AFROBAROMETER

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
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Afrobarometer
Round 8 Project
for the year ended 31 December 2019

General Information

Directors
Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi
Edem Selormey
Felix Biga
Henry Kwasi Prempeh

Executive Director
Director
Director
Director

Members of the Project Management Unit
Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi
Chief Executive Officer
Felix Biga
Chief Operating Officer
Bruno van Dyk
Director of Engagement
Carolyn Logan
Director of Analysis
Edem Selormey
Operations Manager – Field
Boniface Dulani
Operations Manager – Field
Brian Howard
Public and Interim Communications Manager
Elizabeth Laryea
Project Accountant
Samuel Baaye
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
Dorothy Anum-Larsey
Executive Assistant & logistics Coordinator

Physical Address
House No. 95
Nortel Ababio Loop
North Airport Residential Area
Accra, Ghana

Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers,
Chartered Accountants
PwC Tower
A4 Rangoon Lane, Cantonments City
PMB CT42
Cantonments, Accra

Bankers
Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Standard Chartered Bank Limited
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>Afrobarometer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Center for Democratic Development, Ghana</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Central Management Team</td>
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<td>Online Data Analysis</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Executive Committee</td>
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<td>University of Nairobi-Institute for Development Studies</td>
</tr>
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<td>IERPE</td>
<td>Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IJR</td>
<td>Institute for Justice and Reconciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIF</td>
<td>Mo Ibrahim Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
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<td>Senior Advisory Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU</td>
<td>Support Units</td>
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<td>Sida</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>TI</td>
<td>Transparency International</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>UCT</td>
<td>University of Cape Town</td>
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Executive summary

For Round 8 (2019-2021), Afrobarometer seeks to consolidate gains made over previous rounds while improving the governance structure 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.

Key achievements

The following are the key highlights and achievements in each sector for the first year of Round 8:

(i) Project management

- Continued the organizational development process, including completing the legal registration of Afrobarometer in Ghana and held the inaugural meeting of a new Board of Directors, Senior Management Team (SAT), Central Management Team (CMT) as well as establishing a new Analysis Unit;
- Filled vacant positions as per the new staffing plan including Director of Engagement and Human Resource Manager, AB initiated the process of recruiting a substantive CEO and this process will be completed by the end of 2020;
- Continued fundraising efforts and successfully secured $1.22 million from the Netherlands Embassy in Uganda to cover for implementation of AB R9-10 surveys in Uganda;
- Held R8 Planning Meeting workshop for both new and existing National Partners.

(ii) Surveys and analysis

- Conducted a debriefing via Survey Monkey to gather feedback from R7 National Partners and respond to their feedback as part of preparations for Round 8, incorporating updated policies into the recently completed revisions of the R8 Survey Manual;
- Recruited new partners for Angola, Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zambia, and also completed the rebidding process in 5 additional countries, where the current partners were retained;
- Finalized R8 Survey Manual and questionnaire and completed sampling process for 18 countries; and
- Completed R8 fieldwork activities in Botswana, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, and Uganda.

(iii) Communications

- Wrapped up required R7 country-level results dissemination, released 10 Pan-Africa Profiles (cross-country analyses), and started R8 dissemination in Ghana, Botswana, Kenya and Namibia.
- Published 39 press releases, 15 blog posts, 68 dispatches, 9 policy papers, and 2 working papers, as well as the monthly AB Update and quarterly newsletter.
- Developed 15 new videos/animations for sharing via our website and social media.
- Made 69 special AB presentations at conferences, workshops, and other venues.
- Integrated AB communications and fund-raising functions in a new engagement team guided by a 2020-2024 strategic plan.
Afrobarometer
Round 8
Annual report
for the year ended 31 December 2019

AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

Executive Summary (continued)

Key Achievements (continued)

(iv) Capacity building
- Provided extensive survey technical assistance to continue facilitating the transition for all partners and countries to electronic data capture (EDC), and provided in-country technical assistance for first time partners or junior/newer partners.
- Provided technical assistance in communications to support dissemination planning, the production of dissemination materials, improve media engagement, and improve graphic design.
- Held AB annual summer school for Anglophone and Francophone Partners at University of Cape Town and GREAT Bamako, Mali respectively for 41 African researchers from 19 countries.

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 2,936 media hits, including frequent coverage in high-profile outlets on the continent and internationally, with potential reach increasing by 40%.
- Set new records for website use, with a monthly average of 13,796 users (unique visitors) and a monthly average of 18,634 visits, more often from Africa (32%) than from any other continent. Visitors completed 51,823 downloads (23,941 publications and 27,882 data downloads).
- Increased the number of online data analysis (ODA) tool users to 33,839, an increase of 21% from 2018.
- Recorded 17,224 followers on Twitter and 12,109 followers on Facebook.

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:

- AB data featured in South Africa’s 25-year review evaluating government performance and promoting Mapungubwe Vision 2044, released by President Cyril Ramaphosa.
- The Millennium Challenge Corporation’s 2020 indicators again include AB data to assess control of corruption, government effectiveness, and the rule of law.
- Nigeria’s former President Olusegun Obasanjo highlighted AB’s work as “central to the fortunes of the African continent” in his keynote address to British parliamentarians and thought leaders at the University of Strathclyde/Afrobarometer Conference on “Public Opinion, Democratic Governance, and Inclusive Development in Africa” in Glasgow, Scotland.
- President Julius Maada Bio of Sierra Leone cited AB in his State Opening of Parliament Address as evidence that his government’s anti-corruption efforts are bearing fruit.
- AB featured prominently in the Mo Ibrahim Foundation’s 2019 Ibrahim Forum Report, Africa’s Youth: Jobs or Migration?
- AidData used georeferenced AB data to analyse Aid and Conflict at the Sub-National Level: Evidence from World Bank and Chinese Development Projects in Africa.
- AB featured on the new MigStories App, an IOM project funded by ECOWAS, FMM West Africa, and the EU to facilitate front-line reporting on migration issues.
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 implementation of survey activities, or occasional partnership breakdowns. Some are one-time challenges such as those encountered in the transition to Electronic Data Capture during R7 that have required fundamental adjustments in training, data collection, 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.

Afrobarometer is extremely grateful to the donors who helped AB launch R8 under much more favorable financial conditions than the Network faced at the start of R7. We look forward to continuing our productive collaboration and the opportunity to further increase the value and extend the impact of Afrobarometer’s work.

E.Gyimah-Boadi,
Executive Director, Afrobarometer
AFROBAROMETER
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for the year ended 31 December 2019

AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

1.0 Introduction

The Afrobacometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys on democracy, governance, economics, social development and civil society in Africa. When launched in 1999, Afrobacometer 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 behaviour regarding the pressing challenges of African politics and economies. Twenty years later, the project has built a pan-African Network of social science researchers and civic activists. It has interviewed more than 275,000 Africans in 38 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 Afrobacometer publications, a busy website, and an active social media presence. Afrobacometer findings have been widely discussed in the public sphere, 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.

Afrobacometer completed its seventh wave of surveys and is currently has currently launched Round 8 (R8). The overall objectives of R8 are:

- Completing the Organizational Development (OD) process launched in 2018 to consolidate and strengthen AB’s institutional structure and ensure financial and organizational sustainability for the next five to ten years;
- Consolidating the gains realized and investments made in the transition to Electronic Data Capture (EDC) implemented in R7, including using this tool to further improve both a) real time fieldwork quality monitoring, and b) further reduce timeliness for data finalization and release of results by (i) launching an Analysis Unit to mentor young writers in the Network to be deep and extend the reach of AB analysis, (ii) increasing and diversifying the output from Afrobacometer’s rich trove of data, (iii) introducing new topics of inquiry, designing innovative analytic tools and products while adding more rapidly communicating results to policy makers, civil society, and news media, and (iv) developing new partnerships for the promotion and use of AB findings to influence policy and facilitate accountability and transparency;
- 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
  - 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.

Afrobacometer Round 8 seeks to consolidate gains made in previous rounds of surveys by strengthening the institutional framework expanding programs of data analysis and policy engagement. The aim is to further elevate Afrobacometer 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. This is to ensure that popular voices are increasingly reflected in policy and political processes across the continent.

This report covers programs and activities undertaken between January and December 2019, in the first year of Round 8.
1.0 Introduction (continued)

Table 1: Key Afrobarometer Achievements, Rounds 1-8 (1999-2019)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R1-R4 1999-2010</th>
<th>R5-6 2011-15</th>
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<th>Round 7 2017</th>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>Capacity building workshops/ Summer Schools</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Media appearances/press reports</td>
<td>c. 620</td>
<td>5,295</td>
<td>2,196</td>
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<td>8,598</td>
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<td>Mean monthly unique visitors to AB website</td>
<td>5,536</td>
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<td>14,324</td>
<td>18,635</td>
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<td>14,700</td>
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<td>Mean monthly distinct visitors to ODA</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>1,069*</td>
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*This is the average figure computed for 2011 to December 2019

1 One survey was completed in 2016. Four others started in December 2016 and were completed in January 2017
2 This includes two pre-election surveys conducted in Zimbabwe
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities

2.1. Network Management

The Network planned the following activities for 2019:

- Organizational Development (OD) process:
  - Continue OD process, including review and approval of reorganization plans and begin implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee
  - Complete management response to Internal Control Review evaluation (by SIDA) via OD process and updates to relevant policies and programs

- 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
  - Engage a development officer to lead the Network’s fundraising efforts

- Meetings:
  - Hold Round 8 Planning Meeting and Workshop for National Partners
  - Hold Executive Committee meetings, in person or remotely, as necessary

- Audits and financial reviews:
  - Complete External Audits of 2018 financial accounts
  - Conduct Quarterly Financial Reviews of CPs and SUs
  - Continue implementing response to External Program Evaluation (by SIDA)

- Monitoring and Evaluation:
  - Conduct M&E sector review and identify potential innovations, updates and improvements
  - Increase M&E feedback to staff and partners
  - Conduct R7 debrief survey

2.1.1 Organizational Development (OD) process

2.1.1.1 Continue OD process, including review and approval of reorganization plans and begin implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee

Afrobarometer (AB) operated for almost 20 years through its partners. Its contracts and legal documents were executed through CDD-Ghana up until recently. Through the extensive process of organizational development and stakeholder consultations, one of the clear feedback responses was that AB needed to become a stand-alone legal entity with the full regalia of corporate governance and operational structures for its future sustainability and to address some donor concerns. Therefore, a process was commenced to determine the type of legal structure that is required and in which jurisdictions within Africa it was favorable to register and host such an entity. DLA Piper was engaged to advise on the legal structure and form of registration. It was determined that the object of Afrobarometer remained non-profit in nature and therefore a non-profit corporation legal form was recommended and adopted. To determine the most appropriate country to register and locate AB’s headquarters a short list of four countries was derived.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.1 Organizational Development (OD) process (continued)

2.1.1.1 Continue OD process, including review and approval of reorganization plans and begin implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee (continued)

The countries comprised Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa. A fifteen-point criteria was developed and evaluated on a four-scale ranking scoring system. Ghana emerged with the highest score and was selected as the country to register the legal entity in and site the headquarters.

Following the country selection, AB got assistance through DLA Piper to obtain the services of Reindorf Chambers, a reputable law firm in Ghana, to prepare its legal registration. Effective May 25, 2019 Afrobarometer was registered in Ghana as a Company Limited by Guarantee (non-profit company type in Ghana) and became a full legal entity.

A transition plan has been established to move the contracts and assets held and managed by CDD-Ghana on behalf of AB to the new legal entity. A full board and governing arrangements are being rolled out as part of the OD recommendations and it is anticipated that by the end of 2019 the structures will be up and functional.

In May 2019, the OD Consultant presented the final recommendations of the OD process to the Executive Committee at its meeting and were adopted for implementation. The plan includes a two-phase implementation plan, with the transitional phase to be completed by December 2019 and the final structure to be in place by June 30, 2020. The final structure includes a Governing Board, the Central Management Team (CMT) and Senior Advisory Team (SAT). The Board is legally responsible for overseeing the mission and purpose of the organization, reviewing management's performance, and ensuring accountability and legal and ethical integrity. The Central Management Team (CMT) is responsible for delivery of programme, making sure that all AB activities and expenditure support AB's mission and impact goals. The Senior Advisory Team (SAT) comprises senior and specialist staff and NP representatives who together provide strategic and tactical intelligence to drive AB's overall performance and impact. Refer to figure 1 for the final legal structure.

The consultants presented the final organizational structure and the Afrobarometer strategy map to Network members at the planning meeting in Johannesburg. Formal communication was shared with all the members of the Afrobarometer Network and other stakeholders on the expected outcomes and the next steps.

At the end of 2019, Afrobarometer launched its new Analysis Unit, under the leadership of Carolyn Logan as the new Director of Analysis (formerly AB Deputy Director) and reconstituted an Engagement Team made up of Communications, Publication and Fundraising Teams. The Analysis Unit will pursue three core goals:
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AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.1 Organizational Development (OD) process (continued)

2.1.1.1 Continue OD process, including review and approval of reorganization plans and begin implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee (continued)

- Identify "analysis gaps" and pursue untapped analysis opportunities to maximize visibility, utility and impact of AB data
- Fulfill demand (both expressed and unexpressed) for perceptions data as an input to policy and political processes, planning and decision-making
- Expand opportunities for authors and analysts at all levels to realize more production of analysis by AB partners, staff and trainees

Figure 1: AB Organizational Structure

[Diagram showing organizational chart]

Figure 1: AB Organizational Structure

Afrobarometer Organizational Chart Transition
communicate at May Planning Meeting, roll out June, implement by July

[Diagram with key, abbreviations, and roles]

KEY
- Board of Directors: non-executive, governance, oversight
- CEO: Executive Director
- COO: Operations Division, non-executive, advisory
- OIC: Core Partner Directors
- National Partner Orgs [2 NP Orgs and USAID]

[Diagram with roles and responsibilities]

- Director of Analysis Unit
- Director of Survey
- Director of Data Management
- Director of Communications
- Director of Finance and Operations
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.1 Organizational Development (OD) process (continued)

2.1.1.2 Respond to SiDA’s Internal Control Review

Afrobarometer continued to implement agreed interventions in response to the agreed action plans form the Sida Internal Control Reviews. Much of this was done in the context of OD process responses to the identified action items. These included updates to relevant policies and processes.

2.1.2 Fundraising

2.1.2.1 Continue current efforts to secure additional donor support

In 2019, Afrobarometer continued with the fundraising efforts and stakeholder engagement with the aim of securing full funding for Round 8 surveys and related activities. These efforts contributed to building a strong network of advocates and friends who continue to carry the message of the value Afrobarometer brings to society. The key engagements are highlighted below:

- In October 2019, Afrobarometer paid a visit to the headquarters of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) in Stockholm to make a presentation on R7 findings to Sida officials, invited CSOs and other organizations interested in Africa. Following the Stockholm meeting, the Afrobarometer team proceeded to Upsala to honour the invitation of the Nordic Africa Institute to make a similar presentation and to explore areas of potential collaboration.
- AB Team held meetings with USAID and USIP in Washington DC to explore the renewal of the existing grant, and later in October 2019 had the annual briefings with Washington stakeholder, hosted by USIP. In all, the Afrobarometer team met and made presentations to officials of USAID, U.S. State Dept, U.S. House of Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate of Foreign Relations Committee, and USIP officials and invited participants. Similarly, a meeting was held with National Endowment for Democracy in Washington DC to further find ways to collaborate, particularly on the Angola survey funding, and submitting papers at the World Movement for Democracy Forum in 2020.
- With support from the Open Society Foundations, Afrobarometer held a Donors Conference in Washington DC during which various stakeholders pledged support to AB work.
- In Europe, the Afrobarometer team held various meetings in Strathclyde, Helsinki, Stockholm, and Upsala to present findings and engage additional audiences on the findings from Round 7 of the Afrobarometer surveys.
- Afrobarometer held meetings with Hewlett Foundation officials and agreed on a road map for the renewal of the existing grant.
- The Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands awarded Afrobarometer a grant of US$1,223,932 to cover multiple surveys and related activities in Uganda over a 4-year period.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.2 Fundraising (continued)

2.1.2.1 Continue current efforts to secure additional donor support (continued)

To ensure an effective utilization of AB funds, AB signed a Resource Mobilization assistance contract with Philia International to help Afrobarometer professionalize its grant management. A Customer Relations Management (CRM) database was developed on the Sales Force non-profit platform with a view to migrating the management of all the fundraising activities to a platform that is designed to assist non-profits professionally manage their fundraising activities.

2.1.2.2 Recruit a fundraising specialist

With support from Wellspring Foundation, Afrobarometer employed a full time professional in the role of Director of Engagement to take full charge of development of sustainable sources of funding and stakeholder engagement. The employment of a professional to take charge of this critical function is set to put Afrobarometer in a sustainable funding position.

2.1.2.3 Continue implementing response to External Program Evaluation (by SIDA)

Afrobarometer continued to implement agreed interventions in response to the agreed action plans form the Sida Internal Control Reviews. Much of this was done in the context of OD process responses to the identified action items. These included updates to relevant policies and processes.

2.1.3 Meetings

2.1.3.1 Held Round 8 Planning Meeting and Workshop for National Partners

The Round 8 Planning workshop was held from 27 to 31 May 2019 at Fairway Hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa. Representatives from 35 National Partner organizations attended the meeting. The new National Investigator for Nigeria was unable to attend the meeting in person due to visa issues but participated in the planning sessions via Skype.

2.1.3.2 Hold Management Meetings

The first Executive Committee (ExCom) now Senior Advisory Team (SAT) of 2019 meeting was held in Accra on 1-2 February, in conjunction with an OD workshop (see below). The meeting included discussion of the recommendations of the OD consultants, as well as: a report on the Round 7 debriefing; status of Network partnerships following the OD recommendations and the imminent commencement of Round 8 and the potential changes to the Network structure; updates from the on-going NP rebidding exercises; Round 8 Planning meeting preparations; fundraising updates; and approval of round 8 budget estimates, updates and tracking on the Sida evaluations recommendations; among other matters, the ExCom also took advantage of the Round 8 Planning Meeting to hold meeting on May 25-26, 2019, in Johannesburg, South Africa.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.3 Meetings (continued)

2.1.3.2 Hold Management Meetings, in person or remotely, as necessary (continued)

The main agenda items included reviewing and approving the final OD recommendations and implementation plan; receiving and update on the Round 8 Planning meeting preparations and approving the agenda; deliberating on the events to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of Afrobarometer; fundraising updates; updates on Sida evaluation recommendations; and the approval of the final budgets for Round 8 following some resizing of same.

In December 2019, the SAT and CMT held its maiden meeting in Cape Town on December 11, 2019 and December 12, 2019 respectively.

2.1.4 Audits and financial reviews

2.1.4.1 Complete External Audits of 2018 financial accounts

Audits and financial reviews are new processes that were agreed to be implemented as part of the recommendations coming out of the Sida Internal Controls Evaluation process. The audit processes started in March 2019 with PricewaterhouseCoopers coming to the PMU in Accra to perform the external audits and the Sida agreed upon procedures. The audit process reviewed all the expenses and incomes of the network during the 2018 period and issued opinion on the same. The audited Financial Report for 2018 has been circulated to relevant stakeholders and can be availed on request.

2.1.4.2 Conduct quarterly financial reviews of CPs and SUs

The Quarterly Financial Reviews process started with the development of the framework for financial administration of Afrobarometer during Q1 of 2019. In Q2 the policies and procedures that emanated from the reviews were presented at the planning meeting to the CP and SU leaders who are responsible for their implementation. In Q4 site visits were done during which four partners were visited by both the AB finance team and subsequently the external auditors. Reviews were done and action plans agreed with each partner.

2.4.3 Continue implementing response to External Program Evaluation (by SIDA)

In the period under review, Afrobarometer completed the implementation of the agreed actions plans in response to the agreed action plans form the Sida External Evaluation. These included review to strategies for Afrobarometer program areas; Surveys, Engagement, Capacity Building and Institutional Management.
2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1.5.1 Conduct M&E sector review and identify potential innovations, updates and improvements

The M&E officer continues to review the sector and search for new opportunities for evaluation, impact and learning. One of the possibilities currently under consideration is further transitions into a more participatory M&E approach that engages National Partners more actively in the M&E process (which currently gets most input from Core Partner staff).

In addition, the M&E Officer worked with the Director of Analysis to review AB’s results measurement framework, taking into account best practices in a results-based management design, to update and streamline the frame. Doing this ensures a more user-friendly framework for both internal (staff, reporters) and external (donors, stakeholders) users. The revised results framework covers the period of 2019 to 2022 and provide a snapshot of AB strategies adopted to achieve the desired goal. To ensure that the participatory approach is followed through, the M&E Officer shared the new draft frame with AB staff to secure their buy-in and also understand their roles in achieving specific goals and reporting, and assist in the development of baselines and targets. This process helped ensure collective ownership and created an avenue for partners to be aware of the strategies set out to achieve the desired results and most importantly, the desired targets going into Round 8&9 surveys.

Finally, AB made a successful transition to a web-based M&E system in R7, which has greatly facilitated capture, retention and utilization of key M&E data. During the reporting period, the M&E Officer worked with the System Developers on continuing upgrades recommended by Partners and AB staff. For example, the M&E system now incorporates an expanded range of indicators, has adapted to produce new reporting formats to enhance feedback to partners and donors, and will soon incorporate links to ensure easy access to all platforms used by the Network to facilitate ease of access. Partners will be able to access all platforms simply by clicking on the M&E system’s URL. The system currently serves as the main reporting platform used by the Network.

2.1.5.2 Increase M&E feedback to staff and partners

The goal of AB’s M&E function is to promote a culture of learning through effective utilization of M&E information. In light of this, at the end of R7, the M&E Officer prepared reports that assessed each National Partner’s performance against R7 targets, in comparison to the Network and regional averages. The partner feedback reports also identified key strengths/successes, as well as key challenges specific to each Partner. During the R8 Planning Workshop, the M&E Officer and the Core Partner Project Managers reviewed these reports with each National Partner and discussed ways to address the challenges identified for each.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation (continued)

2.1.5.3 Conduct R7 debrief survey

As a learning institution, AB usually holds a debriefing workshop at the end of each round of surveys specifically to review progress, discuss challenges and adopt strategies to mitigate these challenges. However, due to time constraint, the M&E Officer together with the Communications and Survey Teams opted to conduct an online National Partner survey to solicit Partners feedback on R7 implementation. This offered an opportunity for network partners and staff to provide feedback on R7 implementation and for the team to think collectively about how to improve our systems and overcome these challenges. The report was presented at the R8 Planning meeting and this engendered further discussions, which helped AB draw useful lessons towards R8 survey implementation. The R7 debriefing survey report is available on request.

2.1.5.4 Other M&E activities

Liasing with M&E specialists

AB considers it vital to explore avenues to measure its impact across the policy space. In view of this, the M&E Officer in May, embarked on a visit to UK, facilitated by the Network’s OD consultant, to engage with several specialists in impact measurement. Specifically, the M&E Officer met with Andrew Croft - Executive Director of CAN; Rohan Martyres - Director of Impact and Investment at CAN; Louis Byrne - Programs Manager Asia & Africa at Epic Foundation; Birte Snistveit - Senior Manager, Synthesis and Reviews at 3ie; and Dr. Aaron Reeves - Associate Professor and Chair of Evidence-Based Social Intervention and Policy Evaluation, University of Oxford. These engagements provided useful recommendations to continue improving AB impact assessment.

Impact case studies

In the period under review, the M&E Officer together with the Communications Team drafted two brief impact case studies based on some of AB’s best examples of policy visibility or impact in Ghana and Sierra Leone. In 2020, these case studies will be developed in several formats – such as a PowerPoint slides, short videos, or webpage stories – and will be available for sharing with various audiences such as prospective donors, stakeholders, and users of AB data, as well as with general audiences. This approach is to effectively and simply tell the story of “why AB matters” and how AB data can impact politics, policy and society for Africa.

AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

3 https://can-online.org.uk/
4 https://epic.foundation/
5 https://www.3ieimpact.org/
2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1. Network Management (continued)

2.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation (continued)

2.1.5.4 Other M&E activities (continued)

Snowball impact surveys

One of AB’s biggest challenges has been finding stories of visibility and impact. Based on what people tell us, and the indicators that we can record (e.g., media hits, website visits, publication downloads) we know the data is widely used and cited. But it remains a challenge to identify and tell specific concrete stories of how AB data directly influences policy.

This is in part because the impact of the data may often be indirect or “behind the scenes”. But AB also wants to find ways to better connect with the stories that exist, and will continue exploring new methods for tracking them.

One such experiment, which we have dubbed “snowball impact surveys”, was piloted in Ghana. AB identified a number of leading “friends of AB” in the government, media, NGO and academic sectors and conducted brief interviews to gauge whether they are aware of any specific examples of AB utilization or impact on policy, or whether they can put us in touch with others who are or may be using the data in specific ways, who can then be interviewed.

One aim of this effort was to identify more unique stories of AB visibility, influence and impact that can then be fed into the development of Impact case studies. However, this approach had some setbacks including difficulty in getting information from the identified stakeholders. In line with this, the M&E Officer will review the approach and adopt a more effective way to engage the key identified stakeholders in the coming months. In addition, this process will be replicated across all Partner countries and the necessary support will be provided to NPs to ensure effective delivery in this regard.

2.2 Surveys and Analysis

The 2019 work plan included the following Survey activities, each of which is reported on below:

- Complete Round 8 Questionnaire
- Translate R8 questionnaire onto French
- Finalize Round 8 Manual
- Hold Round 8 Planning Workshop for all National Partners
- Draw samples for Round 8 Surveys
- Launch Round 8 Surveys
- Continue Process of re-bidding and recruiting National Partners as per approved schedule
2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Surveys and Analysis (continued)

2.2.1 R8 Questionnaire

The first meeting to draft the R8 questionnaire took place between 11 and 13 January 2019. This meeting agreed on the overall structure of the R8 questionnaire and proposed a new set of question modules to be included in the R8 instrument. The proposed new modules for R8 include: Media, Youth, Globalism, Populism, Social Cohesion, Taxation, Electoral Integrity, Traditional Leaders and Political Parties footprint.

A first draft of the R8 Questionnaire was developed and presented at the R8 Planning Meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa at the end of May 2019. The new modules for R8 were piloted in Ghana in mid-June 2019 before subsequently being incorporated into the final questionnaire by the end of June 2019.

2.2.2 Translation of the R8 Questionnaire into French

A draft version of the R8 French questionnaire was presented to the R8 Planning meeting at the end of May 2019. Francophone National Partners at the meeting provided input into the instrument and these informed the revisions that led to the finalization of the French questionnaire in September 2019.

2.2.3 R8 Survey Manual

A draft R8 Survey Manual was prepared and presented to the R8 Planning Meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa during May 2019. The Manual was finalized at the end of June 2019. An updated version of the R8 Manual that incorporated changes to the R8 Questionnaire was released and shared with National Partners at the end of August 2019.

2.2.4 Sampling for R8 Surveys

As one way of fast tracking R8 surveys, sampling for R8 surveys started prior to the R8 Planning meeting. By the end of 2019, the following 16 samples had been drawn: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

2.2.5 Round 8 Surveys

The 2019 Work Plan indicated that the Network would launch R8 surveys in July 2019 and set a target of fielding a total of 19 R8 surveys by December 2019. Due to delays in finalizing the R8 questionnaire, surveys were launched in August 2019. By end December of 2019, R8 surveys had been completed in 8 countries in (Botswana, Kenya, Cote D’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Namibia, and Uganda.). Fieldwork was also ongoing in Angola, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Ethiopia. It is worth noting that the R8 survey in Angola was the first ever such survey carried out by Afrobarometer in the country. Ethiopia was also being surveyed only for the second time after a hiatus of two survey rounds since R5.
2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Surveys and Analysis (continued)

2.2.5 Round 8 Surveys (continued)

R8 surveys had also been scheduled in 2019 in the following countries: Benin, Tanzania, Togo, Nigeria, Gabon, Mali, Senegal and Tunisia. However, we were unable to field these surveys during 2019 due to a combination of factors, including: NP staffing challenges (Benin); local government elections (Tanzania); sampling challenges (Nigeria); government directive to suspend all survey research (Togo). In a number of the Francophone countries, fieldwork was delayed due Network staff engagements in other countries (Gabon, Mali, Senegal and Tunisia) (see Appendix 4 for revised R8 survey schedule).

In the period under review, AB finalized and released R8 country dataset for Botswana, Ghana, Kenya and Namibia.

2.2.6 Rebidding and selection of new NPs based on the recruitment schedule.

The Network received bids and selected new National partners for the following countries during 2019:

- Angola (new country) (Ovilongwa Consulting)
- Namibia (Survey Warehouse)
- eSwatini (ActivQuest)
- Zambia (Institute of Economic and Social Research, INESO)
- Tanzania (REPOA)
- Senegal (Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale, CRES)
- Cameroon (Le Cabinet CIBLE)
- Madagascar (COEF Ressources)
- Nigeria (NOIPolls)
- Liberia (Center for Democratic Governance, CDG)
- Sao Tome (No decision made- only one bid received)
- Cape Verde (Afrosondagem)

In four countries (eSwatini, Tanzania, Madagascar and Cape Verde), the previous National Partner emerged successful in the rebidding process and was re-selected. In Namibia, the partner that was previously responsible for surveys was selected to undertake both surveys and dissemination activities. In five of the countries (Zambia, Senegal, Cameroon, Nigeria and Liberia), new organizations were selected to become National Partners. The selection process was not successful in Sao Tome and Principe as only one bid was received and it was determined not to be strong enough. The Network will aim at re-advertising in Sao Tome.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.3 Communications

Based on the 2019 Work Plan, planned communications activities included the following:

- Complete required dissemination of R7 country-level results
- Continue release of R7 Pan-Africa Profile analyses
- Continue to manage and publish a steady stream of AB publications
- Develop and release additional videos promoting AB work and findings
- Produce monthly and quarterly updates and engaging external stakeholders
- Complete recruitment of new staff per sector staffing plan

The year was a fruitful period for AB communications, producing over 2,900 media mentions and continuing growth in use of its website and online data analysis tool and in social media activity. The major focus of the period was on disseminating R7 findings and preparing for R8. The main communications activities undertaken during the reporting period are described below.

2.3.1 Completing required dissemination of R7 country-level results

A primary focus in the reporting period was the ongoing dissemination of R7 country-level findings. The Network continued its “rolling release” approach to dissemination of results, which has proven effective in generating more sustained interest and better-quality media coverage, as well as facilitating ongoing engagement with stakeholders. For R7, each country team was required to conduct two public dissemination events (supported by press releases, social media, etc.) and one donor/development partner briefing, as well as to publish at least three dispatches. (Country teams were encouraged, and provided financial incentives, to publish more than the required minimum.)

The last two outstanding R7 summaries of results (from Morocco and Niger) were released during the reporting period, completing this form of dissemination for all 34 countries. All countries required to conduct dissemination events completed these as well. Seven more countries completed all publication requirements, bringing the total to 28 countries.

Two countries (Morocco and Sierra Leone) failed to produce all required dispatches. AB has released summaries of results and dispatches from Zambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, and Sudan, but further dissemination has been limited because of political tensions and/or the lack of a national partner.

In addition to required R7 country-level disseminations, the Network continued its releases of country-level and multi-country analyses using data from R7 and prior survey rounds (see a full list of releases during the period in Appendix 3).
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3 Communications (continued)

2.3.2 Continue release of R7 Pan-Africa Profiles (formerly called global releases)

During the reporting period, the Network released 10 more R7 Pan-Africa Profiles (PAPs), bringing the total to 11. The PAPs series consists of publications, events, and social-media campaigns to disseminate cross-country findings on high-impact topics, and continues to generate significant media attention, website traffic, and opportunities for presentations to stakeholders.

After a PAP in November 2018 on Africans’ priorities, the SDGs, and government performance, AB released the following PAPs during the reporting period:

✓ Democracy in Africa: Demand, supply, and the ‘dissatisfied democrat’ (26 February)

✓ In search of opportunity: Young and educated Africans most likely to consider moving abroad (26 March), accompanied by a panel discussion in Nairobi in partnership with the International Organization for Migration and the European Union.

✓ Better but not good enough? How Africans see the delivery of public services (2 April)

✓ How free is too free? Across Africa, media freedom is on the defensive was released (23 April), with a panel discussion in Johannesburg

✓ Are Africans’ freedoms slipping away? (1 May), with a panel discussion in partnership with CIMA during events ahead of World Press Freedom Day events in Addis Ababa

✓ Africans want open elections – especially if they bring change (28 June)


✓ Change ahead: Experience and awareness of climate change in Africa (19 August)

✓ Gains and gaps: Perceptions and experiences of gender in Africa (22 October), based on a survey module implemented in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

✓ Prerequisite for progress: Accessible, reliable power still in short supply across Africa (5 December)
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3 Communications (continued)

2.3.3 Continue to manage and publish a steady stream of AB publications

The Network continued to work to ensure its impact on critical policy debates through timely topical releases, including policy papers, dispatches, press releases, briefings, and/or infographics on:

- Democracy and economic perceptions in Sudan
- Anglo-francophone differences in Cameroon
- Democracy in post-coup Gabon
- Immigration in South Africa
- Media freedom and perceptions of police in Zimbabwe
- Health care (post-cyclops) and gender (Women’s Day) in Mozambique
- Perceptions on CFA in Togo
- Elections in Nigeria
- Migration in Guinea, Malawi, Tanzania, Morocco
- Land reform in Namibia
- Term limits in Guinea

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:

- 39 press releases
- 3 R7 summaries of results (for a total of 34 for R7, 1 for R8)
- 66 dispatches (bringing the total to 334, in addition to 159 briefing papers, the format used during rounds 1-5)
- 9 policy papers (bringing the total to 61)
- 2 working papers (bringing the total to 183)
- 15 blog posts
- Monthly AB Update and quarterly newsletter

In addition, AB disseminated findings through a variety of external outlets, including the World Bank’s Africa Can blog, Washington Post Monkey Cage, The Conversation-Africa, the Center for Strategic and International Studies’ Into Africa podcast, and E. Gyimah-Bodei’s article “Aspirations and realities in Africa: Democratic delivery falls short” in the Journal of Democracy. A special video series focused on AB’s experiences during its first two decades, including “Celebrating 20 years,” “Starry night,” “Survey me too!” “Entering our third decade,” “Adrift on Lake Melawi... without a paddle,” “The best GPS is a 6-year-old child,” “What difference have we made?” and “A bridge to a brighter future.”
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2.0 Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3.4 Develop additional videos promoting AB work and findings

The AB communications staff produced and released videos/animations/GIFs on AB Summer School, democracy, migration, delivery of public services, freedom of speech, media freedom, climate change, and gender perceptions, several AB stories including one on being adrift on Lake Malawi during a survey.

2.3.5 Provide monthly and quarterly updates and engage external stakeholders

AB update

The communications team continued to produce a monthly two-page update on Network activities, aimed at donors and other stakeholders, that highlights fieldwork and Network activities, media coverage, and related newsworthy developments.

Currents (AB quarterly newsletter)

The communications team continued to produce the Network’s redesigned and expanded internal newsletter.

Presentations

Pan-Africa Profile and other results disseminations, targeted outreach, and ad hoc invitations offered many opportunities to strengthen the Network’s reach and collaborations, e.g. by allowing AB staff to present findings and participate in discussions with policy makers and advocates in government departments, at international events, in fund-raising contacts with potential donors, and in other forums. The 69 presentations from the reporting period listed in Appendix 5 reflect the wide range of topics, from mapping state capacity in Africa (African Studies Association, Boston), climate change (UNEP), lived poverty and service delivery (SIDA, Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, University of Strathclyde, Nordic Africa Institute), strategic governance approaches (Tana Stakeholder Forum), and gender (UNICEF) to unemployment and regional integration (World Economic Forum), survey research (American Political Science Association), corruption (Institute for Security Studies), democratic governance (Open Society Foundations), and media freedom (Freedom House/ARISA).

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 its Policy Users Conference. Relying on a detailed stakeholder (including media) mapping at the Network and National Partner levels, the AB dissemination strategy seeks to enhance partnerships with policy makers, advocates, and influencers as a means to enhance the visibility and use of AB data for policy development.

The Network was only partially successful in this strategy in R7. At the country level, National Partners conducted stakeholder mapping – essentially an analytical exercise of identifying and prioritizing existing and potential stakeholders and opportunities to engage with them – with a variety of care and formality, in some cases appearing to simply lean on existing relationships with the media, government, and civil society.
2.3.5 Provide monthly and quarterly updates and engage external stakeholders (continued)

Stakeholder engagement (continued)

To encourage greater effort in this area, the communications team led sessions during the R8 Planning Meeting with National Partners to emphasize the potential benefits of strong stakeholder relationships, linkages with the development of country-specific questions and results dissemination planning, and practical ways of conducting the analysis. A stakeholder analysis and engagement plan are required deliverables for NPs in R8.

At the Network level, in addition to continuing to build relationships with media, the AB communications team worked to develop strategic partnerships with institutions invested in AB’s core research areas. Progress has included:

- Dissemination events co-hosted by or featuring IOM, EU, Civicus, Freedom House, CIMA, GIGA, National Media Commission of Ghana, Namibia Media Trust, Kenya National Coordination Mechanism.
- Collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation and CIMA on blog posts delving deeper into AB data on migration, youth, employment, and other topics.
- With support from the King Baudouin Foundation United States (KBFUS), AB opened its Friends of Afrobarometer fund enabling supporters around the globe to easily make credit-card donations to help the Network.
- Continuing partnership with Code for Africa, a data journalism and civic technology initiative committed to empowering citizens through data. AB data has been integrated into interactive HuruMaps for a number of countries, including South Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Future collaborations will focus on AB topics and data journalism training.
- Planned collaboration with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Global Judicial Integrity Network.
- Collaboration with African Peer Review Mechanism governance index.
- Collaboration with the Brenthurst Foundation to explore data on perceptions of China in Africa.
- Collaboration with universities to provide training in data analysis/use and guest lectures (Nelson Mandela University in the Eastern Cape Province, University of Cape Town’s Centre for Film and Media Studies, Department of Political Studies of the Mandela School of Governance, Judicial Institute, and post-graduate working groups). This work is being expanded to the University of Free State in Bloemfontein and the University of Pretoria.
2.3.6 Complete recruitment of new staff per sector staffing plan

AB refined sector staffing plans as part of its organizational-development process, which included the integration of AB communications and fund-raising functions in a new Engagement Team. Two new regional communications coordinators (one hired in November 2019, the other expected to be hired in early 2020) will replace staff that had been in place during prior survey rounds.

2.4 Capacity building

During R7, many of Afrobarometer’s planned capacity building initiatives were put on hold due to lack of funding. However, by early 2019, the network found itself on more stable financial footing and reinvested in some capacity building programs. A summary of capacity building activities during the reporting period includes the following:

- In line with its long-standing goal of building the skills of African researchers, Afrobarometer organized two summer school sessions for anglophone and francophone participants. The sessions introduced participants to the primary theoretical and real-world considerations in political science, survey research, and quantitative methods, with the aim of increasing the number of African scholars and analysts who are able to interpret and communicate Afrobarometer and other data in both academic and applied settings. After a three-year hiatus due to financial constraints, the Francophone Summer School returned in 2019 (28 October-10 November). Conducted at the University of Bamako in Mali in collaboration with the Groupe de Recherche en Économie Appliquée et Théorique (GREAT), the Francophone Summer School hosted 17 participants. The Anglophone Summer School (21 November-12 December) hosted 24 participants at the University of Cape Town (UCT) in South Africa. In addition, a week-long writing retreat at UCT allowed selected authors from the previous anglophone Summer School to finalize their papers for publication.

- AB continued to provide survey technical assistance, including support for electronic data capture (EDC) to National Partners (NPs). Many NPs used EDC for the first time during R7, and technical sessions during the R8 planning meeting focused on facilitating and refining its use.

**Strengthening National Partner and AB staff communications capacities and opportunities** is a pillar of AB’s communications strategy. While funding constraints limited capacity-building and training activities, the AB communications team continued to:

- **Build data visualization, reporting, and social media skills:** During the R8 Planning Meeting, technical sessions focused on enhancing NP skills in data visualization, reporting, and social media. These efforts will be strengthened with the planned recruitment of a data visualization specialist. AB’s digital manager sharpened her skills in social media management and creation of multimedia content through her participation in a hands-on social media conference (April 25-26 in Cape Town) that helped her keep abreast with the latest tools and trends in the industry.
2.4 Capacity Building (continued)

- **Provide technical assistance and mentoring:** Both in person and remotely, the communications team supported National Partners in the dissemination of survey findings and in analyses and production of publications, including topical releases responding to local current issues. In-person mentoring trips supported NPs in Namibia, Botswana, Morocco, Uganda, and Mozambique.

- AB worked to **increase opportunities for NP visibility** by launching the Network's first round of NP performance awards. The Network also continued to provide writing incentives, updated country pages on its website, and “Partner in the Spotlight” and “Lessons from the Field” features in its newsletter. AB will continue to expand such opportunities if funding permits, e.g., through communications exchanges/networking, more in-country technical assistance by AB communications officers, 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.

**Provide training to external stakeholders:** While training activities were reduced due to funding constraints, during the reporting period the communications team provided training on data analysis and use for Summer School participants as well as students at Nelson Mandela University and the University of the Witwatersrand.
3.1 Traditional Media Coverage

AB disseminations attracted extensive media attention, with 2,936 hits in online, newspaper, and broadcast media identified by the Meltwater Internet-based monitoring service and national partner reports during the reporting period. This is a lower total than in 2018 (4,003), when intense media interest in our pre-election surveys in Zimbabwe roughly doubled our media hits for the year, but reflects continued growth over recent years (compared to 2,100-2,300 per year during the 2015-2017 period). In addition, we increased our compared to 2018 and are pleased with our frequent exposure in high-profile outlets (e.g. BBC News, Economist, Washington Post, Mail & Guardian, CNBC Africa, World Economic Forum, Los Angeles Times, Public Radio International, DW, Spiegel Online, Jeune Afrique, Radio France Internationale, Christian Science Monitor, Al Jazeera, Bloomberg, and others) as well as national and local outlets throughout Africa (see Appendix 9 for 2019 media coverage report).

3.2 Digital engagement

AB's online and digital media presence is guided by a strategy 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
- 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 and online data analysis (ODA) tool, email marketing (with target mapping and timely planning), and Twitter as well as other social media.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

3.0 Key Outcomes: AB Visibility and Impact (continued)

3.2 Digital engagement (continued)

3.2.1 Social media (continued)

Equipped with this digital-media strategy, better coordination of digital media activities, and increased use of infographics to communicate our findings, the Network recorded continued growth in the numbers of social media followers. Investment in our outreach capabilities contributed to our success (such as the use of infographics, tapping into trending topics, and regular structured content). The future will present further possibilities for building greater engagement via social media as we incorporate other channels, strengthen synergies between our offline and online activities, and integrate digital media more fully into our organizational culture.

Overall, 43,609 social media users engaged with (i.e. retweeted/reposted) material mentioning Afrobarometer findings in 2019.

- **Twitter**: The Network gained 2,490 more followers in for a total of 17,224 (a 17% increase from 2018), prompting 3,799 mentions and 2,484,421 impressions (times that a tweet is viewed)
- **Facebook**: AB recorded 12,109 followers, an increase of 4% from 2018. Facebook reach has diminished following FB’s changing algorithm that focuses more on individual users rather than brands and organizations. We are continuing to test new types of content on this platform, including videos and short clips rather than static content.

3.2.2 AB website

During the reporting period, the Network again set AB records for website use, in part due to interest in our Pan-Africa Profiles. A scoping exercise in 2020 will help us prepare for a redesign to ensure that our website, which is more than five years old, is current with new security features, technology, and functionalities.

Since the website is the place where most serious engagement with AB analysis (publications) and data occurs, it is the hub toward which most other digital media activities drive. Traffic on the website increased again in 2019. The site recorded a monthly average of 13,796 users (unique visitors) and a monthly average of 18,634 visits, 25% and 20% more than in 2018, respectively. The largest share of visitors were from Africa (32%), followed by the Americas (31%) and Europe (21%). Website visitors completed 51,823 downloads (23,941 publications and 27,882 data downloads) during the reporting period.

3.2.3 Online data analysis (ODA) tool

Use of the ODA tool continued to increase, to 33,839 distinct users for the year. That represents a monthly average of 2,820, a 21% increase compared to the monthly average for all of 2018. They were served 465,973 pages.
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

3.0 Key Outcomes: AB Visibility and Impact (continued)

3.3 Ad hoc Examples of Data Use and Policy Visibility and Impact

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

- AB data featured in South Africa's 25-year review evaluating government performance and promoting Mapungubwe Vision 2044, released by President Cyril Ramaphosa.
- The Millennium Challenge Corporation's 2020 indicators again include AB data to assess control of corruption, government effectiveness, and the rule of law.
- Nigeria's former President Olusegun Obasanjo highlighted AB's work as "central to the fortunes of the African continent" in his keynote address to British parliamentarians and thought leaders at the University of Strathclyde/Afrobarometer Conference on "Public Opinion, Democratic Governance, and Inclusive Development in Africa" in Glasgow, Scotland.
- Afrobarometer and Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer – Africa 2019 was cited by Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari, in a statement on Twitter to condemn an alleged coup attempt in Ghana, and by Ghanaian President Nana Akufo-Addo, as evidence of his government's commitment to fighting corruption.
- The Editors' Forum of Namibia cited AB findings on dwindling popular support for media freedom in reviving its Journalism Awards to celebrate and promote professional excellence.
- South Africa's Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries cited AB findings on "climate change literacy" in her keynote address at the 10th Oppenheimer Research Conference.
- In Ghana, Vice President Mahamudu Bawumia cited AB findings on citizens' priorities at a ground-breaking ceremony and Deputy Minister for Information Plus Enam Hadzide told the media that AB's report on perceptions of the economy was good feedback that will inform the government's planning.
- Former Ghanaian Minister of State Elizabeth Ohene and other panelists discussed AB's recent reports at a public forum on media freedom organized by Media General in Accra.
- Ghana's Minister for Local Government and Rural Development cited AB findings in Parliament to justify government's proposed election of municipal and district executives.
- The majority and minority leaders of Ghana's Parliament discussed AB findings on popular attitudes toward MPs in an interview on Citi TV's Point of View.
- AB findings on civic space, media freedom, elections, corruption, and Sudan economic discontent were featured in the Network of Democracy Research Institutes July newsletter.
- President Julius Maada Bio of Sierra Leone cited AB in his State Opening of Parliament Address as evidence that his government's anti-corruption efforts are bearing fruit.
- AB featured prominently in the Mo Ibrahim Foundation's 2019 Ibrahim Forum Report, Africa's Youth: Jobs or Migration?
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AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

3.0 Key Outcomes: AB Visibility and Impact (continued)

3.3 Ad hoc Examples of Data Use and Policy Visibility and Impact (continued)

- AidData used georeferenced AB data to analyze Aid and Conflict at the Sub-National Level: Evidence from World Bank and Chinese Development Projects in Africa.
- AB featured on the new MigStories App, an IOM project funded by ECOWAS, FMM West Africa, and the EU to facilitate front-line reporting on migration issues.
- In its brief The Game Has Changed: Rethinking the U.S. Role in Supporting Elections in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Center for Strategic & International Studies urged support for non-partisan research networks that conduct public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions, and related issues to inform U.S. engagement. Afrobometer, which has struggled for consistent funding, released timely polling data ahead of the Zimbabwean election. ..."

In addition, scholars and think tanks used AB data in dozens of books, academic papers, and advocacy publications during the reporting period, including Democracy Works: Rewriting Politics to Africa’s Advantage by Greg Mills, former Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, Tendai Biti, and Jeffrey Herbst, whose launch in Accra AB co-hosted with CDD-Ghana

Honors/Awards

- Afrobarometer co-founder and acting CEO E. Gyimah-Boadi was elected to the National Academy of Sciences (U.S.), an honor recognizing “distinguished and continuing achievements in original research.”
- AB again ranked in the top 10 “Best Institutional Collaborations Involving Two or More Think Tanks” in the Global Go To Think Tank Index Report.
- AB launched its first performance awards for National Partners. Eight NPs received awards during the R8 Planning Meeting, led by Star of the Round winner Mass Public Opinion Institute (Zimbabwe).

4.0 Challenges

During 2019, Afrobarometer continued to emerge from under the cloud of fundraising problems that constrained the Network’s activities in 2016 and 2017, and the Network really began to fully thrive again. Full country coverage was restored (to 34 countries for R7), most retrenched staff were brought back on board, and communications and capacity building activities are being expanded. However, the Network still faced some financial constraints, with the result that (a) some key staff positions have not been filled, especially capacity building manager and communications manager (the publications manager currently manages two portfolios); and (b) not all capacity building and communications activities have been fully restored. With the signing of the new Sida agreement in late 2018, and support from other donors, the Network anticipates that it will continue to restore and expand core staff and activities during 2019.
4.0 Challenges (continued)

In addition, while AB made significant progress during the reporting period, challenges remain with regard to the surveys. These include:

- **Sampling issues**: The network was unable to field a R8 survey in Nigeria during 2019 due to sampling challenges. Although the Network Sampling Specialist was dispatched to Nigeria, personnel from the National Bureau of Statistics were not readily available. This made it impossible for the Network to finalize a sample in time to field the R8 survey during 2019. The survey was subsequently postponed to January 2020.

- **Government decree to suspend all surveys in Togo**: The National Partner in Togo was served with a letter from the Ministry of Territorial Administration in late November 2019 advising that the Togo government had issued an order that no surveys be carried out in the country. This was explained as part of government’s efforts to ensure a peaceful political environment as the country prepares for presidential elections that are due to be held in early 2020. The letter was received at the end of training for the R8 fieldwork survey and just before the teams were about to be dispatched to the field. Although the NP made efforts to obtain a waiver from the government authorities, this was not granted.

- **Local Government elections in Tanzania**: The Network was unable to field a R8 survey in Tanzania due to an intense political environment in the build up to the country’s local government elections that were held in November 2019. The National Partner consequently advised a delay in the R8 survey.

While AB’s communications program made progress during the reporting period, challenges remain. These include:

- **Timely reporting of survey findings**: Overall, electronic data capture and the Network’s emphasis on timely dissemination helped decrease delays in getting data out to potential users during R7. Still, some countries continued to lag. For R8, the Network has adapted dissemination requirements to emphasize rapid dissemination via more news releases on a recommended timetable; 2) emphasized effective dissemination planning; 3) will enforce financial disincentives for unacceptable delays in dissemination; and 3) is providing focused guidance and technical assistance to promote timely reporting.

- **Engagement with key stakeholders**: There is a need for more continuous and intentional engagement with key stakeholders and strategic partners, starting with good stakeholder mapping and including (to the extent staffing/funding allow) better tailoring and targeting of outputs. In preparation for R8, the communications team redesigned AB’s Summary of Results template to make it more user-friendly for stakeholders. The communications team will collaborate with AB’s newly established Analysis Unit to develop and refine output formats. At the National Partner level, R8 Planning Meeting sessions emphasized the benefits of strong stakeholder relationships, linkages with the development of country-specific questions and results dissemination planning, and practical ways of conducting stakeholder mapping. A stakeholder analysis and engagement plan are required deliverables for NPs in R8.

- **Better, more diverse data visualization**: Visual outputs are increasing in number and improving in quality based on investments in 2017-2019, but considerable room for growth remains. Our staffing plan includes a data-visualization professional.
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AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

4.0 Challenges (continued)

- **Policy engagement:** AB strives to achieve more effective and timely injection of topical AB findings into policy discourse. We are prioritizing better intra-Network communication about current and emerging issues and anticipating strong coordination with the Network’s Analysis Unit and director of engagement.

5.0 Outlook for 2020

In 2020, AB will complete Round 8 fieldwork activities in 27 countries⁶ bringing an end to Round 8 surveys. Dataset for the countries will be finalised and released on an ongoing basis.

The AB communications team will continue with current core activities, aiming to build on the growing visibility the Network has achieved. Focus areas for 2020 will include completing R7 Pan-Africa Profiles releases, strengthening NP capacities to achieve timely dissemination of R8 country-level findings, and developing a high-quality website while exploiting synergies with AB’s professionalized fund-raising, analysis, and capacity-building functions. AB will seek to use releases as opportunities for partnership building and engaging with strategic stakeholders. The team aims to strengthen stakeholder engagement at both regional and national levels and intends to establish working relationships with at least two new strategic partners. AB expects these efforts to continue to produce strong growth of our indicators of visibility and impact.

AB will continue to provide technical assistance to partners during fieldwork and results dissemination. However, in 2020, Afrobarometer Capacity Building will focus mainly on developing innovative ways to deliver capacity building to Network Partners to ensure value for money in National Partner relationships. We will also improve and expand AB external capacity initiatives through our Summer schools, and through strategic partnerships with stakeholder organizations in Africa to increase analytical capacity on the continent.

In the coming year, AB will continue the organizational development process and complete the implementation of the staffing plan, if funding permits.

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⁶ Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ethiopia, eSwatini, Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Togo, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
AB Round 8 (2019) - Technical Narrative Report (continued)

5.0 Outlook for 2020 (continued)

As the Analysis Unit program gets started during 2020, activities will focus on five key areas:
- Development of AB signature products -- The Analysis Unit will develop and bring to production roughly two new AB signature products per year, which may include a new type of publication (e.g., an "SDG Report Card"), or a new indicator or analytical framework.
- Establishment of a mentoring network to link experienced and aspiring writers to produce analysis and publications.
- Development of rapid response capacity to increase the network’s ability to track and respond to current debates by injecting targeted AB data and findings.
- Content development -- During 2020, content development will consist primarily of Analysis Unit engagement in the development of country-specific questions and tracking their use in country-level publications to maximize the utility and visibility of this content.
- Analysis of AB meta data (data about the data) -- The Analysis Unit will foster creation of an AB technical/methods committee that will participate in review of AB meta data and use the findings to continue refining and strengthening AB methodologies, enabling the network to remain on the cutting edge with respect to its research methodologies.

The Analysis Unit will also be responsible for coordinating any sponsored/special analyses that arise during the course of the year in response to donor or stakeholder/partner requests. The main outputs expected may include more publications at all levels, new types of publication, new analytical tools or indicators, engagement with new audiences or partners, increasing evidence of visibility and impact, a growing and diversifying pool of analysts, an increase in measurable outputs from AB training programs, and further strengthening of AB methodologies. One of the main challenges the new Analysis Unit will likely face will be mustering the human resources needed to fulfill these objectives, as more than anything else, the production of analysis and publications requires relatively high level skills, and time. In addition to looking to AB’s central fundraising to secure the resources needed to build the analysis unit team (especially using students at some of the network’s partner universities), the Analysis Unit will also pursue training and capacity building grants, and call on “friends of Afrobarometer” -- experienced researchers from outside the network who use AB data -- to “give back” to the project in the form of mentoring services.

AB starts 2020 more confident of its funding status and its ability to plan for the future. As noted, AB successfully completed a new grant agreement with Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) in late 2018 which provides a solid foundation of support until 2022 and provides stability as well as continuity. Several other donors are continuing to provide significant support, and AB believes that it is now well positioned to attract new donors as well. AB continues to engage its benefactors and supporters to expand the frontiers of public opinion use in public policy and furthering the development agenda on the African continent.

We are grateful to all our partners and supporters and look forward to welcoming new partners on board as we expand the coverage of our work in Africa.
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of Afrobarometer submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Organisation for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements for each financial year, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation and of the surplus or deficit and cash flows for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and followed International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and complied with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Organisation keeps proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Organisation. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organisation and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Going concern

The directors made an assessment of the Organisation’s ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Organisation will not be a going concern.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Afrobarometer is to perform African public opinion research, analysis and communication.

Results for the year

The financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2019 is set out on page 39.

Capacity building of directors

Directors of Afrobarometer in 2019, engaged in trainings and seminars, aimed at strengthening their skills and abilities in the exercise of their duties as directors.
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Auditor

The auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, has expressed willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

By order of the Board

Chairperson:  
Prof. E. Gyimah-Boadi

Member:  
Ms. Lara Taylor-Pearce
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AFROBAROMETER
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Afrobarometer (the “Organisation”) as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Afrobarometer for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the statement of financial performance for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 the Organisation in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and the independence requirements of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information, Abbreviations, Technical Narrative Report and Report of the Directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AFROBAROMETER (continued)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Other information (continued)

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

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.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Organisation’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Organisation’s financial reporting process.

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:
Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- 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 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;

- 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 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 internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director’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 Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and have communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AFROBAROMETER (continued)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Organisation, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii) the Organisation’s statement of financial position and statement of financial performance are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Hayfron Aboagye (ICAG/P/1502).

[Signature]
PricewaterhouseCoopers (ICAG/F/2020/028)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana
23 April 2020
Afrobarometer  
Round 8 Project  
Financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
(All amounts are expressed in GH₵ and US$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>At 31 December 2019</th>
<th>At 31 December 2018</th>
<th>At 31 December 2019</th>
<th>As at 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,193,652</td>
<td>4,487,954</td>
<td>417,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financed by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated surplus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements on pages 39 to 49 were approved by the Board of Directors on April 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Chairperson: [Signature]  
Member: [Signature]

The notes on pages 43 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Afrobarometer  
Round 8 Project  
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for the year ended 31 December 2019

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**  
(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GHS</td>
<td>GHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 1 January</td>
<td>9,514,115</td>
<td>5,026,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants received</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22,444,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31,958,454</td>
<td>25,798,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct project costs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(27,233,129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect costs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(2,531,673)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>(29,764,802)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit)/surplus for the period</td>
<td>2,193,652</td>
<td>9,514,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 43 to 49 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Afrobarometer  
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for the year ended 31 December 2019

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
(All amounts are expressed in GH₵ and US$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Accumulated surplus GH₵</th>
<th>Accumulated surplus US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2019</td>
<td>9,514,115</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for the year</td>
<td>(7,320,463)</td>
<td>(1,560,546)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 2019</td>
<td>2,193,652</td>
<td>417,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Accumulated surplus GH₵</th>
<th>Accumulated surplus US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2018</td>
<td>5,026,161</td>
<td>1,289,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>4,487,954</td>
<td>688,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2018</td>
<td>9,514,115</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 43 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Afrobarometer
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CASH FLOW STATEMENT
(All amounts are expressed in GH₵ and US$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GH₵</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow (used in)/ generated from operating activities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(7,320,463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flow used in/(generated from) operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>(7,320,463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from financing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>(7,320,463)</td>
<td>4,487,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9,514,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,193,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 43 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Notes

1. General information

Afrobarometer was incorporated in Ghana in 2019 and aims to provide African opinion research, analysis and communication.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Organisation in the preparation of the financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). In the absence of an International Public Sector Accounting Standard that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management uses its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant to the decision-making needs of users so that the financial statements:

i. represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity;
ii. reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions and not merely the legal form;
iii. are neutral, i.e. free from bias;
iv. are prudent; and
v. are complete in all material respects.

(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Organisation

There were no new and amended IPSAS standards that have become effective for period beginning on 1 January 2019 that would be expected to have an impact on the organisation’s financial statements or that are relevant to Afrobarometer.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

(ii) New and amended standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Organisation

IPSAS 41 – Financial instruments

IPSAS 41, ‘Financial instruments’ was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in August 2018. IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments, establishes new requirements for classifying, recognizing and measuring financial instruments to replace those in IPSAS 29, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity’s future cash flows.

IPSAS 41 provides more useful information by:

• Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;

• Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and

• Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity’s risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.

This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early adoption is permitted. This has not been applied by the Organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

IPSAS 42 – Social benefits

IPSAS 42, Social Benefits, was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in January 2019. The standard provides guidance on accounting for social benefits expenditure. It defines social benefits as cash transfers paid to specific individuals and/or households to mitigate the effect of social risk. Examples of social benefits include state retirement benefits, disability benefits, income support and unemployment benefits. IPSAS 42 seeks to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits.
NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

(ii) New and amended standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Organisation (continued)

IPSAS 42 – Social benefits (continued)

The standard requires an entity to recognize an expense and a liability for the next social benefit payment. IPSAS 42 establishes the principles and requirements for the recognition and measurement of expense and liability for social payments and the presentation and disclosure requirements. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early adoption is permitted. This standard has not been early adopted by the entity and was not applied by the Organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash and bank balances, and investments in marketable securities that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are made up of cash and bank balances and short term investments.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue of the Organisation is income to the extent they are used to meet expenditures in the reporting period.

The Organisation recognizes income from donors when the amount of income can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the organization’s activities.

Grants from donors are recognized at their fair value in the statement of comprehensive income where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Organization has complied with all attached conditions. Grants received where the Organization is yet to comply with all attached conditions are recognized as a liability (and recognized as unutilised grant) and released to income when all attached conditions have been complied with. Donor grants received are included in grant income in the statement of comprehensive income.
NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Expenditure

Expenditure consists of costs incurred for the activities of Afrobarometer. Expenses are recognised when incurred.

(f) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GH₵) which is the functional currency of the Project. Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Project operates ("the functional currency").

The financial statements are also presented in USD which is the currency of the Grant.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Ghana cedis using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlements of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of financial performance.

(g) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a retirement benefit plan under which the Organisation pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Organisation’s contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they fall due. The Organisation has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, and other benefits, are accounted for on an accrual basis over the period which employees have provided services in the year. Bonuses are recognised to the extent that the Organisation has a present obligation to its employees that can be measured reliably.
NOTES (continued)
(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US$ unless otherwise stated)

3. Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GH₵</td>
<td>2,193,652</td>
<td>131,090</td>
<td>417,441</td>
<td>27,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cash with partners relates to unspent cash transfers to core partners as at 31 December 2019 which are held in dedicated fund accounts. See table below for breakdown of cash balance by core partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core partners</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Cape Town</td>
<td>301,464</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57,367</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Democratic Development</td>
<td>515,226</td>
<td>9,514,115</td>
<td>98,046</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Justice Reconciliation</td>
<td>643,669</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>122,487</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of development Studies</td>
<td>733,293</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>139,542</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Grants received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swedish International Development Agency (SiDA)</td>
<td>13,297,014</td>
<td>9,536,930</td>
<td>2,519,845</td>
<td>1,991,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo Ibrahim Foundation</td>
<td>2,670,000</td>
<td>2,390,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency International</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>509,591</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewlett Foundation</td>
<td>763,500</td>
<td>1,175,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellspring Philanthropic Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>529,167</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>119,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundation</td>
<td>2,315,950</td>
<td>1,924,000</td>
<td>455,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID/USIP</td>
<td>1,937,501</td>
<td>3,834,295</td>
<td>368,232</td>
<td>847,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other donations*</td>
<td>584,190</td>
<td>344,105</td>
<td>110,502</td>
<td>76,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion gains*</td>
<td>876,184</td>
<td>529,174</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other donations comprise funds received from organisations who had not signed funding agreements with the Project Management Unit of Afrobarometer. Conversion gains are as a result of differences in foreign exchange rates on dates of receipt of funds.
NOTES (continued)
(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>8,584,686</td>
<td>5,239,263</td>
<td>1,679,682</td>
<td>1,158,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Services (a)</td>
<td>12,806,295</td>
<td>9,439,751</td>
<td>2,505,684</td>
<td>2,087,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>1,883,127</td>
<td>714,304</td>
<td>368,453</td>
<td>157,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uns spent transfers to partners (Note 3)</td>
<td>(2,193,662)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(417,441)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation difference</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56,809</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds Transfer</td>
<td>6,152,673</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>976,590</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,233,129</td>
<td>15,393,318</td>
<td>5,168,777</td>
<td>3,403,694</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Supplies and Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample surveys</td>
<td>7,111,510</td>
<td>7,458,320</td>
<td>1,391,440</td>
<td>1,649,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey dissemination</td>
<td>362,306</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,889</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal, External Audit and</td>
<td>1,203,438</td>
<td>898,250</td>
<td>198,817</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assessment</td>
<td>44,200</td>
<td>48,132</td>
<td>8,648</td>
<td>10,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>60,979</td>
<td>48,293</td>
<td>11,931</td>
<td>10,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>965,249</td>
<td>762,953</td>
<td>166,700</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network workshops</td>
<td>906,181</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>177,304</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New partner identification</td>
<td>274,157</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53,642</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and publications</td>
<td>1,688,275</td>
<td>223,803</td>
<td>369,461</td>
<td>49,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,806,295</td>
<td>9,439,751</td>
<td>2,505,684</td>
<td>2,087,271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Indirect costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>78,649</td>
<td>54,496</td>
<td>15,389</td>
<td>12,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other indirect costs*</td>
<td>2,453,024</td>
<td>836,484</td>
<td>479,959</td>
<td>193,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,531,673</td>
<td>890,990</td>
<td>495,348</td>
<td>205,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other indirect costs relate to 15% of the total costs incurred on project activities with the exception of survey related costs.
NOTES (continued)
(All amounts are expressed in GHS and US$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH¢</td>
<td>7,320,463</td>
<td>4,487,954</td>
<td>1,560,546</td>
<td>688,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Net cash used for operating activities**

   Deficit /Surplus for the period  
   (7,320,463) 4,487,954 (1,560,546) 688,487

   Cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities  
   (7,320,463) 4,487,954 (1,560,546) 688,487

8. **Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year**

   This represents funds brought forward from the Round 7 project.

9. **Commitments**

   There were no commitments as at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

10. **Contingent liabilities**

    There were no commitments as at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

11. **Events after reporting period**

    It is envisioned that the COVID 19 pandemic will most likely have an impact on the economy and the activities of the Organisation. The Organisation is, however, not able to produce a reliable estimate of this impact at this point.

    The directors are not aware of any other material events that have occurred between the date of the statement of financial position and the date of this report.
### Appendix – Analysis of payments according to partners

#### Project payments according to partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) (Core Partner)</td>
<td>4,049,469</td>
<td>412,758</td>
<td>769,861</td>
<td>91,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP)</td>
<td>325,004</td>
<td>303,415</td>
<td>63,590</td>
<td>67,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of development studies (IDS)- University of Nairobi</td>
<td>3,071,072</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>582,084</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cape Town, SA</td>
<td>2,266,155</td>
<td>1,550,562</td>
<td>443,394</td>
<td>342,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), SA</td>
<td>3,411,888</td>
<td>2,446,602</td>
<td>667,567</td>
<td>540,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan State University (MSU), USA</td>
<td>2,806,492</td>
<td>1,552,409</td>
<td>343,261</td>
<td>343,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,930,080</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,265,746</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,869,757</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,386,451</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>