Burkina Faso and Sweden

- A discourse analysis of public politics in the field

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Abstract

This thesis analyse different understanding of the world how this leads to different actions with real consequences for people. In a public policy chain from the government of Sweden down to the field in Burkina Faso, civil servants have been interviewed in order to identify changes in discourses and what they may potentially mean. The use of qualitative data gives a deeper understanding of how individuals can affect the outcomes in a policy process, this is especially important in a multi factor environment with cross culture implementation like the field of development aid.

The changes can be understood as results policy slippages and policy resistance among involved actors. The chain of potential policy changes can on an aggregated and looped cycle cause policy failures, which cannot easily be understood by normal evaluations. This thesis put forward the need for a discursive perspective in the different stages of a policy process in order to increase the efficiency the policy creation, implementation and evaluation and hence increase results and minimize costs.

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Errors and omissions are the responsibility of the author. Opinions that may be expressed in this report belong to the author and do not necessarily reflect those of any persons or institutions.

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Abbreviations

EU European Union

ODA Official Development Aid

Sida/Asdi Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency *(Agence suédoise de coopération internationale au développement)*

INSD National Institute of Statistics and Demography *(Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie)*

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States

CDA Critical Discourse Analysis

SCB Statistics Sweden *(Statistiska Centralbyrån)*

UD Swedish ministry of foreign affairs

ICO/SCB The International Consulting Office of Statistics Sweden

NGO Non Governmental Organisation

NORAD Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

1 Introduction

The thesis is about understanding the formation and implementation of public policy in the field of development aid. As part of the process of making Swedish aid more efficient and limiting the countries receiving aid from 125 to 33 Burkina Faso was not among the selected. The termination of bilateral development aid to Burkina Faso (Khaffaf, 2013) spurred debate (Carlsson, 2013) and outcry in media (Hagberg, 2013). The criteria's for the selection process includes poverty, demand of Swedish expertise, democratic development and if policies can have effect (Sida, 2014). Meanwhile the country remains one of the poorest countries in the world the termination would logically fall under other criteria's where the country didn't pass.

Statistics Sweden (SCB) is running a project with Burkina Faso in technical aid within the branch of capacity building here meaning development of the statistical authority Institute National de la Statistique et de la Demographique (INSD). With policy chain complete I could now start studying civil servants in the implementation process and implications for aid programmes, projects and of failed policies. This approach will deepen the understanding in the field of political science and policy process, especially in multi-agent and multi-factor environment such as development aid.

Seeing the Swedish public policy process as a system of confirming and reproducing the dominating ideas, subjects within the structure becomes bearers of ideas what is often called discourses: "…a given way to talk about and understand the world… (W. Jorgensen & Phillips, 2000, s. 7).[1] As a result, the perspectives and motives of individuals involved at different stages of the policy process become crucial in the understanding. In the rationale of the thought the policy would be moulded with discourses throughout the process, much like a filter where the intent of the initial objectives are being reinterpreted. In addition to structure the subjects possesses also agency, which is the potential of uniquely processing the policy by diffusing the meaning from the communication (Wagenmaar, 2011, s. 110). I will call these assumed results of reinterpretations for *slippages*, that is the difference in input objective's meaning and output objective's meaning. Another factor is the very *resistance* of simply not agreeing with a policy; think of a basketball player disagreeing with the coach about the tactics of a game and thereafter changing it after his liking. These factors, hereafter named

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[1] This is a translation from swedish to english made by the author of this thesis. All translations between theses languages the author is held responsible for in this thesis.

policy slippages and *policy resistance,* could potentially result in a major policy failure with real economic costs and jeopardizing human lives.

1.1 Research questions

With the introduction in mind the research questions can be formulated. My two research questions (RQ) are as follows

- RQ 1: How does the individual discourses look like in the chain of public?
- RQ 2: How are symmetries and asymmetries manifested between the discourses?

The first question posed is to reveal subjects' discourses. The second question identifies the changes in the chain from a global level, continental to local level by using variables to see if the discourses are coherent or incoherent and in so helping to understand where a risk for policy slippages and policy resistance occur.

1.2 Limitations

There are some limitations to this thesis. Firstly, language barriers pose difficulties in communication and interpretation, since the author is not a French native speaker. Where needed translator has been consulted. Secondly there are difficulties of culture, how to act, talk, behave in order to communicate or get access to people. Thirdly the method of using qualitative data always comes with the risk of being distorted but the subject not being honest in their replies.

Other restrictions are, meaning what has been deliberately chosen, comes from focusing on a policy chain between Sweden and Burkina Faso in the implementation process. In doing so the limitation takes a natural starting point by targeting personnel and documents connected to Swedish foreign aid and Burkina Faso. A further restriction is being made to the implementation in the chain due to constraints as time and space for the thesis.

1.3 Contributions to research

Discourse analyses are quite common and interviews as a method as well. What is new as far as the author knows is the creation of the structured method demonstrated in the interview

form drawing strongly on theory, for (Fairclough, 2012) this is rather a sort of structure of text analysis but not template for interviews. Secondly doing so and applying it by following a chain of policy in field is novel, among the publish thesis examples of qualitative studies exists (Rosén, 2008) or (Nyoni, 2012) closer to my research is (Starke, 2013) however not applied in field. Finally it can provide input on how to better design processes in the creation, implementation and evaluation of policy by using qualitative data thus have a prescriptive use.

1.5 The disposition of the thesis

Chapter one with introduction is followed of contextual knowledge about Burkina Faso in chapter two. Chapter three gives the theoretical foundation to understand the data collection and give it a context. In chapter four method and material is discussed and the theoretical approaches are being operationalized for the data extraction. Chapter five presents the findings and are organized into different variables. After the findings chapter six advances the meaning and implications of the results. Finally the conclusion is presented and future research. At the end of this thesis appendixes follows to give the reader insight to the case, the method and process of the work in this thesis.

2 Contextual knowledge: Burkina Faso and Sweden

2.1 Burkina Faso

Located in West Africa Burkina Faso is a landlocked country neighbouring 6 countries. The official language is French but local languages are numerous. Burkina Faso gained its independence in 1960 after being a French colony 1947. The period after independence was marked of authorian rule. Burkina Faso has witnessed two military coups, one in 1983 and the other in 1987. Since 1987, the country has been lead by Blaise Compaoré, who have been elected president four times. His final term comes to an end in 2015 (Sweden, 2014).

Figure 1: Burkina Faso map

The country is one of the world's poorest and ranked in 2014 Human Development Index (HDI) on 181st out of 187 countries compared to Sweden on 12th place. Corruption Perceived Index (CPI) ranks Burkina Faso at place 83rd most corrupt countries in the world whereas Sweden is ranked at 3rd place placing Burkina in the middle (Transparency international, 2013).

	Burkina Faso	Sweden	Average
Population (Millions) 2013	16.93	9.59	177 %
GDP (Billions USD) 2013	11.58	557.9	2%
GNI per capita (USD) 2013	670	59 130	1.1%
Life expectancy (years) 2012	56	82	68%
HDI (total 187 countries) 2014	181	12	-
CPI (total 177 countries) 2013	83	3	
ODA/GNI 2013	11.1%	-	-

2.1 Aid relation between Sweden and Burkina Faso

Sweden's main relation with Burkina Faso is official development aid ODA which has been extensive since 2001 (Sweden, 2014). The table below shows the amount

	Procent	In USD ($)
Democracy, Human rights and Gender equality	36 %	9 468 000
Sustainable Infrastructure and Services	32 %	8 416 000
Agriculture and Forestry	15 %	3 945 000
Environment Humanitarian Assistance	12 %	3 156 000
Health	1 %	263 000
Education	< 1 %	< 263 000
Market development	< 1 %	< 263 000
Conflict, Peace and Security	< 1 %	< 263 000
Others	< 1 %	< 263 000

A graphical representation of the aid to Burkina can be found on www.openaid.org.

2.3 The policy chain

If taking a starting point in public policy expressed by the government then the bureaucratic system as the systems of bodies implement it. A policy runs with a top-down perspective from government via the foreign ministry to Sida who contracted SCB to carry out the policy in cooperation with INSD. The Swedish embassy in Burkina Faso is so to say the liaison between SCB in field and Sida. Thus the chain can be simplified and depicted as follows

| Government | Ministry of foreign affairs | Sida | Swedish Embassey | SCB | INSD |

Figure 2: The policy chain

The starting point is then Swedish government policy down to the field, from abstract to concrete, and finally expressed in the project's purpose between SCB – INSD as "Economic, social, and environmental statistics, and general capacity building." (Sida, 2012). For greater contextual knowledge more information about the specific project and partners is placed in appendix I.

3 Theory

To demonstrate why discourses are a factor in the policy process there is a need to explore what discourses are.

3.1 Capturing the essence of discourse

Many and not all to clear definitions exist for discourses but to continue on the introduction a definition by Foucault is useful to shed light on what to come, a discourse is a "system of thoughts composed of ideas, attitudes, courses of action, beliefs and practises that systematically construct the subjects and the world of which they speak" (Strega, 2005) or " a discourse is a system for the creation of a set of statements and practises that by getting a foothold in different institutions, may seem more or less as normal." (B. Neumann, 2003). The latter definition widens the understanding and gives room for what later will be explained how discourses works within a certain structure or in public policy process but first we need dig deeper into what a discourse is.

A discourse can be summarized in 4 matters i) our knowledge about the world can only be understood by how we categorize it; we interpret and make sense of the world by using categories ii) humans knowledge is historical and cultural dependent and contingent; meaning it could have been different, and no fixed characteristics exists iii) There is a relation between knowledge and social process; it's in a social process knowledge is being created in a struggle over what is true or false iv) there is also a relation between knowledge and social acting; certain ways of acting are seen as natural, good, true and therefor have real social consequences (W. Jorgensen & Phillips, 2000, s. 11). Discourse analysis then bears the markers of trying to reveal underlying rules that form ideas, institutions and conventions (Wagenmaar, 2011, s. 117).

These premises have been shown in different approaches that can be grouped as continental/French, anglosaxian, and a critical discourse analysis (CDA) (Boréus Kristina, 2012, s. 308). For this thesis critical discourse analysis is chosen. The reason of this choice over the others is because it allows for a greater agency whereas the others regard subjects determined by the structure, a more dialectical approach is thus applicable in CDA (W. Jorgensen & Phillips, 2000, ss. 23 - 28)

3.2 Critical Discourse Analyse (CDA) - a theoretical framing

Critical social science (CSS), that is the theoretical family of CDA, has an underlying wish not only to describe the social world as societies, the systems, institutions and organisations but it aspires to evaluate them in terms of ideas and what societies should be like (Fairclough, 2012, ss. 78-79). From CSS two important analytical aspects emerges, the normative and the explanatory. The normative that for this thesis provides an insight on what a subject think is a good society, can be seen in terms like good and bad, true and false, they are variants of the normative. The explanatory aspects is concerned with how social realities are, sustained or changed and thus provides a tool for seeing how this good society is to come about for the subject (Fairclough, 2012, s. 79). Explanatory also seeks to explain why a given social order works or don't work.

In order to take us from the explanatory descriptive state of the present to the normative state of the future actions are needed. These actions in CDA have an important theoretical approach. An interesting thought citing Hay gives that politics is about choice between alternatives (Fairclough, 2012, s. 26). These choices would correspond to the actions one select and those not selected or in other words they are a deliberate process where one makes priorities. The process can be of thoughts seen as argumentation and then communicated in text or speech. CDA further holds that argumentation has a practical meaning such as it has real consequences, especially if it's key civil servant. For instance a subject can give a description of circumstances that holds a problem or premises for an action which ultimately holds a future state, a goal that is compatible with value premises (Fairclough, 2012, ss. 72-77). This is a key component of the structure of the data extraction carried out for this thesis.

A critical and important stepping stone form theory to methodology in CDA is provided by the transivity of the communication: a word Fairclough uses to described how all elements connects to each other (W. Jorgensen & Phillips, 2000, s. 87). To break down this transivity into a practical tool an analytical structure used by Fairclough is shown below.
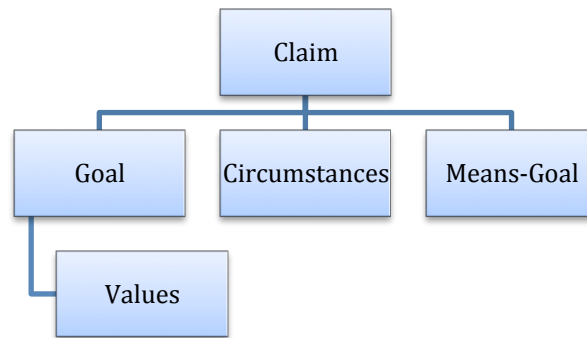
Figure 3: example of fairclough' scheme

This model is a model of the argumentation a subject. Claims correspond to the solution a subject often argues for; this doesn't have to be true/false just held as something that should be done. The claim depends on circumstances like how a subject understands the context of the present. The goal is then what the final achievement is, the future state or the normative. Mean-goal is a necessary action needed to realise the goal. Values in turn are important variables that drive the goal; a future state is hardly in conflict with a subject's values (Fairclough, 2012). Appendix III is explaining how this theoretical part is being integrated and operationalized into a coding key.

Finally these ideas and actions also have a material part which is the materialization or the real effect of an argumentation (Fairclough, 2012, s. 82). For this thesis the result of such deliberation and materialization is the project between INSD and SCB and the construction of a statistical bureau. If the project is seen as such materialization it can also be placed in a current state that gives reasons for the action this is a reason for following the chain of politics from the earlier mention abstract to concrete.

Much of the critics against CDA is dealt with under the method chapters, especially concerning the subjectivity of the researcher

3.3 Agent – Structure

Within the policy regime of development aid there's a model of agent – structure that are well suited to clarify the meaning of the findings. The spectrum includes in crude way policy makers, policy implementers and policy evaluators in a loop, se figure 5, from states, international organisations, firms or NGO's. These models take use of individuals having different positions, with different information, different incentives and therefor lead to

potentially different behaviours. In an understanding of the policy process it helps us understand why policy slippage and policy resistance can lead to suboptimal results: the symptom.
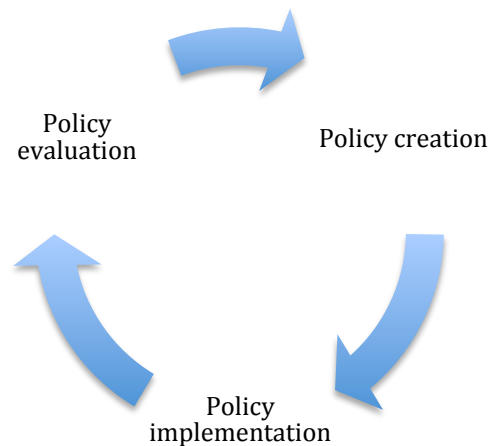

Figure 4: The loop of policy process

The formal authority over public policy rests with its government. The operatizing in turn has to be delegate via the implementation through institutions and organisations (or companies) and down the policy chain because its lack of information, time or expertise. It's within these chains the actors can be found holding these capacities. The agent is in turn an "actor with informational advantage who must take actions to realize principals goals." (Milner, 2013). The agent can thus be an institution, organisation or company but also an individual, separate or a part of any form of organisation. Agents are a part of a structure that constrain as much as enables them to realize objectives this explored in the following chapter.

The connection between agents and how discourses operate is the merging of CDA with argumentative theory and analysis in such way that the latter poses essential questions enlightening the understanding of power relations manifested in communications (text and speech). Among other things it gives insight into how beliefs and concepts shapes practical reasoning and derived from it actions and decisions with real consequences. The agent is here seen as a social agent, one that can bring about social change in social life. Fairclough find social life consisting of three levels namely structures, practises and events. Events are the manifestation of ideas in written and spoken communications, they are to found with the agent; they are in turn mediated by practises e.g. political debates, meetings. These practises

are in turn shaped by the structure they are found within say capitalism, new public management (Fairclough, 2012, ss. 81-85). The flow from one to another means that structures have a mediated effect on events and events a mediated effect on structures.

The agents are operating in a structure and especially public officials and that structure put constrains on what is possible by the use of duties, obligations and commitments. According to Fairclough "structures constrain (or enable) agency by providing people with reasons for action." (Fairclough, 2012, s. 81). This gives an interesting view of a grander system of power relation manifested in institutional discourses, a potential or risk of exerting discourses over or on other agents. The whereabouts of the discourses is referred to the social field. For development aid this social field means the struggle for discourses in practises is carried out in institutions for instance (Fairclough, 2012, ss. 82-85). Then knowing where all the events and practises are taking place is of importance as it can provide an important variable in understanding how discourses, agents and structures are related. This is according to me where the power aspects comes into play, via this flow the shaping of a structure by a stronger part on another is effectuated. This asymmetry of discourses and the aspect of power relation might be a source of discursive resistance

3.4 A power perspective

A natural aspect from these theoretical premises is the power aspect which is very different in essence from classical theories talking about domination, negative power, like A makes B do something B otherwise wouldn't (Lukes, 2005). Foucault understands power differently as regimes of legitimatizing knowledge, positive power, and the bearers of this "truth" are the professionals (Wagenmaar, 2011, s. 111). Hudson and Lowe calls this "…how power is exercised over them through the capture of their thought processes." where them being any subject (Hudson & Lowe, 2009, s. 118). Foucault takes his power/knowledge concept further in the word of governmentality, the way of self-regulation and regulation of populations via the governing of a society. The professionals interviewed in this thesis are the very subjects of that governing structure that wishes to implement a certain policy. But as mentioned before there's a potential for slippages and resistance and what will eventually be the result is party dependent on structures that enables/constrains an agent. One effect power has is the disciplinary effect seen as a process of behaviours and attitudes and making institutions and countries conform to the discourses (Lilja, 2001, s. 131). This is taking the concept of

governmentality further and bridging agent - structure by giving the social agent of Fairclough means to shape or not to shape structures via its position in the system of public policy, think of a civil servant with different responsibilities or authority. This perspective applies particularly well to civil servants and the policy resistance concept brought forward in this thesis.

4 Method and Material

The chain starts with Swedish official policy expressed in key documents limited to development politics concerning Africa then following the chain via institutions to the field. This means that ordinances are being used for the Swedish authorities but down the chain interviews for retrieving discourses from agents'. The need for qualitative data gives the researcher a control over what information to gather and is the most effective way in retrieving data from a subject (Denscombe, 2000).

4.1 Sampling of the data

In accordance with Foucault not only any communications that is of relevance but those who have a "seriousness" about them and potential of affecting the policy; here it means the location of the subject in the policy chain (Wagenmaar, 2011, s. 115). For the study 20 people where chosen due to limitations to the policy chain and 18 in the end were willing to participate. From the Swedish governmental level the state discourse are to be found in official documents and connected literature like ordinances for PGU and Africa. Also key personnel from the ministry of foreign affairs of Sweden, personnel at Sida's office in Stockholm, the Swedish embassy in Burkina Faso, INSD, and SCB have been interviewed. The personnel have been identified via documents and contacts with recommendation, to keep them as close as possible to the policy chain in order to assure greater reliability of the results of this thesis.

4.2 Creating a tool for data extraction: the Interview form

Moving from theory into method comes with great complexity especially within discourse analysis, as no exact method exists for data extraction. The need for qualitative data opens for interviews but how to construct the interview form is of a greater challenge, se appendix II for the interview form. Drawing from the theoretical foundation of this thesis some analytical tools has emerged as *Normative* and *Explanatory* factors (Fairclough, 2012). The normative is expressed in the good society and can be seen as any preferred variables of the subject. This

part has been implemented in the future states and and actions the subject are expressing during the interview in the form of *OUGHT*. The explanatory is in turn expressed as the realities of the state and problems of today's world and what *CAN* be done. This moves us into drivers of the normative namely *Values*. Values reflect the very source of ought to be or ought to do (Fairclough, 2012). The last section of the interview form asks questions about the subject's values therefore.

From these theoretical points the interview form was constructed to provide a *baseline* of today and an *endline* of tomorrow where the first correspond to explanatory and the latter to the normative, the reader find these under the heading "Context". From the baseline to the endline actions are needed to take us into that normative state an interviewed has described. The actions in turn has been organised with *ought to do* questions directly followed with what *can be done* question thus pointing to restrictions of what the subject finds possible doing, the enablers or constraints. The difference found in the normative (ought) and explanatory (can) can be ascribed as the constraints or the enables of the structure pointed to in the theory chapter.

As a part interest of this thesis is the understanding of symmetries and asymmetries in discourses at different levels, from abstract to more concrete. The questions are therefor levelled from global → continental → country, forming a structure within the structure. The questionnaire is though starting with questions about how one view each other, where subject regards object to form a sort of introduction but also serving as "clarifier" of the construction of the subject/object. This informs the subject of the should/could/ought to be the deliverer of a certain policy e.g. Sweden is well-structured country; especially in healthcare therefor Sweden can deliver healthcare structures.

The interview form has been tested before being put into live interviews and evaluated. Certain questions had to be shorten or clarified after the test interview but it ended in a fully structured interview and the same questions have been posed to all interviewed (Denscombe, 2000, ss. 134 - 138). Appendix II includes the full interview form.

4.3 The interview and the analysis of data

The interviews have been conducted in 3 different languages, Swedish, English and French. The interviewed people have been assured anonymity so that no answers presented in the thesis can be identified to a specific individual. Measures have been taken to assure the highest respect for the integrity of the interviewed thus affecting the aggregated data's grouping e.g. the hierarchal position variables have been left out as there can be only one individual holding a position. See chapter 1.1 Limitations for more information.

These interviews are recorded and transcribe into text afterwards thereafter put into a table for data analysis. The unit of "thought meaning" has been used and codified in order to systematize the analysis by using methods in accordance with a model transforming qualitative data to quantitative for further analysis (J. Srnka & T. Koeszegi , 2007).

I use in this thesis an earlier method for correspondence analysis (Söder, 2013). This method used an analysis model for correspondence by Axel Hadenius – The verification of motives (Hadenius, 1983), I will so do again but this time as an indicator of changes in discourses between variables such as nationality, sex, institutions etc. 4 potential possibilities appear for Hadenius where 2 variables to different degree correspond with each other. Using the codes retrieved earlier changes can be highlighted. Below a clarification

   a) Full correspondence = 100%
   b) Large correspondence > 50%
   c) Small correspondence < 50%
   d) None correspondence = 0%.

 See appendix III for more details complementing the analysis of the data.

4.4 The role of the researcher

4.4.1 Reliability

As cultural specifics not only concerning the language but also local contexts play a part in retrieving the data needed the author's method involves several precautions in order not to distort the data. To find the right techniques and understanding the social field for retrieving

the most sincere answer, as one can expect a difference between an subject's real thinking and real actions from what is being told to the interviewer (Denscombe, 2000, ss. 157 - 159), the author had to gain experiences of the case. That meant reading and practical work in field in order to get personnel familiarized to the author and lessen the interviewer effect. But also an underlying assumption of what is being said is as close to the real thinking as possible is always made under interviews (Denscombe, 2000).

The codification is a delicate process that under better circumstances ought to be tested by at least two codifiers to assure the reliability of the units (J. Srnka & T. Koeszegi , 2007). This is though a too great effort in proportion to the level of this thesis considering the time frame and resources.

4.4.2 Validity

In assurances of following the red line throughout the thesis internal validity has been considered, that the author measures what he claims to measure: the matching of research questions with theory, method and the capability of drawing conclusions. Also that the theoretical approach and method hold merits to external validity, that is, the findings can be adapted and applicable to any process where one wish to understand how subjective views can affect the results (output, outcome and impact).

The interviews form a massive data amount shown in numbers further down. The transcribing is delicate process with repetitive listening which is time demanding. I can confirm estimates of 1 hours of recording gives 3 hours of transcribing and where fine transcribing is done up to 10 hours. (Bailey, 2008).

The reader should bear in mind that a phasing out of Swedish aid to Burkina Faso is effectuated during the writing of this thesis that concerns the interviewed (Sida, 2013). In order to avoid misunderstandings about the intents by the author of this thesis or repeal interviewed civil servants the thesis has been depoliticized as much as possible. A second thought the author therefor wishes the reader to bear in mind is rather the potential use of the methods and it's external validity as I) broadness like different branches of policy process and stages e.g. evaluation and II) depth like public policy, programme and project.

4.4.3 Subjectivity - Objectivity

This is a thesis written by a single author and so has the coding been done. This is factor of risk and researchers understanding can affect the coding. It's a know phenomena often mentioned as the reflexivity problem and it's dealt with through awareness and the transcribing method mentioned above. The appendix is also a part of demonstrating the awareness of the problem.

4.5 Some statistics from the interviews

A certain time and energy have taken it's toll on sleep. The amount of data is demonstrated by some figures

	Sweden	Burkina Faso	Average
Time/interview (min)	55	73	64
Nr. of words	4 047	4 876	4 461
Words per minute	73	67	69
Nr. of observations	13	5	18
Females (Males)	8 (5)	2 (3)	10 (8)
Age	54	38	46
Nr of obs with Edu above BA degree	12 (13)	5 (5)	17 (18)

Table 1: Interviews in numbers

These indicators of the interviews and people interviewed only. A reason for the much younger average age found in the samples of Burkina Faso is due to the project, which employs some of the interviewed, hasn't been running more than a few years.

	Length of interview (minutes)	Nr of words	Words/minute
Interview 1	86	4 104	48
Interview 2	60	3 875	65
Interview 3	48	3 479	72
Interview 4	44	4 792	109
Interview 5	68	5 387	79
Interview 6	65	5 437	84
Interview 7	72	4 472	62
Interview 8	48	3 013	63
Interview 9	39	2 381	61
Interview 10	36	2 053	57
Interview 11	33	1 806	55
Interview 12	66	5 990	91
Interview 13	56	5 821	104

Interview 14	44	4 146	94
Interview 15	71	3 707	52
Interview 16	69	4 644	67
Interview 17	129	8 570	66
Interview 18	52	3 311	64
Mean	**60**	**4 277**	**72**

Table 2: Lenght of interviews

5 Discourses in action

This chapter presents the findings and are expressed as generalized and aggregated discourses under headings similar to the questionnaire.

5.1. Baseline: The present

A first and clear framing of what Africa geographically is, is done by the Swedish government to the countries south of Sahara, in the same introduction the agency is concentrated to Sweden and EU (note not Europe) and the object is thereafter Africa the continent (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:67). It is stressed that Sweden is attractive as a supplier of solutions particularly in the fields of environment, science, health and infrastructure.

When Africa is regarded from Swedish perspective its is often, on a continental level, as poor, in conflict and with health issues as more or less common traits. A subject (country or individual) in Africa is often described in terms of being poor and underdeveloped. There is a intertextuality (coherent text themes between different documents) running through Swedish policies here from the ordinance of PGU 2004 (Regeringen, skr. 2004/05:4) with the subject as an agent which is later connected to economic affairs, presented with a quotation's below (Söder, 2013).

"Basically it's a matter of free countries and individuals inherent capacity to pursue economic affairs" (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:89, s. 18)

This very much gives a connection to a governmental view of seeing Sweden as supplier of products, services and solutions with the development of economic capacity in developing countries.

"...provides the possibility to target Swedish resources and competence to the African countries and sectors where the Swedish value added is clearly defined and where Swedish competence can be of best use" (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:67)

The underlying ideas of Sweden and it's public policy has over the years become more interested in regarding Sweden as the exporter of products and "know how" and countries receiving aid as importers of these.

It's of no surprise that from civil servant perspective one see Burkina as a poor country. For the African continent the problems are becoming more specific but categorised as a continent that shares poverty, conflicts and bad governance. Several statements of Burkina as the "real" Africa was expressed that it is the stereotyped image, meaning rather that in Burkina prejudices about Africa were confirmed.

" Then you have gotten this picture of Africa for 50 years ago when you were taught about it...the cottages exists still" (Interview 2, 2014)

This only seems to come to mind when compared to other experiences of Africa that is admittedly heterogenic.

On a global level the world is seen as unjust, unfair or unequal as described by most interviewee. Often these inequalities are put in economic terms of those who have and those who don't have. The whole world seem to be in transition and something is changing that Sweden has to handle in all this.

" the present state is a changed world order with these big BRIC countries that are moving forward like a steamroller" (Interview 7, 2014)

"...a change of power in the global system from an American and West European world to a more multipolar world where we have other big actors like China that more symbolizes the multipolar world" (Interview 12, 2014)

However this is not the new multipolar world Africa is participating. The continent and the countries are not seen as a global actor. If seen it's more as countries despite being heterogenic as in need of good governance in order to participate. Another separation is being made between people as carriers of the good and bad and the institutions it seems. This is expressed when regarding Sweden and the architecture of the country's institutions, as they seen as something very positive but the culture to be a bit cold. Also Sweden is seen as a role model of economic behaviour, the management of a country is for others to make use of. For civil servants on an aggregated level one can generalize to such extent that there are inequalities from world level down to countries, even more seen in Africa and then Burkina Faso. In order to address these problems Swedes calls for more democracy and human rights

as the foundations, these are founded on the individual. A great trust in the market economy is voiced meanwhile hinting that the present order of capitalism is flawed. The data indicates that regulation is seen as a mean to counteract inequality. That regulation and redistribution are reoccurring positive themes are further indications on the view on Swedish institutions or even what is often called the Nordic model, these are seen a well functioning something to be proud over and a strength of the Swedish society.

On one hand civil servants stresses the differences between countries in Europe thus fragmenting the continent but on the other hand they often mention history as unifier. Together with real politics it seems as another unifier is the changing world and therefor Europe must come together to meet the relative declining and changes. But Africa and Burkina isn't there yet it as no strong indications among the interviewed see as a part of the new multipolar world when being realistic, only some mention it in the ought to be questions.

 On the positive side one continues to stress that Africa is a "rich" continent in terms of abundant natural resources.. On a country level Burkina is held as country different from most other countries in Africa so that the poverty is greater.

When given the opportunity to describe themselves Burkinabes put proudness and hardworking as character but in often pointing to being a developing country. Burkina is seen different but yet there is something more common for the African, a sort of closeness between people, which is sometimes described as collectivism, warmth, kindness, willingness to help each other this. Some state that modernism is breeding change in the society, new ways replaces older (traditions) and was of concern. Something that was mentioned a few times is that Burkinabes feel a sense of divide between the north of the continent (mentioned as the Arabs) and the south of Sahara but also that climate is a factor of giving opportunity or restriction to life.

When observing Sweden it's rather known for the Burkinabe as a developed country with high equality. The culture seems to be seen as somewhat individualistic as compared to the closer bonding in Africa. Burkinabe move on to describe the Europeans as well as swedes as people who tend to work much, put in a sort of scheduled life. I understand this as partly explained by economical order that demands more strictness and gives the individual a salary and own choices to make.

On a global level it's more of a consensus that it's a world in conflict with natural catastrophes and economic inequality.

"It is, if I may say so, it's getting from bad to worse but not only in Europe or Africa but it's everywhere." (Interview 15, 2014)

"So, it is really a world that I find imbalanced and in which there are people that are completely disadvantaged but also people of great great standing" (Interview 18, 2014)

The world is seen as connected but concerns over stronger partners (often undefined) interest is taking over, a sort of uneven globalisation where interests are being imposed.

"At the international level, the feeling that I have is that there is no free aid, i.e when aid is provided something is taken in return…" (Interview 18, 2014)

In general are the problems of the world stronger on the continent and clearer on the country level. The Burkinabes see both the continent and their own country as on the way towards development but there is consensus about worries over governance. There are however on a country level emphasize on that Burkina Faso is a country that have potential (natural resources as gold is mentioned) for development reflecting much the mentality expressed earlier in the interviews when describing oneself.

5.2 Endline: The future

It is clear from the beginning that democracy, human rights and peace together with an economical, social and environmental sustainable development are the goals of Sweden (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:67). What are more stressed lately in Swedish discourses are concerns of the subject not being a part of the global economy (Regeringen, Skr. 2011/12:167). This topic of not being part of the global economy but should was expressed already in 2007 forming a connection, especially stressing natural resources (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:67, s. 6). What Sweden values and wants are quite clear however the road there reveals some interesting choices concerning what actions to take.

The future state of the world is a continuation of the present world but in terms of the positive values for civil servants, this means equality most often described as better distribution of wealth and information. Taking down to Africa one often calls for a democratic Africa with human rights where states and people can participate on all levels on equal terms. This is pretty much the case on a country level too, power as a perspective of a bottom-up is voiced calling for individual rights and civil society. This is further stretched to self-determination for those who own a resources starting from individual ownership then state level and the last is international actors.

As the driver on values comes the individual, interviewed hold it dear to give something of they have to other which a theme expressed as a motive for development aid as moral motives or solidarity with the poor. The theme of being individualistic runs throughout the interviewees, sometimes as being told as swedes as less warm people other times more direct.

"...we seem quite extreme individualistic and secular compared with other countries. And it's good that we have started understanding that it's not us that are normal but strange and they as normal" (Interview 5, 2014)

There is a consensus as human rights as the fundamentally important which here is rather a full correspondence with the discourse expressed by the Swedish government.

The burkinabes, on a global level wishes of a an equal world where basic needs as access to food, school very much what one wishes to see for everywhere for everyone, these are seen on the African continent as well. There is a strong emphasize on the future to hold good governance reflecting much of the problematic view on the present state. All concerns of a future state regards that people have basic needs and that people as well as countries belong to a greater community may it be Africa or the world. The future holds states similar to Swedish ones however less idealistic. It seems probable that one focus on the most present needs.

Burkinabe's stresses family and those close however differences on the role of faith on an individual level are prevalent.

"...I think comes from my religious background and my family background, so what is most important for me is having a good relationship with God... That would be anything related to

religion, having good relationship with my brothers and sisters in their faith…And secondly would be a lot of values attached to family…" (Interview 15, 2014)

Further on when regarding other people or communities the view is rather that other values money and wishing to enrich themselves showing similarities to Swedish civil servants in that regard, this is very much shared as a civil servant view. This put a restriction on how much one want to share, that is as long as it doesn't mean negative effects on those closest. This could indicate that the family formation and capacity for grouping comes with a price when building multi-layered societies.

5.3 Actions

The different states and problems of all levels are described generally in terms of globalisation but not only economical e.g. migration after conflicts, contagious deceases etc. This is the connection between all levels and often is call upon when motivating actions on a governmental level (Söder, 2013). There are further strong connections to the individual as carrier of rights particularly manifested in human rights (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:109). This together with democracy as the enabler and further on is sustained by a state governed by law (meaning independent court system) constitutes cornerstones of Swedish discourse regardless of the political composition of the government (Söder, 2013). These can very much be regarded as values as we see they inform the actions taken as seen is the following quotation

"Better economic governing and investment climate are central premises when Africa build its economy and for Africa to find its place on the global market…the engine in this development is the private sector. It is therefor important that the private sector is given increased attention and support. (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:67)

This is interestingly shown with another example when it merging development aid with liberal economy.

"…within the development cooperation form interventions that promotes growth, free enterprises and trade" (Regeringen, Skr. 2007/08:89, s. 7)

For civil servants the running theme for actions on all levels seem to be forms of democracy, meetings and exchange of people and ideas, an open mind of the others. It's hard not to see

that in the field of development aid the interviewees stress internationalism or some sort of idealism. There are no expression of details of how exactly democracy for instance would bring about an equal world, it rest more or less assumed with the people interviewed.

More concrete however is the need for redistribution from those who have and don't have implying that the present order cannot address inequalities alone. The same people who also call for market economy, so a basic trust lays in faith of the market system but something above is resulting in inequality though tell this. A certain protection (or regulation) is needed making me think of the discourses about infant industries, below an example of regulation. This is not the solution shared among all in the policy chain as the ministry of foreign affairs holds less of these views, chapter about institutional asymmetries. In general this is a contrast to the governmental position on a more liberal economy.

"They [the burkinabes] must be allowed to have some hinders because they also must be allowed to develop something themselves that ...their economy going" (Interview 5, 2014)

The burkinabes show a difference in views on solutions depending on the level, much more diverse than expressed from Swedish perspective. For instance the global level are thought of assisting with knowledge and training in technical fields like energy production whereas as continental and country level are more focused on political questions as democracy and cooperation over continental boarders.

5.4 Summery

This is the generalized essence of Swedish discourses with the view on trade, results and business that are being emphasized in later Swedish policy; focus on results (new public management) and a push from multilateral to bilateral (Söder, 2013). Important values for Sweden are good governance and human rights where the first concerns how institutions are run, democracy and corruption. These are the discourses they will control whatever politics is being operationalized down the policy chain. It is stated that values between the government and civil servants correspond to a large degree. It's rather the differences on the values and solutions that differ. This is in line with earlier findings giving an indication that an ideological factor can partly explain theses differences (Söder, 2013) and (Thérien, 2002).

A very clear distinction in the language used between government, civil servants and burkinabes is shown when it comes to the political level. The reality is different for burkinabes no doubt about that. The present problems and the future state gives the action and the worldviews seem to be very much shaped by the reality one has locally and regionally. The government and civil servants are expressing themselves as providers of solutions for institutions and system. The burkinabes do admit this is a field in need of development but rarely express needs for outside help in this field but more of technology and knowledge transfer concerning technical fields, the aid in forms of money is regarded rather as finite and that some foreign actors have different agendas than the best of intentions (like employing their own people over local people). How this works with the Swedish proudness over their own institutions and system and what is asked for may be an area of conflict thus causing policy slippages and resistance.

5.5 Variables in discourses

This is the section that points the differences indicated by the data. The selections is once again made in accordance with the aggregated data and assuredness of the anonymously of the interviewed.

5.5.1 Gender, Age, experience and education

There is no real general trend when looking at the data and the males. The correspondence analysis shows small correspondence meaning that the diversity is great. However there are no indications of conflicts so to say opposite values or goals but this in general is the case with the data. The females are showing a difference in how the world is being interpreted where it is full correspondence in the Burkinabe's experiencing the world in conflicts, more turmoil, this is not the case at all with Swedish females which are seeing the world more as in heterogenic terms. Another strong indicator is that family or as a dominating value is only found among women regardless of nationality. The family orientation is not indicated strongly among the male population.

The population was divided into three different age spans 25-40, 41-55 and 56+. The younger shows only small correspondence and the only difference between lies once again in the values where swedes are more individualistic and Burkinabe oriented towards family and religion. The age span 41 – 55 shows that it's among this span the Swedes who are more family oriented in values are located another indication is that among the males there is a

stronger emphasis on more cosmopolitan views. The upper age span shows strong correspondence when it comes to interstate cooperation but otherwise the results are diverse. It seems that people with education, which is variable when woman to give birth later in life, are those who also are more concerned with family.

Looking at the experience factor defined as years with the same employer the only reasonable group to cluster are those with 20 or more years among swedes. Other age spans show to great spread. The 20 or more years show little correspondence. In this study data is insufficient for any generalizations drawn from this variable.

Education turned out to be a dead end as all except one holds a minimum of a bachelor's degree. No major was asked for and cannot be identified as variable for analysis.

5.5.2 Institutional effect and proximity to the field

The rules or statutes of an institution have the capacity to formally restrict on how intersubjective discourses cause policy slippages. This is very much alike the research indicated in (Smith & Larimer, 2013). Something that was shown among the interviewed is how one regard oneself in the respect to the larger system, the agent – structure interplay. The findings tell a story of distance between the subject and the structure/system like something autonomous where the subject cannot influence the structure/system. The view is that one's agency is weak. This is expressed despite the interviewed are holding positions where they can clearly affect the outcome of policies. However when asked what can be done on a personal level several interviewed mention the possibility of using their work to facilitate the future state they described.

"...now I am privileged also that during a few years been in a decision making position and therefor belong to some part of the power in the system. So I have quite big possibility that on all levels contribute to a change." (Interview 10, 2014)

Sorted for where the interviewed work more interesting results emerge. For instance is SCB employees (swedes) prone to stress more direct solutions as communication and cooperation, these are also the subjects closest to the field and implementation. It's indicated that proximity to the field yields wishes for concrete actions in order to solve the everyday

problems. Sida is noticed for it's much stronger emphasize on cosmopolitan worldviews and universal rights as values. The data indicates large correspondence here. When sorted for the ministry of foreign affairs two variables stand out. Firstly all of the interviewed that pointed to family as a strong value are located at the ministry; secondly this is also the group who emphasize economy and interstate cooperation stronger than other. The data shows here a strong asymmetry in terms of values and how one understands the world; this indicates great risk for policy slippages and resistance. Family can partly be seen as a conservative value whereas the more cosmopolitan values found at Sida could potentially clash with each other. Further in the theoretical chapter it was stated that values are informants of goals, here the conservative values correlate to economical goals (and worldviews) at the ministry, these are not found with Sida. An important factor of institutions is they can impose institutional values on the policy agenda (Hudson & Lowe, 2009, ss. 237 - 239). What does it mean that the ministry who has a hierarchal role over Sida shows asymmetries in fundamental values and goals within the very same field of development aid, a good question to be asked?

It comes as little surprise that the closer a subject is to a level the greater richness of details is shown in the answer. This also indicates that policymakers have a problem of information hence demonstrating the problems agents whereas the former lacks local knowledge and the latter becomes the informant and key holder of essential information.

6 Implications on the policy process

Recalling the cycle shown in figure 5, I start with the findings and put them into this loop to demonstrate a potential of policy failure.

6.1 Policy implementation

In their review on how institutional change succeeded or not it has been stated that former president James Wolfensohn of the World Bank, failed in some aspects of the reform of the World Bank. Anticipated staff behaviours remained unchanged despite strong incentives (Nielsona, Tierney, & Weaver, 2006). This example puts the indications in interviews that the ministry of foreign affairs have values and goals that are different from other Swedish implementers in whole other light. It was also shown in the interviews that the Burkinabes have a general distrust against international aid as being imposing ideas or having a different agenda. Taken together there is a risk for policy resistance according to me here. Having stronger views on what should be done than what Burkinabes are willing to accept can lead to potential power exerting which in turn lead to greater resistance and policy failure.

Potentially the results indicated exactly this asymmetry when the interviewed closest to the field was pointing more to actions as communication and cooperation. These interviewed with greater proximity also showing signs of taking the role of a norm entrepreneur; a mediator who interpret culture context to minimize the resistance of the transfer of an idea or discourse (Nielsona, Tierney, & Weaver, 2006). That this role is found is demonstrated by the following answer where the interviewee talks about the role of communicating between donors and recipients; also recall the power aspect of how traits can affect institutions.

"Above all try to be as good communicator as possible, and not only the technical, I think is equally important or else it overturns what I could do and you have seen that you get respect for that attitude" (Interview 1, 2014)

This is also what is pointed to in micro level of the policy process where individual traits can determine outcomes (Hudson & Lowe, 2009). If the implementation is taking place in a multi-agent environment, which big state projects often are, a deliberation and struggle will take place in the practises among agents or major donors, some better norm entrepreneurs than others that could result in different outcomes for different donors. This takes us to the role of the evaluator.

6.3 Policy evaluation

If starting with Evert Vedung's definition of evaluation it becomes easier to place my intent with this thesis whereas a project of this kind between INSD and SCB is an intervention.

"Careful retrospective assessment of the merit, worth and value of administration, output, and outcome of governmental interventions, which is intended to play a role in the future, practical situations." (Vedung, 2008, s. 3)

This means that whatever goes wrong (or right) during the implementation will have affect on future decisions mediated via evaluations. With Fairclough's idea of discourses having deliberation the length of the policy chain poses an increased risk of policy slippages and policy resistance and thus affecting the merit, worth and value of the intervention. I believe this has bearing even on smaller projects than bilateral like for NGOs that in Sweden receives state funds as "ramorganisation". Methodology used by NGOs are often based of some sort of matrices model and the most common one put into practise is the Logical Frame Approach (LFA) pedagogically explained by the Norwegian aid agency NORAD (NORAD, 2008). The model allows for a systemization of objectives with activities of programmes and projects by the use of output, outcome and impact terms. This is what (Smith & Larimer, 2013) refers to when saying that evaluation only needs *"some causal beliefs linking a policy activity to an outcome of interest"*. Many people are involved and having a discursive effect on the process with potential policy slippages on that outcome and hence the evaluation.

With the loop of policy processes in mind evaluation wouldn't normally take these fundamental understandings into considerations and missing and important factors of suboptimal results. Even advanced methods like randomized control trails (RCT) do not consider this but could very much do so (Olofsgård, 2014). A final thought is that the evaluator also makes an interpreting and comes with an understanding of the context in the same way as implementers. The evaluation then forms input for the policy makers with already several filters the initial policy went through. This takes us to the last step in the loop.

6.1 Policy creation

As the decisions makers now having in hand material that measured the initial objects but moulded through the process of policy slippages and policy resistance new decisions has to be

made. Even if taken into account limited rationality or institutionalism described by (Smith & Larimer, 2013) discourses plays a role in my opinion. Once again the distance of the reality of fieldworkers and decisions maker of public policy forms a vertical multi-layered policy filter. Discourses here would then be an explanatory factor of these potential policy failures.

7 Conclusions

In the answers below I sum up the results of the fieldwork and answering RQ1 (descriptive) and RQ2 (symmetries and asymmetries). From the very beginning of this thesis it was stated that focus was on potential policy slippages and policy resistance.

The discourses from a governmental level through the policy chains show strong correspondence when it comes to human rights and democracy. This is further pointed to in the strong emphasize on the individual. However in recent years on a governmental level this individualistic have seen a move to more liberal economic discourses as free enterprises but also to new public management with it's result based focus. Down the policy chain there are differences in this worldview, especially shown between Ministry of foreign affairs and Sida, also, but lesser so, with fieldworkers.

The burkinabe's show a different understanding of their realities as its understanding and goals are more linked to the world they live in. An example was the understanding of the world in terms of much more conflicts. Another fundamental difference rest in the views on family and traditional values. And finally another difference can be seen in the view on aid that in general is seen as something in between good and bad. Good if it transfers knowledge and support the life without hidden agendas. Bad if it comes with to many demands or rather a will to advance the donors' worldviews and values rather.

Even though there are differences in how one interprets the world I don't think there is a great clash. The reasoning for that is that the harsher reality of burkinabes meets a more idealistic view, which is more convenient to cooperate with than a partner with stronger personal interest. What is more concerned is what is the demand and what can Sweden deliver? Here I can notice that the shift in late years discourses towards business and value added potentially poses a risk of increasing policy resistance or support groups that don't oppose thus confirming the worldview and solutions the donor has; a bias towards liberal economy and new public management.

To overcome policy slippages and policy resistance I see prestudies of programmes and projects taking direct qualitative date into considerations, the implementers trained in norm and culture management, especially with much money, personnel and long term consultants,

finally fault-tracing or deepened evaluation could include variables for discourses in order to give better input on how to design better policy implementation.

8 Future research

As mentioned in the beginning of the thesis there are potential of using the methodology more hard on target and thus bring greater understanding on a specific policy/project/programme. The use of qualitative data can be fruitfully used in measure how well a policy is being implemented, meaning results, on several levels including output, outcome and impact. The benefits are found in efficiency, to see how better policy designs can be applied, how to counter fundamental cultural differences, how to improve evaluations, ethical aspects etc. The mixed method approach has a potential of better evidence-based decisions making processes in the mergence of qualitative and quantitative data.

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Appendix I: The project – SCB and INSD

The cooperation project between the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, INSD) of Burkina Faso and Statistics Sweden (SCB) started officially in September 2008, for a period of three years. After short extensions of the first project, a second phase covering the period September 2012 - December 2015 was authorized in November 2012. The purpose of the project is to strengthen the production and the use of statistics both at INSD and in other institutions in the public sector that are members of the National Statistical System of Burkina Faso - particularly in areas of fundamental interest for realization of the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) and for monitoring the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main activities under the second phase of the project concern management, household surveys, environment statistics, the statistical business enterprise register, demographic analysis, gender statistics and IT. The purposes, goals and activities expressed in the Guidelines for Statistics 2011 - 2015 (Schéma Directeur de la Statistique - SDS) constitute the frame of the project interventions

Figure 5: INSD Headquarters in Ouagadougou

The project is financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida/Asdi

Appendix II: Interview form

Interview questionnaire

My name is Tommy Söder, master student of Lund University, Sweden. I'd like to thank you for your participation in this thesis as it is most important information being contributed. All information is be treated with great care and you are assured anonymousness.

Questionnaire d' interview

Je m'appelle Tommy Söder, étudiant en Master à l'Université de Lund, de Suède. J'aimerais vous remercier pour votre participation à cette thèse, dont les informations recueillies m'ont été d'une très grande aide. Tous vos témoignages sont rapportés avec beaucoup de respect et resteront anonymes.

The following interview is a part of a research project, which your part is essential, with the aim to deepen the understanding of how people perceive and interprets oneself, others and the world. The research project is following a chain of policy from Sweden to Burkina Faso all the way to the field channelled via state bodies and realized in a concrete project. For this purpose the ongoing project between INSD and SCB has been chosen as the study object.

The focus rests on each individual's unique understanding of different matters. It is crucial for a fair and conclusive study that the answers to the questions reflects the real thoughts of that particular person interviewed. The author understands that some questions are rather complex ones but they are open questions and there are no right or wrong answers to them, just try to answers them as you understand the questions.

The interview is made up of 4 parts and is suborganized into perspectives. Take your time to read the questions first so you understand them and can orientate yourself before the actual interview.

L'interview suivante est une partie d'un projet de recherche, dont votre partie est essentielle, avec le but d'approfondir la compréhension de la façon dont les gens perçoivent et interprètent eux-mêmes, les autres et le monde. Le projet de recherche est la suite d'une chaîne de la politique de la Suède au Burkina Faso dans le champ canalisée via des pouvoirs publics et est réalisé dans un projet concret. A cet effet, le projet en cours entre INSD et SCB a été choisi comme l'objet d'étude.

L'accent repose sur la compréhension unique de chaque individu de questions différentes. Il est essentiel pour une étude juste et concluante pour que les réponses aux questions reflètent les pensées réelles de cette personne interrogée. L'auteur comprend que certaines questions sont plutôt complexes, mais ce sont des questions ouvertes et il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses, essayez seulement de répondre aux questions comme vous les comprenez.

L'interview est composée de 4 parties et suborganisée en perspectives. Prenez votre temps de lire les questions d'abord pour que vous les compreniez et puissiez vous orienter avant l' interview.

Orientation question	Question d'orientation
Sex (Male/Female):	Sexe (Homme / Femme):
Age:	âge:
Education(University, Collage, etc):	L'éducation (Université, collège, etc):
How long have you work in this working place.	Combien de temps travaillez-vous dans ce lieu de travail?

Part 1: People and Partners

Introduction: Lets talk a little bit about the Burkina as a start. I'm here primarily interested in your thoughts about the country, the people and some of the partners connected to this project.

1. Can you describe what you think characterize Burkina Faso as a country and its people; generally speaking but also point out what you consider to be specifics about the country according to you?
   Answer:

2. On an African level, what are the overall traits, commonalities and/or differences between the countries and the people?
   Answer:

To continue on the topic of countries I'm now interested in your perspectives on Sweden and Swedes.

3. S: Can you describe what you think

Partie 1: Les gens et les partenaires

Introduction: Parlons un peu plus au Burkina pour commencer. Ici je suis principalement intéressé par vos réflexions sur le pays, le peuple et certains des partenaires liés à ce projet.

1. Pourriez-vous décrire ce qui caractérise le Burkina Faso comme un pays ainsi que ce qui caractérise son peuple, d'une manière générale, mais aussi soulignez ce qui, selon vous, peut être considéré comme particulier à propos de ce pays?
   Réponse:

2. Concernant l'Afrique, quels sont les principaux aspects, les points communs et/ou les différences entre les pays et les gens?
   Réponse:

Afin de poursuivre sur le thème des pays, je m'intéresse maintenant à votre point de vue sur la Suède et les Suédois.

3. Pourriez-vous décrire ce que vous

about Sweden as a country and its people, generally speaking but also point out what you consider to be specifics about the country according to you?

Answer:

4. On an European level, what are the overall traits, commonalities or differences between countries and people?

Answer:

pensez de la Suède comme pays; ainsi que ce qui caractérise son peuple, d'une manière générale, soulignez ce qui, selon vous, peut être considéré comme particulier à propos de ce pays?

Réponse:

4. Au niveau de l'Europe, quels sont les principaux aspects, les points communs ou les différences entre les pays et les peuple?

Réponse:

Part 2: Context

Introduction: Moving on I'd like to ask some questions about your thoughts on some broader questions namely contextual question, about the state of the world, regionally and locally. Please problematize and develop your thoughts as you feel like. Answer the questions on how you think the current situation/state/problems are like and then describe what would be the future situation/state you would prefer.

1. What is the current state of the world according to you, I'm thinking how the world is functioning, current problems?

Answer:

And how ought the world look like globally in the future?

Answer:

2. And how is Africa as a continent doing, what are the state and problems of today for the continent?

Answer:

Partie 2: Contexte

Introduction: je voudrais poser quelques questions au sujet de vos pensées sur des sujets plus larges, notamment la question du contexte, sur l'état du monde, au niveau régional et local. Merci de problématiser et de développer vos pensées comme vous le souhaitez. Répondez aux questions suivantes : à quoi la situation actuelle / l'état / les problèmes ressemblent-t-ils, à votre avis? Puis décrivez quelle situation future / quel État vous préféreriez?

1. Quel est l'état actuel du monde, selon vous, (c'est-à-dire, comment le monde fonctionne, les problèmes actuels)?

Réponse:

Et à quoi devrait ressembler le monde à l'avenir?

Réponse:

2. Et comment va l'Afrique en tant que continent, quel est l'état actuel du pays et quels sont les problèmes d'aujourd'hui pour le continent?

Réponse:

And how ought the continent look like in the future?

Answer:

3. What is Burkina Fasos state and problems in present?

Answer:

And where ought the country be in the future?

Answer:

4. Looking at Europe, what are your thoughts on the state and problems of

Europe and EU as it is today?

Answer:

And how ought Europe and EU look like in the future?

Answer:

5. And Sweden, what is the current state and problems of Sweden you think?

Answer:

And how ought Sweden look like in the future?

Answer:

Et à quoi devrait ressembler le continent à l'avenir?

Réponse:

3. Quel est l'état actuel du Burkina Faso ainsi que ses problèmes ?

Réponse:

Et à quoi devrait ressembler le pays à l'avenir?

Réponse:

4. Concernant l'Europe, quelles sont vos réflexions sur l'état et les

problèmes de l'Europe et de l'UE comme ils sont aujourd'hui?

Réponse:

Et à quoi devraient l' Europe et l'UE ressembler à l'avenir?

Réponse:

5. Et la Suède, quel est l'état actuel du pays et quels sont ses problèmes, à votre avis?

Réponse:

Et à quoi devrait ressembler la Suède à l'avenir?

Réponse:

In addition to the current state and problems I'd like to ask a bit about what is connecting the world and how it is related to each other on different levels.

6. What is connecting this world, countries and people together? Are there things disconnecting them? Maybe you can relate your answers to/with your thinking of the contextual questions above?
Answer:

7. Are there any specifics linking Sweden and Burkina as countries and people together?
Answer:

Au delà de l'état actuel et des problèmes des pays, je voudrais soulever une question au sujet de ce qui lie le monde et comment chaque pays est lié l'un à l'autre à différents niveaux.

6. Qu'est-ce qui lie ce monde, les pays et les peuples ensemble? Y a-t-il des choses qui les séparent? Peut-être pourriez-vous vous appuyez sur vos réponses données aux questions contextuelles ci-dessus pour définir votre pensée?
Réponse:

7. Y a-t-il des détails qui relient la Suède et le Burkina comme pays et comme peuples?
Réponse:

Part 3: Actions

Introduction: We have now talked about your understanding of partners as well as how the world looks like. I now would like us to talk about what you think could be the way forward to solve or to deal with the problems of this world to reach that future state you previously mentioned. I differ between what CAN be done and what OUGHT to be done here. For the CAN-part try to develop what the restrictions are that limits you to these possible actions.

1. On a global level what sort of solutions do you think it ought to be on these problems you mentioned earlier?
Answer:

And what can be done you think?
Answer:

2. And on a continental level for Europa and for Africa? What ought to be done?
Answer:

Partie 3: Actions

Introduction: Nous avons parlé de votre compréhension des partenaires, ainsi qu' à quoi le monde ressemble. J'aimerais maintenant que nous parlions de ce qui, à votre avis, pourrait être la voie à suivre pour résoudre ou pour faire face aux problèmes de ce monde pour atteindre cet état futur que vous avez mentionné précédemment. Je souligne la difference entre ce qui PEUT être fait et ce qui DOIT être fait ici. Pour ce qui PEUT être fait, essayez de développer quelles sont les restrictions qui vous limitent à mettre en oeuvre ces actions.

1. Au niveau mondial quel type de solutions, à votre avis, devrait agir sur les problèmes que vous avez mentionnés plus tôt?
Réponse:

Et qu'est-ce qui peut être fait, à votre avis?
Réponse:

2. Et au niveau continental pour l'UE et pour l'Afrique? Qu'est-ce qui doit être fait?
Réponse:

And what can be done you think?

Answer:

3. What sort of actions ought Burkina as a country need to take?

Answer:

And what can be done you think?

Answer:

4. What sort of actions do Sweden ought to take you think?

Answer:

And what can be done you think?

Answer:

5. On a personal level, what do you think you ought to do yourself to address the problems?

Answer:

And what can be done you think?

Answer:

6. Relating to the actions at the different levels, how is the Swedish development

Et qu'est-ce qui peut être fait, à votre avis?

Réponse:

3. Quel type d'actions devrait prendre le Burkina en tant que pays ?

Réponse:

Et qu'est-ce qui peut être fait, à votre avis?

Réponse:

4. Quel type d'actions devrait prendre la Suède en tant que pays ?

Réponse:

Et qu'est-ce qui peut être fait, à votre avis?

Réponse:

5. Au niveau personnel que pensez-vous devoir faire pour résoudre les problèmes?

Réponse:

Et qu'est-ce qui peut être fait, à votre avis?

Réponse:

6. À propos des actions menées à différents niveaux, quelle est l'utilité de

aid useful as a mean to assist the future states you previously talked about? Possibilities and limits?

Answer:

7. How ought the design of development aid look like on a grander scale down to the field? Think about the Swedish development aid but also other countries as well as multilateral organisations.

Answer:

l'aide au développement apportée par la Suède, comme moyen de soutenir les futures états dont vous avez parlés précédemment? Leurs possibilités? Leurs limites?

Réponse:

7. À quoi devrait ressembler les actions de l'aide au développement à grande échelle et de façon plus ciblée.? Par rapport à l'aide au développement apportée par la Suède, celle des autres pays, ainsi que celle des organisations multilaterales.

Réponse:

Part 4: Motives and values

Introduction: As the final part of this interview I'd like to take a few minutes and talk about values and how you see on your role is in this project.

1. This project is a part of an international cooperation involving many people and many levels, how do you see on your job/role? What is the purpose according to you and what motivates you? Why?
   Answer:

2. What motivates development aid being given do you think?
   Answer:

3. Thinking about what's important for you in life, what would you say you value the most, name 3-5 things? Rank them from the most important to the least.
   Answer:

4. Following the last question, what do you think other people value and ought to value more, name a few and do a similar ranking? And on community

Partie 4: Motifs et valeurs

Introduction: Comme la dernière partie de cette interview, je voudrais prendre quelques minutes pour parler des valeurs et comment vous voyez votre rôle dans ce projet.

1. Ce projet fait partie d'une coopération internationale impliquant de nombreuses personnes et de nombreux niveaux. Comment voyez-vous votre travail / rôle? Quel est le but de celui-ci selon vous et qu'est-ce qui vous motive? Pourquoi?
   Réponse:

2. Que motive l'octroi de l'aide au développement selon vous?
   Réponse:

3. En pensant à ce qui est important pour vous dans la vie, qu'est-ce que vous valorisez le plus? Nommez 3-5 choses. Classez-les de la plus importante à la moins importante.
   Réponse:

4. Concernant la dernière question, à votre avis , que valorisent les autres personnes et que devraient-elles valoriser davantage? Nommez-en quelques-unes et faites un

and social level, what value and what ought a society value?

Answer:

This was the last question. I thank you for your participation, it means a lot to this study. When finalized, I shall try to distribute the thesis to those interested, is there any specific email you would like me to send it to? It can be expected in August.

classement similaire. Et au niveau public et social, que valorise la société et que devrait-elle valoriser?

Réponse:

C'était la dernière question. Je vous remercie pour votre participation, cela signifie beaucoup pour cette étude. Une fois finalisée, je vais essayer de distribuer la thèse à ceux qui sont intéressés. Y a-t-il un e-mail spécifique où je pourrai l'envoyer? Il sera envoyé au mois de Aout.
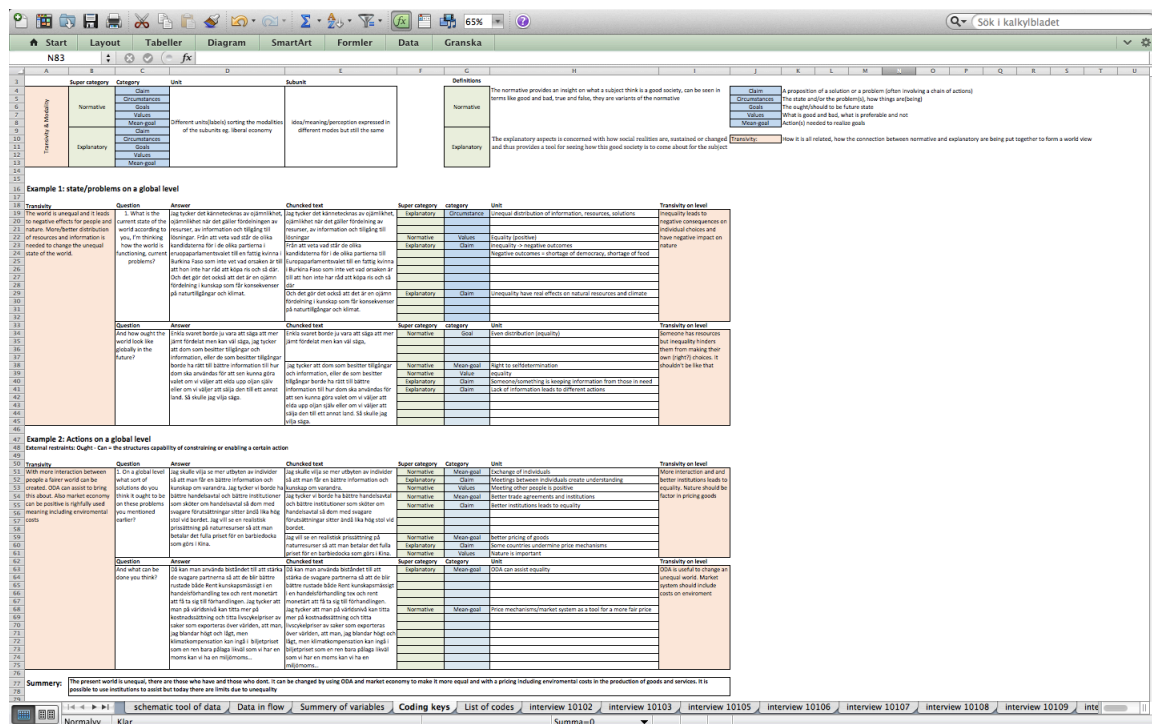
Appendix III: Interviews and analysis of the data

Codifying

It shall be stated that the basic principle of the transcribed interview is that they are transcribed word by word for further analysis. All questions are matched with the answers and put in a spreadsheet creating a toolset with variables. In connection a coder key is created using the units of analysis (J. Srnka & T. Koeszegi , 2007).

The readings have been done over and over in order to create themes by using text fragments to signify ideas; these ideas form the unit of analysis (W. Jorgensen & Phillips, 2000, ss. 121 - 122). In fact this process of deep digging into qualitative data is what can be referred to as *grounded theory* (Wagenmaar, 2011, s. 259).

As this is an empirical study of qualitative data the coding has a clear goal here to take "…the empirical reality to a higher level of conceptual abstraction." (Wagenmaar, 2011, s. 261). Together they are not the same but can be categorised under a wider umbrella EXAMPLE. Step 1) The data is analysed and the unit of idea is extracted in words called subunit; this correspond to the examples above 2) After thorough reading they are organised into categories 3) the topics falls under normative and explanatory headings.

Figure 6: Codifying key with example

The steps from coding each questions takes the form of Wagemaar calls memo writing or here the use of Fairclough's transivity on an individual question then on the theme before an general abstractions is being made for each subject. This fits well with grounded theory and the process of abstracting the data into generalisations; in order to explain the data. This is done for every interview shown in figure 4.
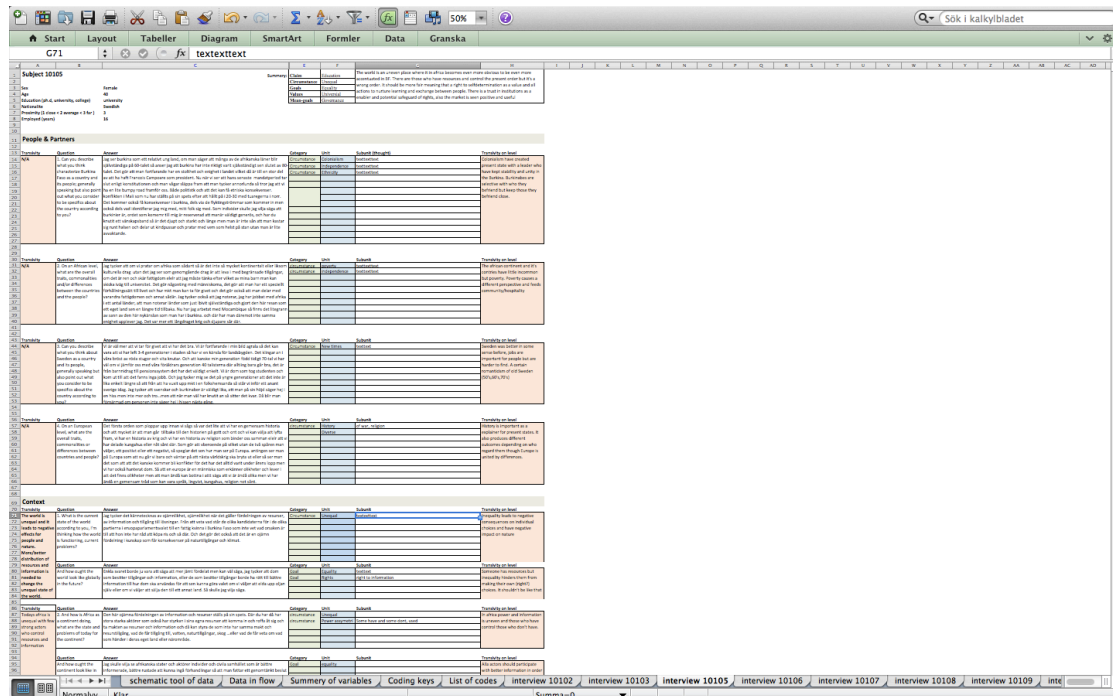

Figure 7: Analysis of interview

From every interview a compilation of all the variables found on each questions is made and put into grand table, se figure 4. This allows for easy comparison and further statistical analysis. As understood there is massive data in this thesis but only parts are presented concerning the needs of the research questions e.g a number of possible combinations with these variables and method sums up to around 75 000. For instance, every level allows for correlation analysis against nationality, gender, age, education, experience etc. This thesis only presents aggregated levels on purpose but have in mind that deeper analysis is possible.

Figure 8: Summery of variables

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