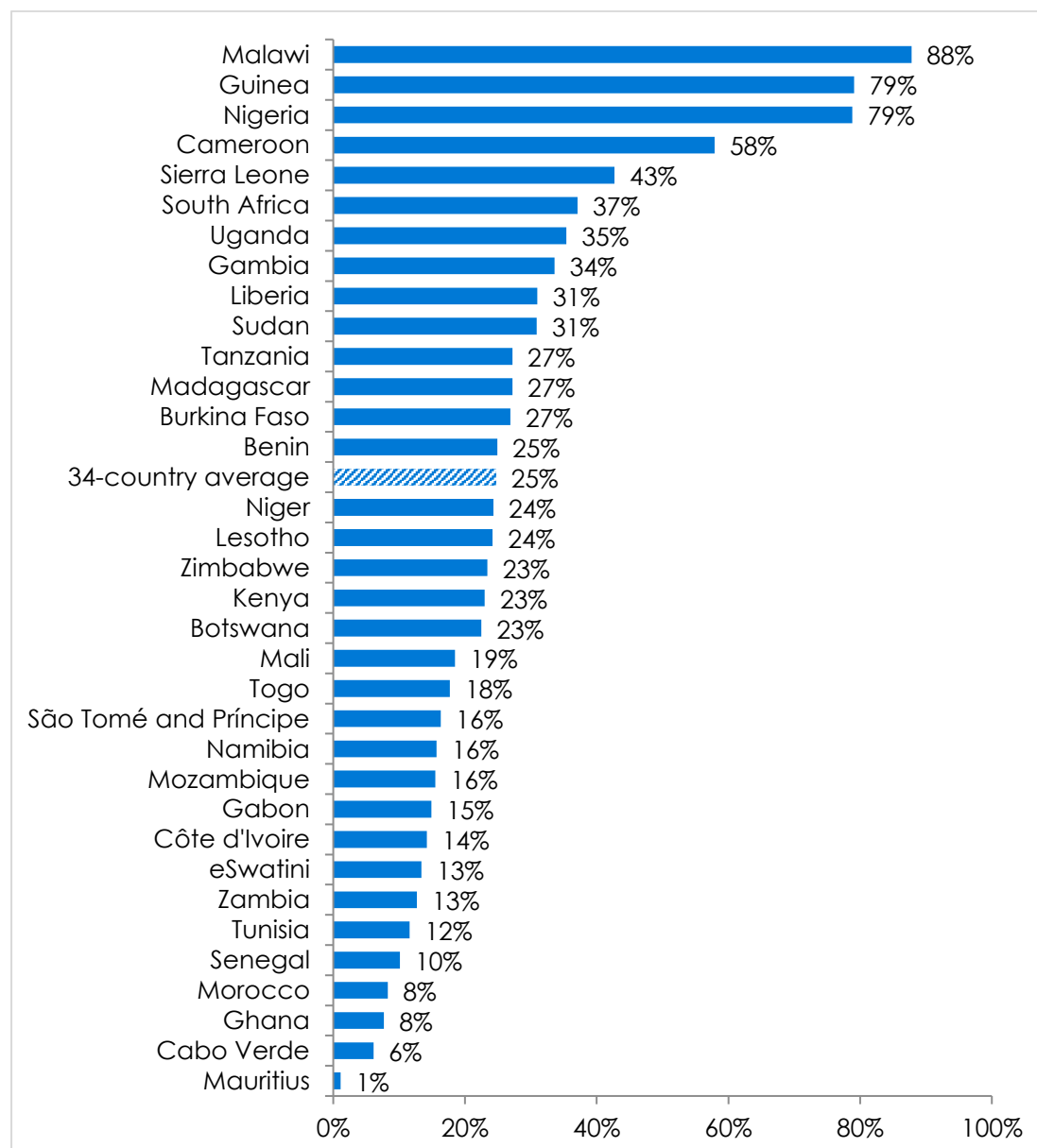
The most striking improvement occurred in Ghana, where the proportion of citizens with regular power doubled from 37% to 79%, in large part as a result of increased supply by independent power producers (under contracts initiated under the previous administration)

that reduced large-scale load shedding experienced in 2014-2015. Other countries recording double-digit percentage-point improvements are Zimbabwe (+18 points), Sierra Leone (+16), Botswana (+14), eSwatini (+13), Togo (+12), and Tanzania (+11).

The largest decline occurred in South Africa (-21 points), which has experienced power cuts as the utility Eskom battles to maintain its generating plants and keep pace with growing demand, followed by Cameroon (-19) and Côte d'Ivoire (-12).

Looking only at households connected to the electric grid allows us to highlight the extent of poor-quality supply. Across 34 countries, one in four respondents (25%) who have an electricity connection say their electricity works "about half the time" or less (Figure 10). Quality is a particular problem in Malawi, where 88% of connected households do not have reliable electricity, and the situation is only slightly better in Guinea (79%) and Nigeria (79%).

Figure 10: Proportion of unreliable connections | 34 countries | 2016/2018

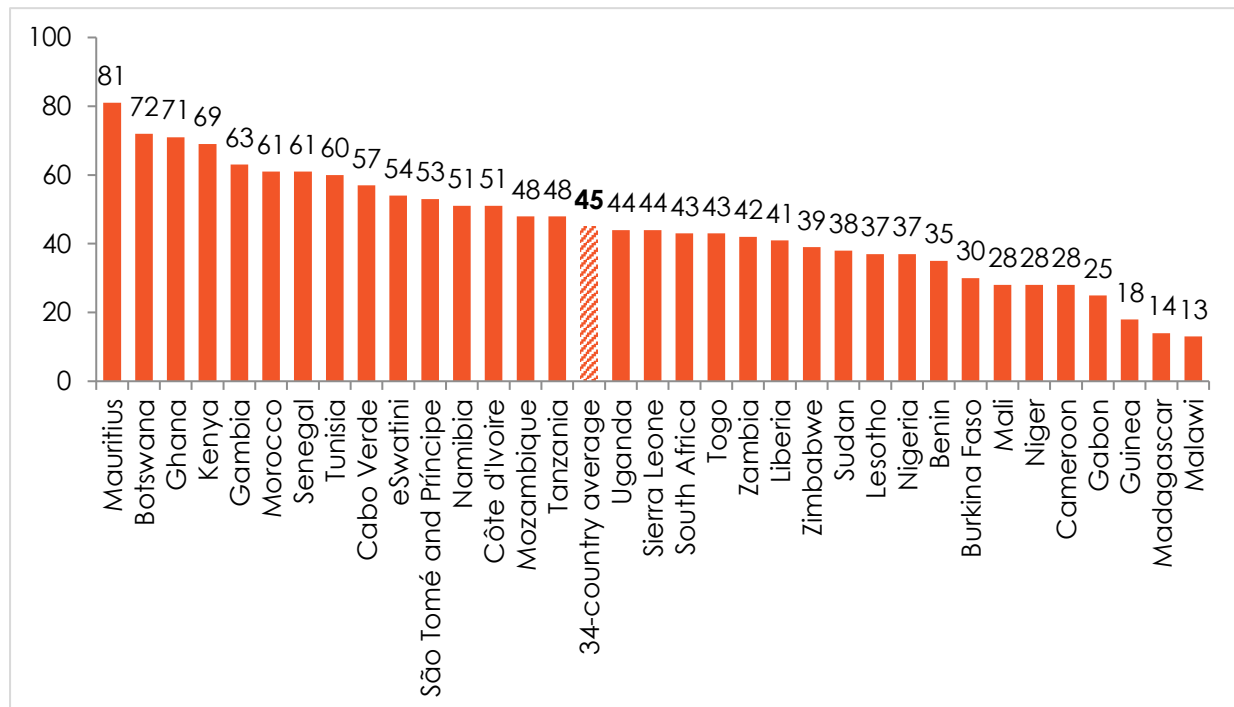


Respondents whose households have an electricity connection were asked: How often is electricity actually available from this connection? (% who say "never," "occasionally," or "about half of the time") (Respondents whose households do not have an electricity connection are excluded.)

Government performance on electricity supply

Given that only 43% of Africans enjoy a reliable supply of electricity, it may not be surprising that fewer than half (45%) approve of their government's performance on this issue, compared to 51% who say their government is doing "fairly badly" or "very badly" in ensuring that citizens have reliable electricity (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Government doing a good job in providing electricity (%) | 34 countries
| 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Providing a reliable supply of electricity? (% who say "fairly well" or "very well")

At the country level, performance evaluations are most strongly correlated with the level of access to the grid (Figure 12; Pearson's $r=.649$, significant at the .01 level).⁴ We see some of the lowest approval ratings in countries where relatively few citizens have access to the grid, such as Malawi (13% approval), Madagascar (14%), and Guinea (18%). And governments in countries where above-average proportions of citizens have access to the grid tend to be rewarded with substantially higher approval ratings, including Mauritius (81% approval), Botswana (72%), and Ghana (71%).

There are also outliers, however. The government in Gabon, where access, connections, and reliability are all well above average, nonetheless gets one of the lowest performance ratings (25% approval). Similarly low ratings in Cameroon – with above-average levels of access and connectivity – seem to make more sense, given the poor reliability of the country's supply (58% of those with connections do not have a reliable supply). The pattern in Nigeria appears

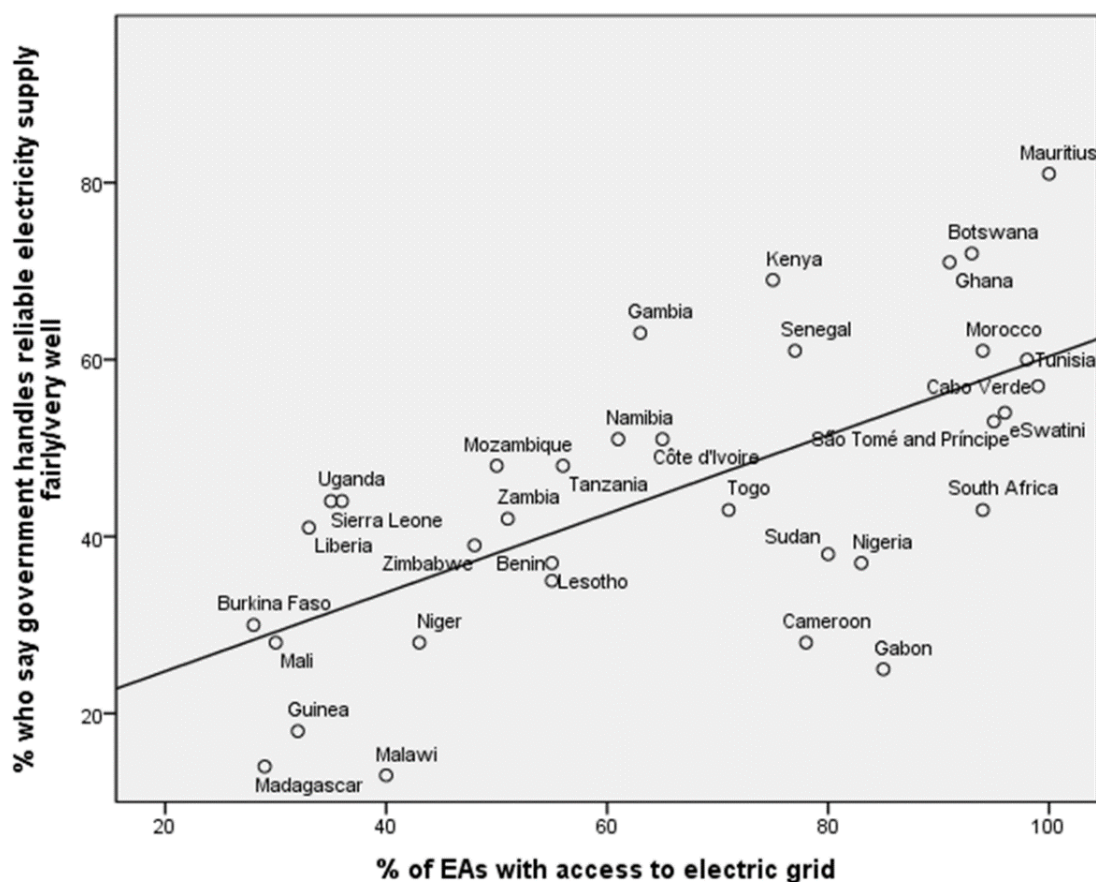
⁴ Since national rates of access to the grid and presence of a household connection are very highly correlated (Pearson's $r=.954$, significant at the .01 level), we also find that performance evaluations are significantly correlated with the proportion of households that have a connection (Pearson's $r=.553$, significant at the .01 level).

to be similar, i.e. the benefits of relatively high access and connectivity are offset by poor reliability, resulting in government approval of just 37%.

But this pattern is not universal. In Kenya, for example, where only 37% say they have reliable power, almost twice as many (69%) say the government is doing a good job.

Reliability seems to be a significant factor in a few countries, most strikingly in Ghana, where the proportion of citizens with reliable electricity more than doubled between 2014 and 2017 and approval of the government's performance more than tripled, from 23% to 71%.⁵ Surprisingly, however, across 34 countries there is no overall correlation with performance ratings.

Figure 12: Access to electricity and government performance | 34 countries
 | 2016/2018



⁵ Afrobarometer Round 7 data collection in Ghana was conducted in September 2017, nine months after the New Patriotic Party won the presidency. The National Democratic Congress was in power during massive load-shedding problems in 2014-2015 but also initiated many of the independent power producer contracts seen as having helped alleviate the problem. While the survey question asked Ghanaians how well or badly the “current government” was handling provision of a reliable electricity supply, we do not know how they apportioned credit for perceived improvements.

Electricity supply as a popular priority

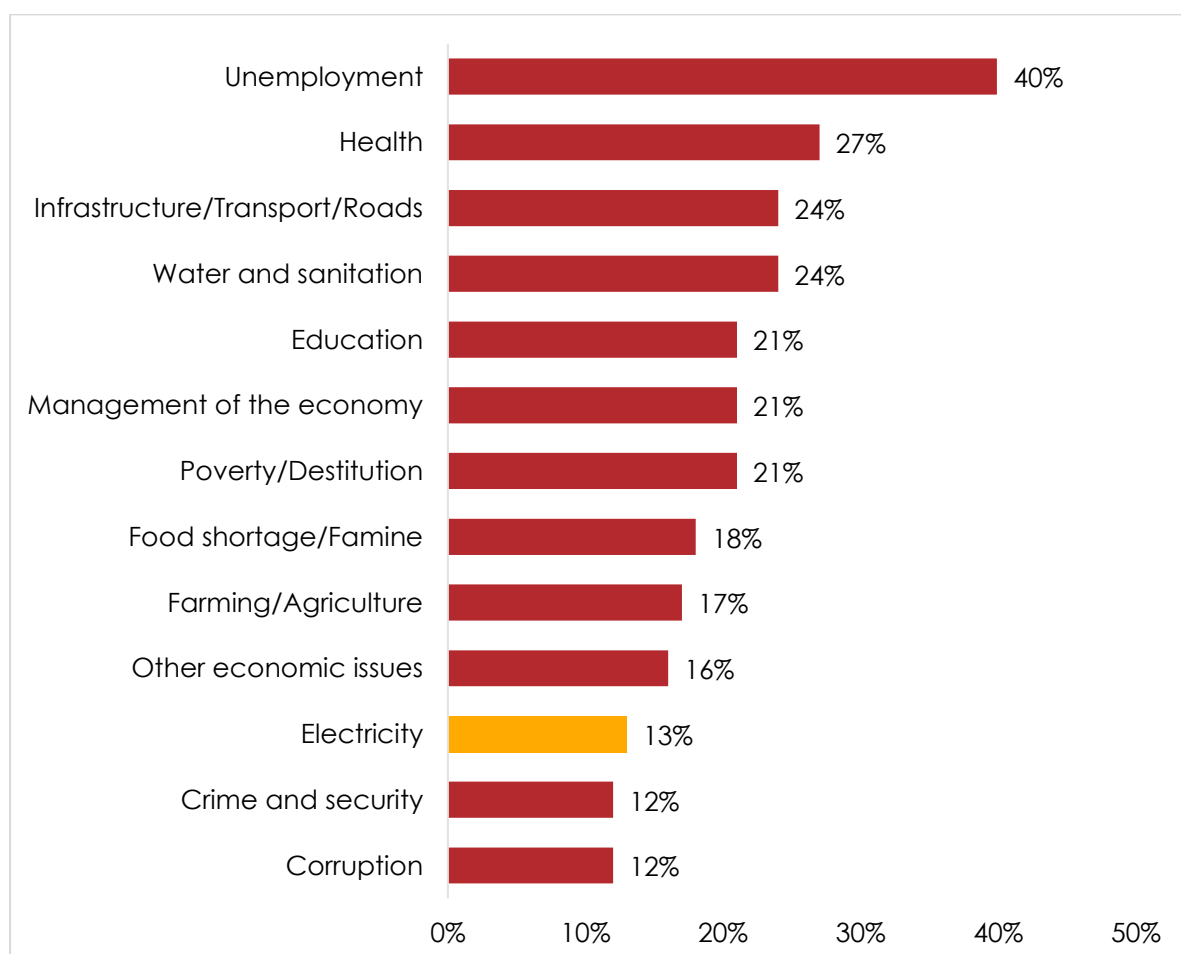
Among the many problems that Africans say need urgent action by their government, provision of electricity ranks 11th overall, above crime/security and corruption but below unemployment, health, and other economic and social issues (Figure 13). On average across 34 countries, 13% of respondents cite electricity as one of three “most important problems” that their government should address – the same proportion as in the previous survey in 2014/2015.

Similarly, when we map citizens’ “most important problems” onto the Sustainable Development Goals, SDG7 (“affordable and clean energy”) ranks ninth among the 13 SDGs for which Afrobarometer indicators can contribute to tracking progress. (For more on mapping citizens’ priorities onto the SDGs, see Coulibaly, Silwé, & Logan, 2018.)

But while energy is not a Top 3 priority in any country, it is prioritized by more than one-fourth of respondents in Guinea and Lesotho (30% each), Benin (27%), and Mozambique (26%) (Figure 14).

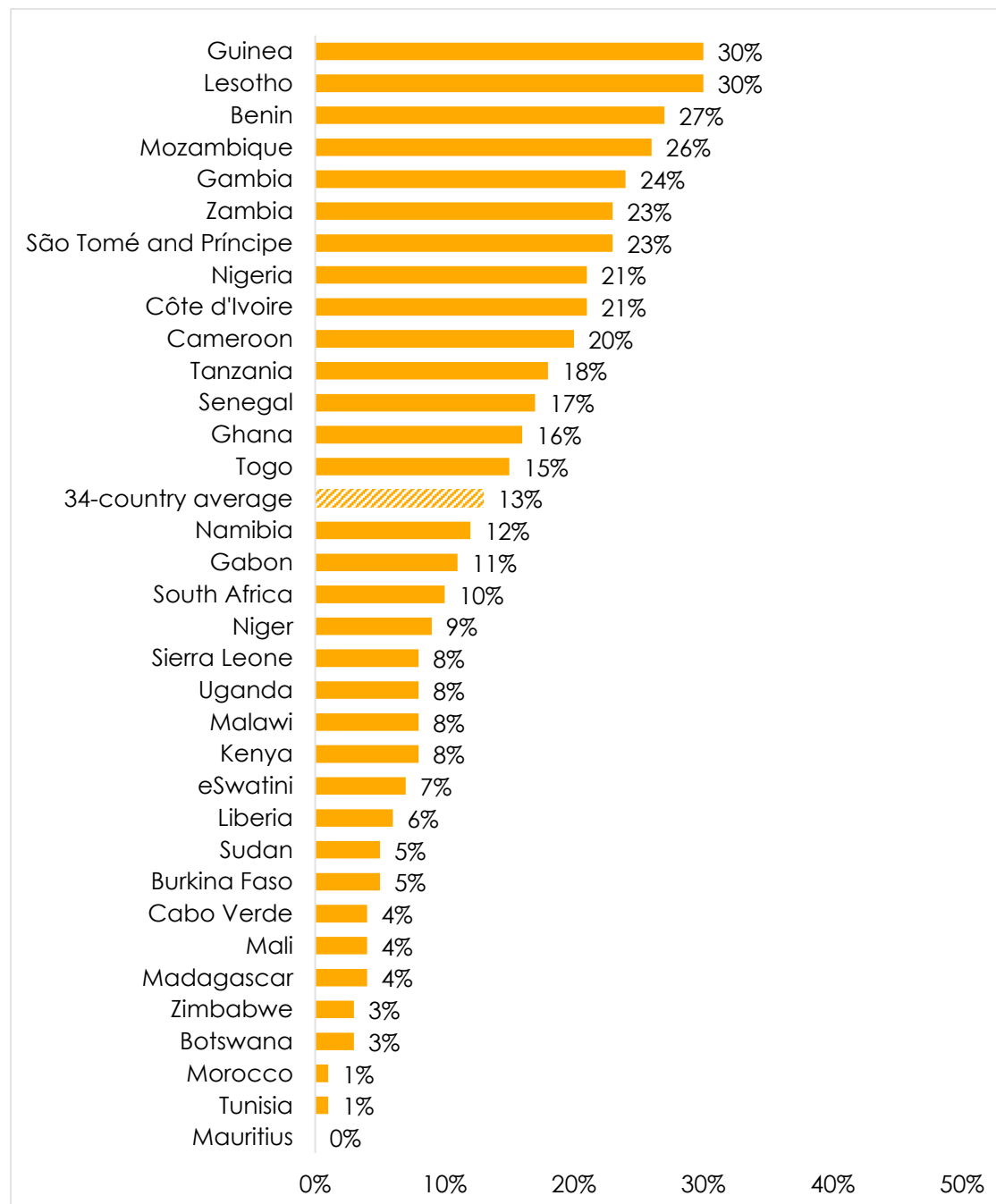
And given its essential role in facilitating progress in industry, agriculture, health care, and other areas, governments will have to consider electricity a priority if they hope to achieve such top-rated goals as “decent work and economic growth” (SDG8), “zero hunger” (SDG2), and “good health and well-being” (SDG3).

Figure 13: Most important problems | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (Note: Respondents could give up to three responses. Figure shows % of respondents who cite each problem as one of their three priorities.)

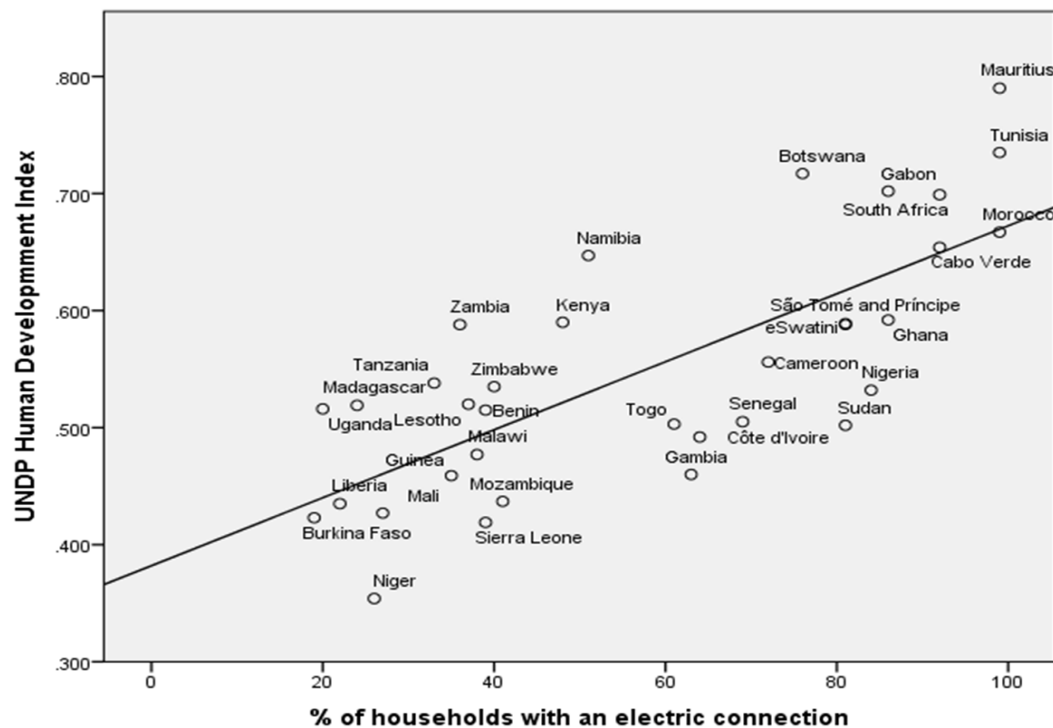
Figure 14: Citizen prioritization of SDG7 ('affordable and clean energy') as a critical problem for government to address | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (Note: Respondents could give up to three responses. Figure shows & who cite electricity as one of their top priorities.)*

The critical role that electrification can play in fostering human development is evident in the strong correlation between the proportion of connected households and the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index (HDI) (Figure 15) (Pearson's $r=.742$, significant at the .01 level). Although access to electricity is certainly intertwined with other factors that contribute to higher HDI ratings, it is clearly a crucial factor in enabling societies to thrive.

Figure 15: Electricity and human development | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Conclusion

Across Africa, access to electricity – with the countless advantages it bestows – still depends largely on where you live. While Mauritians and Moroccans can flip a switch, most Malawians and Guineans have to light a lamp. If cities have bright lights (even intermittently), much of the countryside has the stars.

If the goal is energy “for all,” especially reliable and sustainable energy for all, most governments still have a lot of dark spaces to fill in. In the meantime, they continue to get poor performance marks from their citizens.

Afrobarometer provides valuable data for on-the-ground tracking of progress toward the ambitions of SDG7. Continental averages show little progress over the past few years.

Country-level findings pinpoint just how much work remains to be done, and where.

Do your own analysis of Afrobarometer data – on any question, for any country and survey round. It is easy and free at www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis.

There are bright spots whose lessons can be learned, such as striking improvements in reliable power supply in Ghana, Zimbabwe, and Sierra Leone. But even countries that have managed to extend the electric grid over the past decade, such as Kenya, will

need enormous efforts to increase supply, improve service, and expand the use of alternative energy sources. Because as long as a majority of Africans don't have reliable power, providing jobs, ending poverty and hunger, and achieving the other aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals will be challenging indeed.

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Appendix

Table A.1: Afrobarometer Round 7 fieldwork dates and previous survey rounds

Country	Months when Round 7 fieldwork was conducted	Previous survey rounds
Benin	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2005, 2008, 2011, 2014
Botswana	June-July 2017	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Burkina Faso	Oct 2017	2008, 2012, 2015
Cameroon	May 2018	2013, 2015
Cape Verde	Nov-Dec 2017	2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2013, 2014
eSwatini	March 2018	2013, 2015
Gabon	Nov 2017	2015
Gambia	July-August 2018	N/A
Ghana	Sept 2017	1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Guinea	May 2017	2013, 2015
Kenya	Sept-Oct 2016	2003, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014
Lesotho	Nov-Dec 2017	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Liberia	June-July 2018	2008, 2012, 2015
Madagascar	Jan-Feb 2018	2005, 2008, 2013, 2015
Malawi	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Mali	Feb 2017	2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014
Mauritius	Oct-Nov 2017	2012, 2014
Morocco	May 2018	2013, 2015
Mozambique	July-August 2018	2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015
Namibia	Nov 2017	1999, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014
Niger	April-May 2018	2013, 2015
Nigeria	April-May 2017	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2015
São Tomé and Príncipe	July 2018	2015
Senegal	Dec 2017	2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014
Sierra Leone	July 2018	2012, 2015
South Africa	August-Sept 2018	2000, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015
Sudan	July-August 2018	2013, 2015
Tanzania	April-June 2017	2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Togo	Nov 2017	2012, 2014
Tunisia	April-May 2018	2013, 2015
Uganda	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2000, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015
Zambia	April 2017	1999, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2014
Zimbabwe	Jan-Feb 2017	1999, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014

Previous Afrobarometer Round 7 Pan-Africa Profiles

- ✓ Policy Paper 61: Gains and gaps: Perceptions and experiences of gender in Africa
- ✓ Policy Paper 60: Change ahead: Experience and awareness of climate change in Africa
- ✓ Global Corruption Barometer – Africa 2019: Citizens' views and experiences of corruption
- ✓ Policy Paper 58 : Africans want open elections – especially if they bring change
- ✓ Policy Paper 56: How free is too free? Across Africa, media freedom is on the defensive
- ✓ Policy Paper 55: Are Africans' freedoms slipping away?
- ✓ Dispatch 290: Better but not good enough? How Africans see the delivery of public services
- ✓ Dispatch 288: In search of opportunity: Young and educated Africans most likely to consider moving abroad
- ✓ Policy Paper 54: Democracy in Africa: Demand, supply, and the 'dissatisfied democrat'
- ✓ Policy Paper 51: Taking stock: Citizen priorities and assessments three years into the SDGs

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Afrobarometer, a non-profit corporation with headquarters in Ghana, heads a pan-African, non-partisan research network. Regional coordination of national partners in about 35 countries is provided by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. Michigan State University (MSU) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) provide technical support to the network.

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