

AFROBAROMETER

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Abbreviations

AANC	Association Avenir NEPAD Congo
AAPS	African Association of Political Science
AAU	Association of African Universities
AB	Afrobarometer
ACET	African Centre for Economic Transformation
AGA	African Governance Architecture's
AGP	African Governance Platform
AJIF	Africa Judicial Independence Fund
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CB	Capacity Building
CBU	Capacity Building Unit
CDD-Ghana	Ghana Center for Democratic Development
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMT	Central Management Team
CPs	Core Partners
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
CRPD	Center for Research and Policy Department
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
D4GA	Data for Governance Alliance
DoA	Director of Analysis
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDC	Electronic Data Capture
EU	European Union
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
GDC	Global Democracy Coalition
GIGA	German Institute for Global and Area Studies
IDS-UoN	University of Nairobi-Institute for Development Studies
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IIAG	Ibrahim Index of African Governance
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
IOW	Infographic of the Week
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAF	Konrad Adenauer Foundation
KTM	Knowledge Translation Manager
LAPOP	Latin American Public Opinion Project
LECIAD	Legon Center for International Affairs and Diplomacy
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa

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Abbreviations (continued)

MIF	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPOI	Mass Public Opinion Institute
MSU	Michigan State University
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
NIDS	National Income Dynamics Study
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defence Command
NPs	National Partners
ODA	Online Data Analyses Tool
OD	Organizational Development
OSP	Office of the Special Prosecutor
PAPs	Pan-Africa Profiles
PUS	Policy User Survey
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
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SORs	Summaries of Results
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SU	Support Units
TA	Technical Assistance
TRRC	Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission
UCT	University of Cape Town
UGBS	University of Ghana Business School
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USIP	U.S. Institute of Peace
USIU	United States International University
WAYLead	West Africa Young Leaders
WBG	World Bank Group
YAW	Young Africa Works

Technical Narrative Report

Executive summary

This year marks the first full year of implementing our new strategy, requiring us to make several institutional changes while maintaining momentum for surveys, analysis, dissemination and policy engagements, capacity building, and fundraising. Despite headwinds, we made significant progress in 2023. Credit goes to the Afrobarometer staff and our Core and National Partners, who have shown unmatched commitment to the mission and vision of AB, making sure that we continue to produce high-quality data and share the findings widely with key stakeholders at national, regional, and global levels.

As a pan-African, independent research think tank, one of the targets we set for ourselves prior to the launch of the Round 9 Survey was to expand our coverage on the African continent to 40 countries. We successfully expanded our reach from 34 countries in Round 8 of the surveys to 39 countries in Round 9, which was completed in mid-2023. This milestone represents the highest number of countries we have covered in a single survey round since 1999.

Key achievements

The following are the key highlights and accomplishments in each unit during the period under review:

Surveys

- By the end of 2023, we had completed R9 surveys in the last two countries, Ethiopia and Congo Brazzaville, bringing the tally to 39 countries, one short of our target of 40 countries.
- The Surveys Unit finalised an additional 15 country data sets bringing the total number of finalised R9 data sets to 39 out of 39 countries that were covered in the Round 9 Surveys.
- The total number of published Summaries of Results (SORs) increased from 14 (in 2022) to 30 SORs by the end of 2023 making it possible for all stakeholders to have access to R9 survey findings.
- National Partner (NP) re-bidding processes have so far been completed in 13 countries resulting in the re-appointment of 11 of the existing NPs. This process is critical for Afrobarometer because it is in compliance with our internal policies and aims at ensuring that Afrobarometer partners and works with the best institutions.
- The Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi was also re-appointed as East Africa Core Partner after a rigorous and competitive rebidding process.

Analysis

- We launched the R9 Pan-Africa Profiles (PAPs) and by the end of the year, six PAPs had been published on Climate change, Child welfare, Gender-based violence, Corruption, Youth, and Gender equality. Prior to the launch of the R9 PAPs, two additional R8 PAPs were also published, bringing the total number of R8 PAPs to 21.

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for the year ended 31 December 2023

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

Executive summary (continued)

Key achievements (continued)

Analysis (continued)

- A total of 75 outreach presentations were made to different audiences – including International IDEA, Africa Center for Security Studies (USA), Africa Center for Economic Transformation, German Parliament, Al Jazeera, Democratic Development Program (South Africa), V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg, University of Ghana, University of Cape Town, African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), OECD, German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), US State Department, Mo Ibrahim Foundation, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), and Center for Global Development among others.

Communications

- A total 124 R9 dissemination events (86 Public/Popular events, 9 confidential briefings, and 28 donor community briefings) were held across the continent during the year.
- Afrobarometer garnered significant attention through traditional publications and engaging social media content. At the Africa Media Festival in Nairobi, we emphasized the crucial role of media and civil society organizations (CSOs) in shaping public opinion.
- Our engagements with key stakeholders reached new heights, including a Twitter Space webinar with the African Union and active participation in the 2023 African Governance Architecture Support Project communications planning meeting in Addis Ababa.
- Afrobarometer showcased its commitment to urgent climate action by actively participating in Africa Climate Week where it amplified African voices and created a powerful video highlighting key Afrobarometer findings on climate change.
- Held an engaging session with U.S. Africa policy actors in Washington, D.C. with the primary objective of highlighting Afrobarometer's impactful work and explore avenues for expanding the network's scope and scale.

Capacity Building

- Afrobarometer organised 11 capacity building events and a total of 172 participants (42% females and 58% males) benefited from these capacity building events from 22 countries and over 130 other virtual participants.
- AB continues to develop plans to launch a mentoring program. We have so far compiled a list of names of potential mentors, and are also gathering information on potential mentees within the network. The program is expected to be launched in 2024.
- The Capacity Building Unit (CBU) undertook a thorough review and redesign of the existing programs by reviewing past program's strengths and weaknesses leading to the introduction of a ladder approach to capacity building, mentoring program, video training library, among others.

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Technical Narrative Report (continued)

Executive summary (continued)

Key achievements (continued)

Visibility and use of AB data and findings (continued)

- Uganda: In collaboration with Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister, AB national partner Hatchile Consult presented its analysis of "Service delivery challenges and opportunities in Uganda's new cities" to representatives of 13-line ministries, departments, and agencies in preparation for dissemination engagements with the respective new city administrations.
- Cabo Verde: The Prime Minister of Cabo Verde, José Ulisses Correia e Silva, cited Afrobarometer data in his address to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). He referenced AB data to buttress the point that democracy is the most preferred form of government by most Africans.
- African Union: The African Union's APRM Report for 2023, Africa Governance Report 2023: Unconstitutional Change of Government in Africa cited AB Round 8 data on citizens' rating of Lesotho's economic conditions. The report amplified the voices of ordinary citizens of Lesotho and their rating of the country's economic conditions.

The military coups in Niger and Gabon in 2023 and those that preceded these 2, coupled with the violence and insecurity experienced in Sudan during the reporting period affected planned dissemination events and even led to the indefinite postponement of R9 dissemination in Sudan.

These happenings raise concerns about the prospects for R10 survey in some of the countries directly impacted. These notwithstanding, we have had a very productive year with several accomplishments. These accomplishments would not be possible without the continued support of our funding partners. We have been indeed privileged to partner with some of the most committed and generous funders on the continent and globally, and we are grateful for these partnerships.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

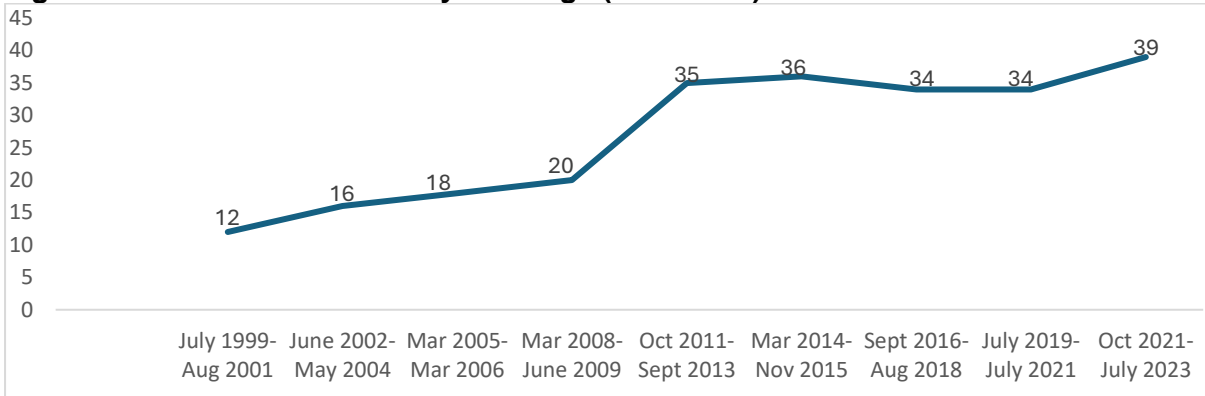
2. Performance overview of R9 core activities

2.1 Surveys

2.1.1 Completion of R9 surveys

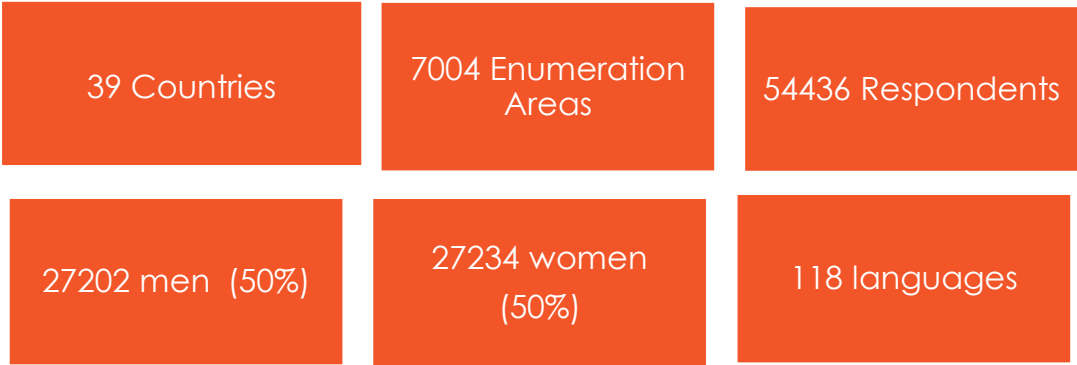
Afrobarometer’s Round 9 survey covered 39 countries; the highest number ever covered by Afrobarometer (AB) in a single round in the organization’s 25-year history (Figure 1). Apart from fielding surveys in our regular set of countries, Round 9 saw the addition of three new countries - Mauritania, Congo-Brazzaville, and Seychelles.

Figure 1: Afrobarometer country coverage (1999-2023)



While 37 countries were surveyed between 2021 and 2022, the last two countries (Ethiopia and Congo Brazzaville) were surveyed during the first half of 2023. The plan to conduct AB survey in Guinea-Bissau was cancelled at the last minute due to logistical issues that included national elections, weather and challenges in reaching a contractual agreement with the prospective National Partner. As a result, Round 9 was closed with 39 countries, one short of the original target of 40.

Figure 2: Round 9 surveys in summary



2.1.2 Round 9.5 Surveys –Pre-election survey in Zimbabwe

During the first and second quarters of 2023, the Surveys Unit provided technical support to Zimbabwe’s National Partner, the Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI), to conduct a pre-election survey that included a sample size of 2400 respondents. Findings of the survey were presented to stakeholders across Zimbabwe and it received wide media coverage and citations, increasing Afrobarometer’s media visibility in Zimbabwe by 249% (from 142 media hits in 2022 to 495 media hits in 2023).

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.1. Survey (continued)

2.1.4. Data management (continued)

A consistent flow of new country datasets fed the dissemination of findings throughout the year, culminating in a merged 39-country data set to inform AB's Pan-Africa Profile series of cross-country analyses on high-priority topics.

2.1.5 Technical assistance

AB continued to provide Technical Assistance to national partners and reviewed survey materials including indigenised questionnaires, country-specific questions, route plans and also supported fieldworker training and dissemination events, notably in Ethiopia and Congo Brazzaville.

2.1.6 National Partner recruitment in new countries and rebidding in existing countries.

The Surveys Unit is mandated to lead the recruitment of National Partners in new countries and rebidding in countries where the existing NP has served for three survey rounds. During 2023, the Surveys Unit carried out bidding exercises for National Partners in two new countries and rebidding in thirteen countries. Following a thorough review process, that involved desk and in-country assessment, the Association Avenir NEPAD Congo, (AANC) in Congo Brazzaville and the Department of Business and Finance, University of Seychelles, Seychelles were appointed as National Partners.

In countries where National Partners have conducted three consecutive Rounds of the survey, the Unit undertook and completed re-bidding in thirteen countries; namely, Malawi, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Mauritius and Zimbabwe. At the end of the rebidding processes, the existing partners in Malawi, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Niger were recommended for reappointed following an intensive competitive review exercise using AB's protocols and the benchmarks set for rebidding. Two new organisations successfully out-competed our existing National Partners in Côte d'Ivoire (Zechlab) and The Gambia (Center for Research and Policy Development (CRPD)).

2.1.7 East Africa Core Partner

During the first quarter of 2023, calls for bids were sent out for the rebidding of the East Africa Core Partner role. A total of 17 bids were received, out of which two were shortlisted for in-country assessment. An assessment team consisting of a representative from the Surveys, Finance, Communication and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning as well as the Chief Operating Officer undertook the in-country assessment of the final two shortlisted organisations. At the end of the exercise, the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Nairobi was re-appointment as East Africa Core Partner.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

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 effectively engage policy actors, reach new audiences, and expand the pool of African-published authors. The objectives are to build analysis and publication skills while maximising the visibility, utility, and impact of AB data. To do this, the Analysis Unit focuses on six key program activities:

- 1) Maintain production lines of country dispatches, Pan-Africa Profiles, and other publications
- 2) Mentor junior staff, national partners, and capacity building participants to help them publish their work
- 3) Develop a rapid response capacity
- 4) Develop new “AB Signature Products”
- 5) Coordinate sponsored, requested, and other special analysis
- 6) Develop charts, presentations, and analysis for invited presentations and other events
- 7) Country-specific question development, tracking, and training
- 8) Promote meta-data analysis to inform and strengthen AB survey methods

In addition, the Analysis Unit collaborates with and supports the Surveys Unit (e.g., data management, development of country-specific questions, review/updating of survey methods and piloting of phone surveys, questionnaire development), the Capacity Building Unit (collaboration on mentoring, planning/implementing training workshops), the Communications Unit (preparing charts, reviewing data analysis, preparing presentations, website content), as well as support to the AB Secretariat (proposals/fundraising, managing MEL function and other tasks as needed).

2.2.1 Coordinate the production of Pan-African Profiles and Special Topic Publications

The Analysis Unit coordinated the production and publication of 2 additional Round 8 Pan-African Profiles (PAPs) during the first quarter of 2023 bringing the total number of R8 PAPs to 21. The published PAPs have so far covered a wide range of topics including water and sanitation, media and social media, education, police professionalism, social cohesion, electrification, taxation, COVID-19, lived poverty, elections, Democracy in Africa, age limit for heads of government, gender equality among others.

A plan to develop R9 PAPs was launched in the fourth quarter of 2023 and by the end of the reporting period, six R9 PAPs had been published on Climate change, Child welfare, Gender-based violence, Corruption, Youth, and Gender equality. Many more PAPs are expected to be published on other critical themes such as policing, policy priorities, elections, democracy, lived poverty, and many others in 2024.

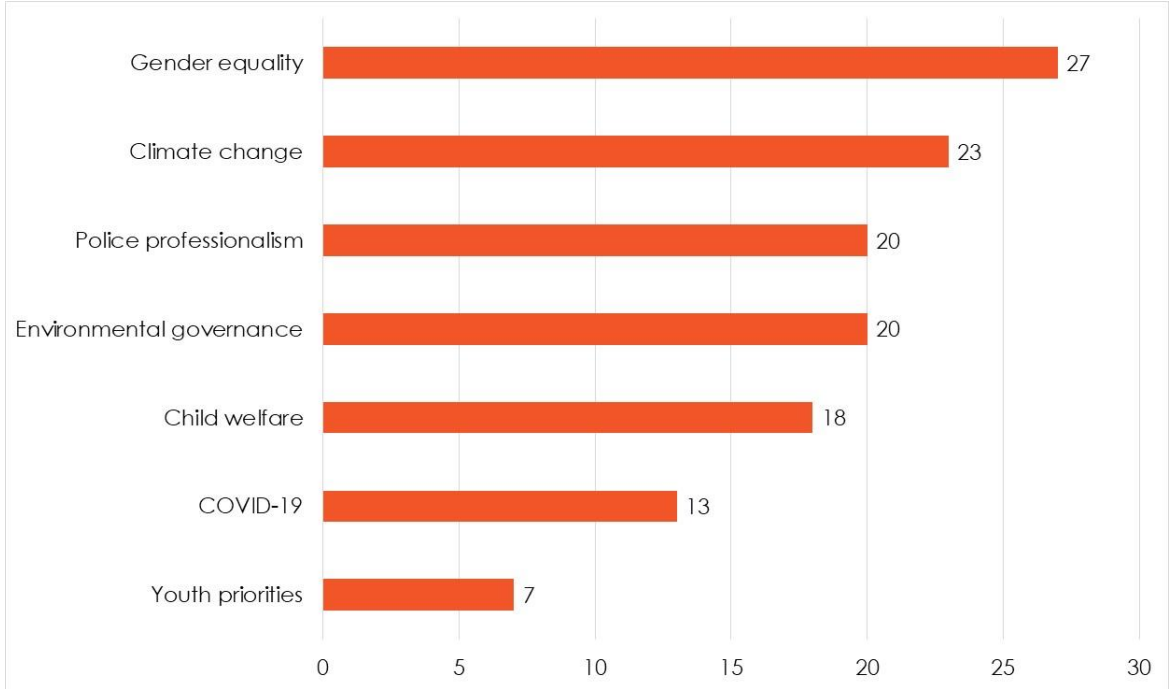
Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.2. Analysis (continued)

2.2.1 Coordinate the production of Pan-African Profiles and Special Topic Publications (continued)

Figure 3: Number of R9 dispatch publications on special topics



Partners and staff are still working on several more of these dispatches which will be finalised and published in 2024.

2.2.2 Mentorship

The Analysis Unit continued to mentor mid-level and junior staff and partners to write and publish and expand engagement in providing key AB outputs. Several mentoring opportunities were made available during the reporting year including:

- The Director of Analysis continues to work with Matthias Kronke, now a consultant with the Analysis Unit, to mentor junior writers both in filling the backlog of Uganda policy paper deliverables and in producing R9 PAPs. Matthias has mentored and co-authored with Ronald Kalamba, a member of the Uganda National Partner team to produce several policy papers on taxation and other topics. Matthias has also worked with junior co-authors on several R9 PAPs, including climate change (published), policing (forthcoming) and several other topics.
- Michigan State University entered into an agreement with the University of Florida to supervise five African graduate students in the political science department to produce up to 20 additional dispatches. 19 dispatches from this group have been published. Dr. Nicholas Kerr, a former AB Research Assistant and a professor at the University of Florida is the coordinator of this initiative.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.2. Analysis (continued)

2.2.6 Develop charts, presentations and analysis for invited presentations or other events

During the reporting period, at least 79 outreach presentations (75 of which were presented in 2023) were put together for different audiences – including the International IDEA, Africa Center for Security Studies (USA), Africa Center for Economic Transformation, German Parliament, Al Jazeera, Democratic Development Program (South Africa), V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg, University of Ghana, University of Cape Town, African Peer Review Mechanism, OECD, German Institute for Global and Area Studies, US State Department, Mo Ibrahim Foundation, Institute for Security Studies, Center for Global Development among others.

2.2.7 Form and lead AB technical and methods committee

AB intends to establish a standing technical/methods committee to review methodological issues as they arise and analyse AB metadata to ensure quality, and identify potential improvements. Even though a formal committee has not yet been formed due to time constraints, the Analysis Unit has been engaged in several efforts including ad hoc initiatives and analyses to ensure continuous improvements of AB's methods.

For instance, Analysis Unit in collaboration with the Surveys Team and Christie Keulder (a consultant) has been analysing the 2022 phone surveys data to put together a phone survey manual. The team has also been making preparation of papers for a panel on new/evolving AB methods and has been accepted for the Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting in Chicago in April 2024.

Additionally, the Director of Analysis has been working with some of the MSU Research Assistants and Professor Robert Mattes on an analysis of several different potential poverty indicators based on AB data to review the Lived Poverty Index and consider how it compares to other indicators, and whether there is any need to revise the indicator or how it is used. The new Senior Analyst/Methodologist will complete this work in 2024.

We conducted some analysis of the length of interview, especially to understand the large increase from R7 and R8 which continued into R9 surveys. Findings from the analysis were shared with the Questionnaire Development Committee during the reporting period and it was factored into finalisation of the R10 master questionnaire.

2.3 Communications

In 2023, Afrobarometer's Communication Department emerged as a trailblazer in navigating the complexities of the digital landscape. Our digital-first approach went beyond mere strategy; it became a guiding philosophy to reach regional, pan-African and global audiences. This commitment seamlessly aligned with the need to overcome challenges posed by shortened attention spans and the overwhelming abundance of information. Afrobarometer's proactive stance was pivotal in defining the past year. Recognizing the changing nature of how information is consumed, shared, and retained, the department made strategic decisions that resonated throughout the organization. This understanding influenced every aspect of Afrobarometer's communication strategy, from the crafting of press releases to the development of comprehensive multimedia campaigns.

Key activities implemented during the reporting period are highlighted on the next page.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.3 Communications (continued)

2.3.2 Multimedia content

As part of AB's multimedia content creation, we produced numerous videos highlighting key moments from the R10 Planning Meeting and also leveraged the presence of all NPs, staff and other AB leaders at the meeting to compile an image bank comprising professional headshots and "action shots." Similarly, we released video summaries of the regional data analysis training sessions for CSOs and journalists in Accra and Abidjan.

2.3.3 Publications

We continued to demonstrate how African voices are being used to shape policy or strategy and aligned all communications outputs to champion this cause. The following were published during the reporting period:

- 2 Technical Narrative reports (2022 Annual report and 2023 mid-year Technical Narrative report)
- 8 Working papers
- 5 Policy papers
- 169 Dispatches
- 161 press releases
- 3 AB Blog posts on AB Website
- 12 monthly AB Updates
- 4 AB Currents on a quarterly basis

2.3.4 Presentations

In addition to the in-country dissemination events, 75 outreach presentations were made globally to varied audiences, including the policy community, funders, civil society, academia and international organisations. These presentations were a combination of in-person meetings and online events (43%).

Additionally, we took the lead in media relations, social media activities, and content creation to publicise AB's presence at pan-African and international conferences. Significant efforts were made to boost outreach, showcasing the participation of key AB leaders in notable events. Presentations and engagements that received high visibility on social media included AB's participation in the Mo Ibrahim Governance Weekend, our Board Chair's presentation on "African Governance Futures: Strengthening democratic resilience amid distraction" at a conference organised by GIZ in Accra, the AB CEO's presentation at the GIGA Institute's speaker series, and the panel discussion at the Africa Evidence Summit in Kenya.

2.4 Capacity Building

Capacity Building (CB) remains a key pillar of AB's work. In 2023, the Afrobarometer Capacity Building Unit (CBU), led by the Director of Analysis and Capacity Building, undertook a thorough review and redesign of the existing program. The team, comprising the Director, a Capacity Building Manager for Basics Track, and a Capacity Building Manager for Advanced Track, focused on addressing past program strengths and weaknesses.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.4 Capacity Building (continued)

2.4.1 Capacity Building workshops using ladder approach(continued)

- g. Intermediate thematic workshop focusing on policing and security: This was a two-week advanced seminar aimed at Afrobarometer network researchers, academics, and practitioners interested in advancing their skills in quantitative research methods while exploring security sector issues.

Some direct outputs from the writing workshops include:

- Six of the seven dispatches produced during the French Writing Workshop in June 2023 have now been published as AB dispatches; and
- One of the seven dispatches produced during the English Writing Workshop held in April 2023 has also been published as an AB dispatch, and several others are in the review/revision stages.

2.4.2 University outreach

Dr. Carolyn Logan spent a week at United States International University (USIU) in June 2023, following up on the “Afrobarometer Week” events that took place in January 2022. She made presentations to undergraduate students about AB and how it can be used for academic research. She had a session on using the ODA with graduate students, and presented a public lecture on using AB data in academic publications. The participants were from USIU and several other Kenyan universities. A follow-up visit was made by the Afrobarometer’s Director of Surveys, Prof. Boniface Dulani in August 2023 where he also gave a presentation about AB and how it can be used in research and academic publications and encouraged faculty supervisors to support students to make use of the free resources provided by Afrobarometer.

AB CEO and the Communications and Knowledge Manager made similar presentations to graduate students at the Legon Center for International Affairs and Diplomacy (LECIAD) in June 2023. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and talks are ongoing with the Association of African Universities (AAU) to facilitate greater outreach to and collaboration with universities on the continent.

2.4.3 Capacity Building activities at country level

In collaboration with national partners in Ethiopia and Congo-Brazzaville, Afrobarometer helped to develop the skills of 115 individuals (of which 37% were women) in survey research, interviewing techniques, and data collection. Subsequently, these trained individuals were deployed to conduct the R9 surveys in the two countries. Additionally, we provided technical assistance and mentorship to national partners in survey design and implementation, data management and analysis, and communications.

2.4.4 Mentoring program

AB continues to develop plans to launch a mentoring program. We have so far compiled a list of names of potential mentors, and are also gathering information on potential mentees within the network (i.e., staff/partners working on papers that might benefit from mentoring support). We expect the program to be formally launched in 2024, with two to three mentoring partnerships established.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.5 Network management by the Secretariat (continued)

2.5.3 Resource mobilization(continued)

2.5.3.2 Funder Stewardship - We continued with stewardship activities including providing periodic financial reports, narrative reports bespoke publications and disseminations related to the funding focus. The team participated in both in-person and virtual meetings with current funders to provide them updates in terms of progress made in the implementation of projects under signed grants as part of efforts to ensure transparency and accountability to stakeholders.

2.5.4 Human resource management

2.5.4.1 Performance Management - The 2022 Performance Appraisal process was successfully completed within the first quarter through the support and coordination of the Secretariat. It is noteworthy that we ensured adherence to performance appraisal timelines, maintaining a high-performance environment across the network. During the same period, the Secretariat coordinated the 2023 staff goals setting process to enable performance of staff to be appraised in the first quarter of 2024.

2.5.4.2 Recruitment - The ongoing recruitment efforts saw the filling of the Senior Analyst position, with the Senior Editor position nearing completion. Additionally, six interns were welcomed during the year. The secretariat successfully orchestrated the restructuring of both the communications unit and the Analysis and Capacity Building unit, employing rigorous processes and extensive consultations. The establishment and operationalization of the Africa Judicial Independence Fund (AJIF) led to the creation of three positions, with two team members assigned internally and the third externally being hired.

2.5.4.3 Policies Formulation and Compliance - The Board approved three organisational policies during the period, Performance Management Policy, Recruitment Policy, and Correction Policy to provide comprehensive guidance for the institution's operational framework. Additionally, we developed Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for key policies to enhance clarity. We will continue to develop additional FAQs for the remaining policies in 2024.

2.5.5 Finance

AB accomplished the statutory audit for the 2022 financial period, maintained the commitment to report on tax strategy, conducted financial reviews for Core Partners and Support units, effectively managed sub-grants, and underwent internal audits targeting compliance across payroll management, human resource management and procurement including National Partner procurement. Additionally, the EU Commission also engaged PwC Ghana to conduct an expenditure verification exercise on the Data for Governance Alliance (D4GA) project. The exercise was completed and a report shared with the Commission.

2.5.6 Procurement and Logistics

The Procurement and Logistics team under the AB Secretariat provided the needed support to the various teams to ensure planned trips leading the successful implementation of AB activities.

2.5.6.1 Travels- The travel activities for the period showcased diversity, encompassing events such as questionnaire drafting committee meetings in Malawi, fundraising training in Kenya, capacity-building events across various locations, and representation in multiple cities.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

2. Performance overview of R9 core activities (continued)

2.5 Network management by the Secretariat (continued)

2.5.6 Procurement and Logistics(continued)

Notable engagements comprised the R10 planning meeting in Ghana, summer school in Johannesburg, and NP Communications training in Morocco and Kenya. In terms of travels and associated costs during the period, a total of 269 tickets were purchased, covering various activities throughout the year, with a total cost of US\$302,963. After factoring in refunds, the net cost reduced to US\$294,722, resulting in an average ticket cost of approximately US\$1,096 per person for the entire year.

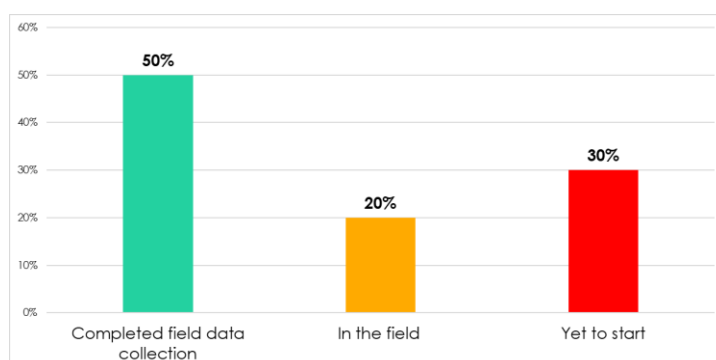
Table 1: Travel Desk Statistics

	2019	2021	2022	2023
Number of tickets	225	36	143	269
Travel costs	\$328,172	\$53,685	\$131,063	\$294,722
Average flight cost	\$1,459	\$1,491	\$917	\$1,096

2.5.7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

In the domain of Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL), several activities were successfully launched and some were completed before the end of the reporting year. Key among them are listed below:

Policy User Survey 3 (PUS 3) - We launched the third round of the Policy User Survey (PUS) across ten selected countries. Prior to its launch, the MEL Specialist provided leadership in developing and finalising the concept note to guide the implementation. The PUS is aimed at gathering feedback from AB stakeholders and users of AB data, and to understand the effectiveness, impact, and user experience of the outputs (data, publications, and presentations). While the first and second PUSs were conducted in 4 and 8 countries, PUS3 covered 10 countries.



Compliance with Institutional and Reporting Requirements - We have remained consistent in complying with all institutional and donor reporting requirements. This includes providing regular narrative reports to our donor partners and keeping them informed of our progress and impact. During the reporting period, we submitted a total of 21 periodic narrative reports to donor partners.

New MEL System Development - During the reporting period, we completed one phase of the new MEL System development which has since gone live and is currently accessible to all users. While the system is still under development, users can now upload contractual deliverables, which facilitates effective monitoring and also promotes accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of all partners. The system also has a view-only dashboard for external stakeholders which shows our performance across multiple Rounds of surveys.

Technical Narrative Report (continued)

4 Examples of data use and policy visibility and impact (continued)

11. Gambia: The Gambian Ministry of Justice reposted an AB post that highlighted the perception of Gambians on their government's commitment to implementing recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC). In the post, the ministry reaffirmed their commitment to the full and effective implementation of the recommendations made by the TRRC.

4.1 Policy visibility cases outside the African continent

1. Afrobarometer data contributes to global indicators in the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) country scorecards, among others.
2. United States of America: The U.S. Department of State cited AB data in its 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in Ghana. In the report, the U.S. Department of State referenced AB data to highlight the increasing levels of corruption in Ghana and the decreasing confidence in the government of Ghana's ability to fight corruption.
3. Afrobarometer's indicators measure progress toward 12 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are featured in our country-level SDG scorecards.
4. The Mo Ibrahim Foundation uses AB data in its Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) and highlighted AB's work in its webinar on the state of participation, rights, and inclusion in Africa.

AMINA DYACOBOLA

@ayafolle

30-04-2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 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) with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana’s (ICAG) directive on financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies 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 BOARD OF DIRECTORS 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
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AFROBAROMETER

Financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars		
At 31 December			At 31 December		
2023	2022	Note	2023	2022	
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
1,738,246	620,806	Property and equipment	3	146,317	104,829
<u>552,753</u>	<u>442,141</u>	Intangible Asset	4	<u>46,528</u>	<u>52,344</u>
2,290,999	1,062,947		192,845	157,173	
Current assets					
8,835	-	Accounts receivable	6	744	-
<u>65,478,284</u>	<u>47,481,676</u>	Cash and cash equivalents	5	<u>5,511,640</u>	<u>5,536,576</u>
65,487,119	47,481,676		5,512,384	5,536,576	
67,778,118	48,544,623	Total assets	5,705,229	5,693,749	
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
<u>2,609,110</u>	<u>542,897</u>	Accounts payable	7	<u>219,872</u>	<u>63,304</u>
2,609,110	542,897	Total liabilities	219,872	63,304	
65,169,008	48,001,726	Net assets	5,485,357	5,630,445	
Represented by:					
46,382,849	41,023,197	Accumulated fund	5,485,357	5,630,445	
<u>18,786,159</u>	<u>6,978,529</u>	Translation difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
65,169,008	48,001,726		5,485,357	5,630,445	

The notes on pages 41 to 60 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 37 to 60 were approved by the Board of Directors on 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

Board member: *ANINDA OYAGBOLA*

Board member:

Lara Taylor-Pearce

Signature: *[Signature]*

Signature:

[Signature]

AFROBAROMETER

Financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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

Ghana Cedis				United States Dollars	
Year ended 31 December			Note	Year ended 31 December	
2023	2022			2023	2022
REVENUE					
Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
73,664,528	85,209,603	Grant revenue	8	6,601,987	10,087,767
51,412	-	Other income	9	4,608	-
<u>73,715,940</u>	<u>85,209,603</u>			<u>6,606,595</u>	<u>10,087,767</u>
EXPENSES					
(61,481,259)	(49,366,595)	Direct project costs	10	(5,510,094)	(5,844,397)
(13,930,139)	(10,725,307)	General and administrative expenses	11	(1,248,452)	(1,269,743)
(75,411,398)	(60,091,902)	Total expenses		(6,758,546)	(7,114,140)
<u>76,581</u>	-	Finance income	12	<u>6,863</u>	-
(1,618,877)	25,117,701	(Deficit)/surplus for the year		(145,088)	2,973,627
		<i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit</i>			
<u>18,786,154</u>	<u>6,978,529</u>	Translation difference		-	-
<u>17,167,277</u>	<u>32,096,230</u>	Total (deficit)/ surplus for the year		<u>145,088</u>	<u>2,973,627</u>

The notes on pages 41 to 60 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2023*

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
Year ended 31 December			Year ended 31 December	
2023	2022		2023	2022
		Accumulated surplus		
48,001,726	15,905,496	Balance at beginning of year	5,630,445	2,656,818
<u>(1,618,877)</u>	<u>25,117,701</u>	(Deficit)/surplus for the year	<u>(145,088)</u>	<u>2,973,627</u>
<u>46,382,849</u>	<u>41,023,197</u>	Balance at end of year	<u>5,485,357</u>	<u>5,630,445</u>
		Translation reserve		
6,978,529	1,301,898	Balance at beginning of year	-	-
<u>11,807,630</u>	<u>5,676,631</u>	Translation differences for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>18,786,159</u>	<u>6,978,529</u>	Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>65,169,008</u>	<u>48,001,726</u>	Net assets	<u>5,485,357</u>	<u>5,630,445</u>

The notes on pages 41 to 60 are an integral part of these financial statements.

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2023***STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

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

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
Year ended 31 December			Year ended 31 December	
2023	2022		2023	2022
		Cash flows from operating activities		
<u>772,273</u>	<u>25,377,530</u>	Cash generated from operations	<u>40,649</u>	<u>2,979,165</u>
		Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>40,649</u>	<u>2,979,165</u>
		Cash flows from investing activities		
(750,586)	(705,313)	Purchase of property and equipment	(67,269)	(83,500)
-	780,449	Adjustment	-	135,045
<u>18,787</u>	-	Proceeds from disposal	<u>1,684</u>	-
		Net cash from/used in investing activities	<u>(65,585)</u>	<u>51,545</u>
		Cash flows from financing activities		
-	-	Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-
40,474	25,452,666	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(24,937)</u>	3,030,710
47,481,676	15,050,481	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,536,576	2,505,866
<u>17,956,134</u>	<u>6,978,529</u>	Effect of exchange translation	-	-
		Cash and cash equivalents at year end	<u>5,511,640</u>	<u>5,536,576</u>

The notes on pages 41 to 60 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 material 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) with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana's (ICAG) directive on financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The ICAG issued a directive in November 2023 to accountants in business and accountants in practice, together with an update in January 2024 on the application of the financial reporting standard on hyperinflation in Ghana. The ICAG asserts in the directive that based on its analysis of the quantitative and qualitative indicators referred to in the financial reporting standard on hyperinflation, Ghana was not a hyperinflationary economy as of December 2023, therefore, the financial reporting standard on hyperinflation will not be applicable for December 2023 financial reporting period. In compliance with the directive, the financial statements of the Organisation, including the comparative figures, have not been stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

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)

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

(i) New Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Organisation

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023:

IPSAS 36 (Amended) - Long Term Interest in Associates and Joint Ventures

Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IPSAS 36) was issued in January 2019 by International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB). The objective is to make amendments to IPSAS to converge with the narrow-scope amendments to IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, made by the IASB in Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28) (issued October 2017).

An entity shall apply these amendments retrospectively in accordance with IPSAS 3, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, for annual financial statements.

IPSAS 41 – Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 'Financial Instruments' was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in August 2018. The standard addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

The Organisation has adopted IPSAS 41 as issued by the IPSASB in August 2018 with a date of transition of 1 January 2023, which only resulted in changes in accounting policies and disclosures in the financial statements.

There were no adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition and hence no resulting adjustments to the opening accumulated surplus of the current period or restatement of prior year figures. Consequently, for notes disclosures, the consequential amendments to IPSAS 30 disclosures have been applied to the current and prior period. The adoption of IPSAS 41 has resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets. IPSAS 41 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such as IPSAS 30 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

Set out on the next page are disclosures relating to the impact of the adoption of IPSAS 41 on the Organisation.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

IPSAS 41 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IPSAS 29 with a single model that has two main categories – amortised cost and fair value.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(i) *New Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Organisation*

IPSAS 41 – Financial instruments (Continued)

The measurement category and the gross amount of financial assets and liabilities in accordance with IPSAS 29 and IPSAS 41 as at 1 January 2023 are compared as follows:

Item	IPSAS 29		IPSAS 41	
	Measurement category	Carrying amount – US\$	Measurement category	Carrying amount – US\$
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand) held with banks	Amortised costs (Loans and receivables)	5,502,030	Amortised costs (Hold to collect)	5,502,030
Other receivables excluding prepayments	Amortised costs (Loans and receivables)	744	Amortised costs (Hold to collect)	744
Financial liabilities	Measurement category	Carrying amount	Measurement category	Carrying amount
Accounts payable	Amortised costs	219,872	Amortised costs	219,872

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 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

NOTES (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

IPSAS 43 – Leases

IPSAS 43 'Leases' was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in January 2022. The standard introduces, for lessee accounting, a right-of-use model which replaces the risk and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13, while substantially carrying forward the risk and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13 'Leases' for lessor accounting. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and has not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

IPSAS 44 – Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

IPSAS 44 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in May 2022. The standard specifies the accounting treatment for assets held for sale as well as presentation and disclosure requirements for discontinued operations. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and has not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

IPSAS 45 – Property, plant and equipment

IPSAS 45, Property, Plant and Equipment was approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in December 2022 and issued in May 2023. The standard replaces IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment by adding current operational value as a measurement basis in the updated current value model for assets within its scope, identifying the characteristics of heritage and infrastructure assets, and adding new guidance on how these important types of public sector assets should be recognized and measured. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and have not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

IPSAS 46 – Measurement

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) approved Chapter 7, Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements in December 2022; and IPSAS 46, Measurement in March 2023 and issued both in May 2023. The purpose of IPSAS 46 is to provide guidance in a single standard addressing how commonly used measurement bases should be applied in practice in the public sector. The standard introduces current operational value measurement basis which is tailored for public sector entities and integrates fair value measurement in the conceptual framework. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and have not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

IPSAS 47 – Revenue

IPSAS 47, Revenue was approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in March 2023 and issued in May 2023. The standard replaces IPSAS 9, Revenue from Exchange Transactions, IPSAS 11, Construction Contracts, and IPSAS 23, Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers). IPSAS 47 is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement. The standard includes a comprehensive guidance for an entity to determine which accounting model to apply. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and have not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

IPSAS 48 – Transfer expenses

IPSAS 48, Transfer Expenses was approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in March 2023 and issued in May 2023. A transfer expense is an expense arising from a transaction, other than taxes, in which an entity provides a good, service, or other asset to another entity, without directly receiving any good, service, or other asset in return. IPSAS 48 presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and has not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

IPSAS 49, Retirement Benefit Plans

IPSAS 49, Retirement Benefits was approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) in September 2023 and issued in November 2023. IPSAS 49 guides the accounting and reporting by a retirement benefit plan from the perspective of the plan itself. This enhances accountability to participants of the plan and other users. The Standard requires pension assets and liabilities be presented on a gross basis, including movements during the period, which is different to the net-liability (asset) position prescribed in IPSAS 39, Employee Benefits. This Standard complements the requirements in IPSAS 39, and therefore provides the desired information on public sector retirement benefit obligations for each retirement benefit plan that reports under this Standard. This standard is effective for financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and has not been applied by the organisation in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

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) Property and 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) Property and Equipment (continued)

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance 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	- 10%

(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.

(g) Grant revenue

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)

(h) 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

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)

(i) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GHS) and United States Dollar (US\$). The United States Dollar is the functional currency of the Organisation. Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Organisation operates (“the functional currency”).

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.

iii. Translation from functional currency to Ghana Cedis

The financial statements have been translated to Ghana Cedis as follows:

- All assets and liabilities are translated at closing exchange rates at the dates of each financial year presented;
- All items included in the statement of changes in net assets, other than surplus or deficit for the year, are translated at historical exchange rates;
- All revenue and expenses in the statement of financial performance are translated at the average exchange rate for the years presented;
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in the statement of financial performance; and
- The cumulative translation reserves are presented in “translation reserve” in the statement of changes in net assets. This reserve shall not subsequently be reclassified to surplus or deficit.

(j) Employee benefits

i. 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.

ii. 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 2023

NOTES (continued)

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

3. Property and equipment - Ghana Cedi

	Office equipment GHS	Computer & accessories GHS	Work in progress GHS	Furniture and Fittings GHS	Total GHS
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	117,306	378,801	362,750	34,106	892,963
Additions	6,505	210,361	528,047	5,673	750,586
Translation	115,618	310,844	397,206	23,392	847,060
Disposal	-	<u>(26,054)</u>	-	-	<u>(26,054)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>239,429</u>	<u>873,952</u>	<u>1,288,003</u>	<u>63,171</u>	<u>2,464,555</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	72,803	185,628	-	13,726	272,157
Charge for the year	54,593	205,210	-	14,833	274,635
Translation	53,593	130,129	-	8,820	192,542
Disposal	-	<u>(13,025)</u>	-	-	<u>(13,025)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>180,989</u>	<u>507,942</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,379</u>	<u>726,309</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	<u>58,440</u>	<u>366,010</u>	<u>1,288,003</u>	<u>25,792</u>	<u>1,738,246</u>

Property and equipment - US dollar

	Office equipment US\$	Computer & accessories US\$	Work in progress US\$	Furniture and Fittings US\$	Total US\$
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	19,571	57,047	61,093	4,809	142,520
Additions	583	18,853	47,325	508	67,269
Disposal	-	<u>(2,335)</u>	-	-	<u>(2,335)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>20,154</u>	<u>73,565</u>	<u>108,418</u>	<u>5,317</u>	<u>207,454</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	10,342	25,532	-	1,817	37,691
Charge for the year	4,893	18,391	-	1,329	24,613
Disposal	-	<u>(1,167)</u>	-	-	<u>(1,167)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>15,235</u>	<u>42,756</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,146</u>	<u>61,137</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	<u>4,919</u>	<u>30,809</u>	<u>108,418</u>	<u>2,171</u>	<u>146,317</u>

AFROBAROMETER
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

NOTES (continued)

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

3. Property and equipment- Ghana Cedi (continued)

	Office equipment GHS	Computer & accessories GHS	Work in progress GHS	Furniture and Fittings GHS	Total GHS
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	103,494	223,137	1,118,424	14,311	1,459,366
Additions	13,812	155,664	516,042	19,795	705,313
*Adjustment	-	-	(780,449)	-	(780,449)
Transfer to intangible	-	-	(491,267)	-	(491,267)
At 31 December 2022	<u>117,306</u>	<u>378,801</u>	<u>362,750</u>	<u>34,106</u>	<u>892,963</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	31,475	65,160	-	3,576	100,211
Charge for the year	<u>41,328</u>	<u>120,468</u>	-	<u>10,150</u>	<u>171,946</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>72,803</u>	<u>185,628</u>	-	<u>13,726</u>	<u>272,157</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	<u>44,503</u>	<u>193,173</u>	<u>362,750</u>	<u>20,380</u>	<u>620,806</u>

Property and equipment- US dollar

	Office equipment US\$	Computer & accessories US\$	Work in progress US\$	Furniture and Fittings US\$	Total US\$
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	17,936	38,619	193,205	2,465	252,225
Additions	1,635	18,428	61,093	2,344	83,500
*Adjustment	-	-	(135,045)	-	(135,045)
Transfer to intangible	-	-	(58,160)	-	(58,160)
At 31 December 2022	<u>19,571</u>	<u>57,047</u>	<u>61,093</u>	<u>4,809</u>	<u>142,520</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	5,449	11,270	-	616	17,335
Charge for the year	<u>4,893</u>	<u>14,262</u>	-	<u>1,201</u>	<u>20,356</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>10,342</u>	<u>25,532</u>	-	<u>1,817</u>	<u>37,691</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	<u>9,229</u>	<u>31,515</u>	<u>61,093</u>	<u>2,992</u>	<u>104,829</u>

AFROBAROMETER
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

NOTES (continued)

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

3. Property and equipment (continued)

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
26,054	-	Cost	2,335	-
<u>(13,025)</u>	<u>-</u>	Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,167)</u>	<u>-</u>
13,029	-	Net book value	1,168	-
<u>(18,787)</u>	<u>-</u>	Proceeds from disposal	<u>(1,684)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(5,758)</u>	<u>-</u>	Gain on disposal	<u>(516)</u>	<u>-</u>

4. Intangible assets(GHS)

	2023	2022
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	491,267	-
Additions	-	491,267
Translation	<u>199,674</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>690,941</u>	<u>491,267</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January of the year	49,126	-
Charge for the period	64,895	49,126
Translation	<u>24,167</u>	<u>-</u>
At the end of the year	<u>138,188</u>	<u>49,126</u>
Net book amount	<u>552,753</u>	<u>442,141</u>
Intangible assets(USD)		
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	58,160	-
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>58,160</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>58,160</u>	<u>58,160</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January of the year	5,816	-
Charge for the period	<u>5,816</u>	<u>5,816</u>
At the end of the year	<u>11,632</u>	<u>5,816</u>
Net book amount	<u>46,528</u>	<u>52,344</u>

AFROBAROMETER
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

NOTES (continued)

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

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
114,165	30,482	Cash on hand	9,610	3,555
53,351,458	33,379,585	Cash at bank	4,490,863	3,892,209
11,616,320	13,543,686	Cash with partners*	977,805	1,579,254
298,666	36,091	Stanbic Money Wallet	25,140	4,208
97,675	421,322	Others	8,222	49,128
-	70,510	Other cash equivalents	-	8,222
<u>65,478,284</u>	<u>47,481,676</u>		<u>5,511,640</u>	<u>5,536,576</u>

*Cash with partners relates to unspent cash transfers to core partners as at 31 December 2023 which are held in dedicated fund accounts. See table below for breakdown of cash balance by core partners.

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
1,184,550	1,046,592	University of Cape Town	99,710	122,037
3,622,581	6,172,961	Centre for Democratic Development	304,931	719,795
829,661	1,694,080	Hatchile Consult	69,837	197,537
(118,474)	684,386	Michigan State University	(9,973)	79,803
4,274,397	1,238,244	Institute for Justice Reconciliation	359,798	144,385
981,082	2,773,967	Institute of Development Studies	82,583	323,457
447,650	-	Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI)	37,681	-
<u>394,873</u>	<u>(66,544)</u>	Laws. Africa	<u>33,238</u>	<u>(7,760)</u>
<u>11,616,320</u>	<u>13,543,686</u>		<u>977,805</u>	<u>1,579,254</u>

6. Accounts receivable

<u>8,835</u>	=	Staff advances	<u>744</u>	=
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7. Accounts payable

515,718	448,732	Accrued expenses	43,411	52,324
1,950,012	-	Accrued wages	164,142	-
<u>143,380</u>	<u>94,165</u>	Withholding tax	<u>12,319</u>	<u>10,980</u>
<u>2,609,110</u>	<u>542,897</u>		<u>219,872</u>	<u>63,304</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2023***NOTES (continued)**

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

8. Grants revenue

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
		Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)		
-	29,331,929		-	3,472,539
-	2,815,521	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	-	333,323
-	-	Humanity United	-	-
3,905,277	8,869,166	Hewlett Foundation	350,000	1,050,000
3,247,802	359,362	GIZ	291,076	42,544
		Foundation to Promote Open Society - FPOS(OSF)		
7,810,553	9,291,508		700,000	1,100,000
17,013,806	4,052,077	MasterCard Foundation	1,524,817	479,716
13,710,510	7,582,377	USIP	1,228,768	897,660
2,342,675	2,788,601	Netherlands Embassy Project	209,956	330,136
1,909,762	-	USAID	171,157	-
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs For Finland - MFA		
277,806	138,181		24,897	16,359
-	380,107	NED	-	45,000
-	2,111,622	Packard Foundation	-	249,990
-	61,197	KAS/KAF	-	7,245
9,965,402	6,338,278	European Union	893,123	750,374
5,578,967	4,223,413	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	500,000	500,000
-	2,216,134	Japan International Cooperation Agency	-	262,363
1,116,976	1,921,467	World Bank Group	100,106	227,478
449,910	-	Global Center for Pluralism	40,322	-
312,578	1,554,571	University of California Sandiago	28,014	184,042
1,115,682	422,257	Open Society initiative for West Africa	99,990	49,990
2,231,308	-	Luminate	199,975	-
2,231,587	-	MIF	200,000	-
443,927	751,835	Other Grants and Donations	39,786	89,008
<u>73,664,528</u>	<u>85,209,603</u>		<u>6,601,987</u>	<u>10,087,767</u>

9. Other income

45,654	-	Interest received	4,092	-
<u>5,758</u>	<u>-</u>	Gain on disposal	<u>516</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>51,412</u>	<u>=</u>		<u>4,608</u>	<u>=</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2023***NOTES (continued)**

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

10. Direct project cost

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
49,590,177	44,902,312	Survey and analysis expenses (i)	4,444,387	5,315,881
6,974,446	3,745,329	Capacity building expenses (ii)	625,067	443,401
4,916,636	<u>718,954</u>	Fundraising and communication expenses (iii)	440,640	<u>85,115</u>
<u>61,481,259</u>	<u>49,366,595</u>		<u>5,510,094</u>	<u>5,844,397</u>

(i) Survey and analysis expenses

57,041	-	EDC Hardware	5,112	-
9,745,576	19,823,968	Data Collection - 1,200 Sample Size	873,421	2,346,914
1,729,399	90,499	Data Collection - 1,600 Sample Size	154,993	10,714
4,670,663	1,883,579	Data Collection - 2,400 Sample Size	418,596	222,993
204,805	-	Data Collection -1,200 Sample size (Telephone)	18,355	-
769,102	3,074,646	Training and technical assistance	68,929	364,000
1,024,873	141,468	Dissemination of data (data release)	91,851	16,748
1,722,657	466,022	Country visits - NP evaluations	154,388	55,170
548,503	152,645	Questionnaire development	49,158	18,071
2,125,579	1,829,241	Network coordination / Staff travel	190,499	216,560
1,983,281	-	Technical Training Workshops	177,746	-
112,114	-	Advertisements for NPs recruitments	10,048	-
24,896,584	<u>17,440,244</u>	Consolidated salaries	2,231,290	<u>2,064,711</u>
<u>49,590,177</u>	<u>44,902,312</u>		<u>4,444,387</u>	<u>5,315,881</u>

(ii) Analysis and Capacity building expenses

454,271	-	Writing workshop	40,713	-
-	1,028,452	Capacity building travel	-	121,756
306,651	-	Fellowships	27,483	-
3,933,063	-	Planning workshop and Debrief workshops	352,490	-
43,525	-	NP and CP Debrief Workshop	3,901	-
1,113,059	2,409,707	Summer schools	99,755	285,280
1,123,877	<u>307,170</u>	National partner writing incentives	100,725	<u>36,365</u>
<u>6,974,446</u>	<u>3,745,329</u>		<u>625,067</u>	<u>443,401</u>

AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2023***NOTES (continued)**

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

10. Direct project cost (continued)**(iii) Fundraising and communication expenses**

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
50,412	33,830	Infographics and mapping	4,518	4,005
1,228,189	-	Policy User Surveys	110,073	
1,974,989	-	Conferences/Presentations	177,003	
334,738	-	Online data analysis	30,000	
256,632	388,554	Media tracking service - Meltwater	23,000	46,000
258,462	-	Communication planning meeting	23,164	-
227,851	31,853	Website maintenance	20,421	3,771
497,380	264,717	Communication services	44,576	31,339
<u>87,983</u>	<u>-</u>	Language/translation services	<u>7,885</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>4,916,636</u>	<u>718,954</u>		<u>440,640</u>	<u>85,115</u>

11. General and administrative expenses

795,747	333,650	Meetings and conferences	71,317	39,500
120,071	29,812	Staff development	10,761	3,529
245,617	245,465	Communications - telecommunications	22,013	29,060
3,963	40,385	Language/translation services	355	4,781
2,699,832	987,464	Miscellaneous cost	241,965	116,904
-	45,613	M&E software	-	5,400
4,949,570	5,481,856	Consultant fees	443,592	648,984
1,029,580	707,257	Rent	92,273	83,731
1,934,485	1,675,559	Indirect cost	173,373	198,367
339,530	221,072	Depreciation & Amortisation	30,429	26,172
969,059	571,871	Audit fees	86,849	67,702
175,625	117,074	Bank charges	15,740	13,859
469,099	-	Internal audit fees	42,042	-
<u>197,961</u>	<u>268,229</u>	Financial review	<u>17,743</u>	<u>31,754</u>
<u>13,930,139</u>	<u>10,725,307</u>		<u>1,248,452</u>	<u>1,269,743</u>

12. Finance income

<u>76,581</u>	<u>-</u>	Exchange gain	<u>6,863</u>	<u>-</u>
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AFROBAROMETER*Financial statements**for the year ended 31 December 2023*

NOTES (continued)

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

13. Cash flow generated from operating activities

Ghana Cedis			United States Dollars	
2023	2022		2023	2022
(1,618,877)	25,117,701	(Deficit)/surplus for the period	(145,088)	2,973,627
		Add back:		
<u>339,530</u>	<u>221,072</u>	Depreciation & ammortisation	<u>30,429</u>	<u>26,172</u>
(1,279,347)	25,338,773		(114,659)	2,999,799
		Changes in working capital:		
2,066,213	38,757	Increase/(decrease) in accounts payables	156,568	(20,634)
(8,835)	-	Increase in accounts receivable	(744)	-
<u>(5,758)</u>	<u>-</u>	Gain on disposal	<u>(516)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>772,273</u>	<u>25,377,530</u>	Cash generated from operations	<u>40,649</u>	<u>2,979,165</u>

NOTES (continued)

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

14. 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)

14. 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	
2023	2022		2023	2022
<u>2,612,074</u>	<u>542,897</u>	Account payable – Due within one year	<u>219,872</u>	<u>63,304</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Account payable – Due after one year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES (continued)

15. 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	
2023	2022		2023	2022
<u>7,479,252</u>	<u>5,772,466</u>	Remuneration (Short term benefits)	<u>670,308</u>	<u>683,391</u>

16. Commitments

There were no commitments as at 31 December 2023 (2022: nil).

17. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2023 (2022:nil).

18. 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	
2023	2022		2023	2022
7,115,180	17,787,718	Ghana Centre for Democratic Development	646,071	2,193,974
-	1,694,080	Hatchile Consult	-	197,537
2,800,079	942,649	Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Nairobi	254,474	942,649
6,114,039	3,201,549	University of Cape Town, SA	555,650	379,024
6,865,946	7,640,964	Institute for Justice Reconciliation (IJR), SA	623,984	904,596
2,309,321	(66,544)	Laws. Africa	205,835	(7,760)
2,988,677	-	Mass Public Opinion Institute	276,737	-
<u>4,812,502</u>	<u>88,844</u>	Michigan State University (MSU), USA	<u>437,562</u>	<u>10,518</u>
<u>33,005,744</u>	<u>31,289,260</u>		<u>3,000,313</u>	<u>4,620,538</u>