

AFROBAROMETER

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

AFROBAROMETER
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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Abbreviations

AAPS	African Association of Political Science
AB	Afrobarometer
ACET	African Centre for Economic Transformation
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CB	Capacity Building
CDD-Ghana	Ghana Center for Democratic Development
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMT	Central Management Team
CPs	Core Partners
DoA	Director of Analysis
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDC	Electronic Data Capture
EU	European Union
IDS-UoN	University of Nairobi-Institute for Development Studies
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAF	Konrad Adenauer Foundation
KTM	Knowledge Translation Manager
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa
MIF	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
MSU	Michigan State University
NPs	National Partners
OD	Organizational Development
PAPs	Pan-Africa Profiles
Q1	Quarter one
Q2	Quarter two
Q3	Quarter three
Q4	Quarter four
R7	Round seven
R8	Round eight
R9	Round nine
SAT	Senior Advisory Team
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SU	Support Units
UCT	University of Cape Town
UGBS	University of Ghana Business School
UP	University of Pretoria
WAYLead	West Africa Young Leaders
WBG	World Bank Group

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Technical Narrative Report

Executive summary

In the implementation of Round 8 surveys from 2019 to 2021, Afrobarometer (AB) sought to consolidate gains made during previous rounds while improving its governance structure and expanding data analysis, capacity building, resource mobilization, and policy engagement. AB aimed to confirm and build on its standing as the premier research and analytical resource for understanding the views and aspirations of ordinary Africans in the areas of democratic governance and socio-economic development, ensuring that popular voices are increasingly reflected in policy and political processes across the continent. AB has also focused on building African research capacity and enabling African institutions, state and non-state actors, to use AB data.

Key achievements

The following are the key achievements from each sector during 2021, the third year of implementing Round 8 surveys and the launch year for Round 9:

Surveys

- Completed data collection in 11 countries bringing the total number of countries that have completed fieldwork for R8 to 34. Additionally, a Round 8.5 survey was completed in Uganda.
- We also conducted Random Digit Dial (RDD) phone survey in Namibia, Supplemental Phone Survey in Benin (on Volunteerism) and The Gambia (on police professionalism).
- A total of 12 R8 datasets, one R8.5 dataset, and datasets from three phone surveys were finalized during the reporting period.
- Developed the R9 questionnaire via extensive consultations with key partners and stakeholders.
- Convened virtual R8 debrief and R9 planning workshops and updated the R9 survey manual based on the findings.
- Launched R9 surveys and completed fieldwork in four countries.

Analysis

- The AB SDG Scorecards were launched internationally in May 2021, followed by four regional releases of scorecards from all R8 countries with at least three rounds of data to track progress towards 12 of the 17 SDGs.
- A total of eight “Part One Pan-African Profiles” (POPAPs) based on data from 18 countries and four Pan-African Profiles (PAPs) based on all 34 R8 countries were published in 2021.
- The regular Afrobarometer entry in the Washington Post’s The Monkey Cage (TMC) blog series continued throughout the year, with biweekly and/or monthly posts through the year, and a special 7-entry weekly series late in the year as AB’s contribution to the US Summit for Democracy.

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Technical Narrative Report (continued)

Executive summary (continued)

Key achievements (continued)

Analysis

- The Analysis Unit also launched a regular Afrobarometer “Data” page in The Continent, a relatively new, award-winning weekly online publication, as well as a popular Infographic of the Week series posted on AB’s social media feeds.

Engagement/Communications

- Held a series of global meetings/events in Washington, D.C., New York, Brussels, Bonn, Berlin and London to enable the AB Board Chair to say farewell and to usher in the new CEO.
- A total of 8 successfully application totalling about \$5.6m.
- Produced a detailed 2022 calendar of global funder travel/meetings to guide fundraising and stewardship.
- Completed dissemination of R8 results in 14 countries during the year, bringing the total to 31 countries that have completed R8 dissemination,
- Released 95 Afrobarometer publications (3 working papers, 7 policy papers, and 85 dispatches), along with 159 press releases.
- Held a total of 72 presentations and outreach events based R8 findings, targeted at various audiences including the policy community, funders, civil society, academia and international organizations.
- Held a series of VoicesAfrica webinars on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), free trade and development, Africa-China relationship, and African youth. The SDGs included a continental launch with high-level panelists such as Dr. Mo Ibrahim and was followed by regional launches with specialists in the area in East, West, and Southern Africa.

Capacity building

- AB continued investment in internal capacity building through the provision of technical assistance and mentoring in survey research, quantitative analysis, and communicating findings to strengthen the network and promote sustainability. These were undertaken both in person and virtually.
- Convened two online multi-week “thematic seminars”, one on COVID-19 and another on conflict and democracy, as an alternative to Afrobarometer’s signature Summer Schools, which were cancelled due to COVID-19.
- AB convened a series of sessions with the Africa fellows under the World Bank Group (WBG) Africa Fellowship Initiative.
- AB invested in partnership building that is aimed at building capacity and promoting collaboration on information dissemination with institutions such as the University of Pretoria (UP), University of Ghana Business School (UGBS), African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET), African Association of Political Science (AAPS), and the Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA).

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Technical Narrative Report (continued)

Executive summary (continued)

Key achievements (continued)

Network Management (Secretariat)

- Continuation of the Organizational Development process, including the successful onboarding of the new CEO, and his introduction to AB stakeholders through virtual meetings and roadshows where he shared his vision for the organization.
- Review and harmonization of the compensation practice across the AB network to ensure fairness while respecting individual country dynamics.
- Commenced the development of a fully-fledged strategic plan document for the network by building on the base document used for the strategy map that was developed in 2019.
- AB commenced a process that is aimed at obtaining diplomatic status in Ghana, an effort which is currently ongoing.
- Successfully completed the Mid-Term Evaluation sponsored by SIDA, which seeks to assess the progress of the ongoing intervention by AB to learn from what works well and less well and how we might course correct.

Visibility and use of AB data and findings continued to grow. During the reporting period,

- AB disseminations attracted extensive media attention, with 3,185 hits in print and broadcast media, a 66% increase over the previous year's records; AB mentions were recorded in 105 countries.
- Our audience on social media grew across all our platforms. Specifically, Twitter followers increased by 16%, Facebook followers increased by 6%. LinkedIn account was created during the reporting and currently has 2600 followers.
- The AB website which is the main source of data, publications and a hub for all other information for our stakeholders including the online data analysis tools recorded a total of 203,602 visitors (averaging about 16,900 monthly visitors) and 68,051 downloads during the year.

AB also continued to capture many ad hoc examples of visibility and impact on political and policy debates and processes. Examples include:

- Ghana's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Madam Shirley Ayorkor Botchway [urged African governments to take into consideration Afrobarometer data survey reports in policymaking](#). She noted that Afrobarometer data would enable African governments to improve on their internal processes such as good governance and democracy.
- Ghana's Speaker of Parliament, Hon. Alban Bagbin made reference to Afrobarometer findings on citizens' views on Members of Parliament (MPs) when he called for public education on the role of MPs. He made the remarks at a two-day consultative meeting for West Africa-based Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations, organized by CDD-Ghana.

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Technical Narrative Report (continued)

Executive summary (continued)

Key achievements (continued)

- Libuseng Malephane and Puleng Adams from the National Partner organization, Advision Lesotho, presented the findings on traditional leadership to the Senate of Lesotho where all 22 Principal Chiefs of the country have a seat.
- Citing Afrobarometer Ghana Round 8 data on corruption in the judicial system, Ghana's Supreme Court Judge, Justice Gertrude Torkornoo, has advocated for a more robust national conversation on corruption.
- U.S. Department of State referenced Afrobarometer Sierra Leone data on corruption in announcing its International Anticorruption Champions; Francis Ben Kaifala, head of Sierra Leone's Anti-corruption Commission, was one of 12 Champions recognized in 2021.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the African Union Commission (AUC)'s new Africa Migration Report made use of Afrobarometer data as evidence for "challenging the narrative" about African migration.

Challenges

Implementation of the planned activities for the year and the successes recorded were not devoid of challenges. Given the nature of the work of AB, which relies heavily on in-person engagements, the COVID-19 pandemic and the policy measures put in place to reduce its spread affected our workplans and outreach activities. This notwithstanding, AB was able to complete all Round 8 data collection and dissemination and adapted to new ways of working, including holding virtual engagements. Additionally, we launched the Round 9 surveys during the reporting period.

We remain grateful to our funders and partners for their unwavering support as we continue to develop innovative ways to engage during the pandemic. We look forward to continuing our productive collaboration and extending the impact of AB's work.



Joseph Asunka
CEO

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

1. Introduction

Afrobarometer (AB) is a pan-African, nonpartisan survey research network that offers a platform for ordinary Africans to ‘have a say’ on matters that affect their lives. AB does this by providing reliable data on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life. When it was launched in 1999, the voices of ordinary Africans were not featured in debate about democracy and governance; little was known about popular attitudes and behaviour regarding the pressing challenges of African politics and economies. More than 20 years later, AB has institutionalized public opinion as a key pillar of policy discourse by building a strong pan-African network of social science researchers and a sustainable professional organization. It has interviewed more than 300,000 Africans in 39 countries, who together represent the views of more than two-thirds 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 public dissemination events, hundreds of AB publications, a busy website, and an active social media presence. AB’s 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 the public voice an increasingly important pillar of democracy and good governance on the continent.

AB completed its seventh wave of surveys in 2018, launched Round 8 (R8) in 2019, and completed it during this reporting period, 2021. In R8, AB aimed at consolidating gains made in previous survey rounds by strengthening the Network’s institutional framework and expanding data analysis, communications, resource mobilization, and policy engagement. AB aims to confirm and build on its standing as the premier research and analytical resource for understanding the needs and aspirations of ordinary Africans in the areas of democratic governance and socio-economic development, ensuring that the voices of ordinary people are increasingly reflected in policy and political processes across the continent. The overall objectives of R8 (2019-2021) were to:

- Complete 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 5 to 10 years.
- Expand country coverage by adding Angola (new) and previously suspended country, Ethiopia.
- Consolidate the gains realized and investments made in the transition to Electronic Data Capture (EDC) implemented in R7, including using this tool to
 - ✓ further improve real-time fieldwork quality monitoring; and
 - ✓ further reduce timelines for data finalization and release of results.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

1. Introduction (continued)

- Establish an Analysis Unit that will mentor young writers in the Network to expand and diversify the pool of published authors; deepen and extend the reach of AB analysis and use it to engage new stakeholders; increase and diversify the output from AB's rich trove of data; introduce new topics of inquiry; design innovative analytic tools and products; and develop new partnerships for the promotion and use of AB findings to inform policy and facilitate accountability and transparency.
- Extend the impact of AB's work on policy and political processes on the continent by:
 - ✓ supporting efforts by citizens and civil society to hold governments accountable.
 - ✓ increasing government receptiveness and responsiveness to public opinion.
 - ✓ providing strategic intelligence to policymakers, democracy advocates, and donors about the state of democracy, governance and economic and living conditions and their key drivers in order to inform policy interventions and political processes.

This report covers all programs and activities undertaken from January to December 2021, the third year of Round 8 and the commencement of R9 surveys.

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Technical Narrative Report (continued)

1. Introduction (continued)

Table 1: Key Afrobarometer Achievements, Rounds 1-9 (1999-2021)

Variable	R1-R4 1999- 2010	R5-6 2011- 2015	Round 7 2016 - 2018	Round 8 2019- 2020	Round 8 (2021)	Round 9 (2021¹)	Total
Surveys	73	73	36	23	12 ²	4	221
Interviews	114,557	112,818	50,622	32,789	17,704	6,000	334,490
Special Surveys ³	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Countries	20	37	34	23	12	4	39
Working papers	125	36	20	5	3	-	189
Policy papers	-	28	24	18	7	-	77
Dispatches	-	57	212	149	85	-	503
Briefing papers	97	62	-	-	-	-	159
Press releases	-	289	173	128	159	-	749
Official briefings/ dissemination events	248	196	83	45	51	-	623
Summaries of Results	-	71	32	17	19 ⁴	-	139
AB Blog posts	-	15	63	30	40	-	148
Communications/media workshops	51	8	1	0	1	-	61
Capacity building workshops/Summer Schools	26	12	1	4	7	-	50
Media appearances/ press reports	~ 620	~ 5,295	~8,335	~4,854	~3,185	--	~22,289
Twitter followers	-	>5,000	14,734	20,603	23,904		23,904
Facebook followers (likes)	-	>7,000	11,238	14,019	14,844	--	14,844
LinkedIn followers (likes)	--	--	--	--	2,600	--	2600
Mean monthly unique visitors to AB website	--	5,536	14,324	15,666	16,967	--	16,967
Number of downloads from the AB website	-	-	100,913	104,811	68,051	--	273,775
Mean monthly distinct visitors to ODA	-	1,191	2,320	3,009	4,460	--	4,460

¹ Round 9 surveys commenced concurrently (in the same year) while Round 8 was concluding. Four of the R9 surveys were completed by the end of the year in 4 countries.

² This includes Round 8.5 survey in Uganda

³ This indicator was introduced in 2021 hence the number of special surveys for 2020 was not captured in previous reports. We define "Special surveys" as any other supplementary survey undertaken by AB e.g., pre-/post-election, special topic, etc and it may also include Random Direct Dial (RDD) Phone Surveys.

⁴ Three SORs were omitted in the 2020 technical report hence have been included in the current reporting period and duly reported in the ABCV.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities

2.1 Surveys

2.1.1 Completion of R8 Activities: R8 Country Questionnaires

During the period under review, Project Managers, Director of Surveys and Deputy Director of Surveys, and the Analysis Unit reviewed National Partners' Country-Specific Questions (CSQs) and indigenized questionnaires for The Gambia, Morocco, Cameroon, Tanzania, Sudan, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mozambique, and Liberia.

2.1.2 Completion of sampling for R8 surveys

A key activity undertaken by AB prior to the deployment of trained fieldworkers for data collection is the drawing of nationally representative sample. During the reporting period, AB finalized samples for Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan and Morocco (for the R8 surveys) and Cote d'Ivoire, Namibia, Kenya, Gabon, Tunisia, Madagascar, Angola and Benin (for the R9 surveys).

2.1.3 Technical Assistance to National Partners

The Surveys and Data Management teams worked together to provide technical assistance to most of the National Partners that fielded surveys during the reporting period, including The Gambia, Morocco, Cameroon, Tanzania, Sudan, South Africa and Mozambique. Remote technical assistance was provided to our National Partners in Eswatini and Zimbabwe. The technical assistance during the period was provided largely by the Core Partner teams and the areas covered during technical assistance include fieldwork, data management and dissemination. On average, 11 days were spent in the field by the Core Partners in providing the needed technical assistance.

2.1.4 Completion of R8 Surveys

Fieldwork for R8 surveys resumed in October 2020, after a 6-month suspension due to the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of December 2020, a total of 23 countries had completed R8 data collection exercise (18 countries prior to COVID-19 and 5 countries in the last quarter of 2020). All countries conducting fieldwork during the post-COVID-19 era met the AB criteria for resumption of fieldwork, and also carried a new module on COVID-19, which sought to assess the pandemic's effect on humanity and livelihood. The only exception on the COVID-19 module was Tanzania, where President Magufuli's denial of COVID-19 meant that the questions could not be included in that survey.

During the first quarter of 2021, AB successfully completed fieldwork in six countries (Togo, Senegal, The Gambia, Morocco, Cameroon and Tanzania). Four other countries (Eswatini, Sudan, Zimbabwe and South Africa) also completed R8 surveys during the second quarter of 2021. In July 2021, Mozambique also completed its R8 fieldwork. This brought the total number of completed R8 surveys to 34. Additionally, we conducted R8.5 survey in Uganda

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1 Surveys (continued)

2.1.4 Completion of R8 Surveys (continued)

2.1.4.1 RDD phone survey in Namibia

Towards the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021, AB piloted its first-ever telephone survey on COVID-19 in Namibia using Random Digit Dial (RDD) methodology, which is the closest methodology to conducting a face-to-face survey (completely random sample, n=1200), although there are differences in the sample achieved with phone/RDD, and likelihood of mode effects (differences in how respondents answer questions in person versus over the phone). Fieldwork commenced in December 2020 and was completed in January 2021. Results of this survey were presented during a series of Telephone Survey Brown Bag meetings where AB shared its findings and lessons on telephone surveys with other Global Barometer team members. This included presentations on an analysis of potential mode effects of telephone surveys and in-person surveys and sampling challenges of doing telephone surveys in Africa.

2.1.4.2 Supplemental Phone Survey on Volunteerism in Benin

AB describes “Supplemental Phone Surveys” (SPS) as surveys conducted using phone numbers provided during AB face-to-face surveys by respondents who are willing to do follow-up telephonic surveys. They result in smaller samples (approximately 400-600 respondents) and less randomly distributed samples, but have other potential advantages because of the rapport AB has already established with respondents. AB is still evaluating the suitability of this methodology and may conduct additional supplemental phone survey pilots in 2022.

The first SPS was a survey on voluntary civic engagement in Benin funded by United Nations Volunteers (UNV). The survey was conducted using telephone numbers that were collected from willing respondents during the R8 face-to-face survey in Benin. Data collection started on 3rd September and ended on 15 September 2021. From about 754 telephone numbers that were collected during the R8 AB survey, the Benin national partner was able to reach 564 respondents (a 75% success rate). Out of the 564 respondents that were reached, 552 (98%) gave consent to be interviewed. The remaining 12 declined to grant consent and were thus not interviewed.

2.1.4.3 Supplemental Survey on Policing in The Gambia

With support from GIZ, a SPS on policing was conducted in The Gambia from October 12 to October 23, 2021. A total of 394 respondents participated in the survey.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1 Surveys (continued)

2.1.5 Data Management

In 2021, the AB Data Management (DM) team participated in fieldwork training, fieldwork observations and managed the data cleaning process. A total of 12 R8 datasets were finalized during the year for Zambia, Togo, Senegal, The Gambia, Morocco, Cameroon, Tanzania, Sudan, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique. In addition, the DM team assisted with:

- Cleaning and finalizing data for the Namibia RDD phone survey
- Programming the special questionnaire for Uganda R8.5
- Programming specialized questionnaires, and assisting with preparations and data cleaning and finalization for two SPSs in Benin and The Gambia.

Key among the achievements recorded during the reporting period is an improvement in real-time fieldwork quality monitoring and a further reduction in the timelines for data finalization and release of results. More specifically, we were able to reduce the average time lag between the end of fieldwork and dataset finalization from 65 days (in Round 7) to 52 days (in Round 8). Also, we significantly reduced the average time lag between finalized dataset and first dissemination from 96 days in Round 7 to 60 days in Round 8 surveys. These achievements were a result of the implementation of more stringent project management protocols and tools (Trello) that introduced structure and deadlines to the DM team. In addition, NPs during the R8 surveys were required to have a dedicated team to monitor the data collection process and flag any issues on a real-time basis. NPs thus recruited and trained Data Quality Officers and these officers identified and provided real-time data quality checks during field data collection. As such, findings that had the potential of affecting the quality of the data being collected were identified and remedial actions were taken for its immediate resolution thereby reducing the time it previously took to finalize datasets.

2.1.6 Round 8 Debriefing

Debrief meetings are meant to gather feedback and lessons from National Partners to inform updates and adjustments to methods, protocols and practices for future rounds. The process was launched with an online survey which was completed by 85% of the NPs. This was followed by an online Meeting from June 23 to 24, 2021 that began with a presentation of the results from the National Partner R8 Debrief Survey, followed by group discussions to deliberate on the matters arising. Special attention was given to the issue of how the COVID-19 pandemic had affected the operations of NPs. Adjustments and updates to AB protocols based on the R8 debrief process were incorporated into the R9 survey manual.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1 Surveys (continued)

2.1.7 Round 9 Survey Activities

2.1.7.1 R9 Questionnaire Development

A major achievement during the reporting period was the development and testing of the R9 questionnaire. The questionnaire development committee was co-led by the Directors of Analysis (DoA) and Director of Surveys (DoS) and comprised both experienced researchers and some junior researchers (aimed at building a pipeline for succession). The committee started the process in February 2021 by identifying questions to retain for tracking (from the R8 questionnaire) and those to drop. The committee subsequently embarked on a process of identifying the topics for new question modules, as well as older modules to bring back from previous AB survey Rounds, after which the committee split into smaller groups to develop specific questions. The full committee then reviewed all questions and the modules were finalized. The process was completed by the end of the third quarter of the reporting year.

About two-thirds of the questions were retained from the Round 8 surveys for tracking purposes. A third of the space was assigned to new question modules that underwent an extensive review process. The new question modules in R9 include responsive and transparent government; environmental governance and climate change; COVID-19; gender equality and gender-based violence; child welfare; police professionalism; social services provision; and social cohesion/pluralism. A full draft of the R9 questionnaire was produced, pilot tested, revised and finalized in October 2021.

2.1.7.2 R9 Survey Schedule

A draft R9 survey schedule was developed during the reporting period. However, due to some challenges, including the resurgence of the new omicron variant of COVID-19 and subsequent travel restrictions, the R9 schedule has undergone further revisions before the end of 2021. The initial plan was to field at least eight surveys by the end of 2021. However, due to COVID-19, the survey team succeeded in launching surveys in only five countries by the end of 2021. Countries such as Angola and Madagascar have had to reschedule fieldwork activities (refer to Appendix 1 for a copy of the most recent version of the R9 Survey Schedule)

2.1.7.3 R9 Planning Meeting

The R9 planning meeting was initially scheduled for the end of March 2021 in Accra, Ghana. It was however agreed that as part of the COVID-19 prevention protocols, the format of the meeting was restructured from face-to-face to a virtual format. In addition, due to the delay in completing the R8 surveys (also because of the pandemic), the launch of R9 was delayed until late in the year. The online R9 Planning meeting was therefore rescheduled to 21-23 July 2021. Participants at the planning meeting included all AB Units, Core Partners and National Partners. The meeting gave AB staff, CPs, Support Units, and National Partners a chance to discuss the R9 new question modules, other R9 innovations, and the draft R9 survey schedule.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.1 Surveys (continued)

2.1.7 Round 9 Survey Activities (continued)

2.1.7.4 R9 Questionnaire Pilot Test in Benin and Malawi

AB piloted new R9 modules in Benin (n=150) and Malawi (n=200) to assess the formulation of the new questions and ascertain whether respondents would understand the questions well. The Benin pilot was done by phone using numbers generated by the AB national partner in the country. In Malawi, the pilot was done using a face-to-face approach. Analysis of the pilot data showed that all new modules worked well.

2.1.7.5 Launch of R9 surveys

Round 9 surveys were launched in October 2021 with Namibia as the first country to go to the field. By the end of the year, four more countries had completed or started R9 fieldwork, namely: Gabon, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda. We expect to expand AB's footprint to new countries in R9, including Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, and Seychelles. We will also conduct assessments in Algeria, Burundi, and São Tomé and Príncipe to determine whether these countries can be brought back into the AB network. Altogether, we aim to cover up to 40 countries in R9 if funding and country viability permit.

2.1.7.6 National Partner Recruitment

AB advertised calls for bids in both Mauritania and Guinea Bissau (two of the countries AB intends to extend its footprint). The respective Project Managers have since evaluated the bids and plan to conduct in-country assessments during the first half of 2022. The plan is to finalize the recruitment of NPs in these two countries during the second quarter of 2022 and complete their first AB surveys as part of R9 in Q3.

2.2 Analysis

The core goal of the Analysis Unit is to increase the number and scope of AB analytical outputs that help the network to continue reaching new audiences while expanding the pool of AB published authors. The objectives are to both build analysis and publication skills while maximizing the visibility, utility, and impact of AB data. To do this, the unit focuses on six key program components:

- Mentorship and capacity building for junior staff and national partners
- Develop a rapid response capacity
- Develop new "AB Signature Products" such as the SDG Scorecards
- Coordinate sponsored, requested and other special analysis
- Support development of country-specific questions, tracking and training
- AB Internal/meta-data Analysis

A core activity of the unit also includes building the unit's capacity, e.g., through engaging and training student research assistants, interns, post-doctoral researchers and others. In addition, the Analysis Unit collaborates with and supports the surveys unit with data management, development of country-specific questions, review/updating of survey methods and piloting of phone surveys and questionnaire development.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

The Analysis Unit also collaborates with the Capacity Building Unit on mentoring, planning/implementing training workshops, and the Engagement Unit with meeting donors, preparing/reviewing proposals, communications strategy and website development, as well as support to the AB Secretariat in managing the MEL function and other tasks as needed. For the period under review, the following activities were undertaken:

2.2.1 Mentoring Opportunities

The AU sought to identify and develop opportunities for mentoring and/or co-authored analysis between senior and junior staff. Opportunities developed during the year included:

- The Analysis Unit won a second Innovation Challenge grant from UNV for a project on “Modelling the Economic and Social Contributions of Volunteers to the Sustainable Development Goals”. The \$15,000 project allowed AB to pilot a “supplemental phone survey” in Benin using phone numbers collected in Round 8/part 2 surveys (post COVID-19 era). A research assistant from within the network was identified, Richard Houessou, the Project Manager for Francophone Africa, to work with the Director of Analysis (DoA) on developing the survey, reviewing the data and writing the report on it. The report has not been officially published. AB is currently evaluating the validity of supplemental surveys. The report has however been shared with UNV as part of the final deliverables to complete the project.
- Implementation is underway for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) grant on “closing civic space”. Dr. Jeff Conroy-Krutz of MSU was appointed as the principal researcher together with four (4) junior/mid-level staff/partners recruited as Research Assistants on this special project. Data collection including interviews and other fieldwork is nearly completed and the report will be finalized in early 2022. AB is currently seeking a no-cost extension to March 31, 2022, to complete some outstanding activities.
- The DoA has been working in collaboration with the Uganda national partner to fill the backlog of Uganda policy paper deliverables required under the special grant from the Embassy of Netherlands in Uganda. The DoA has worked with UCT student, Matthias Kronke, to completed one policy paper and has several more that are far advanced and are expected to be finalized before June 2022 so as to clear the backlog. The DoA also worked with others to shift some of the funds from producing written papers to holding a special webinar to do additional training of Ugandan analysts; this request to the funders was approved.
- The R8 “Part One Pan-African Profile” (POPAP) series offered opportunities for partners and junior/mid-level staff to participate in the development of AB multi-country publications. This opportunity also continued with the launch of the full R8 34-country Pan-African Profiles (PAP) in October. A total of eight (8) POPAPs were published in 2021 on youth, corruption, elections, taxation, globalism, COVID-19 vaccines, traditional leaders, all authored or co-authored by national partners and/or junior/mid-level staff in the network, including two by an MSU undergraduate student research assistant from Niger. The POPAP series concluded in May 2021.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

2.2.1 Mentoring Opportunities (continued)

- The POPAP series was then followed by the PAP series which was based on data from all 34 R8 countries. In November 2021, after the finalization of the 34-country R8 merge data set, the network began the production of full Round 8 Pan-African Profiles (PAPs). Some of these publications served as an update for the 18-country dataset versions that were released as POPAPs, while others tackled new topics including youth, corruption, Africa-China relations, and globalism. In all, four PAPs were released between October and December. This series of R8 PAPs are expected to continue through most of 2022.
- In 2020 AB submitted proposals for a Roundtable on the future of AB, and a panel to present papers by AB authors, for the African Studies Association (ASA) Annual meeting AB engaged a mixture of junior staff and senior experts to participate in these panels with the specific goal of giving junior staff exposure and opportunities, as well as the motivation, to complete analyses. The roundtable on the future of AB included AB's sampling specialist and our National Investigator in Tunisia as panelists and was very well received. The panel included papers by AB's project manager for West Africa, one of AB's graduate research assistants at UCT, and the AB post-doc at MSU, and was also very successful.

2.2.2 Develop AB Rapid Response Analysis Capacity

- **Rapid response press releases:** The analysis unit continued to expand its "rapid response" outputs by identifying current events that AB data can speak to and developing news releases and/or infographics in collaboration with National Partners for quick release. Topics covered in rapid-response releases in 2021 include the decriminalization of same-sex relationships in Angola; kidnappings in Nigeria; gender-based violence in Ghana; Internet and social media restrictions in Nigeria; ECOMIG's mandate in The Gambia; the coups in Mali, Guinea, and Sudan; Africans' experiences of food shortages (as G20 ministers pledged to fight hunger); views on imprisoned former South African President Jacob Zuma; views on taxation in Kenya and Ghana (as the governments modified tax laws); Uganda's elections; Gambians' support for public access to government-held information; Zimbabweans' support for a national dialogue and a coalition government; and climate change (ahead of a climate-change summit); PRs on Senegal protests, Angola support for same-sex relationships in the context of changing law.
- **Other rapid response analysis:** AB has done rapid analysis and publication of COVID -19 findings from Round 8/part 2 surveys (post-COVID-19) given the high level of interest. As noted above, a Dispatch on vaccine receptivity in five West African countries was published (adjacent to the POPAP series). In addition, a template was developed so that country teams could rapidly prepare briefs on their COVID-19 findings. Fifteen (15) country COVID-19 profiles were published during the reporting period.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

2.2.3 Development and release new AB signature products

- AB's SDG Country Scorecards, developed in 2020 but held because of the pandemic, were relaunched internally in April, and externally/internationally in May with a high-profile international event. Scorecards were produced for all R8 countries that had three rounds of surveys completed (31 countries), and regional releases took place in Anglophone West Africa, Francophone Africa, East and Southern Africa between May and August.
- In 2020, the Analysis Unit established an ongoing bi-weekly series in the Washington Post's The Monkey Cage (TMC) blog as a regular outlet for AB analysis produced by a wide array of authors that reaches key policy audiences in Washington and well beyond. The posts were often linked to PAPs or POPAPs, but they sometimes covered specific country situations or other issues. In June, after the completion of the POPAP series, the series shifted from bi-weekly to monthly publications. However, for a period of 7 weeks from October to December, there was a special weekly series releasing key new R8 findings on democracy in Africa in anticipation of the Summit for Democracy held in early December. The schedule is expected to revert to a monthly series in 2022. There were a total of 21 posts in TMC in 2021.
- In addition, as noted above, 15 countries have released COVID-19 country briefs using a template developed by the Analysis Unit in December 2020.
- In December, the Analysis Unit also launched the development of two templates for streamlining the release of Round 9 results. The first was based on the R9 environmental governance and climate change module and was developed with support from a small grant from Konrad Adenauer Foundation. We anticipate a phase two grant from KAF in 2022/23 that will support the production and dissemination of country releases, as well as a Round 9 PAP on the topic in early 2023. The second is based on the R9 module on gender equality and gender-based violence, which was included in R9 with support from a grant from the University of California at San Diego's EMERGE project. Additional templates on child welfare, police professionalism, and possibly other topics will be developed in early 2022.
- In August the Analysis Unit launched a regular Afrobarometer "Data" page in *The Continent*, a relatively new, award-winning weekly online publication shared primarily through WhatsApp, that has been receiving wide attention and recognition, as well as circulation. Each weekly issue includes an AB data page with a chart or infographic and brief descriptive text. The Continent is produced by African journalists in collaboration with the Mail & Guardian, Africa's leading independent newspaper. 14 Data pages were produced during 2021.
- In November, the Analysis Unit, in collaboration with the AB Digital Portfolio Manager, launched an "Infographic of the Week" series to disseminate timely topical findings to social media audiences. The IOTW series has been one of AB's most popular products and is being shared widely.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

2.2.4 Coordinate production of special/requested/sponsored analysis

In addition to POPAPs, PAPs and other publications mentioned above, several special publications were launched or completed. They include:

- Analysis Unit coordinated/co-authored an article providing an update on the state of democracy across Africa for the Journal of Democracy that was published in July.
- The Analysis Unit prepared a piece on “The Future Africans Want” for the European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) to launch their “Imagine Africa” series, which was published in July
- DoA co-authored a chapter on AB standardization of survey methods with Bob Mattes and Francis Kibirige (to be revised in early 2022 for publication in 2022).
- Analysis Unit prepared a Q&A on China and other topics featured by USIP.
- Analysis Unit developed a number of charts and infographics for Brookings Institution that will be included in their 2022 Foresight Africa publication to illustrate key topics included in the 2022 report. Most chapters will now include at least one AB graphic.
- The World Bank has begun including regular content prepared by AB in their (internal) Council of Economic Advisers of Governments (CEoG) newsletters.
- AB has prepared a special summary of results for GIZ on the supplemental survey done in The Gambia on policing and is preparing a full R8 report on police professionalism that will be delivered in early 2022.
- Analysis Unit was in the lead on preparing extensive charts and analysis of AB R8 data for a series of presentations that took place in many venues from October-December 2021 (listed elsewhere). In addition, the data analysis team began pre-preparing charts for most key parts of the R8 merge data set so that they are available for any team member to use in preparing presentations or publications.

2.2.5 Provide Leadership on AB Technical and Methods Issues

While a formal Technical and Methods Committee (TMC) has not yet been formed due to time constraints, the DoA and Analysis Unit have engaged in several efforts to continuously update AB methods during the reporting period, including:

- Reviews of R8 metadata on languages of respondent, fieldworker and interview to see how translations produced and languages used in interviews match with respondent profiles and other issues.
- Review of metadata on the gender of interviewee’s numbers
- Development of Capstone Projects for students at London School of Economics that review and advise on key methods issues related to interview conditions and sampling outcomes
- Co-produced analysis on “harmonization” of AB data.
- Analysis of underlying methodological comparisons between phone and face-to-face surveys to evaluate the suitability of this methodology for future AB work. The Analysis Unit’s goal is to formally launch the TMC by mid-2022.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

2.2.6 Secure and train Analysis Unit staff

The DoA welcomed many new members during the reporting period. As such, DoA invested a lot in training the team in AB data analysis methods, development of graphics, and preparation of basic publications. Specifically, during the year, the Analysis Unit welcomed:

- Knowledge Translation Manager (KTM) – A job description was developed and internal recruitment completed for the position of KTM, formerly an AB communications officer in West Africa, to join as a permanent member of the Analysis Unit team.
- MSU Postdoc – Dr. Mercy Kaburu, a young woman PhD/faculty member from USIU in Kenya, joined MSU/AB team as a post-doc in July. This position is funded by MSU's Alliance for African Partnership.
- MSU Graduate Research Assistants (RAs) – Two African PhD students joined the team at MSU in August 2021. In addition, one African MPP student continues with the project for a second year, and a second joined the *team* at MSU after a year as an intern with the AB Secretariat.
- UCT Graduate Research Assistant (RA) – One non-African PhD student at UCT switched from working with the data team at UCT to working with the Analysis Unit on the production of Uganda policy papers, as discussed above. This position will continue until August 2022.
- MSU Undergraduate Research Assistant – One non-African undergraduate student works with the team primarily to work on AB data merges.
- Intern at AB Secretariat – One intern based in Accra (a student at a local university) has joined the Analysis Unit and also completed training.
- All of the new members of the team received training from September-November 2021 from the Analysis and Capacity Building Units on AB approaches to analysis and communications using SPSS and Excel, and all members of the team are now assigned production projects and are getting up to speed. DoA, Head of Publications and the KTM have continued to be extensively involved both in coordinating but also indirectly producing many AB analyses and outputs.

2.2.7 Support to Other Units

2.2.7.1 Engagement: AB fundraising efforts

The Analysis Unit continued to provide the needed support in AB fundraising efforts including seeking out small scale opportunities for Analysis Unit support, successful completion of the grant application for a UNV Innovation Challenge Phase II award, contributed to concept notes and proposals development for Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs (taxation); JICA (human security); Ford Foundation; OSIWA/OSIEA; World Bank; Gates Foundation; NED among others. DoA also contributed to the development of concept notes that received funding, as noted above, from UCSD/EMERGE and from KAF to support content and communications on the R9 questionnaire, and partnered with others in the network on similar work with Global Center for Pluralism (GCP). The DoA has also been extensively engaged in collaborations with GIZ and the EU under the funding provided by both organizations.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

2.2.7 Support to Other Units (continued)

2.2.7.2 Support to/collaboration with Communications Unit

The DoA and the Analysis unit during the period under review continued to provide support to the MEL Unit as well as the Communications unit. Key among the support that was to the Communications Unit include the following:

- Working with Uganda NP and comms team on the release of the Uganda pre-election survey findings
- Ongoing participation in the website re-development process
- Coordinating review of existing website content and filling gaps where documents are missing.
- UNV podcast with Josephine Sanny on Phase I paper on voluntary civic engagement.
- KTM played a central role in the planning and implementation of release events for the SDG Scorecards
- KTM played a leading role coordinating AB's #VoicesAfrica webinar series, in collaboration with the Communications Team, on self-reliant development and free trade, youth, and China.
- KTM and DoA were involved in some of the many dissemination events with donors and other audiences that occurred during the year, especially between October and December.

2.2.7.3 Support to Data Management Team

By early 2021 the data management team had established new management approaches and tools and cleared the backlog from R8/part 1, and was successfully achieving or surpassing targets for cleaning of R8/part 2 countries. All tasks are now handled by the data management team out of UCT, with the exception of compiling the multi-country merge, which is still handled at MSU.

2.2.7.3 Support to MEL

The DoA works closely with the MEL function to plan and implement activities, including MEL system development, building MEL feedback loops, planning impact case studies, developing evaluation TORs, and related issues. The DoA was significantly involved in onboarding the new MELS in 2021.

2.2.7.4 Support to Capacity Building Unit

- AB organized the first "Barometers Brown Bag" (B3) event to share learning across Arab Barometer and Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The first event looked at mode effects and included presentations from all three barometers. Participants found it very useful. Two more events were held sponsored by other organizations but attended by many AB staff.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.2 Analysis (continued)

2.2.7 Support to Other Units (continued)

2.2.7.4 Support to Capacity Building Unit (continued)

- DoA, Head of Publications and editor of the AB Working Paper series provided feedback to students in the LSE Capstone project that was done in 2020 with the goal of publishing their paper, which is now approved for publication. We also held a debrief on the capstone project in order to build the experience into guidance for future projects and similar collaborations. As noted above, a second Capstone was done in 2021, and the review of the project will take place in early 2022.
- DoA has contributed to strategizing/planning for AB thematic seminars (currently replacing AB Summer Schools) and participated in participant selection for the second thematic seminar on COVID-19.
- DoA is working with DoCB on several initiatives: 1) development of a mentoring network; 2) standardizing SPSS and basic analysis training for new AB staff, student research assistants, National Partners and others; 3) developing outreach to African universities to bring AB into classrooms across the continent. “Afrobarometer Week” at USIU in Kenya was planned, to take place in January 2022. Other activities in US and Africa classrooms were initiated, to take place in early 2022.
- DoA participated in the recruitment of new CBM, to be hired in early 2022.

2.3 Engagement /Resource Mobilization and Communication

The Engagement Unit has two sub-units, communications and resource mobilization, led by a Director of Engagement who manages eight staff members and oversees everyday operations. The overarching goals of the Engagement Unit during the five years spanning 2020 and 2024 are threefold:

1. To raise a minimum of \$37.8m in funds in support of Afrobarometer’s objectives.
2. To deploy a high-performing Communications Team, utilizing a strategic communications methodology that ensures maximum visibility for Afrobarometer and expanding use of its data and analysis.
3. To align and hone management and operating systems, and where necessary innovate new systems, to create a modern Engagement Unit that is pioneering in its professionalism and sets a benchmark for African communications and fundraising as leading practitioners.

Pursuant to these overarching goals, the Engagement Unit undertook fundraising activities through proposal development; several levels of stakeholder engagements; outreach to promote AB data visibility and uptake. Details of the activities undertaken by the Engagement Unit are provided below:

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3 Engagement /Resource Mobilization and Communication (continued)

2.3.1 Proposal development

One of the ways by which we have worked towards raising the needed funds to support the work of Afrobarometer is through the development of proposals, responding to calls for proposals and engagement with donors. Project-based proposals that focus on our traditional surveys, analysis, capacity building, and organizational effectiveness constitutes a huge component of the proposals that were developed and submitted to donors during the reporting period. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) identified AB (with the strong endorsement of the UNDP) as one of a limited group of organizations to submit a proposal focusing on a survey on human security. Similarly, Expertise France (the technical agency of the French government) invited AB to partner with them on a European Union proposal to strengthen African statistical systems. This attests to both the strong reputation that AB has built over the years and the increased visibility of our work.

2.3.2 Funder and Stakeholder Meetings

A series of global meetings/events were arranged in Washington DC, New York, Brussels, Bonn, Berlin and London, to enable the AB Board Chair to say farewell and the CEO to deliver his vision as AB's new leader to funders, stakeholders and advocates. These have generated several follow-up activities and funding opportunities which have been ongoing and will continue into 2022. Additionally, new partnerships were established, including the Africa-Europe Foundation and the EU Institute for Security Studies. Afrobarometer's International Advisory Council (IAC) continued to provide strategic advice to AB. Individual follow-up meetings were held with members to discuss specific areas to assist AB, based on their experience and expertise.

The IAC members have been engaged during the year under review and have contributed immensely to our plans. Specifically, the IAC has provided invaluable advice on donor engagement; partnerships, and collaborations; use of AB data; information about African funders; collaboration with the private sector; and innovative rapid-response data collection methods. The meetings have contributed positively to our funding strategy and other core activities of the organization. We also held a very successful meeting of the International Advisory Council hosted for us by USIP in DC, chaired by Ambassador Carson, and attended in person by the Chair and CEO (and other DC-based members of the IAC).

2.3.3 Fundraising and funder relations

In relation to fundraising and funder relations, the following were undertaken during the reporting period:

- Twenty-four funding applications were submitted in response to Call for Proposals, direct solicitations, and invitations from funders (including BMGF, MCF, JICA, World Bank, OSIWA, Expertise France, UNV, Hewlett Foundation (organizational effectiveness), NED, Ford Foundation Global South call, Ford Foundation West, and East Africa, OSISA, KAS (Namibia and Angola), MIF, FINNIDA, UNDEF, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Oak Foundation, Robert Bosch, Swedish Postcode, Wallace Global Fund)

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3 Engagement /Resource Mobilization and Communication (continued)

2.3.3 Fundraising and funder relations (continued)

In relation to fundraising and funder relations, the following were undertaken during the reporting period:

- Twenty-four funding applications were submitted in response to Call for Proposals, direct solicitations, and invitations from funders (including BMGF, MCF, JICA, World Bank, OSIWA, Expertise France, UNV, Hewlett Foundation (organizational effectiveness), NED, Ford Foundation Global South call, Ford Foundation West, and East Africa, OSISA, KAS (Namibia and Angola), MIF, FINNIDA, UNDEF, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Oak Foundation, Robert Bosch, Swedish Postcode, Wallace Global Fund)
- There was a total of 8 successful applications (JICA, World Bank Group, OSIWA, MCF, Gates Foundation, University of California San Diego, Bratton-Schneller gift, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung East African Regional Office) contributing to \$5.6m in new grants.
- A functional system of proposal development was initiated with demonstrable success.
- We initiated conversations with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation and Swedish International Cooperation Development Agency for continued long term funding.
- A list of qualified funding prospects based in Africa, the US, Europe and the UK has been researched and captured on a dynamic google sheet which will form the basis of funder engagement for 2022.
- A detailed 2022 calendar of global funder travel/meetings produced to guide fundraising and stewardship.
- Second Annual Review (for 2021) produced as a key instrument in our toolbox of funder relations.

2.3.4 R8 Dissemination

Fourteen countries completed the dissemination of R8 results during the period under review. This brings to a total, 31 countries that have completed R8 dissemination. Due to COVID-19, most results dissemination events were held online using platforms such as Zoom, Google Meet, and Microsoft Teams. Despite the move from in-person dissemination, the virtual mode of disseminating the findings was largely successful.

A total of 51 in-country dissemination events were held in 2021 as against the 2021 target of 14 dissemination events; this translates to 364% achievement of the 2021 target and 132% achievement of the R8 target⁵. We also exceeded the 2021 target of 100 press releases by issuing a total of 159 press releases during the reporting period which translates to 159% achievement of the 2021 target and 115% achievement of the R8 target (Reference to the AB Results Framework). Overall, these achievements have contributed to high records of mean monthly visits to the website (4,460 mean monthly visits as against the 2021 target of 3,300) and the achievement of the “number of annual downloads⁶ from the AB website (68051 as against the target of 6000 downloads).

⁵ 76 in-country disseminations were targeted for R8 and 100 was achieved

⁶ These include AB datasets and publications.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3 Engagement /Resource Mobilization and Communication (continued)

2.3.4 R8 Dissemination (continued)

Notwithstanding the successes, there were some challenges with internet connectivity in some countries during the online medium for our dissemination events. However, during our R8 Debrief Workshop, National Partners described a wide variety of positive experiences and lessons learned during R8 dissemination, with some recommending a hybrid approach featuring both online events and targeted in-person events.

One of the measures to be taken going forward will be to adopt a flexible approach and rely on assessments of in-country conditions to ensure successful dissemination amidst the pandemic.

Preparations are also underway to commence dissemination of R9 survey findings for countries that have completed field data collection. These dissemination activities are expected to begin in the first quarter of 2022.

2.3.5 Digital engagement and website development

In May 2021, AB launched a new digital strategy that is being implemented in two phases. Phase one focuses on optimizing our current platforms and touchpoints. That is, we are investing in content, segmenting our audiences and defining the channel roles and formalizing how this works.

The second phase will focus on enhancing efforts in line with the overarching goals of the engagement strategy and vision of AB (refer to Appendix 2 for AB digital strategy). Website redevelopment advanced with a delay later in the year brought about by the website developers. We will, however, be on track to have a new website by March 2022.

In addition, a number of novel formats, technologies, and new audience platforms were created and developed to enhance dissemination. We have demonstrated how AB data is used to shape policy or strategy and aligned all communications outputs acknowledge. By the end of the reporting year, we had overachieved the mean monthly visits to the AB website target of 14,500 by 117% (actual 16,967).

Similarly, the 2021 target (3,300) for the mean monthly visits to the Online Data Analysis facility was also overachieved by 135%.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.3 Engagement /Resource Mobilization and Communication (continued)

2.3.6 Publications

A number of novel formats, technologies, and new audience platforms were created and developed to enhance dissemination. We have demonstrated how AB data is used to shape policy or strategy and aligned all communications outputs acknowledge. The following were published during the reporting period:

- 1 Annual Technical Narrative report for covering the 2020-year period. The report highlighted achievements and challenges in the pandemic year, 2020
- 1 mid-year Technical Narrative report covering January – June 2021.
- 3 working papers
- 7 policy papers
- 85 dispatches
- 159 press releases
- 16 Summaries of Results
- 19 AB Blog posts
- 12 (monthly) AB Updates
- 4 (quarterly) AB Currents (internal network newsletters)
- 21 blog posts on the Washington Post The Monkey Cage (TMC) blog

2.3.7 Webinars

In 2021 we focused our #VoicesAfrica webinars series on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), free trade and development, the Africa-China relationship and African youth. The SDGs included a continental launch with high-level panellists. The SDG continental launch was then followed up by regional launches with specialists in the area in East, West, French-speaking and Southern Africa. By far, the China events in partnership with Peking University proved most popular. In total we had 1,324 live attendees and a further 657 viewers on our YouTube streaming channel.

2.3.8 Presentations

In addition to the mandatory in-country disseminations, network members disseminated AB findings through 72 other presentations and outreach events with various audiences, including the policy community, funders, civil society, academia and international organizations. These presentations were a combination of physical meetings and online events, including in new formats such as Zoom webinars and Twitter chats. (See Appendix 3 for a list of presentations).

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.4 Capacity Building

The network continues to invest in internal capacity building through the provision of technical assistance both for surveys – especially programming and use of the electronic data capture system – and for communications, analysis, and technical writing skills as well as many other subject-specific trainings. Critical to the evolution of AB is the amplification of its capacity-building credentials through consolidating gains that have already been realized while concurrently fostering new partnerships as well as introducing new approaches and innovations for knowledge transfer across the African continent. The strategic goals of the CBU are to:

- Build and strengthen the capacity of AB's 30+ network/partner institutions to undertake survey research, analysis and communications;
- Strengthen analytical and writing capacity of young researchers on the continent and foster and leverage new strategic relationships with institutions of higher learning on the continent;
- Strengthen as well as build the capacity of African advocacy institutions, policymakers and advocates on using public attitude data to inform policy decisions;
- Build and strengthen the analytical understanding of journalists and other media practitioners to use AB survey data to tell African stories; and
- Extend AB data and 'African voices' to young people – (particularly those who are usually not covered or included in AB samples) – across various sectors of society for early exposure to, and understanding of, issues that should inform as well as underpin policymaking processes on the continent.
- In pursuing these strategic goals, the following activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

2.4.1 Seminars, workshops, and trainings

- Eight AB staff members participated in a virtual workshop designed to help them build their leadership and team-management capacities (refer to Section 2.5.5.4 Training and Capacity Building for Staff for further details)
- Between March 29 to April 13, 2021, AB organised a thematic seminar on "COVID-19, well-being, and democratic governance" and provided eight early-career researchers from Africa with methodological training and exposure to Afrobarometer data. Distinguished guest speakers included Prof. Larry Diamond and Prof. George Ellison. The resulting manuscripts are currently under review.
- A thematic seminar on "Conflict, violence, and democratic governance" introduced eight participants from across Africa to critical themes and research methods. The event was held from 31 May to 15 June 2021. Guest speakers included Prof. Joe Siegle and Prof. Freedom Onuha. The resulting manuscripts are currently under review.
- Basic SPSS and Graphics Training: We started an 8-week training on 24th September 2021 with a small group of participants from AB and MSU. These sessions were recorded and the experience will be used to fine-tune future versions at both the basic and more advanced levels. The eight participants who benefited from the training were drawn from AB's Analysis Unit, Core Partners (IDS and CDD-Ghana) and MSU.
- World Bank Group (WBG) Africa Fellowship Initiative: AB convened two sessions of intensive three-day seminar with the World Bank Africa fellows which started with methodological training and culminated in a writing retreat in November–December where the participants explored AB data and worked towards producing their own papers using AB data.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.4 Capacity Building (continued)

2.4.1 Seminars, workshops, and trainings (continued)

- AB continued its collaborative capstone project with the London School of Economics and Political Science on theme, “Philosophy, Politics and Economics: Capstone”. The Capstone built the capacity of the participants to carry out research and analysis in order to address a practical policy issue or problem. In 2021, AB published a working paper by four students analysing sensitivity bias in AB surveys. The participants examined the age and education profiles in Afrobarometer samples compared to official profiles, identifying discrepancies, identifying patterns across countries (if any), and exploring causes and possible solutions.
- AB Hackathons at the University of California, Riverside and Pepperdine University and a master class at Kent University on "Using Afrobarometer for research and teaching" introduced students to two decades' worth of data on what Africans think – all accessible via AB's free online data analysis tool.

2.4.2 Resourcing the CB unit

The Capacity Building Unit also contributed to the development of several proposals to support the efforts of the Engagement Unit. Proposals that the CB Unit contributed to include Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF); Mastercard Foundation (MCF); Letter of Enquiry (LOE) for the Carnegie Corporation.

2.4.3 Building Partnership

- Over the reporting period, the unit continued investing in building partnerships as detailed below.
- University of Pretoria (UP): The unit initiated and nurtured the relationship that culminated in the signing of an MoU between AB and UP. The MoU guides collaboration on a number of activities including the English language Summer School.
- African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET): The unit initiated and continued to build on its partnership with the centre with a focus on youth work. The idea is to collaborate on information dissemination — pertaining to the youth – via the centre's platforms (“compacts”) which aim to connect with the private sector, governments, and other influential actors.
- African Association of Political Science (AAPS): The CB unit initiated relations with the association to explore ways through which to introduce AB data for teaching and learning purposes in African universities. The association has sent good signals that it will assist in entering African universities and that AB could have some role in the 2023 conference.
- University of Ghana Business School (UGBS): The unit has initiated conversations geared towards some collaboration with the UGBS on generating interest in AB data and methods among faculty, students and other relevant stakeholders. Discussions are ongoing and look promising.
- Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA): As part of reaching out to a greater number of stakeholders including journalists, the unit connected with the foundation. The next activity is to collaborate on training for journalists in how to use AB data for telling impactful stories.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)**2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)****2.5 Network Management**

The following network management activities were approved as part of the 2021 workplan and were implemented by the Secretariat during the reporting period.

2.5.1 Continuation of Organizational Development (OD) Plans

Highlights of implementation of the OD recommendations include:

- On-boarding of our new CEO: Virtual meetings and roadshows provided an avenue to introduce the new CEO and enabled him to share his vision. All key staff met the new CEO to introduce their units' programs to bring the new CEO up to speed on the implementation of their work plans and any emerging matters.
- Network-wide compensation review to harmonize compensation practices and make remuneration fair and respect country dynamics
- Strategy document development: As part of the OD process, AB developed a Strategy Map. We are now working with the consultant who led the first phase of the OD process, Lucy Blythe, and another consultant to develop a long-term strategy and a business plan from this map (See section 2.5.2 for further details).

2.5.2 Strategic Plan Document development

One of the key outputs of the extensive organizational development process that AB undertook in 2019 is the Strategy Map (see Appendix 4 for a copy of the Strategy Map), a document that captures the summarized picture of what AB desires to do to achieve its mission and vision. The Strategy Map is highly abridged and does not provide the detailed content needed to manage and inspire the delivery of the numerous milestones and plans that will be required to achieve the mission and vision in the short, medium and long term. During the reporting period, AB engaged an external consortium to help develop a fully-fledged strategic plan document for the network by building on the base document used for the strategy map and consulting staff and other stakeholders in its development (See Appendix 5 for the terms of reference of the activity). Table 2 below captures details of the process and its current status.

Table 2: Strategy Development Process Status

No.	Activity header	Notes	Responsibility	Status
1	Inception Meeting and Commissioning	Kick-off meeting with consultants to agree on interest and to have a broad overview of the assignment.	AB CEO	Completed
2	Submission of ToR & contracting	Prepare terms of reference that provides enough guide to the consultants in their work and outline any requirements the consultants need to reflect in their financial proposal	AB CEO	Completed
3	Inception Report	Produce an inception report that identifies the unique ways the assignment will be carried out and what aspects of the TOR and mandate need changing/augmenting based on the consultant's professional assessment	Consultants	Completed

AFROBAROMETER

Annual report

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Technical Narrative Report (continued)**2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)****2.5 Network Management (continued)****2.5.2 Strategic Plan Document development (continued)****Table 2: Strategy Development Process Status (continued)**

No.	Activity header	Notes	Responsibility	Status
4	Documents review & additional key information interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review organizational documents relating to the structure, finances, human resources, management, activities, projects and policies. 2. Review all the strategy documents of all the units and tie them back to the overall strategy and co-opt as necessary. 3. Conduct a thorough analysis of the existing business model and show how value is created, ensuring to put value optimizing measures are taken into the expectations. 4. Conduct further interviews if necessary to collect all evolving views and ideas from new entrants 	Consultants	Completed
5	Development of Draft 1	Prepare and present a comprehensive first draft of the strategic plan for AB for the medium term (five years) & long term (ten years) in major areas such as resource mobilization and deployment, collaborations and key milestones (KPIs) together with budgets and delivery/implementation plan.	Consultants	In progress
6	Draft 1 Reviews and Consultations, including CMT Feedback	AB internal teams will review and consult on the draft strategic plan to ensure there is adequate understanding, buy-in and inputs from key quarters of the network. A documented feedback will be sent to the consultants for finalization.	AB CMT/SAT	Not started
7	Final Draft for Board Review	The consultants will draft a final document for presentation to the AB board of directors for review and adoption	Consultants	Not started
8	Board approval	The board approved strategic plan is adopted and published – serves as a guide to the AB teams	Board	Not started

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.5 Network Management (continued)

2.5.3 Meetings

2.5.3.1 Management meetings (Board and Central Management Team)

The Secretariat coordinated four quarterly Board Meetings in 2021 and provided the Board with all the necessary information and documents to ensure that the Board Members had the information to exercise effective oversight over AB. Other management meetings including the bi-weekly Central Management Team (CMT) meetings and the biannual Senior Advisory Team (SAT) meetings were also coordinated by the Secretariat during the year. The management meetings were targeted at providing a coordination and information sharing platform ensuring that AB programs, particularly the Round 8 surveys, were completed within the stipulated timeframe despite the challenges presented by COVID-19, and for the Round 9 surveys to commence before the end of the reporting year.

2.5.3.2 Quarterly meetings with Core Partners

During the reporting period, the COO held quarterly meetings with all Core Partners and Support Units to review the status of subgrants, particularly, to assess the implementation of activities within the approved workplans, contractual deliverables, and the identification and resolution of challenges during the implementation of activities in the workplans. The COO used the quarterly meetings to discuss other matters that have the potential to negatively affect the planned activities.

2.5.4 Audits and Financial Reviews

The external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, carried out audits of AB at the Secretariat and at all the Core Partners and Support Units for the year ended December 31, 2020. The external audit was a full scope audit and was carried out in person at the Secretariat in Ghana, and virtually for other partners not located in Ghana. The external auditors issued unqualified audit reports for AB and its partners. The audit for the year ended December 2021 is currently ongoing and the report is expected to be finalized by mid-April 2022.

On the other hand, AB engaged an external firm, Kwame Asante and Associates, a firm of chartered accountants and consultants, to carry out an evaluation of all CPs and issued a report on their review. CMT has taken the contents of the report into consideration in setting up measures to strengthen the control environment and to support the partners to implement the recommendations.

During 2021 we managed 14 grant relationships driven mainly through quarterly/periodic reporting on stewardship and compliance with grant agreements. There were numerous check-ins with donors who wanted to know how the grants were being administered and successes being chalked. We produced two technical narrative reports (for full year and half year) and submitted 12 individual grant reports with accompanying appendices to various donors.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.5 Network Management (continued)

2.5.5 Human Resource Development

2.5.5.1 Performance Management

In the first quarter of 2021, the Secretariat undertook a review of the 2020 performance of all staff and developed a report that has guided the process going forward. The review process involved soliciting feedback from all staff with the feedback allowing for adaptations to be applied to the process. Key among the activities implemented during the reporting period include the following;

- a. Successful deployment of SAP Performance & Goals, a performance management tool to streamline AB performance management system.
- b. Coordinated the 2020 Performance Appraisal process using the SAP Performance & Goals system. (see Appendix 6, Overall Performance Appraisal Rating Distribution report) and the 2021 Goals setting process.
- c. Developed and submitted a proposal to CMT for a review of the Performance Appraisal Rating Scale. The proposal was subsequently approved. The proposal was for a 5-Point rating scale to be implemented in the 2021 performance appraisal. (See Appendix 7 for the proposal to CMT for a review). The initial 3-point rating scale was limiting which did not allow for proper assessment of staff performance.
- d. Undertook a post-implementation adoption survey to assess the adoption rate after implementing the SAP project. The results indicate an overwhelmingly high adoption rate.
- e. Provided support to teams on the performance management process as well as refresher training on the use of the performance management tool, SAP.
- f. All new hires were trained on the use of SAP Performance and Goals system

2.5.5.2 Completion of Job Evaluations and Compensation review

Mercer South Africa was engaged to undertake a comprehensive review of AB's staff positions/roles, including compensation benchmarking. The main purpose of the assignment is to ensure equity and fairness in compensation practices and to provide a basis for AB to define a reward proposition. Additionally, the job evaluation is also expected to enable the attraction and retention of talent within AB and to promote a culture of collaboration, excellence, initiative, accountability and leadership that enables AB to fulfill its mandate and achieve its strategic objectives.

2.5.5.3 New Appointments and Recruitment

During the reporting period, a number of new appointments and promotions were made. They include;

- a. Dr. Joseph Asunka – CEO (replacing Prof. Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi)
- b. Dr. Hamadziripi Tamukamoyo – Director of Capacity Building (replacing Dr. Edem Selormey)
- c. Kwaku Owusu-Yeboah – HR Manager
- d. Anyway Chingwete – Deputy Director of Survey (new role)
- e. Josephine Appiah-Nyamekye Sanny - Knowledge Translation Manager (new role)

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.5 Network Management (continued)

2.5.5 Human Resource Development (continued)

2.5.5.3 New Appointments and Recruitment (continued)

- f. Shannon R. van Wyk – Digital Portfolio Manager
- g. Dominique Dryding – Project Manager, Southern Africa (replacing Anyway Chingwete)
- h. Preston Govindasamy – Assistant Project Manager, Southern Africa (replacing Dominique Dryding)
- i. Maame Akua Amoah Twum – Communications Coordinator for Anglophone West and North Africa (replacing Josephine Appiah-Nyamekye Sanny)
- j. Anne Okello - Assistant Project Manager for East Africa
- k. Newton Yaw Norviewu - Monitoring Evaluation & Learning Specialist
- l. Asafika Mpoka - Communication Coordinator, Southern Africa
- m. Grace Ukala-John – Finance Officer
- n. Three (3) Interns and One (1) National Service Person were recruited and assigned to different teams.

As part of HR practices, all new hires were successfully onboarded. It is worth noting that the recruitment process for the Francophone Communication Coordinator is currently ongoing and is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2022.

2.5.5.4 Training and Capacity Building for Staff

The Leadership Training Workshop was organized for eight (8) team members to build their leadership and team management skills and competencies. Beneficiaries of the leadership training workshop included the Head of Communications, Head of Data Management, Deputy Director of Surveys, Knowledge Translation Manager, Project Manager for Southern Africa, Network Logistic Coordinator, and the Finance Manager. The HR Unit also instituted language support for staff to be trained in a second language (French and English) aside from their respective main language. This initiative is scheduled for implementation in 2022.

2.5.5.5 Policies and Compliance

The HR Unit also leads the process of formulating a number of policies to streamline the operations of the organization. The following policies were finalized and approved before the end of the reporting period; AB Ways of Working Document, Data Protection Policy, Farewell Policy, Safeguarding Policy , Remote Working Protocol and Policy Formulation Protocol.

The HR unit subsequently embarked on policy awareness creation efforts in collaboration with the Communications Team to create awareness on the Data Protection Policy.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)**2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)****2.5 Network Management (continued)****2.5.5 Human Resource Development (continued)****2.5.5.6 Staff Engagement: Townhall Meetings**

As part of efforts to increase staff engagement and a sense of belonging within the Network, four (4) townhall meetings were held during the period under review. The townhall meetings were held quarterly and it was successful in fostering collegiality between staff of different functions who do not ordinarily interact in their line of work.

2.5.6 Events, Logistics and Procurement

Despite the effects of COVID-19 on travels and in-person events during 2021, the AB Secretariat facilitated travels and events to enhance the work of a large network with partners spread all over the continent and beyond. On the whole, 36 successful trips were undertaken during the period, compared to a pre-COVID-19 level of 225 in 2019. In 2021 there were 6 date changes to flights already booked due to COVID-19 related delays and airline reschedules, and a total of 4 outright cancellations for similar reasons. Table 3 below shows the key highlights of travel-related logistics during 2021 in comparison to 2019.

Table 3: Travel Desk Statistics

	2019	2021	Difference
Number of tickets	36	225	(189)
Flight costs	\$53,685	\$328,172	(\$274,486)
Average flight cost	\$1491	\$1,459	\$32

2.5.6.1 Other Activities: Obtaining diplomatic status for AB

During the first half of the year, AB commenced a process that is aimed at obtaining diplomatic status in Ghana for AB. Subsequently, AB has successfully submitted a headquarters agreement request to the government of Ghana. This agreement, when approved, will give AB some diplomatic privileges and a recognition of its international outlook. A delegation from AB met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration and formally requested to be given the dispensation. All the documentation required have been provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration. We continue to follow up regularly to track the progress of the application.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities (continued)

2.5 Network Management (continued)

2.5.7 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

2.5.7.1 MEL System Implementation, Innovation and Upgrade

During the year AB undertook a review of its MEL processes to identify new opportunities for evaluation, impact, and learning, as an embedded part of the continuous improvement process. The following activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

- Reviewed the framework for collating data for AB impact case studies. The revised template developed after the process is expected to help speed up the development of case studies by the MEL and Communications Teams.
- The transition to a web-based M&E system during R7 surveys has greatly facilitated the capture, retention, and utilization of key M&E data. During the reporting period, the MEL Specialist engaged the developer of the MEL system to carry out some upgrade functions to promote the efficient and effective utilization of the system. Among other things, the upgraded system has the potential to enable National Partners to be more directly involved in reporting on AB programs at the national level, rather than channelling most input through Core Partners. One of the potentials of the upgrade is that National Partners can be granted access to report on AB policy visibility and impact cases.

2.5.7.2 Technical Assistance to MEL System Users

In ensuring that designated staff with responsibilities within the framework of the organization to provide relevant information for the purpose of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning do so effectively within the MEL system, the MEL Specialist provided planned and ad-hoc technical support to all the relevant staff and new hires. This has contributed to integrating MEL into the work of the various units of the organization.

2.5.7.3 Consolidating the Practice of MEL Feedback to Staff and Partners

The goal of AB's MEL function is to promote a culture of learning through the effective utilization of MEL information. In furtherance of the assessment of National Partners in the implementation of R8 surveys, the MEL Specialist revised the reporting template and presented each National Partner, through the CPs, their respective R8 National Partners' Performance Review report. The report assessed each National Partner's performance on a number of indicators and how the National Partner fared in relation to the R8 targets.

The report also compared the National Partners' performance to the Network's averages and its performance in the previous round of the survey. Furthermore, the National Partners' performance review report identified areas where the National Partners performed creditably (met or exceeded the R8 target), identified challenges and proposed recommendations to address the challenges in subsequent rounds of the survey.

In addition, the MEL Specialist, via an online survey, collated National Partners' observations on R8 implementation; this was done prior to the development of the National Partners Performance Report for Round 8 surveys. Findings from the survey were presented during the R8 debriefing workshop and guided deliberations on how to improve the work of the various partners and units within the organization (see Appendix 8 for a copy of the R8 Debrief Report).

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance Overview of R8 Core Activities

2.5 Network Management (continued)

2.5.7 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

2.5.7.1 Completion of AB/Sida Mid-Term Evaluation and the next steps

The purpose and intended use of the evaluation is to help Sida and Afrobarometer to assess the progress of ongoing intervention and to learn from what works well and less well. As such, the evaluation is expected to inform decisions on how project implementation may be adjusted and improved. During the period under review, the MEL Specialist worked with Sida to develop Terms of Reference for a mid-term evaluation of the Afrobarometer program within the current Sida grant period.

The evaluation which was commissioned by Sida and contracted to NIRAS was completed during the reporting period and a report has since been presented to AB and Sida. The MEL Specialist coordinated the review and feedback process by AB's Management Team and presented the preliminary feedback on the report. Further discussions, particularly on the key findings of the evaluation as well as the recommendations will be held in 2022 where AB will respond in detail to each of the recommendations and track its implementation thereafter.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)**3. Key Outcomes: AB Visibility and Impact**

AB's ultimate goal is for its data and survey findings to be part of political and policy processes and debates across the continent, giving voice to ordinary Africans in conversations that were once reserved for elites. While measuring visibility and impact continues to be a challenge, Afrobarometer has captured a number of indicators that reveal the growing visibility and use of AB data and findings. These include media hits and coverage of AB findings, as well as traffic on the website, social media and usage of the user-friendly Online Data Analysis facility on the AB website. The Network also tracks ad hoc examples of utilization of AB data or findings in policy and political processes.

3.1 Traditional Media Coverage

AB disseminations attracted extensive media attention, with 3,185 hits in online, newspaper, and broadcast media identified by the Meltwater Internet-based monitoring service (see Appendix 9 for 2021 media coverage report). Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our work, we increased our potential reach (defined as an assessment of the approximate number of article views) by 147% during the period. Afrobarometer was mentioned in 105 countries (80 countries in 2020) during the reporting period and we also recorded a 66% increase in editorial mentions (the number of appearances in articles) when compared to our 2020 performance. 67% of the total media coverage reports during the reporting period were recorded in South Africa, North America, West Africa and Europe.

Table 4: AB Media Presence Performance Trends

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	% Change (from 2020 to 2021)
AB in Media appearances/ press reports	2,936	1,918	3,185	66%
Twitter Followers	17,224	20,603	23,904	16%
Facebook Followers (Likes)	12,109	14,019	14,844	6%

3.2 Digital Engagement**3.2.1 Social Media**

- The coordination and the use of innovative ways by which we have presented AB survey findings and publications to the ever-increasing social media users continued to drive the growth of our social media followers.
- Our audience on social media increased by 19%, from 34,622 (in 2020) to 41,348 in 2021. More specifically, Twitter followers increased from 20,603 to 23,904 (16% increase); Facebook followers increased from 14,019 to 14,844 (6%); and the newly created LinkedIn account garnered 2,600 new followers. It is worth noting that an Instagram account was added to our list of social media accounts in November 2021 and will be reported on in the next technical report.

3.2.2 Online Data Analysis (ODA) tool

The usage of AB's Online Data Analysis (ODA) tool which is a free resource on the AB website increased by 44% compared to 2020. Specifically, we recorded a total of 53,521 users with 4,497 distinct users during the reporting period.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

3. Key Outcomes: AB Visibility and Impact (continued)

3.2 Digital Engagement (continued)

3.2.3 AB Website

The AB website remains the main source of data, publications and a hub for all other information for our stakeholders including the online data analysis tool. During the reporting period, our website recorded a 34% increase in the total number of visitors (203,602⁷ visitors in 2021 and 152,357 visitors in 2020) and a 16% increase in website page view (841,424-page views in 2021 and 724,477-page views in 2020). The total downloads from our website increased by 28% from 68,051 downloads in 2021 to 52,988 in 2020

Ad Hoc Examples of Data Use, 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:

- ✓ Ghana's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Madam Shirley Ayorkor Botchway in 2021 urged African governments to take into consideration Afrobarometer data survey reports in policymaking. She noted that Afrobarometer data would enable African governments to improve on their internal processes such as good governance and democracy.
- ✓ The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in promoting the deployment of technology-based tracking system for criminal cases in Ghana cited Afrobarometer report in highlighting the challenges experienced by Ghanaians within the justice system in Ghana.
- ✓ A Supreme Court Judge in Ghana, Justice Gertrude Torkornoo, cited Afrobarometer Ghana Round 8 data of Ghanaians' perception of corruption on the judiciary. She has advocated for a more robust national conversation on corruption.
- ✓ Namibian President Hage G. Geingob cited AB report on corruption in urging the country to intensify the fight against corruption.
- ✓ U.S. Department of State referenced Afrobarometer Sierra Leone data on corruption in announcing International Anticorruption Champions; Francis Ben Kaifala, head of Sierra Leone's Anti-corruption Commission was one of 12 Champions recognized.
- ✓ Ghana's Speaker of Parliament Hon. Alban Bagbin, at a consultative meeting for West Africa-based Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations, cited AB in his call for public education on the role of members of Parliament.
- ✓ Ghana's Minister of Sanitation and Water Resources, Cecelia Dapaah, at a press briefing series (a platform for updating the public on Ghana government's policies), cited the Afrobarometer SDG Scorecard which shows that Ghana is making progress on access to clean water and sanitation.

In concluding, it is worth noting that Afrobarometer recorded a total of 207 citations (21% increase over the 2020 records) in peer-reviewed academic journals and donor reports.

⁷ Converted to mean monthly unique visitors to the AB website by dividing the annual figure by 12. The resultant value is 16,967 mean monthly visitors.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

4. Challenges

Despite the successes, in ensuring that activities captured in the approved workplans are implemented, some challenges were however experienced during the reporting period as highlighted below:

- **Secretariat**

- ✓ Impact of COVID-19 disruptions – the pandemic and its concomitant restrictions and health risks continued to affect our ability to proceed with planned events in the manner planned and on time. While delays were experienced, and some activities were cancelled we adapted to the situation and explored alternative ways of working thereby overcoming the bottlenecks the pandemic imposed. The lower levels of in-person engagements manifested in an often-lesser degree of understanding of situational contexts.
- ✓ Resourcing – the Secretariat runs on a thin human resources base; therefore, staff are often stretched by multiple requirements. We however mitigated this by recruiting a finance officer to join the finance department and granting internship opportunities to students.
- ✓ Flexible funding: AB continues to rely on project funds that are often restricted in their application. The lack of flexibility associated with project funding and the associated multiple reporting requirements often pose additional requirements on staff time. It is desirable to have core funding that is flexible in its application and

- **Surveys**

COVID-19 has remained the main challenge for the Survey Unit's operations during the reporting period. Some of the effects of COVID-19 on the Unit include:

- ✓ Delays in the fielding of R8 and R9 surveys in several countries – travel restrictions meant Survey Unit staff could not travel to provide Technical Assistance on time; in some cases, the spike in new COVID-19 cases made fieldwork impossible at scheduled times, resulting in delays.
- ✓ Cancellation of the R8 Madagascar Survey due to a spike in COVID-19 cases.
- ✓ In Tanzania, COVID-19 impacted the quality of the data as the country's president died while the R8 survey was still in the field.
- ✓ R8 Debrief Meeting was delayed and eventually held virtually.
- ✓ The Questionnaire Committee could only meet virtually, which led to delays in the completion of the R9 Questionnaire. This had cascading effects in contributing to delays in the finalization of the R9 Survey Manual and holding of R9 Planning meeting
- ✓ *Insecurity* is an additional challenge. The R8 survey in Mozambique, which was expected to be completed by the end of June 2021, was delayed because of insecurity in the northern part of the country.

- **Capacity Building**

Capacity building activities and related: While we continue to host online events such as the online thematic seminars and the writing retreats, a continuing challenge is that these still do not match the scale that would be achieved with face-to-face events. There is also still some uncertainty about how governments in some of the regions we are interested in working in will navigate the issue of vaccine mandates.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

4. Challenges (continued)

- **Analysis**

- ✓ COVID-19 disruptions – Although we are still dealing with the travel restrictions and other contingencies brought about by the pandemic, the feel of normalcy has also returned to our work with the resumption of surveys. However, the pandemic continues to push us to develop phone survey capacity and experience and requires some shifts, e.g., in the NED project where face-to-face interactions and international travel for the lead researcher continued to be limited. In addition, the loss of many opportunities for at least occasional in-person interaction with colleagues is felt by many team members.
- ✓ Fundraising demands – Because AB is not yet fully funded for 2022 and beyond, fundraising activities and support to the engagement team in meeting with donors, developing proposals, and related steps still take considerable time that would otherwise be focused on implementing Analysis Unit activities and objectives.
- ✓ Staff capacity – While the team is growing, many members are still in the learning stages. AU output and the ability to implement ideas and pursue new opportunities continue to be limited by staff capacity.

- **Engagement**

- **Communications Team**

- ✓ Short staffing meant a limited team. No communications coordinators in Southern and Francophone regions due to resignations which meant that tasks had to be spread across current staff
- ✓ Limited focus on partnerships due to COVID-19 and lack of resources
- ✓ Need for a designated IT manager for the institution and separate from the work of digital communications required
- ✓ Face-to-face events cancelled in many countries due to COVID-19. Contributed directly to fewer engagements with key stakeholders such as governments and civil society organizations.

- **Resource Mobilization Team**

- ✓ Meaningful face-to-face engagement with funders and prospects in a systematic fashion was hampered by COVID-19 and not being part of the global engagement tour.
- ✓ There is increasing desire from organizations for bespoke surveys and discrete analysis, rather than core, long-term funding. While this is still income, and gratefully accepted, it results in limited utility in the long run and does not add to overall long-term sustainability. We are fortunate to have had some intimations of core funding, which is necessary but not sufficient. If we are going to get from good to great, core funding is really what we need.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

5. Outlook for 2022

Going into 2022, we are focused on continuing the R9 surveys and related activities including finalization of R9 country datasets analysis, publications and the commencement of dissemination of events. COVID-19 as we have known it will continue to remain with us, perhaps beyond 2022, hence, we must remain flexible and adaptive and continue exploring alternative solutions such as phone surveys, and online and hybrid forms of disseminating our findings. Thus, the Survey Unit will continue to prepare countries for the R9 surveys and we expect that R9 surveys will be completed in up to 40 countries by the end of 2022. The Surveys unit is also expected to conduct National Partner recruitment in Algeria, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

The Analysis Unit will continue many production pipelines, including R8 PAPs; the TMC blog series; the weekly data page in *The Continent*, the Infographic of the Week series, and Rapid Response press releases. The Analysis Unit also intends to develop at least one new AB signature product. The Analysis Unit together with the Capacity Building Unit intends to conduct outreach in Universities across the African continent. As part of enhancing AB's reach, the Capacity Building unit will explore how to build internal capacity on how to communicate our findings to policymakers.

At the Secretariat level, the development of the strategic plan is expected to be completed in 2022. The Secretariat will also commence the implementation of the accepted recommendations as proposed in the Sida mid-term review and efficiency audit. The process of obtaining diplomatic status for AB in Ghana is also expected to be followed through during the year.

Finally, the Engagement Unit will continue to pursue the objective of forging a professional, modern African fundraising operation; integrating fundraising and communications; and making continuous improvement for exceptional service which includes establishing, operationalizing, and monitoring fundraising policies and procedures.

AFROBAROMETER

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2021

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 2021.

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 statement of financial performance on page 48 shows a deficit of **US\$829,507 (GH¢4,815,858)** for the year under review. The deficit recorded in 2021 is driven primarily by the advance payments received from Sida and the European Union Delegation to the AU. In all, a total of US\$1.5 million was received in December 2020, even though this amount was originally planned to be received in January 2022 thereby leading to a decrease in grants received in the year 2021". Though this shows efficiency of management with respect to collections, it led to a reduction in grants received in 2021 than anticipated.

AFROBAROMETER

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2021

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Directors' Interest

During the year ended 31 December 2021, none of the directors had a significant or material interest in any of the contracts entered into by the Organisation which significantly or materially affected the activities of the Organisation.

Capacity building of directors

The Directors of Afrobarometer in the course of their responsibilities on the board were engaged in activities that built their capacity and knowledge; their understanding was enhanced, which contributed to their participation as directors. They assisted with developing board and company legal documentation.

Corporate social initiatives

As a non-profit organisation, Afrobarometer is committed to providing the world's leading source of high-quality data on what Africans are thinking at no cost to the public.

The expenses incurred during the period were focused on collecting and publishing high-quality, reliable statistical data on Africa.


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

Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi

Name of Director



Signature

Lara Taylor-Pearce

Name of Director



Signature

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 2021, 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 2021.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AFROBAROMETER (continued)**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit 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 actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

**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 the 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).



PricewaterhouseCoopers (ICAG/F/2022/028)

Chartered Accountants

Accra, Ghana

20 May 2022



AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
At 31 December			At 31 December	
2021	2020	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
<u>1,359,155</u>	<u>367,009</u>	Property and equipment	<u>234,890</u>	<u>63,998</u>
Current assets				
<u>15,050,481</u>	<u>19,613,968</u>	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,505,866</u>	<u>3,520,053</u>
<u>16,409,636</u>	<u>19,980,977</u>	Total assets	<u>2,740,756</u>	<u>3,584,051</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
<u>504,140</u>	<u>561,522</u>	Account payable	<u>83,938</u>	<u>97,726</u>
<u>504,140</u>	<u>561,522</u>	Total liabilities	<u>83,938</u>	<u>97,726</u>
<u>15,905,496</u>	<u>19,419,455</u>	Net assets	<u>2,656,818</u>	<u>3,486,325</u>
Represented by:				
<u>14,603,598</u>	<u>19,419,455</u>	Accumulated surplus	<u>2,656,818</u>	<u>3,486,325</u>
<u>1,301,898</u>	<u>-</u>	Translation difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>15,905,496</u>	<u>19,419,455</u>		<u>2,656,818</u>	<u>3,486,325</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 66 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 47 to 66 were approved by the Board of Directors on ...20 April..... 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi

Name of Director



Signature

Lara Taylor-Pearce

Name of Director



Signature

AFROBAROMETER

Financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
Year ended 31 December			Year ended 31 December	
2021	2020		2021	2020
		REVENUE		
		Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
<u>24,263,921</u>	<u>35,065,023</u>	Grant received	<u>4,179,333</u>	<u>6,179,204</u>
<u>24,263,921</u>	<u>35,065,023</u>		<u>4,179,333</u>	<u>6,179,204</u>
		EXPENSES		
<u>(21,376,208)</u>	<u>(16,584,000)</u>	Direct project costs	<u>(3,681,940)</u>	<u>(2,904,033)</u>
<u>(7,703,570)</u>	<u>(4,323,745)</u>	General and administrative expenses	<u>(1,326,900)</u>	<u>(760,615)</u>
<u>(29,079,778)</u>	<u>(20,907,745)</u>	Total expenses	<u>(5,008,840)</u>	<u>(3,664,648)</u>
<u>(4,815,857)</u>	<u>14,157,278</u>	(Deficit)/surplus for the year	<u>(829,507)</u>	<u>2,514,556</u>
		<i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit</i>		
<u>1,301,898</u>	<u>-</u>	Translation difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(3,513,959)</u>	<u>14,157,278</u>	Total (deficit)/surplus for the year	<u>(829,507)</u>	<u>2,514,556</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
Year ended 31 December			Year ended 31 December	
2021	2020		2021	2020
		Accumulated surplus		
19,419,455	5,262,177	Balance at beginning of year	3,486,325	971,769
<u>(4,815,857)</u>	<u>14,157,278</u>	(Deficit)/surplus for the year	<u>(829,507)</u>	<u>2,514,556</u>
<u>14,603,598</u>	<u>19,419,455</u>	Balance at end of year	<u>2,656,818</u>	<u>3,486,325</u>
		Translation reserve		
-	-	Balance at beginning of year	-	-
<u>1,301,898</u>	<u>-</u>	Translation differences for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>1,301,898</u>	<u>-</u>	Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>15,905,496</u>	<u>19,419,455</u>	Net assets	<u>2,656,818</u>	<u>3,486,325</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 66 are an integral part of these financial statements.

AFROBAROMETER
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
Year ended 31 December			Year ended 31 December	
2021	2020		2021	2020
		Cash flows from operating activities		
				Note
<u>(4,787,576)</u>	<u>14,733,348</u>	Cash (used in)/generated from operations	<u>(828,540)</u>	<u>2,614,862</u>
				9
<u>(4,787,576)</u>	<u>14,733,348</u>	Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	<u>(828,540)</u>	<u>2,614,862</u>
		Cash flows from investing activities		
<u>(1,077,809)</u>	<u>(381,557)</u>	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(185,647)</u>	<u>(66,578)</u>
				3
<u>(1,077,809)</u>	<u>(381,557)</u>	Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(185,647)</u>	<u>(66,578)</u>
		Cash flows from financing activities		
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(5,865,385)</u>	<u>14,351,791</u>	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,014,187)</u>	<u>2,548,284</u>
<u>19,613,968</u>	<u>5,262,177</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>3,520,053</u>	<u>971,769</u>
<u>1,301,898</u>	<u>-</u>	Effect of exchange translation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>15,050,481</u>	<u>19,613,968</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>2,505,866</u>	<u>3,520,053</u>
				4

The notes on pages 51 to 66 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes

1. General information

Afrobarometer was incorporated in Ghana in May 2019 with the aim to provide African opinion research, analysis and communication. Its registered office is House No. 95, Nortei Ababio Loop, North Airport Residential Area, Accra, Ghana.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated:

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and under the historical cost convention except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GH¢) and United States Dollar (US\$), rounded to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise stated.

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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of the Organisation. The policies set out have been consistently applied to all years presented.

NOTES (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Organisation

In the current year, the organisation applied all relevant IPSAS issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods that begin on or after 1 January 2021. There are no standards and interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after the 1 January 2021 that would have material impact on the organisation.

(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 2021.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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. 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 2021.

IPSAS 43 – Leases

IPSAS 43, 'Leases' was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in January 2022. The risks and reward incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13 required lessees and lessors to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases. Operating leases did not require leases to recognize asset and liabilities, while finance leases did. For lessees, IPSAS 43 introduces a right-of-use model that replaces the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13, Leases and for lessors, IPSAS 43 substantially carries forward the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13. IPSAS 43 enhances the accounting for leases by lessees because the standard no longer requires the classification of leases as either finance leases or operating leases. The standard requires the recognition of assets and liabilities related to the rights and obligations created by leases. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted. This has not been applied by the Organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key estimates management has made in preparing the financial statements concerns accruals, the useful lives of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives of these assets are set out in the relevant notes.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(d) 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.

(e) Equipment

On initial recognition, an item of equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at cost. Where the asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value determined at the date of acquisition.

When significant parts of equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Afrobarometer recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

After initial recognition, all equipment except land and buildings are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or transfer of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Afrobarometer and its cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of financial performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Equipment (continued)

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life. Assets under construction (Work In Progress) are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Depreciation on assets is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in surplus or deficit. The annual rates in use are as follows:

Office equipment	- 25%
Furniture and fittings	- 25%
Computers and accessories	- 25%
Motor vehicles	- 25%
Leasehold building	- 3%
Intangible assets	- Useful lives

(f) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

The Organisation's incomes are mainly donations and specific grants from international aid agencies and other donors.

(i) Grants

The Organisation receives grants from donors for executing specific projects. The Organisation recognizes an unconditional grant related to projects when the grant become receivables. Grants are initially recognized as deferred income if there is reasonable assurance that the Organisation will comply with the conditions and the grant will be received; they are then recognised as income over periods necessary to match with related costs. Grants with no conditions or requirements that unused funds must be returned to the donor are treated as deferred income and released into income once their obligations are met. Any unused funds at the end of the projects are recognised as revenue.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized by AB when the organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, have been waived or have been transferred and the organisation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, waived, cancelled or expired. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value.

(i) Classification

Financial assets and liabilities have been recognised in the statement of financial position and measured in accordance with their classification. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. At initial recognition, AB classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

Financial assets

Financial assets held at amortised costs: These are assets measured at fair value at initial recognition less principal repayments plus accrued interest, net of any impairment loss. AB's financial assets comprise cash at bank, recoverable from non-exchange transactions and receivables from exchange transactions and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. These assets are initially recognized at fair value (the amount expected to be received) plus any transaction cost, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

Financial liabilities

AB's financial liabilities represent mainly account payables and accrued expenses. These are initially recognised at fair value (the amount at which the obligation is expected to be settled) including any direct transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable and accrued expenses are classified as current liabilities if payment is within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(ii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GH¢) and United States Dollar (US\$) 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 Ghana Cedi (GH¢) and United States Dollar (US\$) 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.

(i) 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.

AFROBAROMETER
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021

NOTES (continued)

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

3. Equipment- Ghana Cedi

	Office equipment GH¢	Computer & accessories GH¢	Work in progress GH¢	Furniture and Fittings GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	21,767	36,426	323,364	-	381,557
Additions	<u>81,727</u>	<u>186,711</u>	<u>795,060</u>	<u>14,311</u>	<u>1,077,809</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>103,494</u>	<u>223,137</u>	<u>1,118,424</u>	<u>14,311</u>	<u>1,459,366</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	5,442	9,106	-	-	14,548
Charge for the year	<u>26,033</u>	<u>56,054</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,576</u>	<u>85,663</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>31,475</u>	<u>65,160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,576</u>	<u>100,211</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	<u>72,019</u>	<u>157,977</u>	<u>1,118,424</u>	<u>10,735</u>	<u>1,359,155</u>

Equipment- US dollar

	Office equipment US\$	Computer & accessories US\$	Work in progress US\$	Furniture and Fittings US\$	Total US\$
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	3,859	6,459	56,260	-	66,578
Additions	<u>14,077</u>	<u>32,160</u>	<u>136,945</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>185,647</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>17,936</u>	<u>38,619</u>	<u>193,205</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>252,225</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	965	1,615	-	-	2,580
Charge for the year	<u>4,484</u>	<u>9,655</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>14,755</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,449</u>	<u>11,270</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>17,335</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	<u>12,487</u>	<u>27,349</u>	<u>193,205</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>234,890</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***NOTES (continued)**

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

3. Equipment- Ghana Cedi (continued)

	Office equipment GH¢	Computer & accessories GH¢	Work in progress GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	-	-	-	-
Additions	<u>21,767</u>	<u>36,426</u>	<u>323,364</u>	<u>381,557</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>21,767</u>	<u>36,426</u>	<u>323,364</u>	<u>381,557</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	<u>5,442</u>	<u>9,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,548</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,442</u>	<u>9,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,548</u>
Net book value At 31 December 2020	<u>16,325</u>	<u>27,320</u>	<u>323,364</u>	<u>367,009</u>

Equipment- US dollar

	Office equipment US\$	Computer & accessories US\$	Work in progress US\$	Total US\$
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	-	-	-	-
Additions	<u>3,859</u>	<u>6,459</u>	<u>56,260</u>	<u>66,578</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>3,859</u>	<u>6,459</u>	<u>56,260</u>	<u>66,578</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	<u>965</u>	<u>1,615</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,580</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>965</u>	<u>1,615</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,580</u>
Net book value At 31 December 2020	<u>2,894</u>	<u>4,844</u>	<u>56,260</u>	<u>63,998</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***NOTES (continued)**

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

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
8,855	37,958	Cash on hand	1,474	6,867
8,691,428	14,874,924	Cash at bank	1,447,100	2,645,110
6,241,494	4,656,054	Cash with partners*	1,039,193	859,853
43,105	-	Stanbic Money Wallet	7,177	-
<u>65,598</u>	<u>45,032</u>	Other cash equivalents	<u>10,922</u>	<u>8,223</u>
<u>15,050,481</u>	<u>19,613,968</u>		<u>2,505,866</u>	<u>3,520,053</u>

*Cash with partners relates to unspent cash transfers to core partners as at 31 December 2021 which are held in dedicated fund accounts. See table below for breakdown of cash balance by core partners.

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
1,085,620	702,470	University of Cape Town	180,753	126,217
1,288,161	729,512	Centre for Democratic Development	214,475	135,370
793,762	292,727	Hatchile Consult	132,159	54,319
125,227	168,087	Michigan State University	20,851	31,191
994,735	1,555,355	Institute for Justice Reconciliation	165,621	288,615
1,807,565	1,207,903	Institute of Development Studies	300,955	224,141
<u>146,424</u>	<u>-</u>	Laws. Africa	<u>24,379</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>6,241,494</u>	<u>4,656,054</u>		<u>1,039,193</u>	<u>859,853</u>

5. Accounts payable

445,442	527,582	Accrued expenses	74,165	90,858
<u>58,698</u>	<u>33,940</u>	Withholding Tax	<u>9,773</u>	<u>6,868</u>
<u>504,140</u>	<u>561,522</u>		<u>83,938</u>	<u>97,726</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***NOTES (continued)**

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

6. Grants received

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
2,702,547	13,843,611	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	465,500	2,430,863
1,935,231	1,873,400	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	333,333	333,333
-	114,057	Humanity United	-	19,975
3,106,045	3,147,312	Hewlett Foundation	535,000	560,000
-	1,322,196	GIZ	-	231,446
6,132,970	5,965,379	USAID/USIP	1,056,372	1,063,519
1,751,345	2,356,945	Netherlands Embassy Project	301,660	415,037
87,085	56,202	UNV	15,000	10,000
-	72,003	TI	-	12,500
391,884	891,506	NED	67,500	157,500
-	842,608	Freedom House	-	149,925
-	4,579,804	European Union	-	795,106
2,902,846	-	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	500,000	-
1,451,423	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency	250,000	-
28,041	-	Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation	4,830	-
602,626	-	World Bank Group	103,799	-
1,326,548	-	Global Center for Pluralism	228,491	-
870,854	-	University of California Sandiago	150,000	-
870,796	-	Open Society initiative for West Africa	149,990	-
103,680	-	Other Grants and Donations	17,858	-
<u>24,263,921</u>	<u>35,065,023</u>		<u>4,179,333</u>	<u>6,179,204</u>

7. Direct project cost

20,697,792	15,516,375	Survey and analysis expenses (i)	3,565,086	2,715,592
460,047	412,325	Capacity building expenses (ii)	79,241	71,941
218,369	655,300	Fundraising and communication expenses (iii)	37,613	116,500
<u>21,376,208</u>	<u>16,584,000</u>		<u>3,681,940</u>	<u>2,904,033</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***NOTES (continued)**

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

7. Direct project cost (continued)**(i) Survey and analysis expenses**

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
7,499,642	4,341,239	Data Collection - 1,200 Sample Size	1,291,774	755,362
788,982	-	Data Collection - 1,600 Sample Size	135,898	-
1,399,937	876,463	Data Collection - 2,400 Sample Size	241,131	152,284
778,535	892,875	Training and technical assistance	134,099	156,291
28,100	69,046	Dissemination of data (data release)	4,840	12,015
-	1,474	Country visits for National Partner evaluations	-	257
198,277	123,986	Questionnaire development	34,152	21,576
774,398	289,479	Network Coordination / Staff travel	133,386	50,600
-	16,578	PAP development/design services	-	2,950
-	58,945	Technical Training Workshops	-	10,258
<u>9,229,921</u>	<u>8,846,290</u>	Consolidated salaries	<u>1,589,806</u>	<u>1,553,999</u>
<u>20,697,792</u>	<u>15,516,375</u>		<u>3,565,086</u>	<u>2,715,592</u>

(ii) Capacity building expenses

304,271	3,653	Writing workshop	52,409	645
-	91,225	Summer schools	-	16,103
<u>155,776</u>	<u>317,447</u>	National partner writing incentives	<u>26,832</u>	<u>55,193</u>
<u>460,047</u>	<u>412,325</u>		<u>79,241</u>	<u>71,941</u>

(iii) Fundraising and communication expenses

23,464	55,244	Infographics and Mapping	4,042	9,805
-	115,481	Media Tracking Service Meltwater	-	20,464
-	331,644	Engagement Services	-	59,009
98,662	45,245	Website Maintenance	16,994	7,989
-	27,742	Engagement Travel, Subsistence and Hospitality	-	5,014
-	16,469	Engagement Equipment	-	2,931
-	40,293	Engagement Planning Meetings	-	7,169
<u>96,243</u>	<u>23,182</u>	Language/Translation Services	<u>16,577</u>	<u>4,119</u>
<u>218,369</u>	<u>655,300</u>		<u>37,613</u>	<u>116,500</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2021***NOTES (continued)**

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

8. Administration and general expenses

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
179,976	256,447	Meetings and conferences	31,000	46,649
13,643	39,597	Staff development	2,350	6,944
		Communications-		
112,034	91,947	Telecommunications	19,297	15,996
-	4,117	Language/translation services	-	733
602,619	418,352	Miscellaneous cost	103,798	72,863
84,183	62,801	M&E software	14,500	11,174
4,620,762	1,626,849	Consultant fees	795,902	287,275
410,538	351,195	Rent	70,713	62,488
956,049	984,051	Indirect cost	164,674	171,107
85,663	14,548	Depreciation	14,755	2,578
430,573	371,954	Audit fees	74,164	64,573
207,530	105,602	Bank charges	35,747	18,697
-	(3,715)	Exchange gain on translation	-	(462)
<u>7,703,570</u>	<u>4,323,745</u>		<u>1,326,900</u>	<u>760,615</u>

Afrobarometer did not directly engage any personnel on the basis of contract of service for the period under review (2020: US\$ nil).

9. Cash flow generated from operating activities

(4,815,857)	14,157,278	(Deficit)/surplus for the period	(829,507)	2,514,556
		Add back:		
<u>85,663</u>	<u>14,548</u>	Depreciation	<u>14,755</u>	<u>2,580</u>
(4,730,194)	14,171,826	Changes in working capital:	(814,752)	2,517,136
		(Decrease)/increase in trade and		
<u>(57,382)</u>	<u>561,522</u>	other payables	<u>(13,788)</u>	<u>97,726</u>
<u>(4,787,576)</u>	<u>14,733,348</u>	Cash (used in)/ generated from	<u>(828,540)</u>	<u>2,614,862</u>
		operations		

NOTES (continued)

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

10. Financial risk management

(i) Currency risk

The Organisation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect to the Ghanaian Cedi. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, and recognised assets and liabilities.

Managements' policy to manage foreign exchange risk is to hold foreign currency bank accounts for some foreign denominated transactions.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Organisation's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk shows how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market rates at the reporting date. The Organisation has used sensitivity analysis technique to measure the estimated impact in the statement of financial performance from an instantaneous increase or decrease of 1% (100 basis points) in market interest rates. The Organisation did not have any borrowed funds during the period under review.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to donors, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Organisation. The Organisation manages its credit risk by ensuring that it only transacts with reputable well-established financial institutions and constantly follows up on its receivables for payments to be made.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings if available or historical information about counterparty default rates.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Organisation manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and calling on short term borrowing. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances, and the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

NOTES (continued)

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

10. Financial risk management (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

Management performs cash flow forecasting and monitor rolling forecasts of the Organisation's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its operational needs.

Exposure to currency, commodity, interest rate, liquidity and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Organisation's operations. This note presents information about AB's exposure to each of the above risks, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Organisation's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

(iv) Fair values

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are recorded at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Cash and short-term deposits, account receivables, account payables and project funds approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
At 31 December			At 31 December	
2021	2020		2021	2020
<u>504,140</u>	<u>561,522</u>	Account payable – Due within one year	<u>83,938</u>	<u>97,726</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Account payable – Due after one year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES (continued)

14. Related party transactions

Afrobarometer was incorporated in Ghana as a Limited by Guarantee organisation in May 2019 with the aim to provide African opinion research, analysis and communication. The non-profit organisation is registered and headquartered in Accra, Ghana with regional core partners in Accra (CDD- Ghana), Cape Town (IJR), Nairobi (IDS, University of Nairobi).

Transactions with Board of directors

Afrobarometer governing board membership is a non-remunerative role and board members do not draw allowances or any form of compensation. In order not to make the duties of directors overly burdensome Afrobarometer endeavours to reimburse all expenses board members incur to fulfil their obligations as directors. A monthly amount of US\$500 is paid by Afrobarometer to each non-executive governing board member to cover expenses such as maintaining secretarial support and communications systems, home location transportation, and hosting expenses.

Transactions with key management personnel

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
_____ -	_____ -	Remuneration (Short term benefits)	_____ -	_____ -

Afrobarometer did not directly engage any personnel on the basis of contract of service for the period under review (2020: US\$ nil).

11. Commitments

There were no commitments as at 31 December 2021.

12. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2021.

13. Events after reporting period

The board is not aware of any other material events that have occurred between the date of the statement of financial position and the date of the financial statements are approved by the Board of directors.

Appendix – Analysis of payments according to partners

Project payments according to partners

Ghana Cedis		Partner	United States Dollars	
2021	2020		2021	2020
5,816,592	5,666,265	Ghana Centre for Democratic Development	1,001,880	1,021,312
1,383,673	1,215,860	Hatchile Consult	238,331	215,578
3,452,961	3,039,825	Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Nairobi	594,756	538,976
2,352,362	1,787,903	University of Cape Town, SA	405,183	317,004
2,775,183	3,233,959	Institute for Justice Reconciliation (IJR), SA	478,012	573,397
1,028,743	-	Laws. Africa	177,196	-
<u>2,579,300</u>	<u>2,058,126</u>	Michigan State University (MSU), USA	<u>444,272</u>	<u>364,916</u>
<u>19,388,814</u>	<u>17,001,938</u>		<u>3,339,630</u>	<u>3,031,183</u>