

**GHANA CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT (CDD-GHANA)**

**AFROBAROMETER ROUND 7 PROJECT**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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Appendix: Analysis of payments according to partners

**General Information**

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**Abbreviations**

AB	Afrobarometer
CDD-Ghana	Ghana Center for Democratic Development
CPs	Core Partners
ODA	Online Data Analysis
ExCom	Executive Committee
IDS	University of Nairobi-Institute for Development Studies
IERPE	Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
MIF	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
MSU	Michigan State University
NPs	National Partners
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
FPOS	Foundation to Promote Open Society
PMU	Project Management Unit
R7	Round 7
SU	Support Units
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
TI	Transparency International

## **Project Background**

The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys on democracy, governance, economics, social development and civil society in Africa. It produces scientifically reliable public opinion data, builds research capacity among African institutions, and broadly disseminates practical results. Between 1999 and 2015, the Afrobarometer Network conducted six rounds of surveys in 36 African countries, which has laid down a strong foundation for understanding trends in public opinion and for incorporating popular preferences into policy processes. Afrobarometer Rounds 7 and 8 (AB Round 7/8) will cover a period of 5 years, from 2016 to 2020, in at least 20 African countries.

## **R7 objectives**

The overall objectives of Afrobarometer Round 7 (R7) are:

1. To Consolidating the gains realized and investments made during the rapid expansion of Rounds 5 and 6 by reinforcing and deepening institutional structures and procedures.
2. Deepening and extending the reach of our analysis by increasing and diversifying the output from Afrobarometer's rich trove of data, introducing new topics of inquiry, designing innovative analytic tools and products, and more rapidly communicating results to policy makers, civil society, and news media.
3. Extending the impact of AB's work on policy and political processes on the continent by:
  - a. helping citizens and civil society to hold governments accountable
  - b. increasing government receptiveness and responsiveness to public opinion
  - c. providing strategic intelligence to policy makers, democracy advocates and donors about the state of democracy and governance and their key drivers in order to inform policy interventions and political processes.

The program for AB Rounds 7 and 8 is funded by a consortium of donors. During 2017, Core Donors are the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (MIF), both of which provided new funds, as well as the World Bank, which supported work with funds remaining from the Rounds 5 and 6 (2011-2015) cycle. Supplemental support is being provided by United States Department of State (USDoS), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy, the US Embassy in Ghana and Transparency International (in exchange for special question modules added to the Afrobarometer Rounds 7 Questionnaire).

Funds from donors are contributed into the Afrobarometer Basket Fund. The Basket Fund is administered by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) via subcontracts to Afrobarometer Support Units and Core Partners (CPs) who in turn, extend contracts to National Partners (NPs). The NPs implement the surveys, with Core Partners providing quality assurance through technical support.

## **AB Round 7 (2017) - Technical Narrative Report**

### **Executive summary**

During Round 7 (2016-2018), Afrobarometer seeks to consolidate gains made in Rounds 5 and 6 (2011-2015) while introducing a new approach to data collection and expanding programs of data analysis and policy engagement. The aim is to further elevate Afrobarometer as the premier research and analytical tool for understanding the needs and aspirations of ordinary Africans in the areas of democratic governance and socioeconomic development, ensuring that popular voices are increasingly reflected in policy and political processes across the continent.

### **Achievements**

The following are the key highlights and achievements in each sector for the second year of Round 7:

#### ***Project Management***

- After facing a severe funding crisis during 2016 and early 2017, the network secured additional funding from both new and old donors at a level sufficient to resume plans to conduct a full round of 35 R7 surveys during 2017, and to begin rebuilding investment in communications and capacity building during 2018. The network is well funded through 2018 and anticipates a solid funding foundation for 2019-2022.
- The network secured dedicated funds to launch an organizational development process that will help to refine and institutionalize Afrobarometer structures and management practices and secure a legal identity. AB also secured dedicated support to strengthen the fundraising function. These processes will be launched in early 2018.
- AB made the transition to an online M&E system that will improve data collection and make reporting more complete, effective and efficient.

#### ***Surveys and Analysis***

- The network has successfully transitioned from traditional pen-and-paper data collection to Electronic Data Capture (EDC) in all Round 7 countries
- Completed R7 fieldwork in 20 countries for a total of 21 countries completed
- In partnership with the development research lab AidData, Afrobarometer released sub-nationally geocoded data sets for Rounds 1 through 6
- Completed an assessment of The Gambia, which has been approved for inclusion as a new country in R7

#### ***Communications***

- Completed the R6 Global Release and launched R7 dissemination in more than a dozen countries, with seven countries completed;
- Produced two new animated videos to highlight AB findings on elections and tolerance;
- Identified appropriate software and secured staff training to enhance the production of AB graphics;
- Implemented website enhancements and upgrades to the online data analysis facility; and
- Continued to grow AB presence on social media.

### **Capacity Building**

Due to resource constraints, Afrobarometer was not able to implement major capacity building activities such as workshops and summer schools during 2017, but capacity building took place in two key areas:

- Provision of extensive survey technical assistance to facilitate the transition to EDC; and
- Communications technical assistance to support dissemination planning, production of dissemination materials, improved media engagement, and improved graphic design.

### **Visibility and Impact**

Afrobarometer's ultimate goal is that its data and findings should be part of political and policy processes and debates across the continent, giving voice to ordinary Africans in conversations that were once the sole province of African elites. While measuring visibility and impact continues to be a challenge, the network has captured a number of indicators that reveal the still-growing visibility and use of Afrobarometer data and findings, including:

- Recorded 2136 media hits, including frequent coverage in high profile outlets on the continent and internationally;
- Set new records for website visitors and visits, as well as for users of the online data analysis tool;
- Recorded 38,506 downloads of data sets and publications from the website during the year; and
- Continued to grow its social media presence, and increased followers and impressions.

AB also continues to capture many *ad hoc* examples of policy visibility and impact of AB data on political and policy debates and processes. A few examples include:

- Inclusion of AB public attitude data in the 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG);
- AB participation in the Think 20 (T20) group commissioned by the German Development Institute (DiE) as background for the T20 Africa Conference;
- Recorded examples of use and/or citation of AB data by the Ghanaian President, South African MPs, Malawian MPs and others; and
- Recognition and awards for the Afrobarometer Executive Director, and for the network, in various venues.

### **Challenges**

Of course, Afrobarometer also continues to encounter challenges. Some of these are familiar challenges encountered in every round, such as political change that disrupts surveys or dissemination, or occasional partnership breakdowns in certain countries. Some are one-time challenges such as those encountered in the transition to Electronic Data Capture that have required fundamental adjustments in training, data collection and data entry and cleaning protocols, as well as significant shifts in the distribution of survey staff and responsibilities. But as in the past, Afrobarometer has worked collectively to successfully overcome these challenges during R7/2017. Later in 2018, the network will hold a R7 Debrief Meeting and R8 Planning Workshop in which these

experiences will be discussed and distilled into recommendations for revising and improving the network's approach in R8.

Afrobarometer has also experienced much more fundamental challenges to its viability and sustainability during this period. Despite achieving and in many cases surpassing all of the Network's goals for Rounds 5 and 6, and despite widespread use of the data by an array of stakeholders (including many donors), Afrobarometer faced major challenges in securing the funds needed to implement Rounds 7 and 8 surveys and related activities. At the start of 2017, the network had only secured sufficient funds to implement surveys in approximately 20 countries. Aside from post-survey dissemination and technical assistance, most communications and capacity building activities had to be suspended, and a number of AB staff had to be retrenched.

However, as noted above, the crisis appears to have peaked in late 2016 and early 2017. By the close of 2017 the network found itself on much more stable financial footing. Several retrenched staff members were re-engaged, and R7 expanded to include a full 35 countries. The network is also reasonably well funded for 2018 and is looking forward to re-investing in capacity building and communications programs. There is still a significant funding gap for 2019 and beyond, but the financial position is much more solid, and AB will continue its aggressive fundraising efforts. Moreover, in addition to the core programmatic support that has been committed, AB has secured specific support to build a more solid fundraising strategy and engage a development officer, as well as support for a much-needed organizational development process that will guide the network in overcoming several institutional challenges (informal structure, lack of registration and legal identity) during 2018.

Afrobarometer is extremely grateful to the donors who have stuck with the network during these challenging times, as well as to those who have newly engaged. We look forward to a productive collaboration, the opportunity to further increase the value and extend the impact of Afrobarometer's work.



## **Chapter One: Introduction**

The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys on democracy governance, economics, social development and civil society in Africa. When launched in 1999, Afrobarometer aimed to “let the people have a say” on issues of democracy, governance and development. At that time, the voices of ordinary Africans were muted; little was known about popular attitudes and behavior regarding the pressing challenges of African politics and economies.

Nineteen years later, the project has built a pan-African-led network of social science researchers and civic activists. It has interviewed more than 225,000 Africans in 37 countries, who together represent more than four-fifths of the continent’s population. The results of this research have been widely disseminated to policy actors and the mass media through a variety of communication platforms, including dozens of public dissemination events, hundreds of Afrobarometer publications, a busy website, and an active social media presence. Afrobarometer findings have been widely discussed in public, cited frequently in the media, and debated in parliamentary hearings and cabinet meetings. They have helped to make public voice an increasingly important pillar of democracy building and good governance on the continent.

Afrobarometer has planned implementation of its seventh round of surveys, as well as related communications and capacity building activities, for 2016 through 2018. The overall objectives of Afrobarometer Round 7 (R7) are:

- Consolidating the gains realized and investments made during the rapid expansion of Rounds 5 and 6 by reinforcing and deepening institutional structures and procedures;
- Deepening and extending the reach of our analysis by increasing and diversifying the output from Afrobarometer’s rich trove of data, introducing new topics of inquiry, designing innovative analytic tools and products, and more rapidly communicating results to policy makers, civil society, and news media; and
- Extending the impact of AB’s work on policy and political processes on the continent by:
  - ✓ helping citizens and civil society to hold governments accountable;
  - ✓ increasing government receptiveness and responsiveness to public opinion; and
  - ✓ providing strategic intelligence to policy makers, democracy advocates and donors about the state of democracy and governance and their key drivers in order to inform policy interventions and political processes.

Afrobarometer Round 7 thus seeks to consolidate gains made in Rounds 5 and 6 (2011-2015) while introducing new approaches to data collection and expanding programs of data analysis and policy engagement. The aim is to further elevate Afrobarometer as the premier research and analytical tool for understanding the needs and aspirations of ordinary Africans in the areas of democratic governance and socioeconomic development, ensuring that popular voices are increasingly reflected in policy and political processes across the continent.

This report covers activities undertaken during 2017, the middle year of Round 7. As described below, AB faced considerable challenges during this period due to a substantial funding shortfall as of the start of the year. However, by the end of the year, AB found itself in a considerably improved financial position. The implications for the implementation of various programs and activities

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during 2017, as well as plans for 2018, are discussed in detail below. Key achievements are summarized in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Key Afrobarometer Achievements, Rounds 1-7 (1999-2017)**

	<b>R1-R4 1999- 2010</b>	<b>R5-6 2011-15</b>	<b>Round 7 2016</b>	<b>Round 7 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Surveys	73	73	1*	20	167
Interviews	114,557	112,818	4,502	23,865	255,742
Countries	20	37	1	20 to date	37
Working papers	125	36	7	10	178
Policy papers	-	28	9	6	43
Dispatches	-	57	63	62	182
Briefing papers	97	62	-	-	159
Press releases	-	289	50	43	382
Official briefings/dissemination events	248	196	20	23	487
Summaries of Results		71	-	8	79
Blog Postings		15	26	22	63
Communications/media workshops	51	8	-	1	60
Capacity building workshops/schools	26	12	-	-	38
Media appearances/press reports	c. 620	5,295	2,196	2,136	>10,000
Twitter followers		>5,000	8,598	10,749	-
Facebook followers (likes)		>7,000	10,711	10,944	-
Mean monthly unique visitors to AB website		5,536	6,621	7,210	-
Number of downloads from the AB website	NA	NA	14,700	38,506	53,206
Mean monthly distinct visitors to ODA		1,191	1,397	1,892	-

\*One survey was completed in 2016. Four others started in December 2016 and were completed in January 2017. These are counted towards the 2017 total.

## **Chapter Two Performance overview of R7 core activities**

### **2.1. Network management**

Afrobarometer's plans for 2017 with regard to network management called for the following key activities:

- Continue fundraising toward Rounds 7 and 8, 2016-2020;
- Continue regular meetings of staff and the executive committee when necessary;
- Explore and, if possible, launch an organizational development process; and
- Maintain and strengthen the network's monitoring and evaluation function.

Progress and challenges with respect to each of these activities are described below.

#### **2.1.1. Fundraising for R7 and R8**

At the beginning of 2017, Afrobarometer was still experiencing a severe funding crisis. During 2016, plans had been made to launch Round 7 with plans for just 12 surveys, and to place two Core Partner relationships (IDS and CDD) "on hold", while retrenching several staff members from the beginning of 2017. However, the network also aggressively continued its fundraising efforts, reaching out again to representatives of numerous bilateral and multilateral donors, foundations, and private sector donors.

The network met with some success in these efforts. By the beginning of 2017, AB had secured enough support to extend its survey plans to cover 20 countries, although staff retrenchments and suspension of support for two Core Partners still had to be maintained. By May, enough support had been secured to restore plans to cover a full complement of 35 countries during Round 7, and to bring some of the retrenched staff back on the payroll, although the two Core Partner relationships remain partially suspended.

During 2017, support came from a mix of new and old, short and long-term, large scale and more modest donors as Afrobarometer continued its strenuous efforts to secure sufficient funding from a variety of sources for all Round 7 and 8 surveys, communications, capacity building, analysis and management activities. Details are as follows:

- **SIDA** (2011-2017, approx. \$3.6M) – SIDA extended its existing Rounds 5/6 grant for one additional year, to the end of 2017, and added an additional \$1.1 M to support R7 activities. The grant was completed at the end of 2017. SIDA is considering renewing its support via a new agreement during 2018 to provide up to \$9.0 M for 2018-2022;
- **William and Flora Hewlett Foundation** (2016-2020, \$1.25M) – \$850,000 was disbursed under this multi-year agreement during (2016-2017);
- **US Department of State** (2016-2017, \$500,000) – Disbursements began in the last quarter of 2016 and the agreement was completed in September 2017;
- **US Embassy / Ghana** (2016-2017, \$117,000) – The full amount of the award was disbursed during 2017 and the agreement was completed in September 2017;
- **National Endowment for Democracy** (2016-2017, \$100,000) – Disbursements began in the last quarter of 2016 and the agreement was completed in September 2017;
- **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation** (2016-2018, \$450,000) – The full amount of the award was disbursed during 2017; the agreement is ongoing;

- **Transparency International** (2017-2018, \$250,000) – An agreement for Round 7 collaboration was signed in early 2017, with \$125,000 disbursed during the year. The agreement is ongoing;
- **Mo Ibrahim Foundation** (2017, \$1,000,000) – After confirming that Afrobarometer would succeed in meeting its data needs for the next several years, MIF renewed its support to AB and provided a total of \$1.0 M (\$500,000 each for 2016 and 2017);
- **Foundation to Promote Open Society** (2017-2019, \$800,000) – AB completed an agreement with FPOS in late 2017, which provides approximately \$400,000 towards the AB core budget, and an additional \$400,000 towards an organizational development process. \$400,000 was disbursed during 2017; and
- **Wellspring Philanthropic Fund** (2017-2019, \$220,000) – AB completed an agreement with WPF in late 2017 which provides support to Afrobarometer’s fundraising efforts. \$99,000 was disbursed in 2017.

Funds secured and disbursed to the Afrobarometer Basket Fund for 2017 therefore totalled approximately \$4.7M against total expenditures for the year of approximately \$3.2M, leaving a balance of nearly \$1.5M that will rollover to 2018.

In addition to these rollover funds, AB expects the following from continuing grants during 2018:

- **SIDA** – New agreement to provide \$2.0 M during 2018, \$9.0 M total from 2018-2022;
- **Hewlett Foundation** – Disbursement of an additional \$250,000;
- **Transparency International** – Disbursement of remaining \$125,000;
- **Mo Ibrahim Foundation** – Continuation of annual support for 2018 of \$500,000; and
- **Foundation to Promote Open Society** – Disbursement of an additional \$200,000.

In addition, two pending new agreements for support are expected to be completed in early 2018:

- **United States Institute of Peace** (2018, \$852,974) – USAID is expected to provide 2018 funds through the United States Institute of Peace; and
- **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)** – GIZ is expected to provide approximately \$197,000 during 2018 through two agreements.

At present, then, total expected available resources during 2018 are approximately \$5.6 million. This should be slightly above expenses for the year, allowing AB to roll a small amount of these funds over to 2019. While there will be some additional funding from SIDA, Hewlett Foundation, and FPOS, we anticipate the need to raise additional funds for 2019 and beyond. Two important points in this regard:

- Afrobarometer is still engaged in ongoing discussions about potential renewed funding with the World Bank, and is also seeking additional funds from GIZ, and continuing to talk with many other donors; and
- As noted, WPF is providing dedicated support to strengthen Afrobarometer’s fundraising strategy and hire a dedicated development officer to assist with this process during 2018-2019.

In short, the network is very pleased with its fundraising progress over the past year, which have yielded greater financial security and stability, and will enable AB to restore many capacity building, communications and analysis activities during 2018. AB now also anticipates a more solid financial foundation for 2019-2022, although there is still a need to continue aggressive fundraising to fill the remaining gaps. The network will therefore continue its fundraising efforts with the goal of increasing the number and diversity of donors to keep the network operating at full strength and avoid future cuts and staff retrenchments.

### **2.1.2. R7 Staff and Executive Committee Meetings**

Due to costs and budget constraints, and efforts to handle as many issues as possible remotely through email and skype communications, Afrobarometer did not convene a meeting of the full Executive Committee during 2017. However, a Senior Executive Committee (ED, DD, Senior Advisors) meeting was held in Washington D.C. in January 2017 to coincide with fundraising activities. Minutes are available upon request.

In addition, the network convened a Technical Management meeting involving a smaller group of the members of the Executive Committee in Washington, DC in May 2017. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss progress on R7 surveys and to revise work plans to account for an increase from 20 to 35 countries after the Mo Ibrahim Foundation recommitted to contributing to the R7/8 Basket Fund. The technical meeting resulted in the following decisions:

- R7/8 surveys should be extended to all countries that had been covered during R6, with the exceptions of Burundi and Egypt, where the political and security situations meant it was not feasible to carry out R7 surveys;
- The Network should carry out a feasibility assessment of The Gambia with the possibility of adding it to the list of R7 survey countries. This assessment was carried out in the third quarter of 2017 (see below in Section 2.2.5);
- The R7 survey schedule would be revised to reflect the return to at least 35 countries, and to meet particular scheduling requirements for making data available to MIF; and
- Several of the network staff who had been retrenched at the beginning of the year would be brought back on board to support the increased number of countries to be surveyed in R7.

### **2.1.3. Organizational Development Process**

Afrobarometer started as an informal network of partners, and it has maintained a relatively informal structure ever since. However, the network's rapid expansion from 20 countries in Round 4 to 36 countries by the end of Round 6, coupled with the fundraising challenges faced during R7, have made evident the need for the Network to re-evaluate the current structure and fundraising format to ensure the AB's long-term sustainability. In the fourth quarter of 2017, Wellspring Philanthropic Foundation (WPF) and Foundation to Promote Open Society (FPOS) joined our team of donors. Both will provide funding for AB to engage the services of consultants to assist in an organizational review and development process that should help institutionalize AB's structure, develop an independent legal identity, identify, and develop and implement a fundraising strategy that contributes to AB's long-term sustainability. The work will begin in early 2018.

#### **2.1.4. Monitoring & Evaluation**

The M&E team has developed a comprehensive logframe for R7 that spells out the various activities, indicators, targets and timelines to guide project implementation (*see Appendix 1 for AB R7 Logical Framework*).

As the Network seeks to build a more robust M&E Unit, it was evident that a web-based monitoring tool was needed to help achieve this objective. After an exhaustive search, the M&E team decided on *M&E Online* as the preferred software that best suits the needs of AB. During the period under review, the M&E team worked with the developers to build a comprehensive online tracking system for the network. Once the system was launched, the team organized training sessions for all key users of the software to ease the transition and equip users with the necessary skills needed to use the software, as well as to gather feedback towards refining the software. The new online M&E system was officially rolled out on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and it is currently being used by partners for reporting on their various deliverables.

Overall Afrobarometer considers the transition quite successful, improving the network's ability to track and report on a wide array of indicators. The M&E team's priority during 2018 will be to work with the software developers and with network staff and partners to strengthen the feedback mechanisms so that the data gathered can be put to use internally to identify gaps and strengthen performance.

The M&E Officer also engaged the National Partner in Nigeria, CLEEN Foundation, to build the institution's capacity in M&E. This type of engagement will be replicated in other countries in the coming year.

#### **2.1.5. Other Activities**

During 2017, Afrobarometer cooperated with SIDA consultants to complete both an *Internal Control Review* and an *External Evaluation*. AB supported these evaluations by providing documents, participating in discussion meetings, providing evaluators with lists of external stakeholders and contacts as and when needed, and making all staff and partners available for interviews. Both reports are available to AB donors on request.

#### **2.1.6. Plans for 2018**

Key goals for network management during 2018 will include:

- **Meetings:** Continue regular meetings of staff and the executive committee when necessary
- **Organizational development:**
  - Identify a contractor and launch the organizational development review;
  - Work with the contractor to develop and start implementation of an organizational development plan;
  - Convene a new international advisory board with clear roles and responsibilities in network management;
  - Convene a donor/stakeholders' meeting; and
  - Respond to SIDA's Internal Control Review (e.g., document decision making processes, revise and extend the financial management manual, develop a personnel management manual, increase anti-corruption and risk management profile).

- **Fundraising:**
  - Continue current efforts to secure additional donor support;
  - Recruit a fundraising specialist to assist the network in developing a fundraising strategy that can make AB's fundraising process more efficient and effective; and
  - Engage a development officer to lead the network's fundraising efforts.
- **M&E:**
  - Maintain and strengthen the network's monitoring and evaluation function; and
  - Strengthen feedback loops within AB M&E by using data gathered for feedback reports to partners and staff.

## **2.2. Surveys**

At the beginning of the year, Afrobarometer's survey work plan for 2017 included the following activities:

- Complete all R7 preparations including a final survey manual and questionnaire and appropriate national language translations;
- Implement surveys in up to 20 R7 countries, including sampling, fieldwork;
- Continue the transition to Electronic Data Capture, including providing additional technical assistance to partners who are unfamiliar with managing the software and hardware;
- Clean, merge and release data;
- Conduct new country assessments as funds permit and need dictates;
- Recruit new partners in Liberia, Mozambique; and
- Collaborate with AidData to release geocoded AB data.

### **2.2.1. R7 Preparations**

#### ***2.2.1.1 R7 Questionnaire***

The Round 7 questionnaire was pilot tested in Kenya in the first R7 survey (Sept/Oct 2016). Based on results from Kenya, necessary adjustments were made and the final R7 questionnaire was confirmed in November 2016. By early 2017, this document was translated to French. Although some minor adjustments have been made since, the core of the R7 master questionnaire has remained unchanged throughout the rest of R7.

#### ***2.2.1.2 R7 Survey Manual***

Because of the transition to EDC, the modifications required on the AB R7 Survey Manual were much more extensive than usual. The R7 Manual was finalized and released in late 2017 after incorporating lessons learned from the rollout of EDC in Kenya and a few more countries. A draft French version of the manual was also prepared during 2017, to be finalized in early 2018. The manual has again been posted on the AB website for public use.

### **2.2.2 Round 7 Surveys**

Survey plans underwent major (positive) changes during the year. The network started 2017 planning to do 20 R7 surveys (one in 2016, 19 in 2017). But by May, success in securing additional funding meant that Afrobarometer was able to increase the number of planned Round 7 surveys to 35. The survey schedule therefore evolved considerably during the course of the year as additional funds were secured

and additional countries were added. Schedule changes were made whenever necessary to accommodate the need to complete some specific countries during 2017 to meet the data requirements of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. In some cases, fieldwork was also postponed as partner searches were not yet complete (Liberia and Mozambique), budget negotiations were ongoing (Cameroon), or to avoid conducting fieldwork too close to an election (Lesotho and Senegal) (as a rule, Afrobarometer does not field surveys three months before or after a major election). In addition, as survey plans evolved it was possible to bring back some of AB's retrenched staff, which is especially important to the network given the specialized skills and training that these individuals possess; they are a valuable resource that AB did not want to lose. All in all, the network was very pleased with what was achieved in the survey sector during the year.

### **2.2.2.1 Samples**

Six R7 samples were drawn during 2016. During 2017, a total of 17 additional samples were drawn for the following countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These samples were approved by Hatchile Consult (the Network's sampling firm). Remaining R7 samples will be drawn in early 2018.

### **2.2.2.2 Round 7 Fieldwork**

One Round 7 survey was completed during 2016 (Kenya), and four more were started in December 2016 and completed in January 2017 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi and Uganda). During 2017, 16 additional R7 surveys were fielded and completed in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Namibia, Tanzania, Senegal, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This brought the total number of completed R7 surveys to 21. Preparations for Madagascar were also completed during 2017, though the survey will not go to the field until January 2018.

The network expects to complete R7 surveys in 35 countries by approximately mid-2018. Of the 36 Round 6 countries that were covered, AB expects to reach all of the same countries except for Burundi and Egypt, where political closures mean surveys are not currently feasible. However, as noted below, the addition of Gambia will keep coverage at nearly the same level in R7, with a total of 35 countries.

The biggest challenge encountered was in Togo, where there have been ongoing political protests related to the president's tenure in office and other issues. Just as the team was about to start training, the AB national partner was informed that fieldwork could not take place. However, after some lobbying on the part of both the AB NP and some AB advocates in the country (including the US Ambassador), the government did allow the survey to proceed. No other major challenges or problems (beyond the usual) were encountered during fieldwork.

### **2.2.3. Electronic Data Capture**

Data collection in Round 7 surveys continues to be done using tablets in all countries. The transition from using Pencil and Paper Interviewing (PAPI) to Electronic Data Capture (EDC) has been widely welcomed by National Partners, including even those that had never used EDC before. Of the 21 countries that have completed R7 surveys at the end of 2017, 10 (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal and Zimbabwe) were using EDC for the first time.



The transition to EDC has generated a number of benefits, including elimination of missing data, and quicker completion of data finalization by cutting out the time that was previously used for data entry.

The Network will continue the use of EDC for the remainder of R7 surveys in 2018.

EDC has also generated some challenges, particularly in terms of the workload on AB's data management team at UCT. EDC reduces workload in several areas, especially data entry. But it requires up front programming of the questionnaire by someone familiar with the software, as well as provision of substantial technical assistance to national partners who were previously unfamiliar with the method, and/or the specific software being used by AB. EDC also offers the opportunity for more real-time monitoring of fieldwork for quality control, but again, this takes time. One of the effects that AB has observed is that EDC reduces overall labor demands, but those demands that remain tend to be more centralized on the data management team. This led to some bottlenecks in the process, and sometimes actually delayed data finalization due to lack of sufficient manpower as the Data team focused their efforts on fieldwork preparation and training to avoid schedule delays. In response, the team has added an additional graduate student assistant at UCT, and two of AB's assistant project managers have also been reassigned to the data management team, which is helping to alleviate the overload.

#### **2.2.4 Round 7 Data Cleaning, Merging and Release**

By the end of 2017, a total of 14 individual R7 country data sets had been finalized and cleaned for analysis. The countries for which R7 data were available are: Benin, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The data sets for Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Senegal and Togo were being cleaned at the time of reporting in January 2018.

As noted above, one of the challenges for Afrobarometer during Round 7 arose from the shift to EDC, which placed a very heavy workload on the data team. As a result, the team has had to prioritize its workload, focusing on programming questionnaires and in-country training first, data cleaning and finalization second, and merging, preparing codebooks and releasing data last. As such, AB is somewhat behind on data merging and preparing codebooks, so data release may start a bit late in 2018. However, by re-assigning some staff to assist the data team (especially with in-country training), and also bringing on support from MSU in preparing codebooks and merged data, we expect the backlog to be cleared in early 2018.

#### **2.2.5 New Country Assessments**

During the Technical Meeting held in May 2017, the team decided to evaluate the feasibility of including The Gambia as a new country in R7, since the post-Yaya Jammeh regime presented a more open political environment. The Network embarked on an assessment mission to The Gambia in August 2017, and confirmed the viability of a survey, while also identifying a number of organizations that could serve as AB National Partners. The Gambia was subsequently confirmed as a new country for R7, and fieldwork has been scheduled for April 2018.

### **2.2.6 New National Partner Recruitments in Liberia and Mozambique**

The Network went into 2017 needing to identify new National Partners in Liberia and Mozambique. Advertisements calling for bids in the two countries were placed during 2017. However, the response rates were not impressive and very few bids were received from either country even after several deadline extensions. The Network decided to reach out to specific organizations that were recommended by various partners and these were encouraged to submit bids. Although this slowed down the selection process, it has resulted in the receipt of additional bids for both Liberia and Mozambique. The bids will be reviewed, assessments conducted, and selections made in the first quarter of 2018, with surveys to be conducted in quarter 2.

### **2.2.7 Releasing Geocoded Afrobarometer Data Rounds 1 through 6**

In partnership with the development research lab, AidData, Afrobarometer released sub-nationally geocoded data sets for Afrobarometer Rounds 1-6 in June 2017. Reflecting the views of more than 200,000 African citizens geocoded to 28,000 towns and villages, these data sets are the result of a two-year partnership between Afrobarometer and AidData. AidData secured the necessary external support and developed rigorous protocols to guide a large team of students in geocoding every interview. The project was largely completed in early 2017, and the data sets were released mid-year amidst a joint promotional campaign that was organized in conjunction with the AB communications team. These first-of-their-kind data sets open up exciting new possibilities for research and analysis, such as rigorous, quasi-experimental impact evaluations of aid programs and targeting/coordination decisions for development policies and projects in Africa. Since the announcement, demand for the data has been very high, and AB is processing numerous requests every week.

AidData is also continuing with the process of incorporating some of the data into its geo(query) platform, which will allow users to aggregate data at the municipal, district, and province levels and to merge geocoded development investment data from AidData with local governance and development outcome data from Afrobarometer. Data aggregated to different administrative levels will also be made available through USAID's Digital Data Library.

### **2.2.8. Plans for 2018**

Key goals for the surveys team during 2018 will include:

- Completing R7 surveys in 14 more countries, for a total of 35, by June 2018;
- Completing a specially-funded R7.5 pre-election survey in Zimbabwe;
- Finalizing data in all 35 countries and producing codebooks;
- Finalizing a 35-country merge data set and codebook;
- Releasing R7 data for all countries that completed fieldwork during 2017;
- Completing a review of the R7 EDC experience, including an assessment of labor requirements and impact on data quality and pace of finalization, as well as recommending improvements for R8;
- Holding a R7 debrief and R8 planning meetings to learn lessons from R7 and begin preparations for R8;
- Beginning preparations for R8, including updating the survey manual and producing a draft R8 questionnaire; and

- Possible new country assessments and/or addition of one or more “late R7” surveys in new countries are also being considered (depending in part on funding/budgets).

### **2.3. Communications**

2017 was a successful year for AB Communications, producing at least 2,136 media hits and continuing growth in website use, online data analysis, and social media activity. The major focus of the period was on disseminating R7 survey results and strengthening AB communications tools and capacities. The main communications activities planned during the reporting period included:

- Complete dissemination of R6 results and launch R7 dissemination
- Continue to do topical releases related to current events and popular debates
- Continue to manage and publish a steady stream of AB publications
- Develop new animated videos promoting AB work and findings
- Produce a monthly update for donors and external stakeholders
- Maintain and further upgrade AB website, ODA and social media accounts
- Stakeholder engagement
- Build partner capacity in communications

Activities and achievements for each of these are described below.

#### **2.3.1 Results Dissemination**

##### ***2.3.1.1 R6 Global, Multi-Country, and Country-Level Releases***

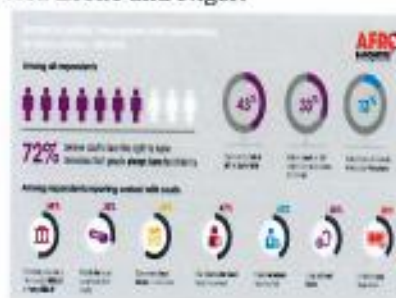
Global releases consist of publications and events designed to disseminate findings across all surveyed countries on high-impact policy issues. During the reporting period, the Network completed the last of its 18 R6 global releases. For each release, we produced an Afrobarometer dispatch or policy paper (in English and French, and, for one release, in Portuguese), along with press releases and a supporting social media campaign using the hashtag #VoicesAfrica. For selected issues, we organized targeted dissemination events.

The final R6 global release on **Access to Justice (A2J)** took place in early 2017, with a policy paper released on 13 March. The A2J release also included six country-level dispatches focusing on fragile and conflict-affected states (Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Togo, Mali, Niger, and Sierra Leone). In addition to the dispatches, AB put out press releases and presented findings to several audiences, including to East and Southern African judges at the Judicial Institute for Africa at the University of Cape Town, and to judiciary officials and other stakeholders in Côte d’Ivoire, Togo, Sierra Leone and Niger.

The Network also continued its year-round releases of country-level and multi-country analyses using data from R6 and prior survey rounds.

##### ***2.3.1.2 R7 Results Releases and Publications***

The Network continued its “rolling release” approach to dissemination of results, which has proven effective in generating more sustained interest, as well as better quality and more media coverage. This approach also facilitates ongoing engagement with stakeholders. For R7, each country team is required to conduct two



public dissemination events (supported by press releases, social media, etc.) and one donor/development partner briefing, and to publish at least three dispatches. Country teams are encouraged and provided with financial incentives to publish more than the required minimum.

Of the 21 countries that completed R7 fieldwork by 31 December 2017, seven had completed their required results dissemination activities during the reporting period: Benin, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Several other countries had launched their dissemination processes. Zambia released its summary of results and two dispatches but held off on public dissemination events because of political tensions in the country. Three other countries - Tanzania, Ghana, and Nigeria, launched their dissemination activities and will complete them in the first half of 2018. Ten countries that completed fieldwork in 2017 (Mali, Guinea, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Togo, Cape Verde, Namibia, Lesotho, and Senegal) will conduct dissemination activities in 2018.

In addition to the standard required dissemination activities and publications, AB encourages national partners to explore new ways to engage in the policy communities in their own countries. There have been several responses by National Partners to this:

- The Ugandan National Partner, Hatchile Consult, responded by launching development of a series of podcasts and videos in English and regional languages to further disseminate R7 findings on major long-term issues in the country. The first video will deal with multiparty politics. Distribution will include social media and messaging platforms such as WhatsApp; and
- In Benin, the country team launched a WhatsApp social-media forum bringing together Afrobarometer researchers and stakeholders for exchange sessions on health policy, water/sanitation, and other issues.

### **2.3.2. Topical Releases**

In addition to country disseminations and the global release, AB continues to work to ensure its impact on critical policy debates through timely topical analyses and releases that are often produced in response to current political developments and debates, and/or in conjunction with special international days. During 2017, topical publications covered the following:

- Democracy and the rule of law in Kenya during the country's presidential election crisis;
- Democracy in Zimbabwe during the country's political crisis;
- Public support for maintaining Uganda's age limit for presidential candidates during public debate about amending the constitution;
- Emigration from Nigeria and Ghana, in conjunction with International Migrants Day;
- Opposition political parties, as South African politics continued to churn;
- Gambia's presidential election as a test of West Africa's resolve to protect democracy;
- Views on justice and reconciliation in Burkina Faso, as former President Compaore's trial in absentia for his alleged role during the 2014 popular uprising got underway;
- Term limits in Benin, during the country's debate about a presidential effort to revise the constitution;
- Tunisians' perceptions of political changes since the Arab Spring, in a challenging security environment;
- Access to water, in conjunction with World Water Day 2017;
- Moroccan attitudes toward integration, as the country re-joined the African Union; and

- Liberians' perceptions of democracy and of government performance, as the country approached its 2017 elections.

In addition, AB also released results in other innovative formats, including:

- ✓ Infographics, released via social media in conjunction with Universal Children's Day, International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, World Toilet Day, and International Migrants Day; and
- ✓ New Afrobarometer videos on tolerance in Africa (released in conjunction with International Day for Tolerance) and on the quality of elections in Africa (as debates over recent and upcoming elections (e.g. Gabon, The Gambia, Kenya) continued).

### **2.3.3. Publications**

#### **2.3.3.1 AB Website publications**

The Network publishes all dissemination documents on its website, including press releases and media briefings (along with some media coverage), summaries of results (SORs), and Afrobarometer dispatches, policy papers, and working papers.

In total, documents published and disseminated during the reporting period include:

- 43 press releases
- 20 media briefings
- 8 R7 summaries of results
- 52 dispatches, bringing the total to 182 (in addition to 159 briefing papers, the format used during rounds 1-5)
- 6 policy papers, bringing the total to 43
- 10 working papers, bringing the total to 178
- 22 blog posts

#### **2.3.3.2 AB Publications and Releases On Other Outlets**

The Network continued to seek and nurture additional outlets to disseminate its research findings. These include the Washington Post Monkey Cage blog (14 posts citing AB data during the reporting period); The Conversation-Africa, an independent online source of news and opinion from the academic and research community (five articles citing AB during the period); U.S. News and World Report; the African Governance Newsletter of the African Governance Architecture Secretariat (African Union Commission); and the OECD *Development Matters* blog.

### **2.3.4. Videos**

During 2016, AB released two videos, *If Africa had 100 citizens...* (highlighting selected Round 6 findings) and *Do you know what Africans think? The Afrobarometer story* (a seven-minute documentary film on AB and its mission, history, methodology, and achievements). These videos were widely disseminated and shared, and were successful in bringing new audiences to AB.



During 2017 AB communications staff further strengthened the Network's outreach materials through the release of two new animated videos highlighting AB survey findings:

- ✓ [How good are Africa's elections?](#) (March 2017)
- ✓ [How tolerant are Africans?](#) (November 2017)

### **2.3.5. AB Update**

The communications team continued to produce a monthly two-page update on Network activities, aimed at donors and other stakeholders. The AB Update highlights surveys completed, most popular downloads, best media coverage, and related newsworthy developments.

### **2.3.6. AB Website and Digital Engagement**

Our website, online data analysis (ODA) facility, and social media channels continued to show growth during the reporting period, building on website and ODA redesigns/upgrades and a digital media strategy and policy launched in R6. These steps were designed to facilitate use of AB data, to improve AB's use of digital platforms to effectively target key audiences with content that is relevant to them, to maximize the reach and impact of AB messaging through intentional and coordinated multi-channel communication, and to guide AB staff and partners in the appropriate use of digital media.



Priority target audiences for AB digital engagement are policy makers and opinion leaders, the news media, the academic and research community, civil society, donors, AB staff and partners, and the general public. Critical elements of all AB digital media activities are:

- Effective targeting (based on stakeholder/media mapping);
- Coordination of all communications channels; and
- A consistent brand story (AB projects African voices as an indispensable element in Africa's democratic consolidation and development).

Priority platforms for digital communication are the AB website, as well as the online data analysis (ODA) tool, email marketing (with target mapping and timely planning), Twitter, and Facebook, including some modest use of sponsored content for wider reach. Secondary channels include LinkedIn, Slideshare, SoundCloud, YouTube, and other channels as they emerge.

During the reporting period, the Network continued working with designers to implement website enhancements to increase flexibility for displaying content (including videos and photos), improve content organization and attractiveness, add a live newsreel on the homepage that pulls in AB-related content, and collect basic information on data users. The communications team also increased video content on the website, including links to news media reports (see an example from one of Kenya's R7 dissemination event at <http://afrobarometer.org/videos/kenyans-say-economy-right-track-jubilee-government-wrong-driver-afrobarometer-survey>). This is an area for further improvement to enhance the reach of Afrobarometer's content and increase shareability.

We also began exploring a collaboration with Code4Africa and its OpenAfrica platform in order to increase the reach of our data and encourage further use.

We launched a redesign/upgrade of our ODA tool to add functionalities and make it more user- and mobile-friendly, more attractive, and better-branded.

AB also introduced a new email system, MailChimp, which has a simple interface with the ability for easy customization and branding of our emails.



Equipped with a digital-media strategy, better coordination of digital media activities, and modest use of paid media, Regional Core Partners worked with National Partners to increase participation in social media. Investment in our outreach capabilities (such as greater use of infographics, tapping into trending topics, and regular structured content) contributed to our success.

- **Twitter:** Afrobarometer's Twitter account attained a "Verified" status badge, strengthening its credibility on social media. The global-release hashtag #VoicesAfrica helped followers participate in discussions surrounding AB global releases. For country-specific releases, we used the hashtag #AB[Country] to allow users to join in on the conversation.
- **Facebook:** AB maintained an active presence on the network and continue to see gains in followers and impressions. **Other:** AB also maintains a modest presence on *Slideshare*, *Storify*, and *Google Plus*, although these are not priority platforms.



Among AB activities that generated considerable social media buzz during the reporting period were Democracy Day tweets and Tolerance Day tweets, which coincided with the launch of our video on tolerance.

**2.3.7. Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholder engagement was highlighted as a pillar of effective communications in AB's communications strategy for R6 and R7, as well as its R6 Debrief Conference with National and Core Partners, and the participants in the 2015 Policy Users' Conference. AB's stakeholder engagement efforts are designed to keep current champions, identify new champions, gather information about challengers, and respond appropriately to each. Strategies to strengthen stakeholder engagement include establishing, deepening, and personalizing relationships, e.g. by working one-on-one to develop customised engagement strategies for selected key stakeholders. Particular targets for such engagement include the news media, advocacy organisations, and academia, both at country and global levels.

Relying on a detailed stakeholder (including media) mapping at the National Partner level, the AB dissemination strategy seeks to enhance partnerships with policy makers and advocates as a means to enhance the visibility and use of AB data for policy development. In addition to continuing to build relationships with local media, regional teams worked to develop strategic partnerships with institutions focusing on AB's research areas. While collaborations with State of the Union (SoTU) (e.g. for the Citizens' Continental Congress, Continental Youth Forum, and PAP Roundtable) and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (e.g. for support for dissemination activities) have been most fruitful during the past two years, most are still fledgling and require further development. This area will be a priority focus for the Network's new deputy operations manager for communications.

Global, multi-country, and country-level releases offered many opportunities to strengthen the Network's outreach and strategic collaborations, e.g. by allowing AB staff to present findings and participate in discussions with policy makers and advocates in government departments, at the African Union and at civil society events, in fundraising contacts with potential donors, and in other forums throughout the year. A sampling of such opportunities during the reporting period includes the following: (*refer to appendix 5 for AB presentations in 2017*).

- ✓ NGO Forum national convention in Uganda;
- ✓ Media Indaba conference;
- ✓ International Bar Association African Regional Forum;
- ✓ Pew Research Center;
- ✓ New Windhoek Dialogue;
- ✓ High Level Meeting on Data for Development in Africa, hosted by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and partners;
- ✓ Keynote address on "What does Afrobarometer tell us about how Africa is changing?" to the Association for Research on Civil Society in Africa (AROCSA);
- ✓ Presentations on access to justice to the Pan-African Parliament's Committee on Justice and Human Rights, the Judicial Institute for Africa at the University of Cape Town, and other groups;
- ✓ East and Southern Africa Regional Youth Consultation on Enhancing Youth Participation in Electoral Processes hosted by the African Union's African Governance Architecture and the Economic Commission for Africa;
- ✓ Africa Economics Seminar Series organized by the World Bank;
- ✓ African Philanthropy Forum; and
- ✓ UN World Data Forum.



## **2.3.8 Capacity Building and Technical Assistance**

### **2.3.8.1 Data Visualization**

A major Network focus in 2017 was on building our capacity for data visualization. While visibility through media coverage, website hits, retweets, etc., is critically important, the Network needs to move beyond visibility to foster ongoing engagement with policy makers and policy advocates, both within and outside of government, to ensure that citizen voice plays an increasing role in shaping policy outcomes and securing accountability. In addition to continuing our efforts to better communicate findings and speak more effectively to new audiences through professionally produced infographics, Afrobarometer devoted modest communications funding from the Ford Foundation to improving our own data-visualization tools and skills by:

- Working with a design firm to identify the most appropriate software (Infogram) for in-house production of charts, maps, and graphics to supplement our existing range of Excel outputs.
- Supporting a series of training sessions in data visualization for AB staff and NPs.

### **2.3.8.2 National Partner communications capacities**

Strengthening National Partner communications capacities and opportunities is a key pillar of AB's communications strategy. While funding constraints limited capacity-building and training activities, AB communications coordinators continued to provide in-person and long-distance technical assistance and mentoring to National Partners in support of stakeholder mapping, dissemination events, and documents. The Network has also sought to increase opportunities for NP visibility (e.g. through writing incentives, country pages on its website, etc.). AB will continue to expand such opportunities during R7 if funding permits, e.g. through communications exchanges/networking, more in-country technical assistance by AB communications coordinators, and responsive country analysis through collaboration between AB analysis experts and NPs to respond to current events and media opportunities at country and regional levels.

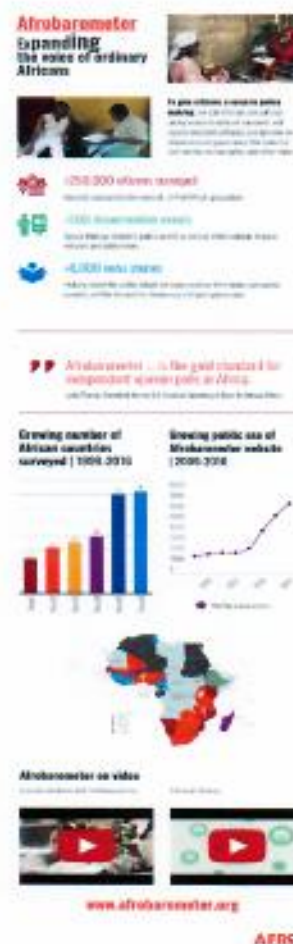
### **2.3.8.3 Media and Other Training**

Funding constraints also limited AB's training activities for journalists and other stakeholders, but journalists in Ghana benefited from one training session on data access and use during the reporting period.

## **2.3.9. Plans for 2018**

Key goals for the communications team during 2018 will include:

- Continue dissemination of R7 country-level results, improving timeliness of releases;
- Launch R7 global release in late 2018;



- Continue topical releases related to current events and popular debates, and increase responsiveness through strengthening of the events and opportunities' radar;
- Continue to manage and publish a steady stream of AB publications;
- Develop additional videos promoting AB work and findings;
- Continue to produce a monthly update for donors and external stakeholders;
- Continue to maintain and upgrade AB website, ODA and social media accounts;
- Renew the focus on stakeholder engagement at both the country and regional/continental levels, including pilot work with selected NPs on stakeholder mapping, and efforts to develop ongoing relationships with at least two additional regional stakeholders; and
- Build partner capacity in communications, ideally with a dedicated workshop on communications skills if funds permit.

#### **2.4. Capacity building**

As noted above, due to funding shortfalls during 2017, Afrobarometer had to suspend many of its planned capacity building activities. Most notably, it was not possible to hold an Afrobarometer Summer School, the network's signature capacity building event (although student unrest at University of Cape Town, which hosts the summer schools, might have precluded holding the course during 2017 even if funds had been available). Nor was the network able to conduct specialized workshops on writing, communications, or survey implementation and management, or sponsor fellowships. However, as noted in the above sections, the network did maintain some critical capacity building activities, in particular:

- Provision of extensive technical assistance (TA) for survey implementation, especially related to the introduction of Electronic Data Capture. Many partners were using EDC for the first time, and both Core Partners and the Data Management Team at UCT provided extensive TA to support the transition. As a result, many core partners have been able to adopt EDC for other surveys that they do.
- Provision of technical assistance in communications to support dissemination planning, National Partner publications, media engagement, and graphic design and presentation (see Section 2.3.8.2 above).

By the end of 2017, Afrobarometer finds itself on much more solid financial footing and expects to renew its investment in capacity building during 2018. Specific plans for the next year include:

- Continue providing survey technical assistance, especially related to the introduction of EDC, through the remaining R7 surveys;
- Continue to provide technical assistance for communication;
- Hold an Anglophone Afrobarometer Summer School at UCT;
- Hold a Round 7 Debrief meeting and Round 8 Planning Workshop;
- Hold at least one workshop for partners to build skills in either surveys (advanced question design) or advanced communications skills, or both; and
- Hold media training workshops as funds permit.

## **Chapter Three: Key Outcomes: AB Visibility and Impact**

Afrobarometer's ultimate goal is that its data and findings should be part of political and policy processes and debates across the continent, giving voice to ordinary Africans in conversations that were once the sole province of African elites. While measuring visibility and impact continues to be a challenge, the network has captured a number of indicators that reveal the still-growing visibility and use of Afrobarometer data and findings. These include media hits and coverage of AB findings, as well as traffic on the website, the online data analysis facility, and social media. The network also tracks *ad hoc* examples of utilization of AB data or findings in policy and political processes.

### **3.1. Media Coverage**

Media coverage and use of AB findings continued at a strong pace during 2017, with 2,136 media hits recorded during the year.

This is comparable to totals for 2015 (2,343) and 2016 (2,196) and reflects a quadrupling of annual results over the past five years. Experiments with intensified media monitoring in 2015 suggest that these numbers are under-reported, particularly with regard to radio, online blog, and local print outlets. Outlets using AB data ranged from major international media such as the Economist, Washington Post, Frankfurter Rundschau, and CNN to local radio stations and newspapers throughout Africa (*refer to Appendix 6 for 2017 AB media coverage report*).

The R6 global releases in particular generated extensive and prominent television, radio, newspaper, and online coverage. These releases garnered more than 1,400 media hits, including reports by such prominent outlets as *BBC Focus on Africa*, *CNBC Africa*, *CNN*, *Jeune Afrique*, *MSN-Money*, *Le Point Afrique*, *CCTV*, *Mail & Guardian*, *RFI*, *VoA*, *IRIN*, and *UN Dispatch*, as well as lively social media response (see Section 3.2 on "AB Website, Online Data Analysis and Social Media presence" below).

The R6 release materials also showed considerable staying power: Five of the 10 most frequently downloaded documents from the AB website in 2017 were R6 global releases published the previous year.



### 3.2. Website, Online Data Analysis and Social Media Presence

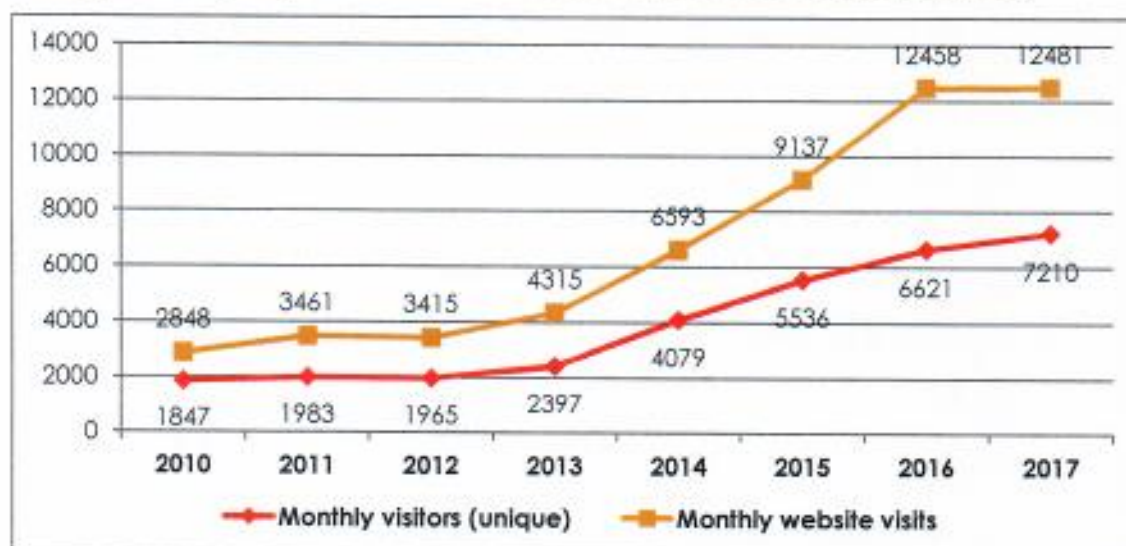
#### 3.2.1. Website Traffic

In 2017, the Network again set AB records for website visitors and visits as well as the use of our online data analysis tool while continuing to build its robust social media presence.

Since the website is the place where most serious engagement with AB analysis (publications) and data occur, it is the hub toward which most other digital media activities drive. Traffic on the website increased again during the reporting period. In 2017, the site recorded a monthly average of 7,210 unique visitors (9% more than in 2016) and a monthly average of 12,481 visits (a fraction above the 2016 average) (see figure below).

Most website visits during the reporting period came from the Americas (29%) and Africa (28%), followed by Europe (23%) and Asia (9%).

**Average monthly unique visitors and visits to Afrobarometer website | 2010-2017**



#### 3.2.2. Document Downloads

Website visitors completed 38,506 downloads during the reporting period (13,454 publications and 25,052 data set downloads).

#### 3.2.3. Online Data Analysis (ODA) Tool

In 2017, the ODA tool served more users and provided more data pages than ever. According to our provider, the number of distinct users in 2017 was 39,036, more than double - 16,724 recorded in 2016, and the number of pages increased by 54%, to 357,591.

However, these numbers include extraordinarily high traffic in the last three months of 2017, when the ODA tool enhancements were being implemented and tested, and thus may not reflect actual tool usage. If instead we took monthly averages for January-September 2017 and projected them over 12 months,

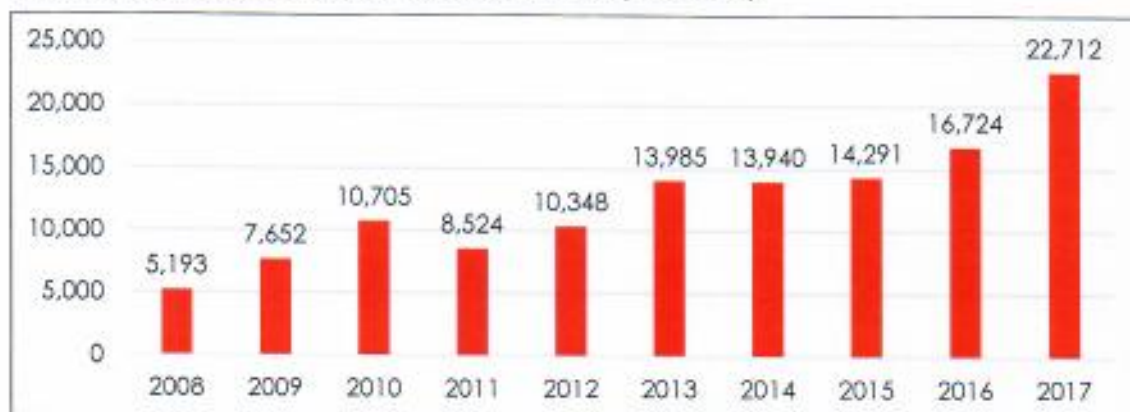
we estimated 22,712 distinct users (36% more than in 2016) and 284,993 pages served (23% more than in 2016). These are the estimates included in the charts below.

### 3.2.4. Social Media

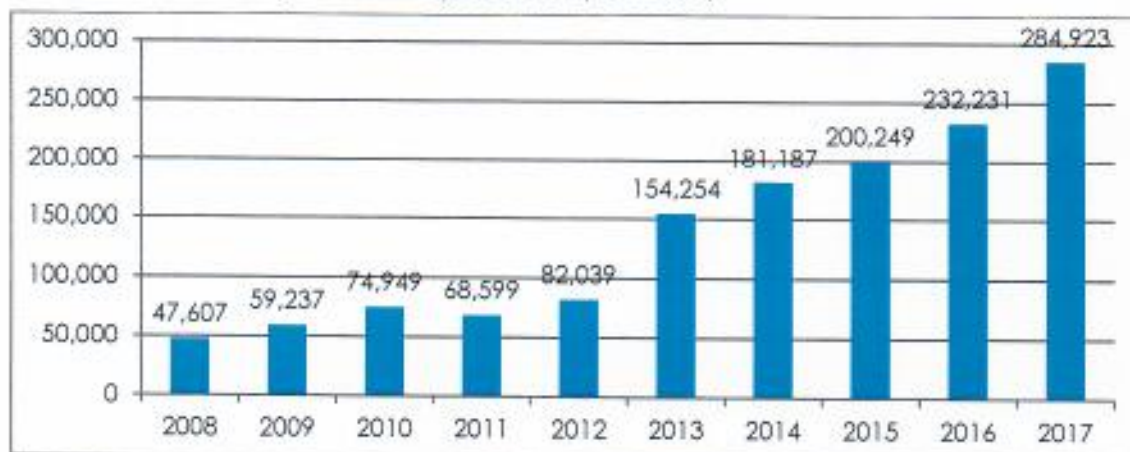
AB also recorded continued growth in the numbers of social media followers during 2017. Some of the key indicators include:

- **Twitter:** Afrobarometer passed the 10,000th follower milestone, reaching 10,749 followers after gaining 2140 new followers during the reporting period. The Network gained 2,140 new followers during the reporting period, ending the year with a total of 10,749 followers, and prompted 15,400 mentions and 2,062,527 impressions (i.e. times that a tweet is viewed).
- **Facebook:** AB recorded 10,944 followers and 402,558 impressions during the reporting period, up slightly from 10,711 followers at the end of 2016.

**AB Online Data Analysis Tool: Distinct Visitors | 2008-2017**



**AB Online Data Analysis Tool: Pages Served | 2008-2017**



### 3.3 Ad Hoc Examples of Policy Visibility and Impact

The Network continues to document examples of the use, policy visibility and impact of AB data (the *AB Portfolio of Policy Visibility and Impact* is available on request). New examples from the current reporting period include:

- ✓ For the first-time, public attitude survey data – provided by AB – was included in the 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) (released in mid-2017). AB contributed data to all four categories of the index (safety and rule of law, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity, human development). As the Mo Ibrahim Foundation says, AB data “provides a key insight into citizens’ perceptions of how effectively the government is providing them with goods and services.”
- ✓ Afrobarometer joined international think tanks in the Think 20 group (T20) in developing and presenting “[20 Solution Proposals for the G20](#)” to the German Chancellery Minister at the Global Solutions Summit in Berlin. AB’s contribution was based on a policy brief (“Delivering on citizen demands: Challenges of sustainable development”) commissioned by the German Development Institute (DiE) as background for the T20 Africa Conference “Africa and the G20: Building Alliances for Sustainable African Development” in February 2017.
- ✓ Citing AB findings on trust in public institutions, Ghanaian President Nana Akufo-Addo inaugurated the new Police Council and charged it with building public confidence in the police service.
- ✓ In [briefing the international news media](#) on U.S. anti-corruption efforts in Africa as part of the inauguration of the Global Forum on Asset Recovery and International Anti-Corruption Day, the U.S. State Department’s Office of Anti-Crime Programs cited AB/Transparency International survey findings on the prevalence of bribe payment to obtain public services in sub-Saharan Africa.
- ✓ At the UN World Data Forum in Cape Town, AB shared its insights as part of a panel on “Using data to understand people’s values, priorities and desires.”
- ✓ AB’s Zimbabwe national partner, Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI), was selected to participate in a three-year continental project funded by the European Union Commission and coordinated by ActionAid Denmark, titled “Mobilizing Civil Society Support for Implementation of the African Governance Architecture.” MPOI’s role will entail using AB data to help gauge the extent to which eight focus countries are implementing or complying with the AU governance charter and protocols.
- ✓ In Ghana, AB data featured prominently in Ashesi University’s “Passion-Driven Statistics Academic Poster Session” (see photo on right), where scores of students presented analyses on social issues.
- ✓ For the second year in a row, South African members of Parliament used AB data in the debate following President Jacob Zuma’s State of the Nation address.
- ✓ And in what may be a first, a Malawian legislator publicly cited AB survey results as the direct cause of his decision to switch political parties, saying, “Look on the Afrobarometer results, so as a mature politician, I have to follow what my people say.”



- ✓ Prof. E. Gyimah-Boadi, co-founder and executive director of Afrobarometer, was honored with the 2017 Martin Luther King Jr. Award for Peace and Social Justice in recognition of his role in advancing democracy, good governance, and economic opportunity in Ghana and throughout Africa.
- ✓ For the second year in a row, AB was ranked among the world's top 5 "Best Institutional Collaborations Involving Two or More Think Tanks," according to the University of Pennsylvania Lauder Institute's [2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report](#).

## **Chapter Four: Challenges**

It is important to note that all of Afrobarometer's activities during the period under review were shaped and frequently constrained by the Network's fundraising challenges. In early 2015, the Network started the process of raising funds to support *Afrobarometer Rounds 7 and 8: Consolidating expansion, deepening impact, extending analysis (2016-2020)*, with the goal of raising approximately US\$30 million to cover this five-year cycle.

However, despite achieving and in many cases widely surpassing all of the Network's goals for Rounds 5 and 6, and despite widespread use of the data by an array of stakeholders (including many donors), Afrobarometer faced major challenges in securing the funds needed to implement Rounds 7 and 8 surveys and related activities. As noted above, by the start of 2017 the network had only secured sufficient funds to implement surveys in approximately 20 countries. Aside from post-survey dissemination and technical assistance, most communications and capacity building activities had to be suspended, and a number of AB staff had to be retrenched. As a result, the Network's activities for the period under review were constrained, both by lack of funds to implement planned activities, and by the need for most of the network's senior management to devote a large share of their time toward fundraising rather than other project activities. The network is, however, highly encouraged by the progress made during 2017, allowing AB to reverse a number of these cutbacks during 2017 (restoring 35 country-surveys, bringing staff back on board), and to look forward to restoration of many core communications and capacity building activities during 2018.

In the **survey sector**, the key challenges encountered during 2017 included:

- **political challenges** – For example, in Tanzania, the deteriorating political environment contributed to delays in the release and dissemination of survey results. In Togo, fieldwork was delayed due to government officials' initial refusal to grant clearance. In Zimbabwe, the fielding of the R7 survey was delayed due to challenges faced by the National Partner in accessing funds due to restrictions on maximum daily withdrawal limits from banks.
- The **EDC transition** is universally regarded as a great step forward for Afrobarometer, but it nonetheless presented its challenges in managing higher demands for technical assistance and a substantially increased workload on the data management team, even as the overall workload decreased. Appropriate re-sizing and staffing of the data management team will be a priority for Round 8.
- The team continues to face some challenges in a few countries in negotiating reasonable **budgets**, resulting in protracted negotiations and sometimes delays in fieldwork.
- Several countries have presented ongoing challenges with regarding to securing successful long-term **partnerships**, especially Liberia, Mozambique, and several North African countries (where AB's lack of in-house Arabic capacity is an ongoing impediment).

We note, however, that many of these challenges have been evident throughout the life of Afrobarometer (e.g., budgets, partnerships) and as in the past, Afrobarometer has worked collectively to successfully overcome them during R7/2017. Later in 2018, the network will hold a R7 Debrief and R8 Planning Workshop in which these experiences will be discussed and distilled into recommendations for revising and improving the network's approach in R8.



While AB's *communications programme* continued to make considerable progress in 2017, challenges remain here as well, including:

- **Timely reporting of survey findings** – Electronic data capture helped speed up finalization of data sets, and dissemination of survey results in some countries (Zimbabwe, Malawi, Ghana). But other countries continued to lag (e.g., Guinea, Mali). The Network will provide more hands-on technical assistance and oversight, and explore more engagement incentives, for National Partners in order to improve dissemination times across board.
- **Stakeholder engagement** – There is a need for more continuous and intentional engagement with key stakeholders and strategic partners. This will be a priority area for the new AB deputy operations manager for communications.
- Better and more diverse **data visualization** – As AB learns to apply the training and the software acquired in 2017, improved visual outputs are expected to allow for more frequent and relevant targeting of results.
- **Engaging in policy discourses** – AB aims for more effective and timely injection of topical AB findings into policy discourse, including by developing a better external radar (intra-Network communication about current and emerging issues) and response coordination. The ability to increase staff attention on this issue as fundraising demands are reduced, and empty positions are filled during 2018 should also increase the network's ability to respond in a timely way to emerging issues.

The network will continue to consult with its partners, including through the debrief workshop, and identify ways to overcome these challenges and continuing advance Afrobarometer's work, raising the standard of its outputs, and extending the impact of its findings on policy and political actors across Africa, and globally.

## **Chapter Five: Outlook for 2018**

After the successes of Rounds 5 and 6, especially in terms of the huge expansions in country coverage, communications, visibility and impact, it has been disappointing to face severe fundraising challenges and cutbacks at a time when AB had instead hoped to be building on these achievements. The necessities of reducing country coverage, and especially of retrenching valued and highly trained staff, were therefore particularly difficult realities faced by the network during 2016/2017. AB moved into 2017 with a much smaller team to manage the reduced number of countries to be surveyed. However, by the end of 2017, the network had raised enough funds to increase the number of countries to be surveyed in R7 to more than 35 with support from existing and new donors and was able to bring most retrenched staff back on board. Improving the network's short term financial stability was thus a key achievement of 2017, and we look forward to reinvesting in a fuller slate of activities during 2018, including especially capacity building and communications activities.

The (mostly) smooth transition to EDC has been another particularly noteworthy achievement during this reporting period, as well as the success, despite many constraints, in completing 20 surveys during the year, and in particular in meeting the strict scheduling requirements of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. The Network expects to complete fieldwork in the remaining R7 countries by June 2018, while continuing to clean, finalize, and release R7 datasets for individual countries. Merging of the R7 data in preparation for global releases will also take place during this period.

In 2018, the AB communications team will continue with current core activities aiming to further build on the growing visibility the network has achieved. Ongoing activities will include R7 country-level releases, provision of communications technical assistance, maintenance of AB's website and digital presence, and other ongoing publication and policy engagement. Particular goals during 2018 will include working with selected national partners on stakeholder mapping and engagement, improved dissemination planning, implementation of social/digital media campaigns to promote AB data use and conversations; producing at least one new video; and establishing working relationship with at least two new strategic partners. The team also hopes to conduct a dedicated workshop to build partners' communications capacities if funds permit. Finally, building on the enormous success of the R6 Global Release, the Network will begin rolling out the R7 Global Release in the last quarter of 2018. AB expects these efforts to continue to produce strong growth of our indicators of visibility and impact.

The Network will also rebuild its capacity building program in the coming year, with plans to hold an Anglophone Summer School in the second half of the year, as well as a R7 debrief/R8 planning meetings, and possibly at least one additional capacity building workshop (on communications and/or questionnaires and sampling).

Finally, during 2018 the entire network will make a considerable investment of time and resources in undertaking an organizational development process aimed at further institutionalizing Afrobarometer, providing it with a legal identity and permanent institutional home, while also consolidating and documenting decision-making, financial management, personnel management and fundraising systems. In addition, the network's international advisory board will be re-established with a clear mandate and greater engagement, and a donor/stakeholders meeting will be convened before the end of the year.

In sum, Afrobarometer is confident that its future looks much brighter than it did a year ago. The network is especially grateful for the resources that donors have collectively provided to AB to carry on its work through Round 7 in 2017, while we continue to actively seek resources that will secure AB's long-term future. The commitment and receipt of these resources has been invaluable and extremely timely. We look forward to working with all of our donors in 2018 and beyond, to continue pursuing Afrobarometer's goals of producing high quality public opinion data, building capacity, and giving voice to ordinary Africans in the policy and political debates that will shape their futures.



E. Gyimah-Boadi, Executive Director, Afrobarometer

### **Report of the Project Management Unit**

Management submits herewith the audited financial statements of the project "Afrobarometer Round 7" for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### **Statement of management's responsibilities**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements for each period which presents in all material respects, the state of affairs of the project and of the Statement of Receipts and Payments for that period. In preparing these financial statements, management has selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and followed the financial reporting provisions of the grant agreements.

Management is responsible for ensuring that the project keeps proper books of account and accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial performance of the project. Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the project and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Principal activities**


The objectives of the project are stated on page 3 of this report.

### **Financial results**

The statement of receipts and payments on page 38 shows an excess of receipts over payments of **GHS 5,026,161 (2016: 846,299)** for the period under review.

BY ORDER OF MANAGEMENT:

Executive Director:

  
Prof. EMMAHUEL GYIMAH-BOADI

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

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Report on the audit of the financial statements

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**Our opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Afrobarometer Round 7 Project for the year ended 31 December 2017 are prepared in all material respects, in accordance with basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

*What we have audited*

We have audited the financial statements of Afrobarometer Round 7 Project for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The financial statements on pages 38 to 41 comprise:

- the statement of receipts and payments for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

*Independence*

We are independent of CDD-Ghana in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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**Other information**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the PMU but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

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**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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**Other information (continued)**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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**Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use**

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist The Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) in complying with the financial reporting provisions of the contract referred to above. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for CDD-Ghana and its implementing partners and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than CDD-Ghana and its implementing partners. Our opinion is not further modified in respect of this matter.

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**Responsibilities of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the financial statements**

The PMU is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with financial reporting provisions of the Grant Agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the PMU is responsible for assessing the Project's ability to continue as a going concern. Afrobarometer Rounds 7 & 8 covers a period of five (5) years, from 2016 to 2020.

The PMU is responsible for overseeing the Project's financial reporting process.

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**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

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**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

- evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Project's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the PMU; and
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the PMU's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Project's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Project to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the Project Management Unit regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Maxwell Darkwa (ICAG/P/1143).

*PricewaterhouseCoopers*  
**PricewaterhouseCoopers (ICAG/F/2018/028)**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Accra, Ghana**  
**29 June 2018**



**CDD-Ghana**  
**Afrobarometer Round 7 Project**  
**Financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**Statement of receipts and payments**

		<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 GHS</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016 GHS</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 US\$</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016 US\$</b>
<b>Receipts</b>					
Balance as at 1 January		<b>846,299</b>	8,111,513	<b>214,253</b>	2,027,878
Grants received for the period	2	<b>17,973,814</b>	6,041,160	<b>4,189,472</b>	1,608,092
		<b>18,820,113</b>	14,152,673	<b>4,403,725</b>	3,635,970
<b>Payments</b>					
Direct Costs	3	<b>12,982,118</b>	10,855,644	<b>2,993,018</b>	2,791,156
Indirect cost	4	<b>811,834</b>	2,450,730	<b>121,207</b>	630,561
		<b>13,793,952</b>	13,306,374	<b>3,114,225</b>	3,421,717
<b>Excess receipts over payments</b>		<b>5,026,161</b>	846,299	<b>1,289,500</b>	214,253

The notes on pages 39 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements and notes on pages 38 to 41 were approved by the Project Management Unit on .....<sup>29</sup>.....June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Executive Director: *Prof. E. GYNNETH BOADI* Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Director of Finance: *[Handwritten Signature]* Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*



**Notes**

(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US\$ unless otherwise stated)

**1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

**(a) Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and grant agreements with the project's donors. The Project Management Unit (PMU) considers this basis suitable to meet the needs of the donors

**(b) Receipts**

Receipts are recognised when transfers from donors are received into the designated project bank accounts.

**(c) Payments**

Payments in the form of project related costs are accounted for on a cash basis.

**(d) Equipment**

Equipment are expensed in the year of acquisition.

**(e) Foreign currency**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GHS) which is the functional currency of the Project.

**(ii) Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Ghana Cedis (GHS) at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets dominated in currencies other than GHS at the reporting date are translated into GHS at the rate of exchange on the reporting date.

**CDD-Ghana**  
**Afrobarometer Round 7 Project**  
**Financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**NOTES (continued)**

(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US\$ unless otherwise stated)

**2. Receipts**

	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 GHS</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016 GHS</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 US\$</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016 US\$</b>
Swedish International Development Agency	-	4,147,754	-	1,087,010
Mo Ibrahim Foundation	<b>4,280,000</b>	1,816,102	<b>1,000,000</b>	500,000
Transparency International	<b>523,719</b>	-	<b>124,993</b>	-
World Bank	<b>2,131,654</b>	-	<b>507,537</b>	-
Michigan State University	-	63,490	-	17,480
Deutsche Institute Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	<b>14,421</b>	13,814	<b>3,270</b>	3,602
Hewlett Foundation	<b>1,930,500</b>	-	<b>450,000</b>	-
National Endowment for Democracy	<b>3,639,936</b>	-	<b>849,986</b>	-
United States Department of States	<b>432,611</b>	-	<b>99,968</b>	-
Open Society Foundation	<b>2,265,000</b>	-	<b>525,000</b>	-
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	<b>1,764,000</b>	-	<b>400,000</b>	-
USAID	<b>441,186</b>	-	<b>100,043</b>	-
Other donations*	<b>262,014</b>	-	<b>59,958</b>	-
	<b>288,773</b>	-	<b>68,716</b>	-
	<b>17,973,814</b>	<b>6,041,160</b>	<b>4,189,471</b>	<b>1,608,092</b>

\*Other donations comprise funds received from organisations who had not signed funding agreements with the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer Project.

Refund**	279,963	-	66,658	-
World Affairs	6,662	-	1,557	-
Ashesi University	2,148	-	502	-
	<b>288,773</b>	-	<b>68,716</b>	-

\*\*Refund refers to the reversal of indirect costs double charged by the bank in the previous year.

**CDD-Ghana**  
**Afrobarometer Round 7 Project**  
**Financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**NOTES (continued)**

(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US\$ unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 December 2017 GHS	Year ended 31 December 2016 GHS	Year ended 31 December 2017 US\$	Year ended 31 December 2016 US\$
<b>3 Direct costs</b>				
Personnel	4,575,822	5,670,093	1,061,738	1,463,851
Supplies and Services (a)	7,805,062	3,659,408	1,792,823	958,437
Travel	<u>601,224</u>	<u>1,526,143</u>	<u>138,457</u>	<u>368,868</u>
	<b>12,982,118</b>	<b>10,855,644</b>	<b>2,993,018</b>	<b>2,791,156</b>
<b>(a) Supplies and Services</b>				
Sample surveys	7,165,406	2,747,810	1,645,270	702,297
Survey dissemination	14,643	-	3,334	-
Internal, External Audit and Financial Assessment	95,925	123,845	22,000	37,192
Monitoring and Evaluation	159,202	114,772	37,315	34,742
Computers	32,930	61,961	7,621	20,752
Network workshops	169,420	-	38,798	-
Communication and publications	<u>167,536</u>	<u>611,020</u>	<u>38,485</u>	<u>163,454</u>
	<b>7,805,062</b>	<b>3,659,408</b>	<b>1,792,823</b>	<b>958,437</b>
<b>4. Indirect costs</b>				
Bank charges	21,700	22,755	5,167	5,916
Other indirect costs*	790,134	2,427,975	182,698	624,645
	<b>811,834</b>	<b>2,450,730</b>	<b>187,865</b>	<b>630,561</b>

\*Other indirect costs relate to 15% of the total costs incurred on project activities with the exception of survey related costs.

## Appendix – Analysis of payments according to partners

### Project payments according to partners

<b>Partner</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 GHS</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016 GHS</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 US\$</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2016 US\$</b>
Project Management Unit (PMU)	<b>4,339,742</b>	5,660,081	<b>1,003,119</b>	1,389,517
Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) (Core Partner)	<b>614,428</b>	245,236	<b>140,460</b>	63,636
Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP)	<b>2,537,363</b>	991,004	<b>575,957</b>	254,629
Institute for Development Studies (IDS)	-	2,355,365	-	610,960
University of Cape Town, SA	<b>970,644</b>	1,651,879	<b>222,282</b>	490,835
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), SA	<b>3,039,986</b>	921,811	<b>701,728</b>	237,204
Michigan State University (MSU), USA	<b><u>2,291,789</u></b>	<u>1,480,998</u>	<b><u>537,337</u></b>	<u>374,936</u>
	<b>13,793,952</b>	13,306,374	<b>3,180,883</b>	3,421,717