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Think Tank Initiative Policy Community Survey Africa

June 11, 2010

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Objectives

- In particular, the Think Tank Initiative wishes to:
 - Develop an understanding of the policy community in specific countries
 - Understand the strengths and weaknesses of particular think tanks
 - Understand what activities are associated with success of think tanks in order to help prioritize support strategies—funding, training, and technical assistance
 - Create a benchmark against which future surveys can be compared to indicate broad changes in the policy community and perceptions of think tanks in select countries.

Methodology

The survey was conducted in mixed mode with 234 responses online and 217 by telephone in 11 African countries.

- Countries included: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda
- The survey was offered in English and French.
- The survey ran from November 11th, 2009 to April 20th, 2010.
- Respondents with limited Internet access were given the option to complete the survey offline, either by telephone or in a face-to-face interview.

	Total	West Africa						East Africa				
		Benin	Burkina Faso	Ghana	Mali	Nigeria	Senegal	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Total	451	38	48	41	25	48	35	40	45	46	41	44
Online	234	18	22	9	12	12	29	39	21	31	21	20
Offline	217	20	26	32	13	36	6	1	24	15	20	24

IDRC_A_meth1

Stakeholders surveyed for this study include:

- Senior level staff in their organizations
- Active members of the national policy community, meaning that they develop or influence national government policy

Stakeholders are from the following sectors:

- **Government*** (both elected and non-elected) senior officials who are directly involved in or influence policy making
- **Non-governmental organization** (local or international) senior staff, whose mission is related to economic development, environmental issues, and/or poverty alleviation
- **Media** editors or journalists who report on public policy, finance, economics, international affairs, or development, who are knowledgeable about national policy issues
- **Multilateral/bilateral organization** senior staff
- **Private sector** senior staff at large well-known companies
- **Research/Academia** senior staff at universities, colleges, research institutes, or think tanks

*Note: Government officials are referred to as Government–elected and Government–non-elected throughout this report. Which category government stakeholders belong to is determined by their answer to a survey question.

Sample

By country, 2010

	Total	West Africa						East Africa				
		Benin	Burkina Faso	Ghana	Mali	Nigeria	Senegal	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Total	451	38	48	41	25	48	35	40	45	46	41	44
Government—elected	36	2	3	3	3	5	3	0	5	3	4	5
Government—non-elected	103	8	13	5	7	10	6	13	11	11	8	11
Media	54	8	4	9	1	7	3	4	4	4	5	5
Multilateral/bilateral	42	4	6	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	2	4
NGO	73	3	9	7	7	9	6	6	7	7	4	8
Private sector	67	4	9	8	4	4	6	6	5	9	7	5
Research/academia	76	9	4	6	1	10	7	7	8	7	11	6

IDRC_A_meth

Findings and emerging questions

- Those in government who are involved in policy making tend to be the most satisfied with the policy making process in their country. They also tend to use information generated by themselves, and are less likely to turn to outside sources.
 - Is this lesser reliance on outside sources due simply to problems of accessibility or are there other inhibitors?
 - What could think tanks potentially do to change this pattern?
- Among a wide variety of types of information needed for policy making, information pertaining to poverty alleviation and natural resources and the environment is in high demand but relatively difficult to obtain.
 - What can think tanks do to help bridge the information gap?
- There is an association between the perceived quality and the stated usage of think tank research –the better research is perceived to be, the more stakeholders use it.
 - Do we need to understand whether perception of quality of research is the driver for use of research, or vice versa?
 - The challenges for increasing the use of think tanks appear to be greater in French-speaking countries, as both current usage and the perception of quality tend to be lower in these countries. What are the implications of this?

Findings and emerging questions

- Although the quality of research produced by think tanks is perceived to be very good by those who use it, use of think tanks is largely underdeveloped.
 - If quality is a perceived strength, what are the key attributes of quality that could be leveraged to improve usage of think tanks?
- Currently, non-government stakeholders tend to be the primary users of think tanks; multilaterals, academics, and NGOs. Think tanks are less used by the audience most involved in policy making—government.
 - Can this pattern be broken?
 - Should think tanks become more involved in the policy making process itself rather than simply providing information and analysis?
- Likely due to lack of technology infrastructure, the use of online information is underdeveloped compared to print. However, as infrastructure improves, think tanks should be prepared for an increase in demand for online information.
 - Will better use of online technologies, including social media, help to increase the accessibility of think tanks over time, and also work to increase capacity to deal with expected growth in demand?

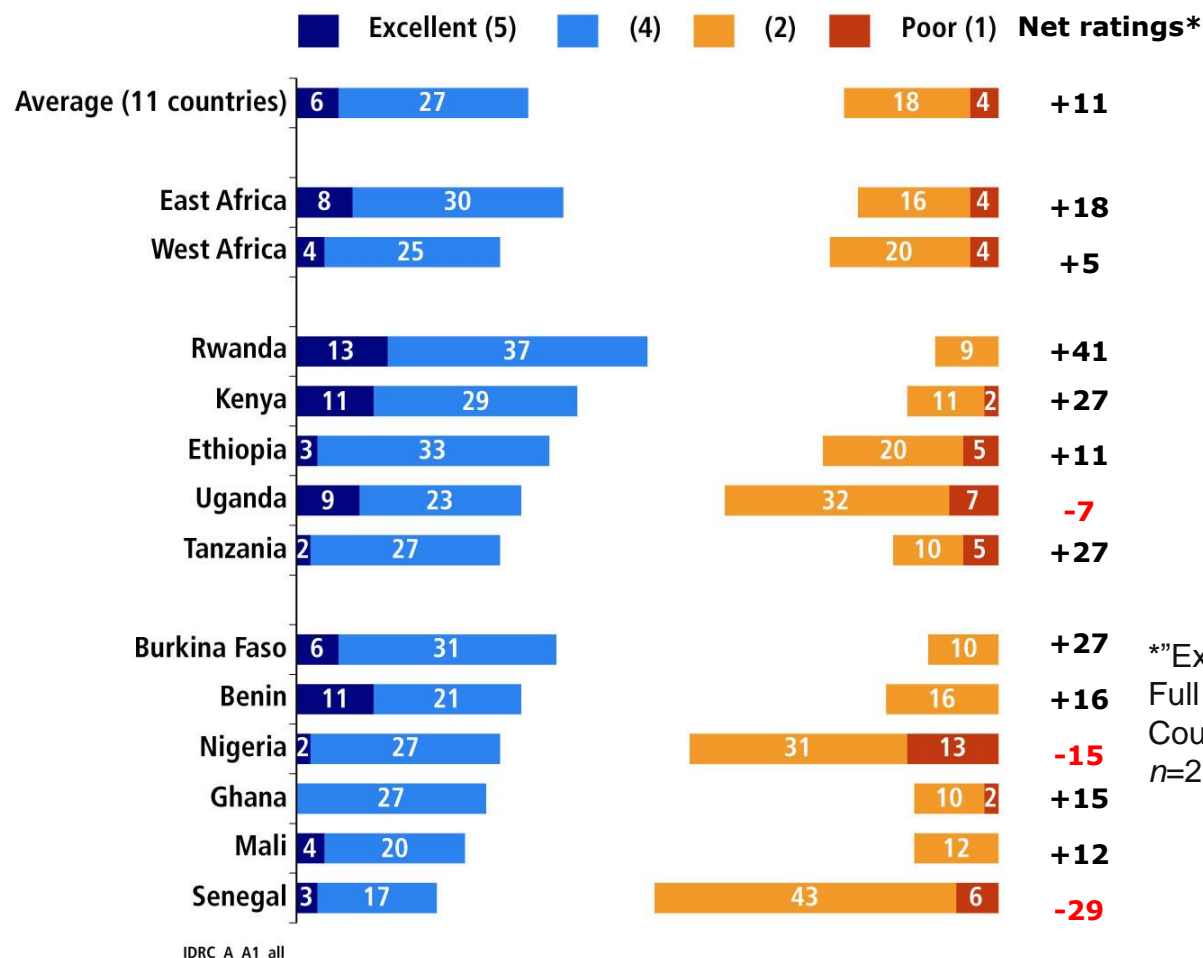


Information and policy making in Africa

The quality of policy making is rated more highly in East Africa

Quality of current policy making processes in your country

% of total respondents, by country, 2010



*"Excellent" (4+5) minus "Poor" (1+2)
Full Sample $n=451$;
Country sample sizes range from
 $n=25-48$

The white space in this chart represents ratings of (3) and "DK/NA."

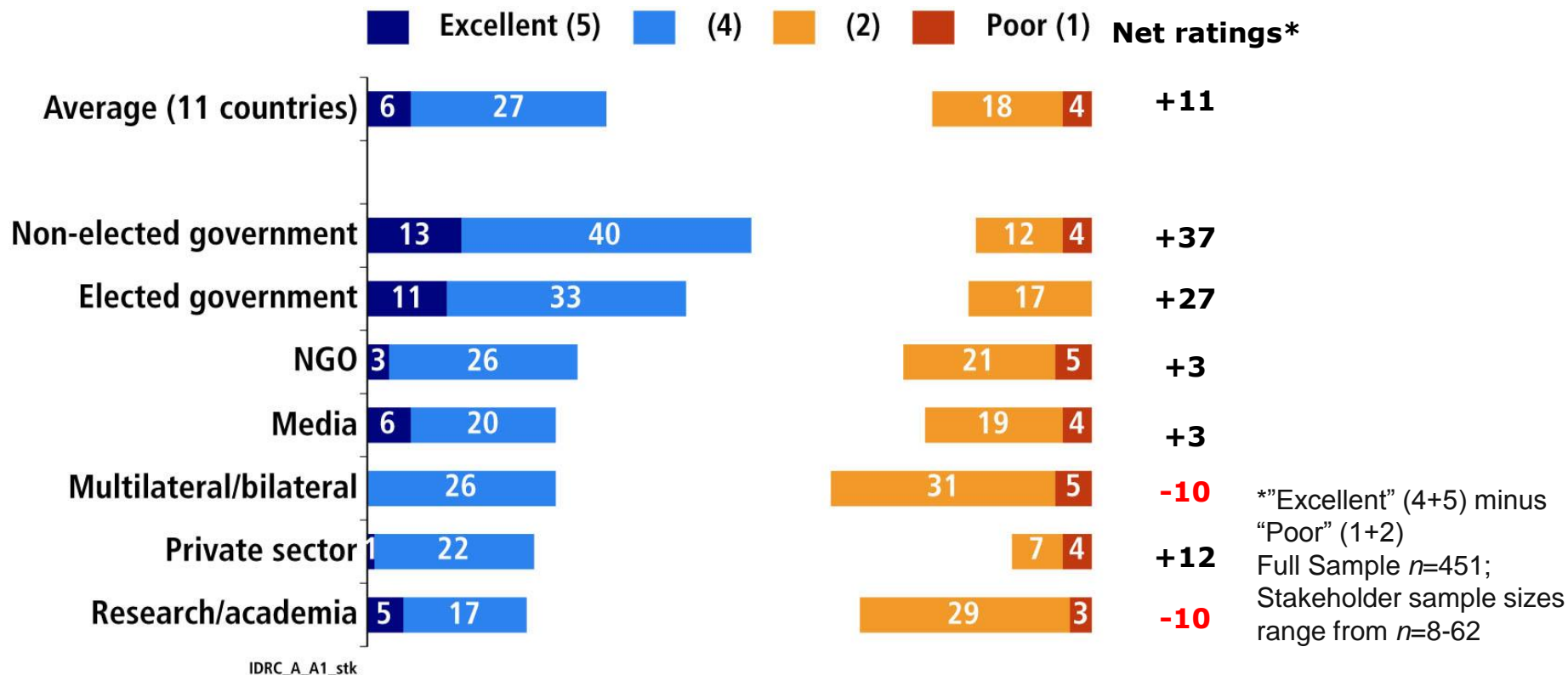
A1. Overall, how would you rate the quality of the current policy making process in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Poor" and 5 is "Excellent."

Those most involved in policy making—government—also tend to rate its quality much more highly

Quality of current policy making processes in your country

% of total respondents, by stakeholder type, 2010



The white space in this chart represents ratings of (3) and "DK/NA."

A1. Overall, how would you rate the quality of the current policy making process in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Poor" and 5 is "Excellent."

Quality of current policy making processes

SLIDE 11

- Stakeholders in East Africa tend to be more satisfied with the quality of current policy making processes in their own countries.
- The quality of policy making processes in Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Burkina Faso receive the highest net scores, with more stakeholders responding positively than negatively.
- The policy making processes in Senegal, Nigeria, and Uganda receive the lowest net scores—more stakeholders respond negatively than positively.

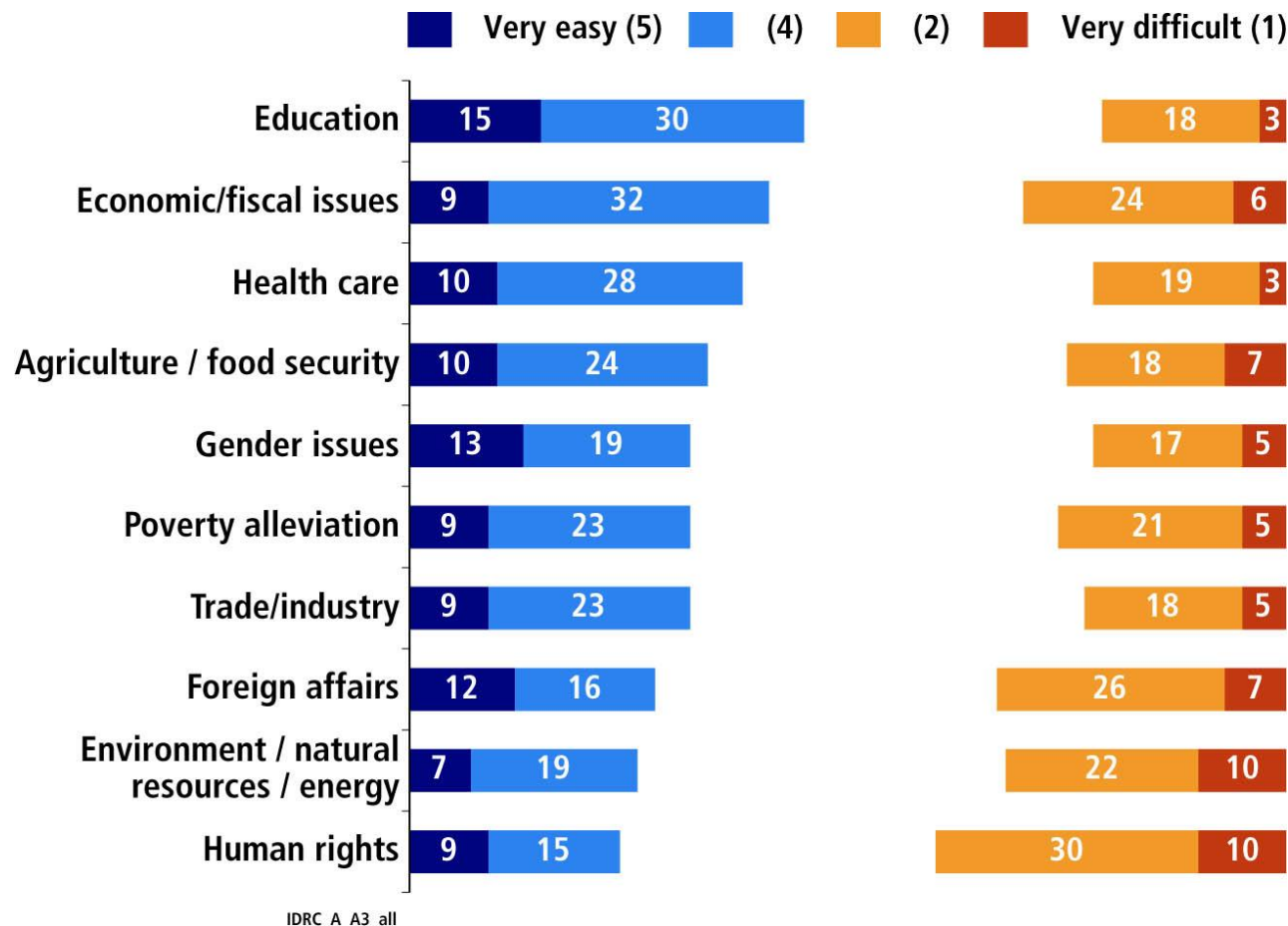
SLIDE 12

- Government stakeholders, both elected and non-elected, give the highest scores to current policy making processes in their respective countries, while those outside of government tend to be more critical. Stakeholders from multilateral and research institutions are the most critical and give negative net rating scores to their countries' policy making processes.

Human rights information is the most difficult to obtain— education and economic information is the easiest

Ease of obtaining information to support policy development

% of respondents, by type of information, 2010



Subsample: Those who require information about each issue for their work; n=100-279

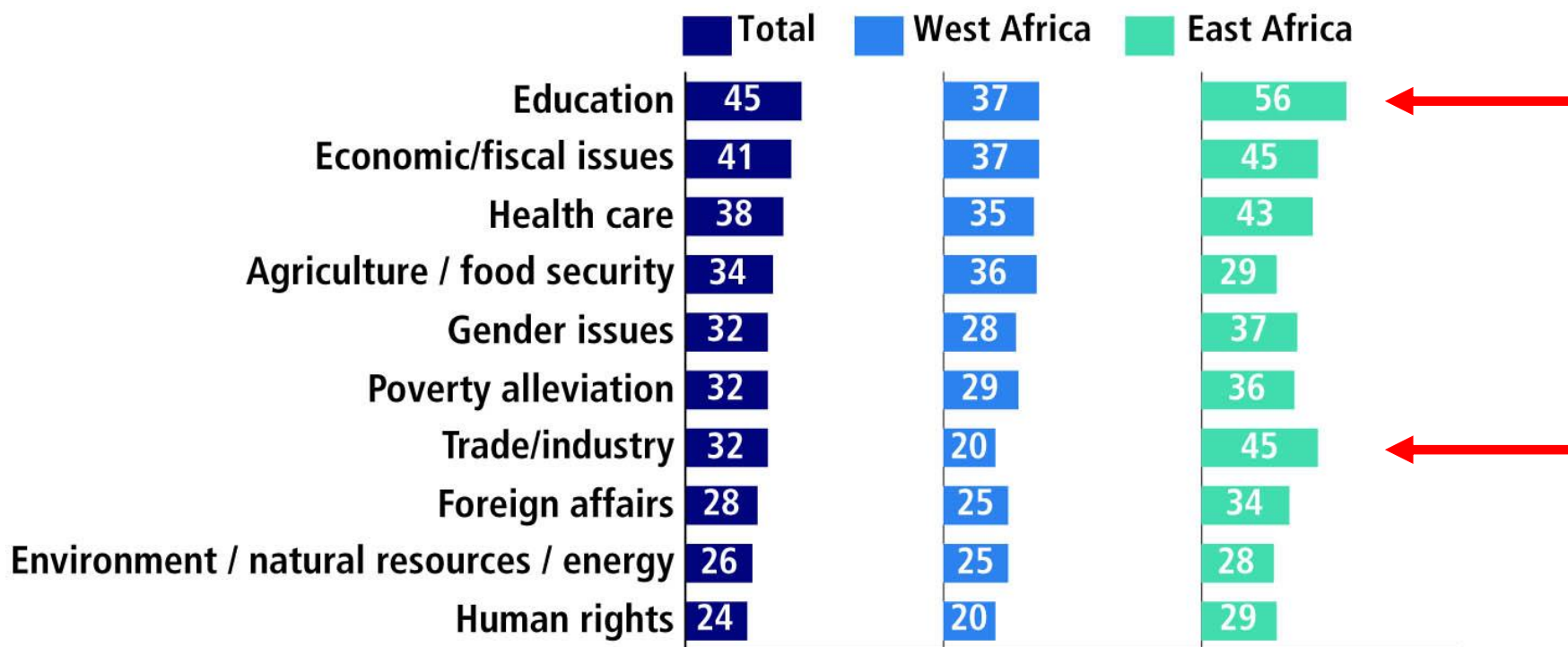
The white space in this chart represents ratings of (3) and “DK/NA.”

A3. How easy or difficult is it to obtain information to support policy development in each of the following areas currently?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Very difficult” and 5 is “Very easy.”

Generally, information is easier to obtain in East Africa versus West

Ease of obtaining information to support policy development
% of respondents selecting “Easy” (4+5), by region, 2010



IDRC_A_A3_region_easy

Note: Red arrows denote statistical differences between West and East Africa.

Subsample: Those who require this information for their work (Total $n=100-279$)

A3. How easy or difficult is it to obtain information to support policy development in each of the following areas currently?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Very difficult” and 5 is “Very easy.”

Non-elected government stakeholders find obtaining information easier on most topics

Ease of obtaining information to support policy development

% of respondents selecting “Easy” (4+5), by stakeholder type, 2010

	Total	Elected government	Non-elected government	Media	Multilateral/ bilateral	NGO	Private sector	Research/ academia
Education	45	49	64	45	43	38	37	38
Economic/fiscal issues	41	26	58	32	57	26	40	38
Health care	38	26	54	30	37	36	35	45
Agriculture / food security	34	34	50	36	23	22	23	35
Gender issues	32	24	33	52	24	33	32	28
Poverty alleviation	32	32	44	36	32	21	32	29
Trade/industry	32	33	45	27	33	21	29	27
Foreign affairs	28	16	36	41	20	30	20	10
Environment / natural resources / energy	26	27	22	32	26	32	14	29
Human rights	24	22	38	22	13	22	21	21

Most difficult
 Easiest

IDRC_A_A3_skt_easy

Subsample: Those who require information about each issue for their work (Total $n=100-279$)

A3. How easy or difficult is it to obtain information to support policy development in each of the following areas currently?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Very difficult” and 5 is “Very easy.”

Ease of obtaining information to support policy development

SLIDE 14

- Education and economic fiscal issues are considered to be the easiest types of information to obtain.
- Although economic information is considered easy to obtain, stakeholder opinion is polarized, as a similar proportion also considers it difficult to obtain.
- Information about human rights, environment / natural resources / energy, and foreign affairs are the most difficult types of information to obtain to support policy development.

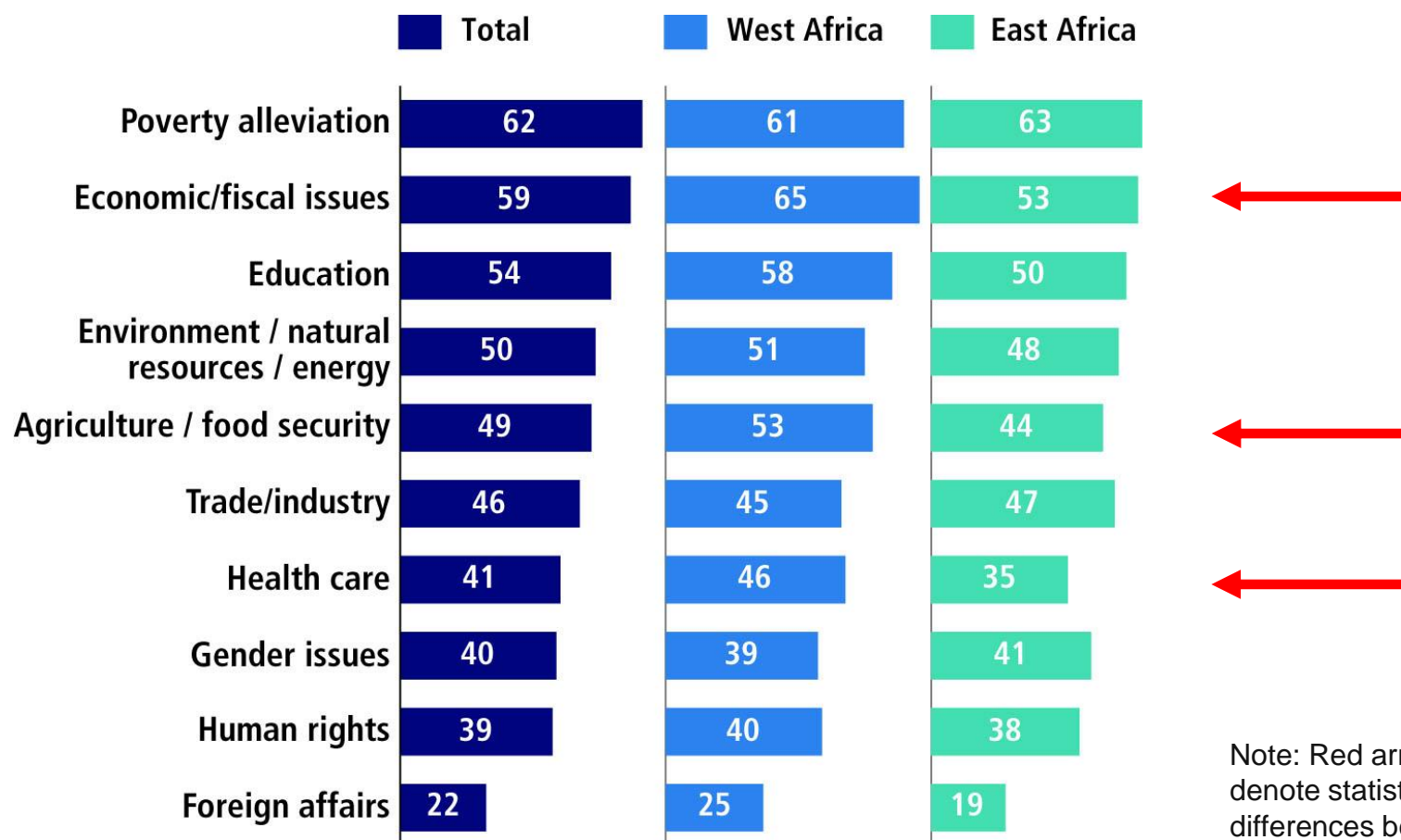
SLIDE 16

- Generally, the same types of issues are considered easier to obtain across all stakeholder types. The same applies to the issues that are more difficult to obtain.
- Compared to other stakeholder categories, non-elected government stakeholders find obtaining information on most topics easier. The exception is information on the environment and natural resources, as all stakeholders tend to find this difficult.
- Interestingly, multilateral stakeholders report economic information to be easier to obtain when compared to most other stakeholders, including elected government.

Information on poverty and economic issues is most often required among stakeholders

Information required for your work in public policy

% of total respondents, combined mentions, by region, 2010



Note: Red arrows denote statistical differences between West and East Africa.

IDRC_A_A2_reg

Total Full Sample $n=451$

A2. What information do you require for your work in national policy? Information related to ...

Select all that apply.

Information needs are mostly consistent across user groups

Information required for your work in public policy

% of total respondents, combined mentions, by stakeholder type, 2010

	Total	Elected government	Non-elected government	Media	Multilateral/ bilateral	NGO	Private sector	Research/ academia
Poverty alleviation	62	61	53	67	76	75	46	63
Economic/fiscal issues	59	64	53	69	67	53	64	55
Education	54	75	46	54	55	60	36	66
Environment / natural resources / energy	50	53	49	57	55	52	42	46
Agriculture / food security	49	58	45	56	52	58	33	49
Trade/industry	46	42	48	54	43	33	57	43
Health care	41	64	34	50	45	55	25	29
Gender issues	40	58	32	46	50	63	24	24
Human rights	39	53	28	57	36	62	21	30
Foreign affairs	22	36	24	41	24	14	15	13

Top mention
 Second mention

IDRC_A_A2_stk

Total Full Sample $n=451$

A2. What information do you require for your work in national policy? Information related to ...

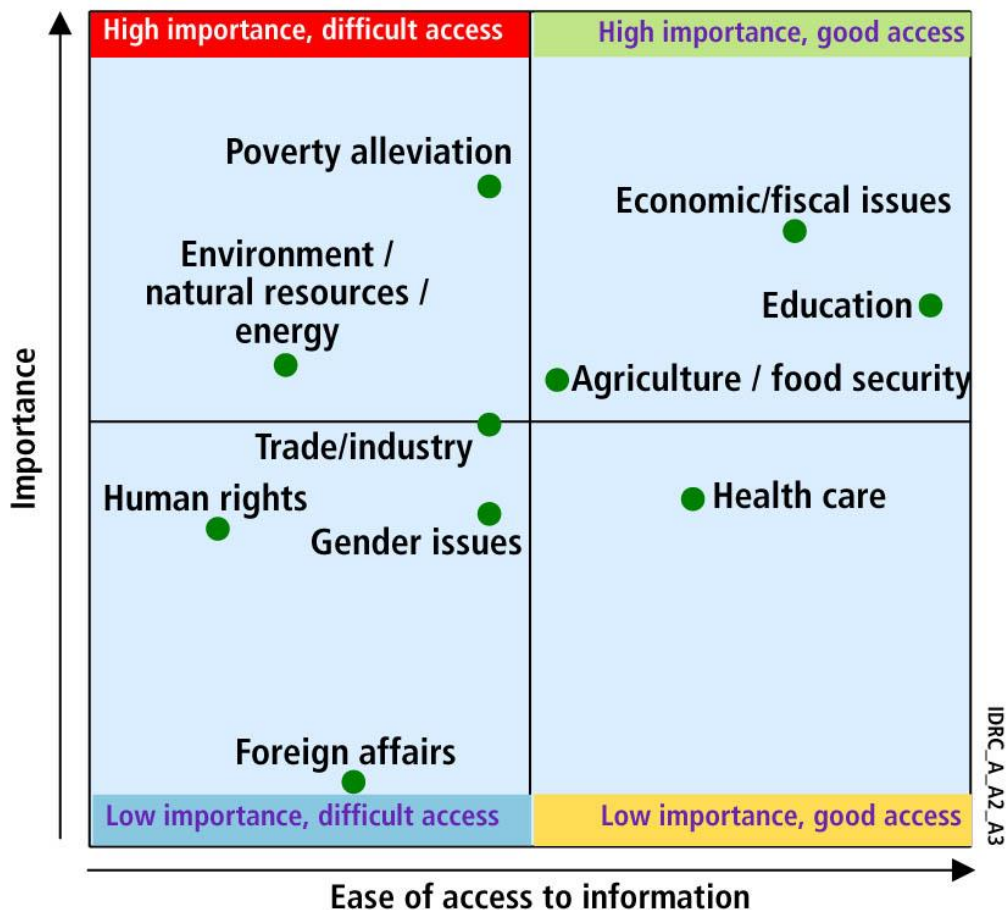
Select all that apply.

Information about poverty and natural resources / environment is both important and difficult to obtain

Importance vs access of information

% of total respondents, combined mentions vs respondents selecting “Easy” (4+5), 2010

A2. What information do you require for your work in national policy? Information related to ...
Please select all that apply.



A3 Subsample: Those who require this information for their work ($n=100-279$)

A3. How easy or difficult is to obtain information to support policy development in each of the following areas currently?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Very difficult” and 5 is “Very easy.”

Obtaining information to support policy development

SLIDE 18

- Information on poverty, economic issues, and education is most often needed by stakeholders to support their work.

SLIDE 19

- Information needs are mostly consistent across stakeholder groups. Elected government stakeholders tend to need a wider variety of information than other groups.

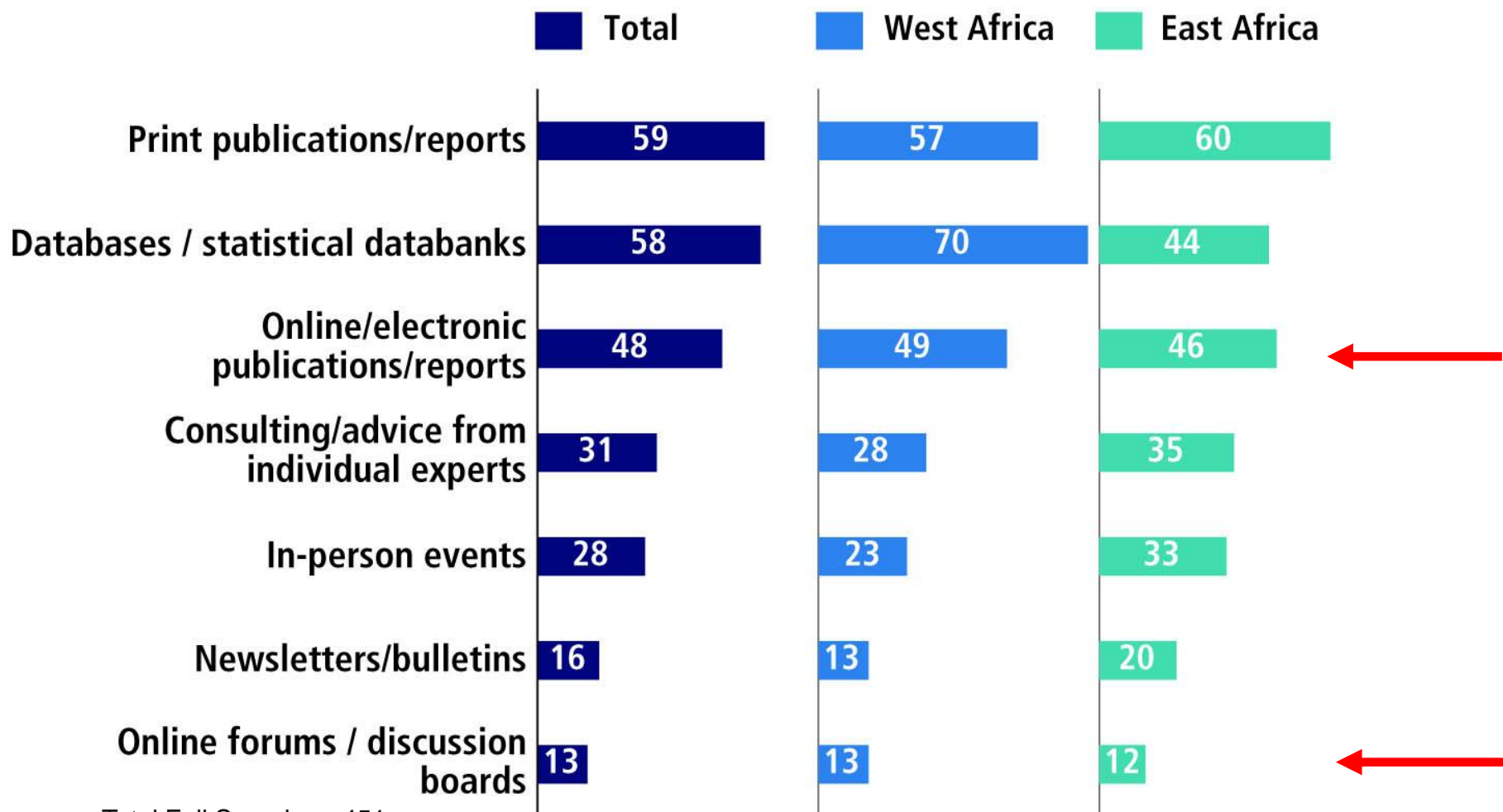
SLIDE 20

- The chart on slide 20 is a graphical representation of how the information required (vertical axis) relates to the ease of access to information (horizontal axis).
 - The top right box, highlighted in green, contains those types of information which are both important and easily accessible.
 - The top left box, highlighted in red, contains those types of information which are important, but less accessible. Both information on poverty alleviation and the environment fall into this category and are therefore where the most improvement in access is required
 - The bottom right box, highlighted in yellow, contains those types of information which are less important, but easily accessible. Health care falls into this category.
 - The bottom left box, highlighted in blue, contains those types of information that are less important, and also less accessible.

Use of online information is underdeveloped compared to print

Useful forms of information exchange to support involvement in national policy

Combined mentions, by region, 2010



Total Full Sample $n=451$

Note: Red arrows denote statistical differences between West and East Africa.

A4. What format(s) of information exchange is most useful to support your involvement in national policy?

Select up to three.

Useful forms of information exchange

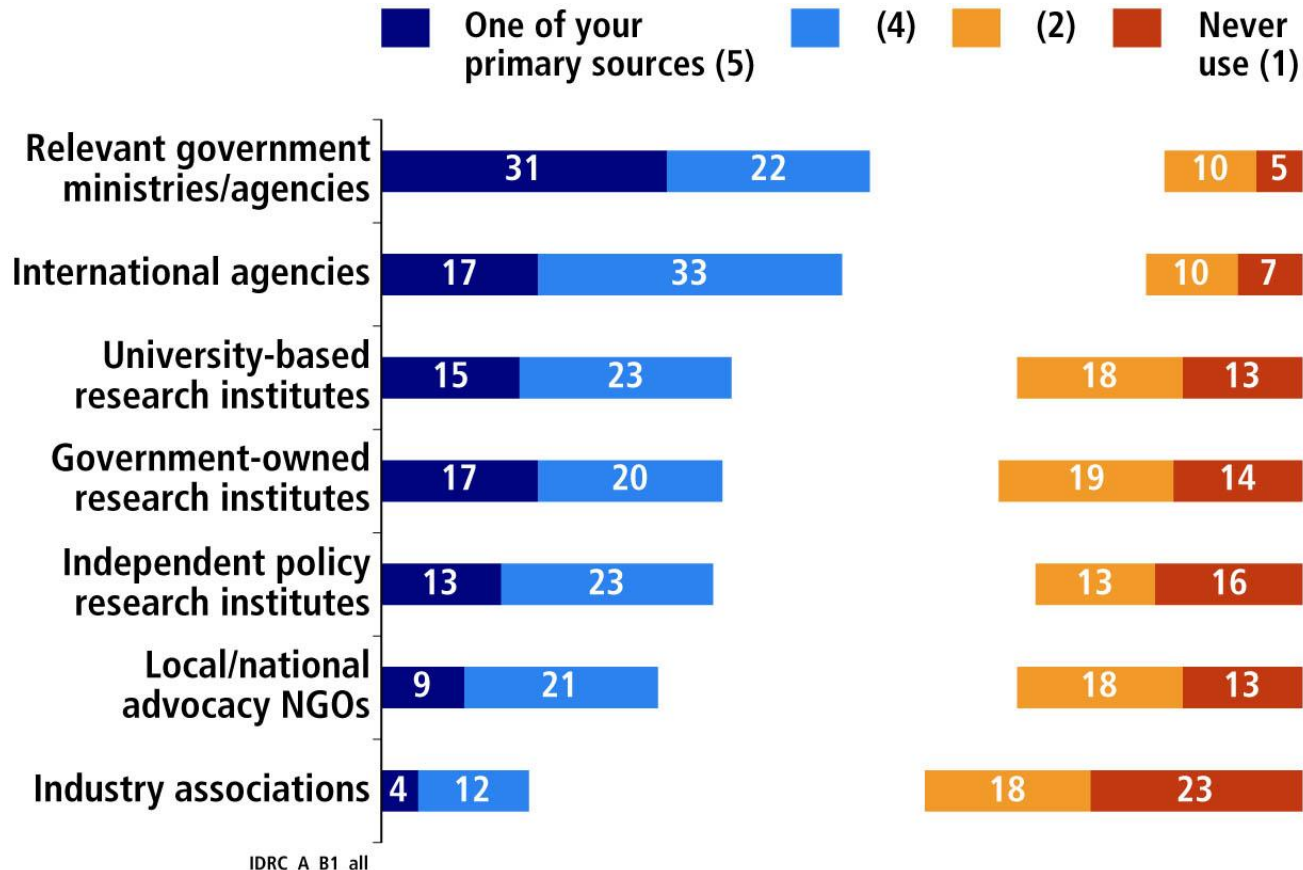
SLIDE 22

- Print sources of information, as well as databases, are the most commonly used sources of information exchange.
- Currently, the use of online information to support involvement in national policy is underdeveloped compared to the use of print sources. However, it can be expected that demand for online sources of information will grow as the online infrastructure grows.

Use of independent think tanks is underdeveloped

Types of organizations used as a source of research-based evidence

% of total respondents, 2010



Note: Think tanks referred to as independent policy research institutes in questionnaire.

Total Full Sample $n=451$

The white space in this chart represents ratings of (3) and "DK/NA."

B1. When you require information related to social and economic policies, what types of organizations do you typically turn to for research-based evidence?


Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Never Use" and 5 is "One of your primary sources."

Independent think tanks are serving non-government stakeholders – they are used less by government stakeholders

Types of organizations used as a source of research-based evidence

% of total respondents selecting “Primary Source” (4+5), by stakeholder type, 2010

	Total	Elected government	Non-elected government	Media	Multilateral/ bilateral	NGO	Private sector	Research/ academia
Relevant government ministries/agencies	53	50	70	46	50	53	52	42
International agencies	50	25	54	50	69	64	34	49
University-based research institutes	38	14	40	39	31	38	17	65
Government-owned research institutes	37	39	53	26	36	31	23	41
Independent policy research institutes	36	28	29	43	47	42	28	41
Local/national advocacy NGOs	30	25	23	43	34	54	16	23
Industry associations	16	9	14	35	10	9	25	13

 Type of organization used most often

IDRC_A_B1_stk

Total Full Sample $n=451$

B1. When you require information related to social and economic policies, what types of organizations do you typically turn to for research-based evidence?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Never Use” and 5 is “One of your primary sources.”

After relevance, quality of research is mentioned more often as the reason for choosing a think tank than for any other information source

Reasons for turning to specific organization mentioned

% of respondents, by stakeholder type, 2010

	Government-owned research institutes (n=76)	Independent policy research institutes (n=58)	Industry associations (n=19)	International agencies (n=78)	Local/national advocacy NGOs (n=42)	Relevant government ministries/agencies (n=140)	University-based research institutes (n=68)
Relevance of research	32	33	16	40	36	49	28
High quality research	17	26	16	19	14	7	19
High quality of staff/researchers	14	10	0	9	14	6	16
Only / one of few organizations of this type	13	10	21	8	2	7	4
Personal contact	7	2	16	6	10	11	7
Only organization of this type I am familiar with	5	3	5	1	10	4	6
Other	8	2	11	8	10	11	3

Top mention
 Second mention

IDRC_A_B1b_all

Subsample: Those who say they use type of institute as a primary source (n=19-140)

B1b. Why do you turn to this specific organization most often?

Types of organizations used as a source of research-based evidence

SLIDE 24

- Of the prompted types of organizations, government ministries/agencies and international agencies are the most used sources of research-based evidence.
- Industry associations tend not to be used.
- The use of independent policy research institutes (think tanks) is underdeveloped when compared to use of government ministries and international agencies. However, use of think tanks is similar to that of university-based institutes and government-owned research institutes.

SLIDE 25

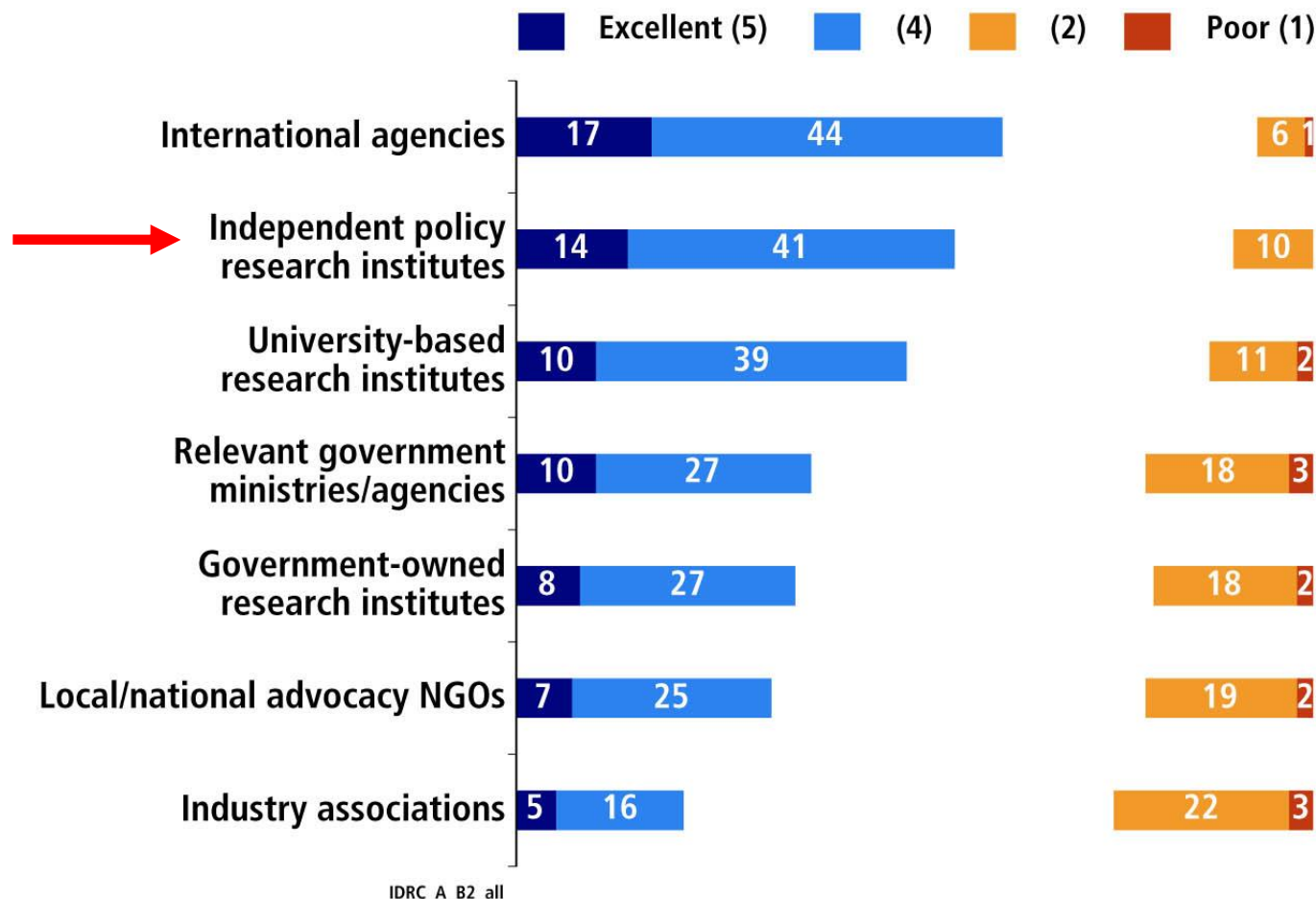
- Across stakeholder types, use of think tanks as sources of research-based evidence differs. Think tanks appear to be serving non-government stakeholders, they are used less by government stakeholders (both elected and non-elected).
- Elected and non-elected stakeholders tend to use their own sources of information—relevant government ministries.
- Although multilateral stakeholders are among the most likely to use think tanks as a primary source, when comparison is made across organizations, multilateral stakeholders are most likely to use information from international agencies.

SLIDE 26

- When asked why they turn to a specific organization type for research-based evidence, stakeholders report the relevance of the research to be the top reason. Quality of research is the second most mentioned reason.
- Compared to other organization types, think tanks are most likely chosen for their high quality. This is not the case with government ministries, they are the most likely chosen for their relevance, quality is not a key reason.
- 27 • Compared to other organizations, personal contact with think tanks is not cited as a driving reason for using think tanks.

The quality of think tank research is rated the highest of all “in-country” sources of information

Quality ratings of research provided by. . .
% of respondents, 2010



B2 Subsample: Those who use each type of organization (n=263–284)

The white space in this chart represents ratings of (3) and “DK/NA.”

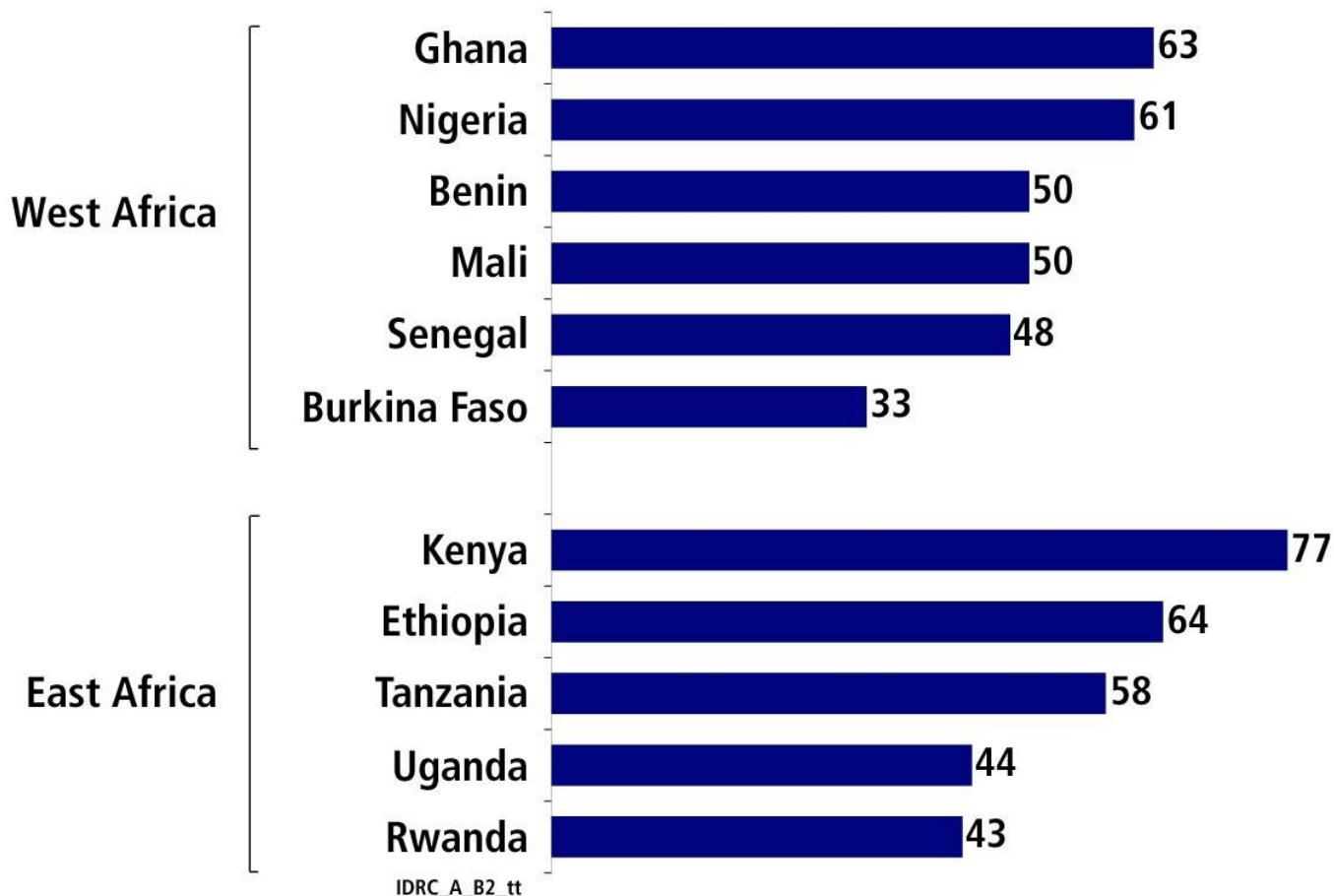
B2. How would you rate each of these sources in terms of the quality of research provided to work on policy issues in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Poor” and 5 is “Excellent.”

Quality ratings of think tanks

Quality ratings of think tanks

% of respondents selecting "Excellent" (4+5), by country, 2010



B2 Subsample: Respondents who use independent policy research institutes (n=10-39)

B2. How would you rate each of these sources in terms of the quality of research provided to work on policy issues in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Poor" and 5 is "Excellent."

Perceptions of quality of research

SLIDE 28

- Think tanks are considered second only to international agencies when it comes to the quality of research provided.
- Research provided by government sources, including government ministries and government-owned research institutes, is considered to be of lower quality.
- Industry associations and local/national advocacy NGOs receive the lowest quality ratings.

SLIDE 29

- Perceptions of quality of think tanks in specific countries varies. Stakeholders in Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Nigeria give high scores on quality to think tanks. Stakeholders in Uganda, Rwanda, and Burkina Faso give lower ratings.

Perceived quality of research and use of think tank research appear to be related

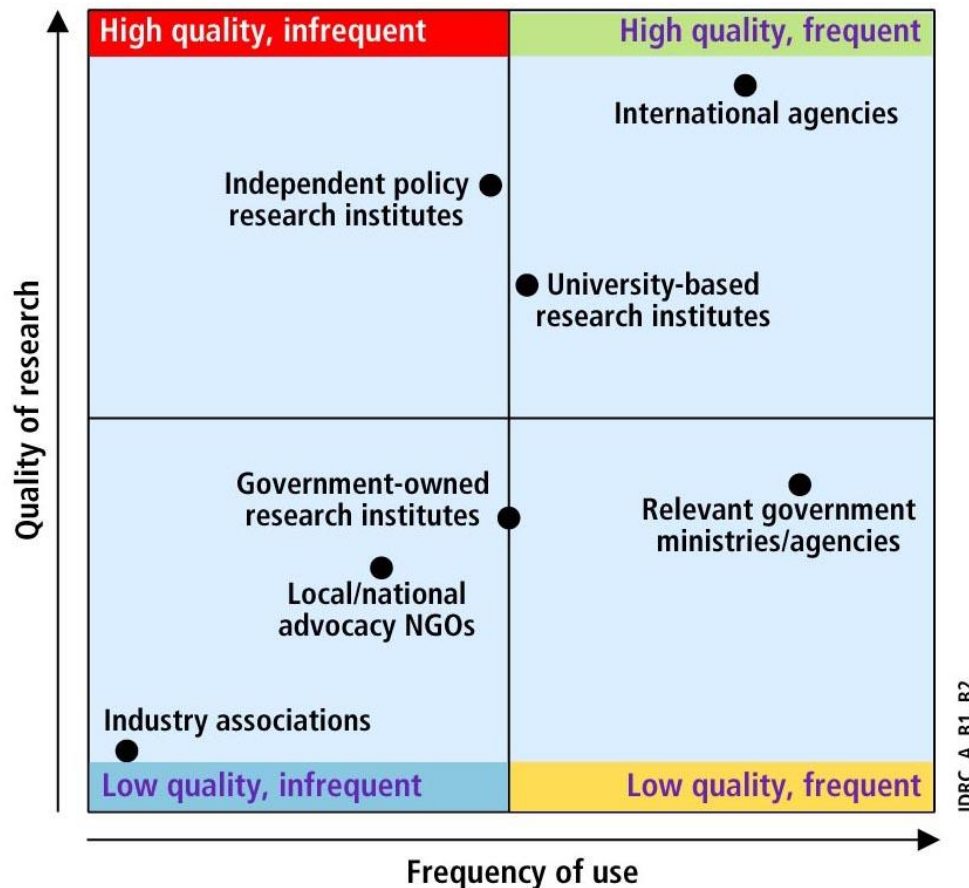
Think tanks: Quality vs use of research

% of respondents selecting “Excellent” (4+5) vs “Primary Source” (4+5), 2010

B2 Subsample: Those who use each type of organization ($n=263-284$)

B2. How would you rate each of these sources in terms of quality of research provided to work on policy issues in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Poor” and 5 is “Excellent.”



B1. When you require information related to social and economic policies, what types of organizations do you typically turn to for research-based evidence?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Never Use” and 5 is “One of your primary sources.”

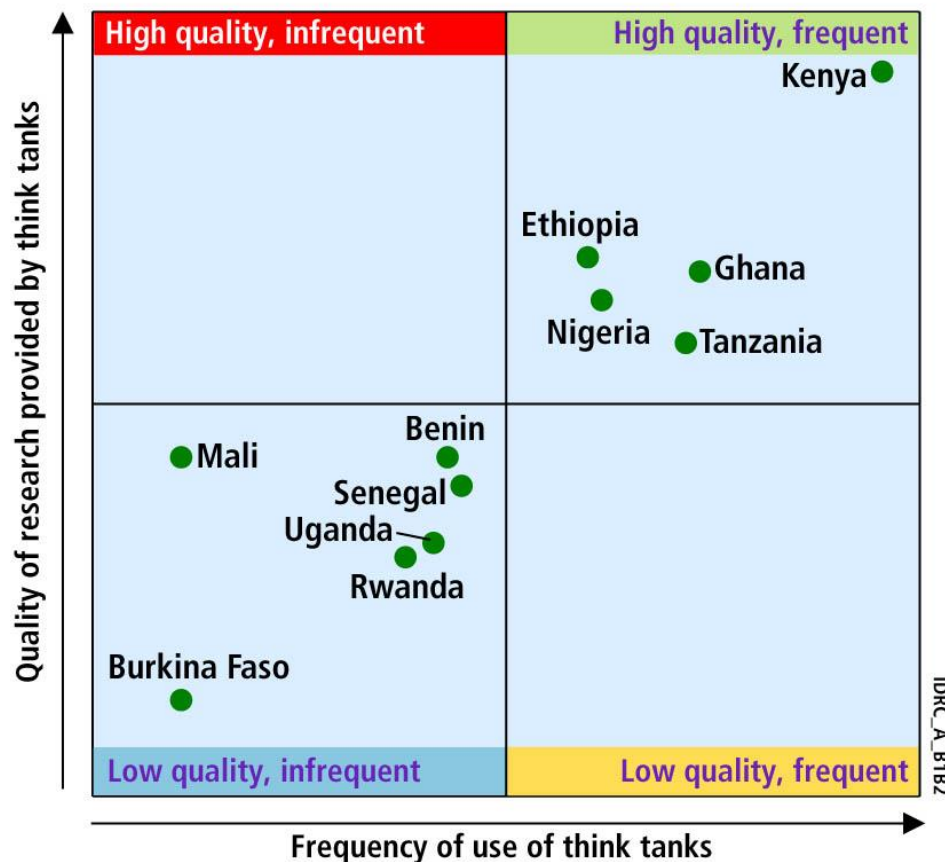
The association between the perceived quality of think tank research and their use appears to be linked to country – an apparent divide between English and French speaking countries?

Quality vs use of research provided by. . .

% of respondents selecting “Excellent” (4+5) vs “Primary Source” (4+5), 2010

B2 Subsample:
Those who use
independent policy
research institutes
($n=10-39$)

B2. How would you
rate each of these
sources in terms of
quality of research
provided to work on
policy issues in your
country?
Scale of 1 to 5
where 1 is “Poor”
and 5 is “Excellent.”



B1. When you require information related to social and economic policies, what types of organizations do you typically turn to for research-based evidence?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Never Use” and 5 is “One of your primary sources.”

Perceived quality vs use of research

SLIDE 31

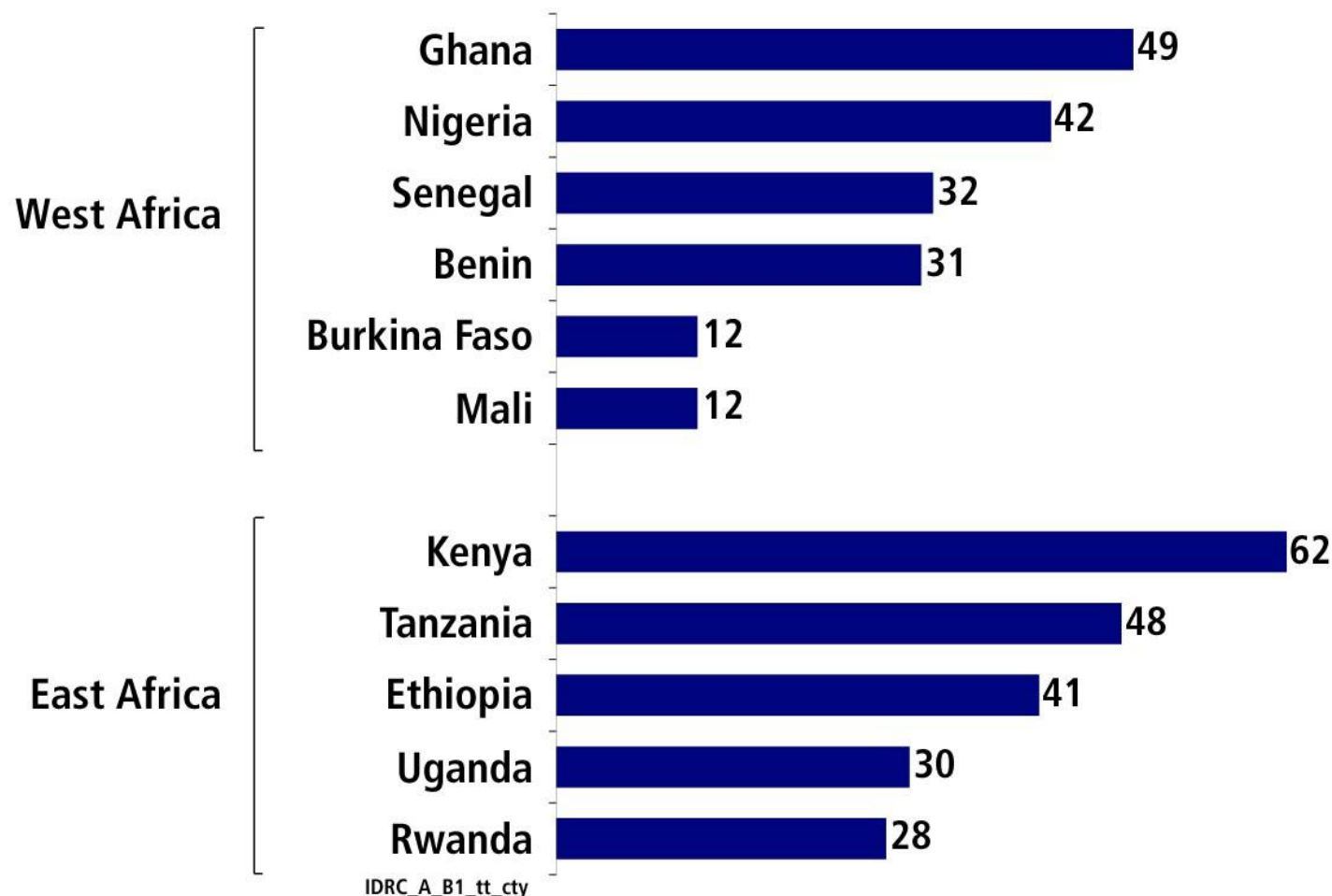
- The chart on slide 31 is a graphical representation of how the perceived quality of research (vertical axis) relates to the frequency of use (horizontal axis) of research.
 - The top right box, highlighted in green, contains those organizations used frequently and considered to deliver high quality research. Both international agencies and university-based research institutes fall into this category.
 - The bottom right box, highlighted in yellow, contains relevant government ministries/agencies, which are considered to have a low quality research, yet are used frequently.
 - Think tanks fall into the top left quadrant (highlighted in red), as they are considered to have high quality research, but are used less frequently than other organizations. This presents an opportunity to leverage the high quality of think tanks in order to ensure their research is used more widely.

SLIDE 32

- The chart on slide 32 shows the relationship between the perceived quality of research provided by think tanks, and the frequency of use at the country level.
 - Quality and frequency of use of think tanks appear to be linked.
 - The countries which tend to report high quality and frequent use are found in the top right box. These tend to be English speaking countries.
 - The countries which tend to report lower quality, and less frequent use are found in the bottom left box. With the exception of Uganda, these tend to be French speaking countries.

Use of research from think tanks as a primary source is varied across countries

Think tanks used as a primary source of research-based evidence
% of total respondents selecting “Primary Source” (4+5), by country, 2010



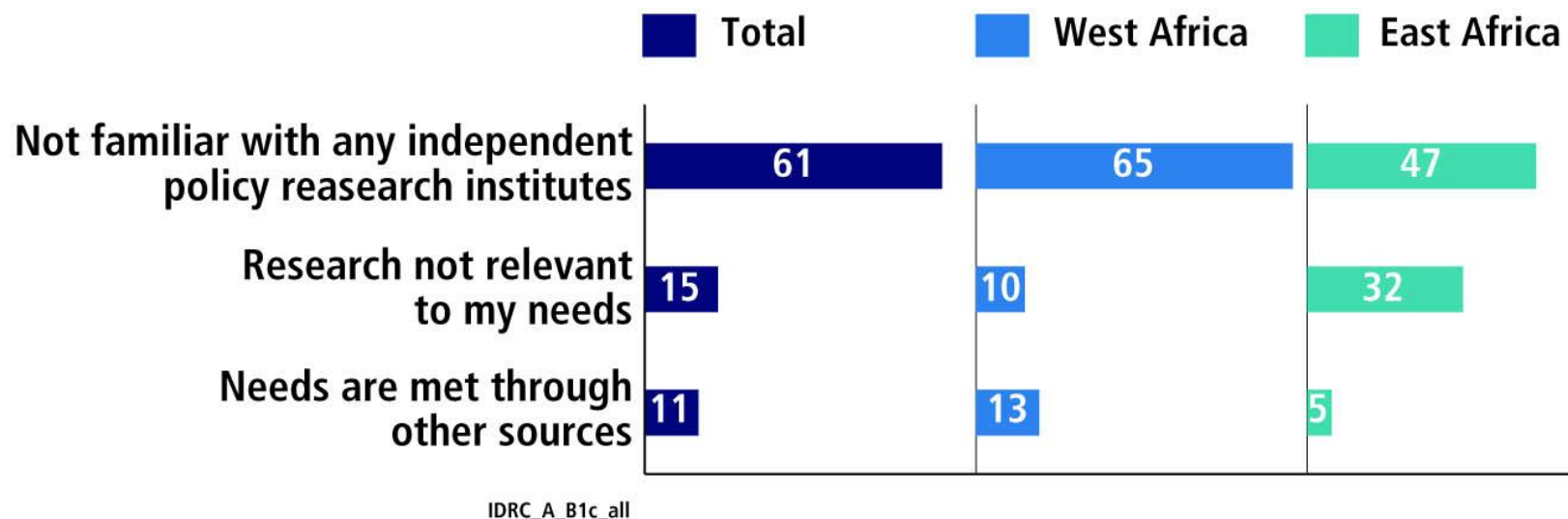
Total Full Sample $n=451$; Country samples $n=25-48$

B1. When you require information related to social and economic policies, what types of organizations do you typically turn to for research-based evidence?

Lack of awareness of think tanks is the main reason why they are not chosen

Reasons for not turning to think tanks for research-based evidence

% of respondents, by region, 2010



Subsample: Those who have never used independent policy research institutes ($n=71$)

B1c. Why is it that you never use independent policy research institutes when you are looking for research-based evidence?

Think tanks as a primary source for research-based evidence

SLIDE 34

- Use of think tanks across countries is varied. Stakeholders in Kenya, Ghana, and Tanzania tend to use think tanks most. Those in Mali and Burkina Faso use them the least.

SLIDE 35

- Some stakeholders indicated that they never use think tanks. When asked why, the number one reason cited is a lack of familiarity with think tanks. Relevance of research produced by think tanks is not a concern for users.

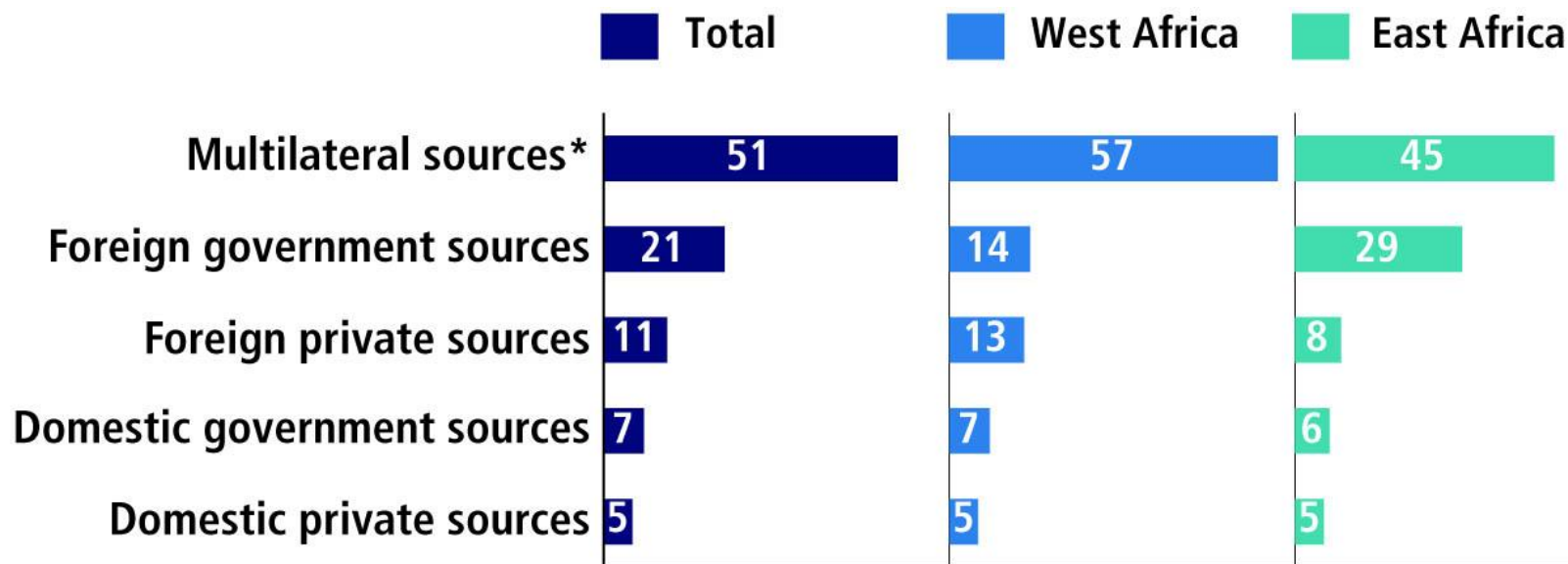


The role and contribution of think tanks in Africa

It is expected that funding for independent think tanks would come from multilateral sources

Most likely source of funding

% of respondents, top mention, by region, 2010



IDRC_A_C1_all

*Includes organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations

C1. In your opinion, which of the following is the most likely source of funding for independent policy research institutes in your country?

Most likely source of funding

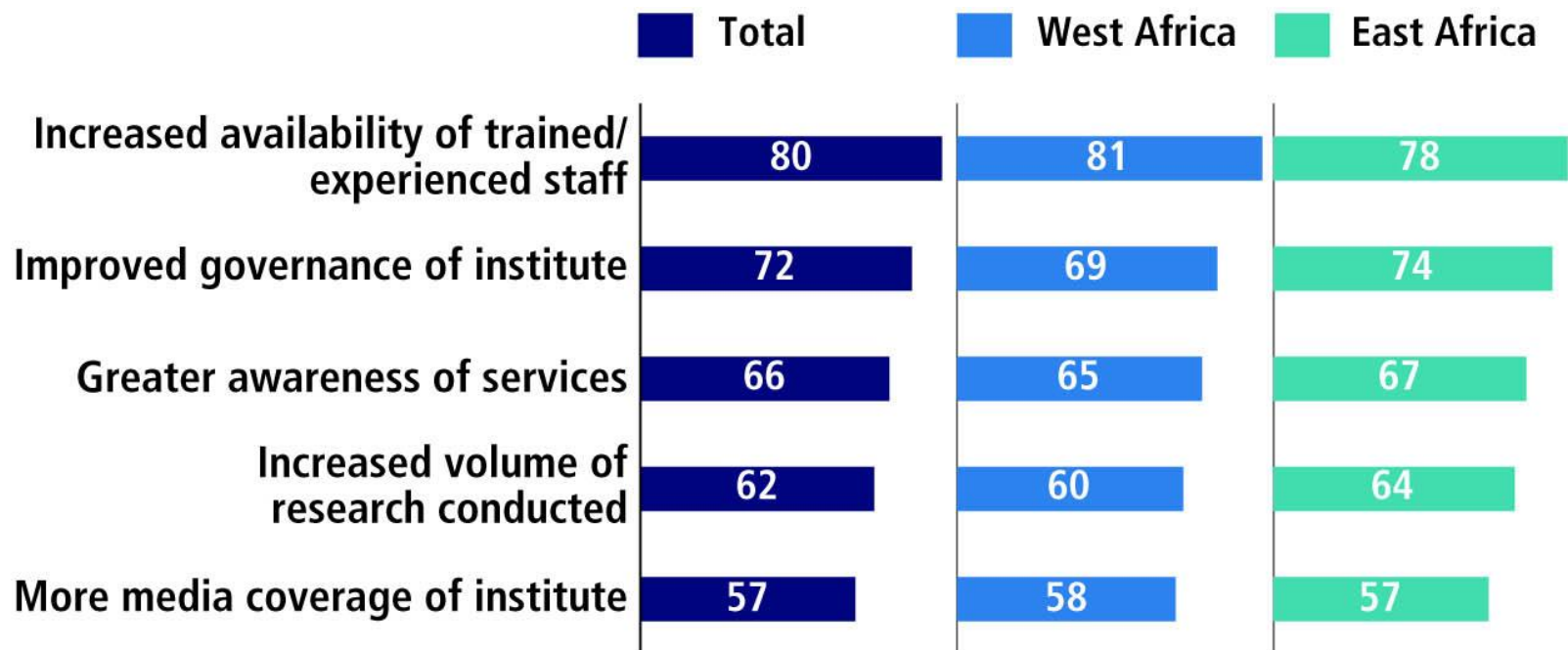
SLIDE 38

- A majority of stakeholders believes that funding for think tanks would come from multilateral sources including organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations.
- Stakeholders do not expect funding to come from domestic private or government sources, nor do they expect funding to come from foreign private sources.

Performance of think tanks can be improved by adding capacity of trained staff

Importance of factors for improving performance

% of respondents selecting "Important" (4+5), by region, 2010



IDRC_A_C2_all

C2. How important are each of the following factors for improving the performance of independent policy research institutes in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Not at all important" and 5 is "Highly important."

All policy makers agree that the performance of think tanks can be improved by increasing the capacity of trained staff

Importance of factors for improving performance of think tanks

% of total respondents selecting “Important” (4+5), by stakeholder type, 2010

	Total	Elected government	Non-elected government	Media	Multilateral/ bilateral	NGO	Private sector	Research/ academia
Increased availability of trained/experienced staff	80	75	78	78	83	84	76	80
Improved governance of institute	72	62	76	79	59	74	63	77
Greater awareness of services	66	64	68	65	69	68	52	73
Increased volume of research conducted	62	64	59	66	48	65	56	72
More media coverage of institute	57	62	58	70	43	58	50	59

Most important factor

IDRC_A_C2_slk

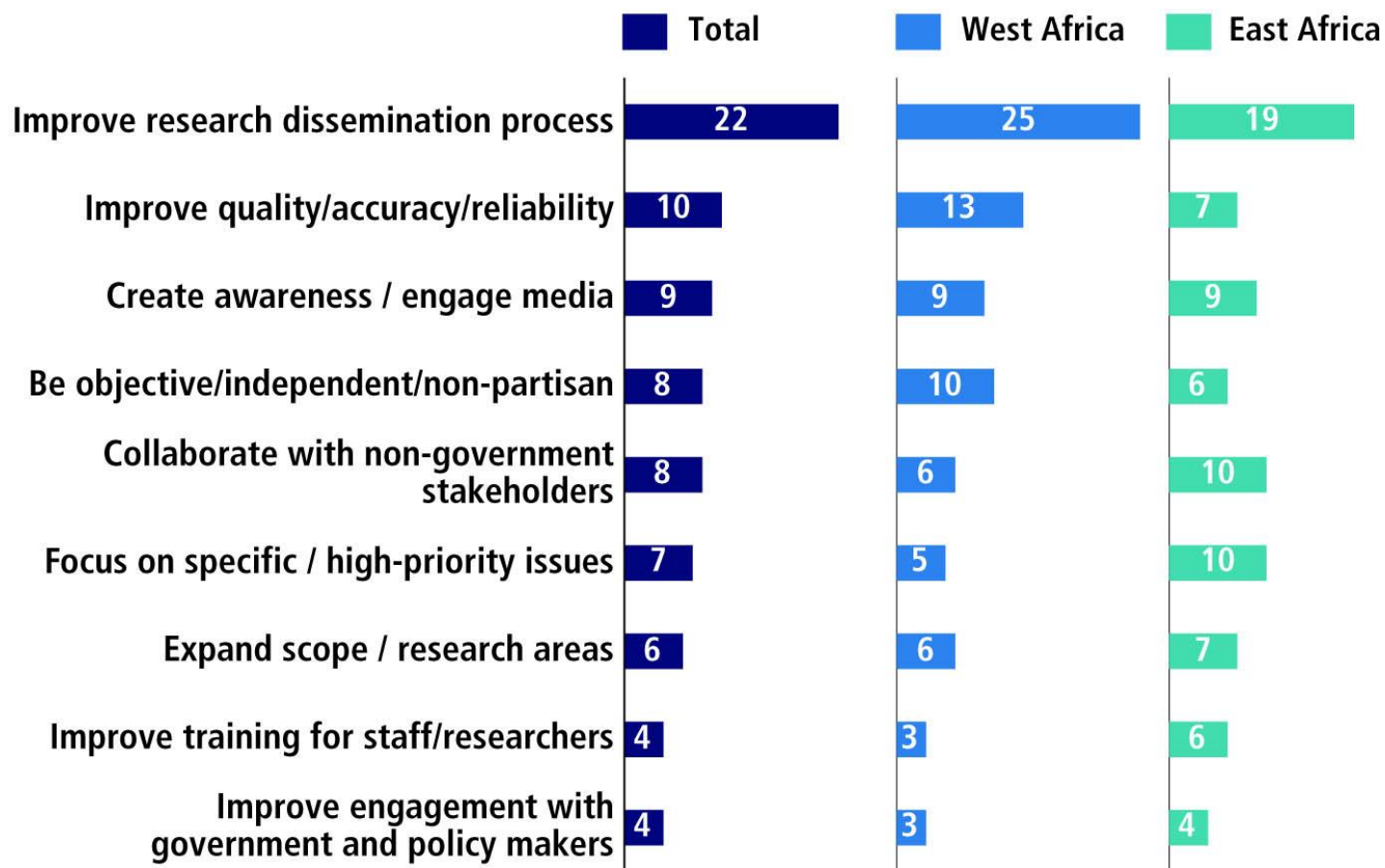
C2. How important are each of the following factors for improving the performance of independent policy research institutes in your country?

Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is “Not at all important” and 5 is “Highly important.”

Top of mind, policy makers are first interested in improved access to information, followed by improvement in quality

Advice for think tanks

Unprompted, % of total respondents, by region, 2010



IDRC_A_C3_all

C3. What advice would you have for independent research institutes in your country so that they might better assist your work?

Improving performance of think tanks

SLIDE 40 & 41

- Increasing the capacity of trained staff is the most cited factor for improving the performance of think tanks across all stakeholder types.
- Among most stakeholder groups, improving the governance of the institution is just as important as increasing capacity. Multilateral stakeholders are the only exception, as they tend to believe that capacity is much more important than governance. They also place more importance on increasing awareness of think tank service than they do on improving governance.

SLIDE 42

- When asked unprompted what think tanks could do to better assist their work, stakeholders agree that improvements to the research dissemination process could be made.

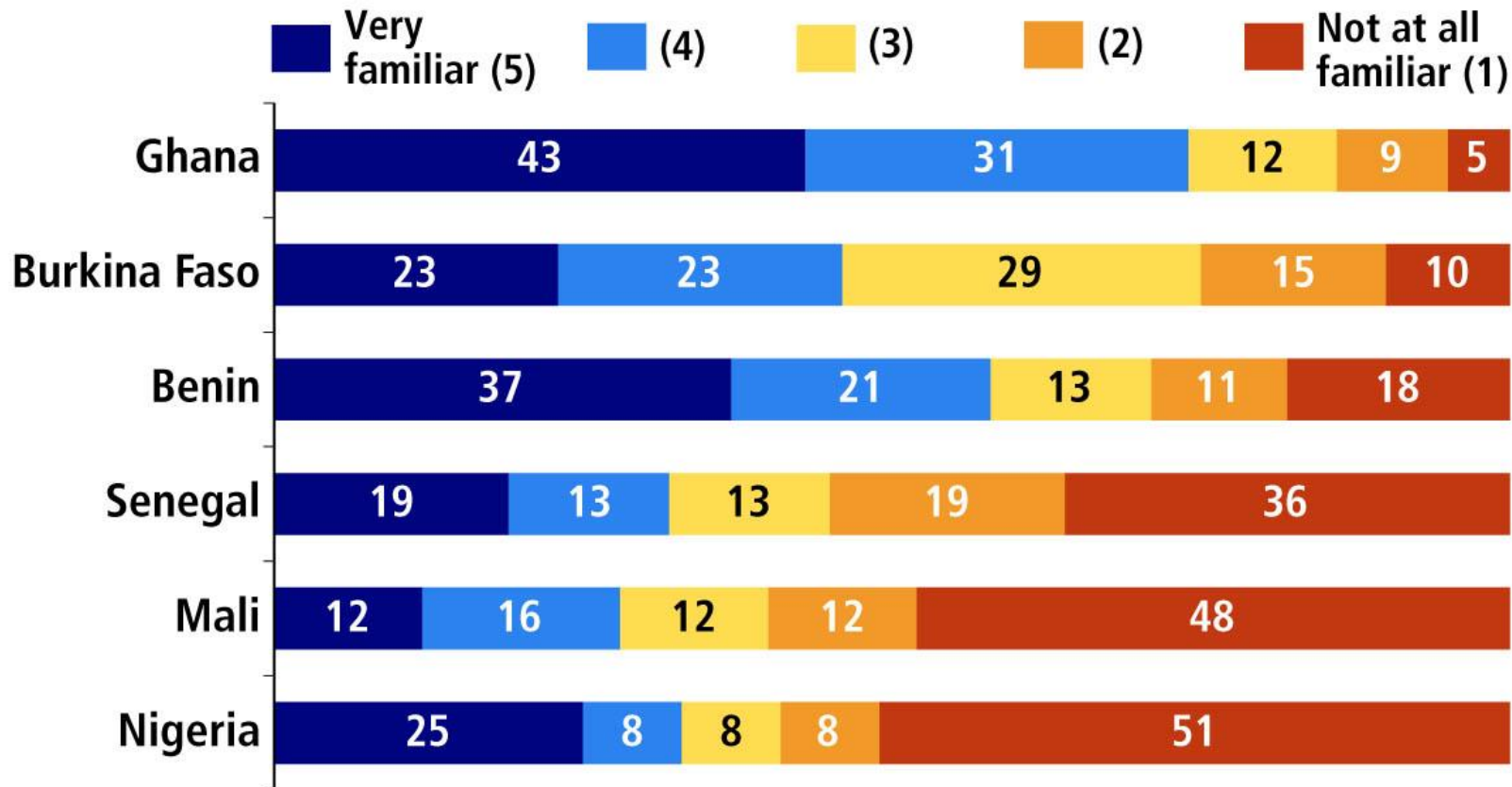


Familiarity with think tanks

Familiarity is greater in Ghana, Benin, and Burkina Faso

Familiarity with think tanks

Average % of rated think tanks, West Africa, by country, 2010



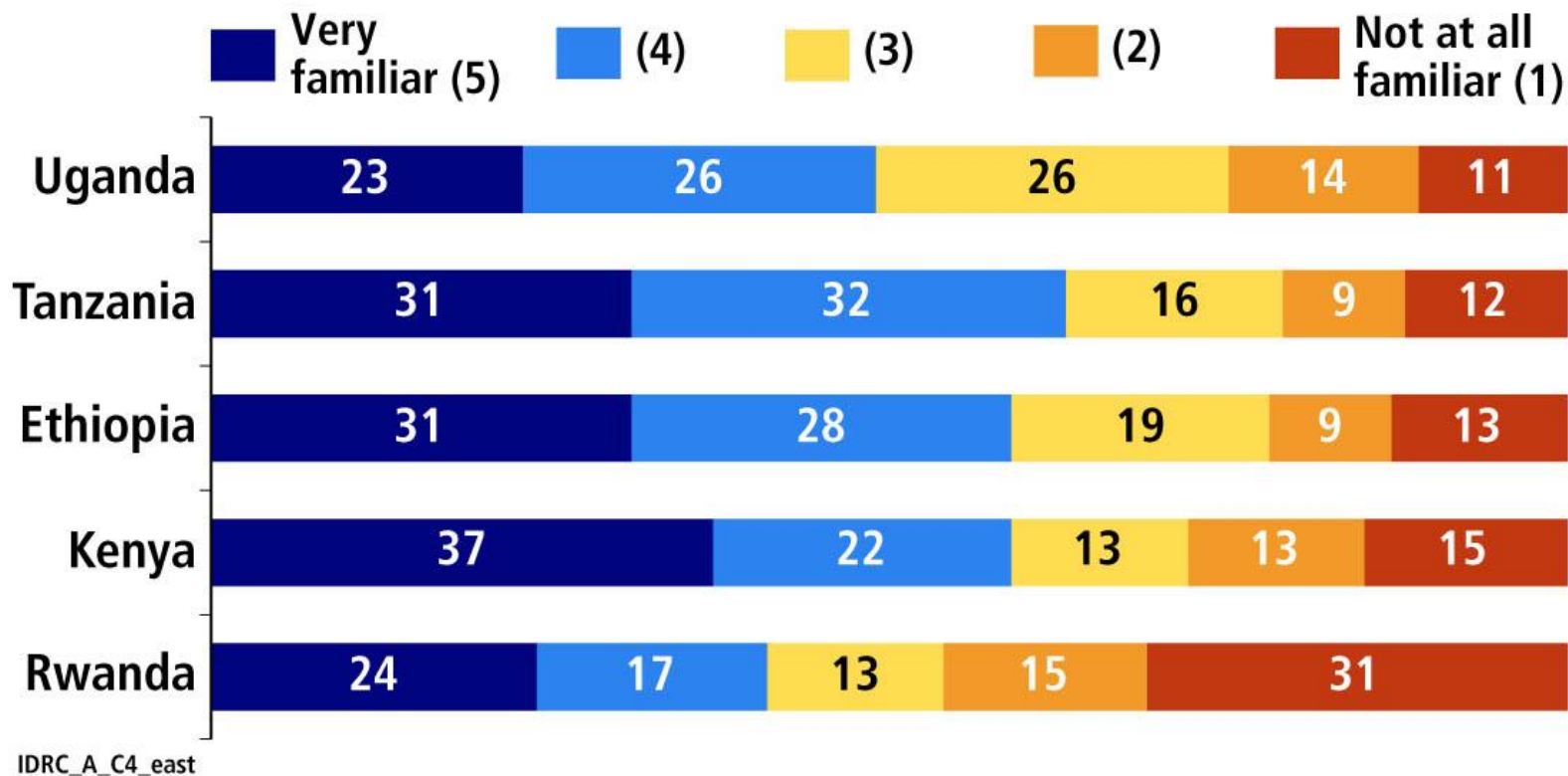
IDRC_A_C4_west

C4. How familiar are you with each of the following independent policy research institutes?
Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Not at all familiar" and 5 is "Very familiar."

In East Africa, Rwanda has lower than average familiarity with any of the rated think tanks

Familiarity with think tanks

Average % of rated think tanks, East Africa, by country, 2010



C4. How familiar are you with each of the following independent policy research institutes?
Scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Not at all familiar" and 5 is "Very familiar."

Familiarity with think tanks

SLIDE 45

- In West Africa, stakeholders in Ghana are most familiar with the prompted think tanks.
- Stakeholders in Senegal, Mali, and Nigeria, are much less familiar with the prompted think tanks in their countries.

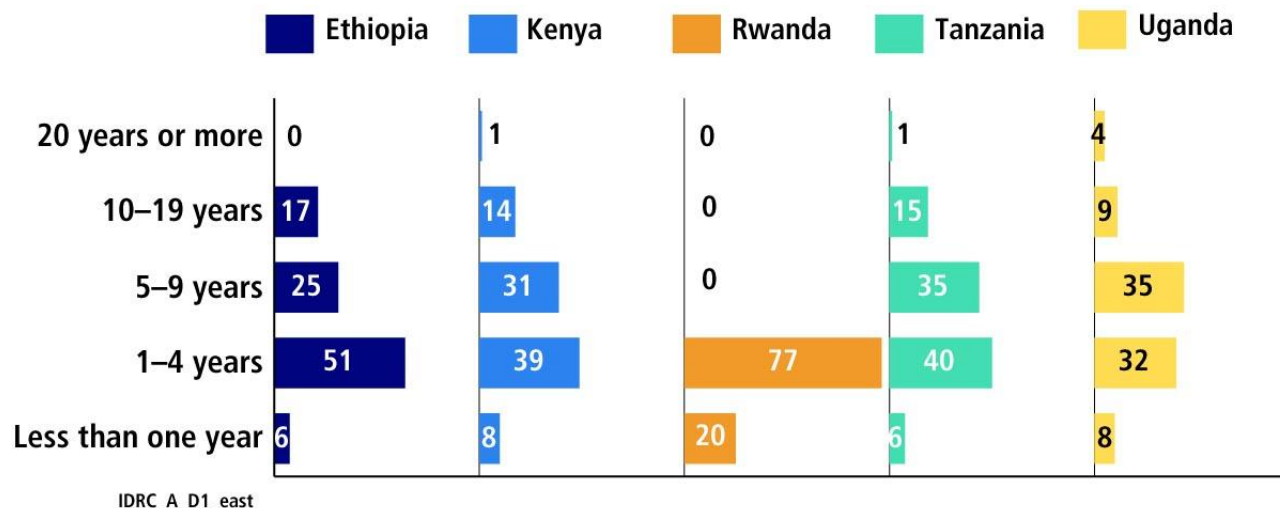
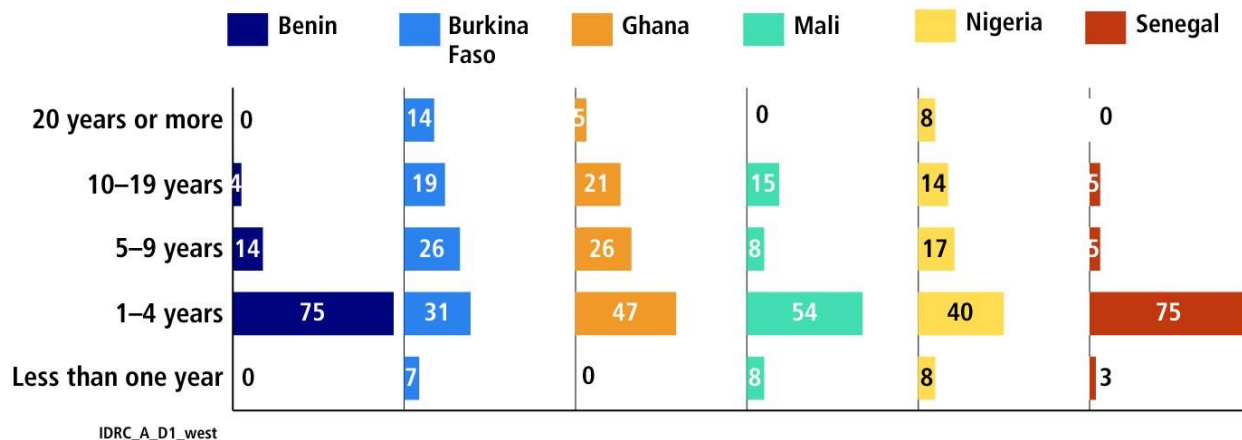
SLIDE 46

- Familiarity with prompted think tanks in East Africa generally is higher when compared to West Africa.
- Of all East African countries included in the study, stakeholders in Rwanda were the least likely to be familiar with the prompted think tank in their country. The think tank rated in Rwanda is relatively new, and this is likely associated with the low familiarity.

Think tanks have had longer associations with users in the 4 English speaking countries of East Africa

Number of years familiar with think tank's work

Average % of rated think tanks in each country, 2010

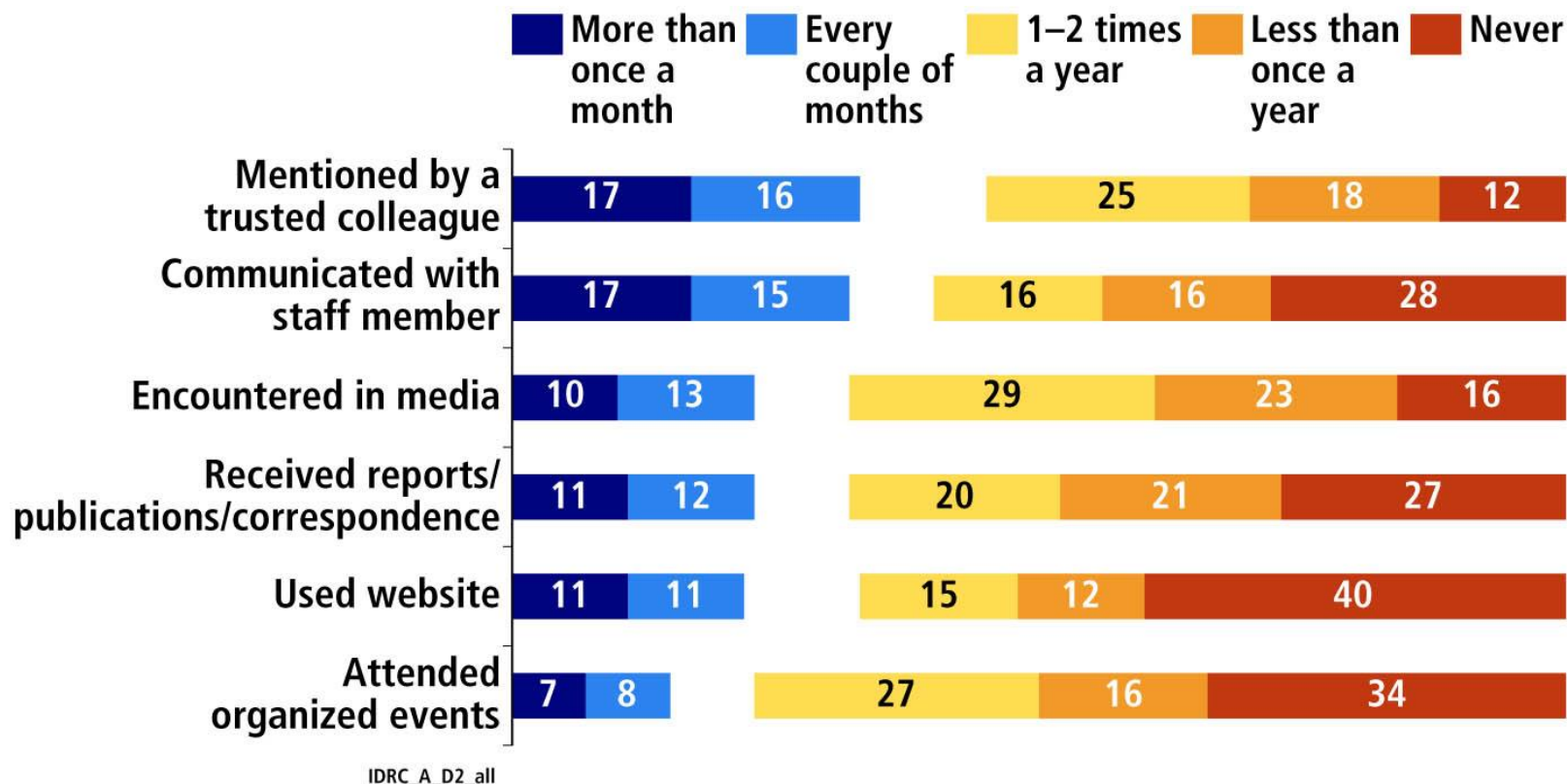


Subsample: Those who are familiar with a Think Tank ($n=11-42$)

Internal networks are the most common source of interaction with think tanks—Internet is underdeveloped

Frequency of interaction with think tank

Average % of those who rated each think tank, 2010



Subsample: Those who are familiar with a Think Tank ($n=11-42$)

The white space in this chart represents “DK/NA.”

D2. Regarding this research institute, how often have you seen, heard or done each of the following?

Interaction with think tanks

SLIDE 48

- Stakeholders in East African countries tend to have been familiar with the prompted think tanks for a longer period of time. Rwanda is the exception, as all stakeholders in Rwanda have only been familiar with the prompted think tank for one to four years.

SLIDE 49

- When asked specifically about the frequency of their interaction with the prompted think tanks, stakeholders indicate their internal networks are the most common source of their interaction. Similar proportions report that they have heard their think tank mentioned by a trusted colleague or communicated with a staff member from the think tank at least every couple of months.
- Use of the internet as a mode for interaction with think tanks is underdeveloped.

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