

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL  
ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
AND  
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2023**

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAEW	Africa Agricultural Extension Wee
ASNET	Agricultural Sector Network (ASNET)
ATTF	African Forum for Agricultural Foundation
ATREA	Agroecological Transition Responsive Extension Approaches
BAIDA	Bugiri Agri- business and Institution Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAMFAAS	Cameroon Forum For Agricultural Advisory Services
CANNALS	Central And Eastern Africa Through Transdisciplinary Agroecology Living Labs
CF	Country Fora
CIKM	Communication Information and knowledge Management
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
EAFF	East African Farmers Federation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FOSCAR- MALI	Mali African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
FCA	Madagascar Country Fora
DPMO	District Production and Marketing Officers
GFRAS	Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services
GFAAS	Ghana Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
GP-SAEP	Global Programme for Small-scale Agroecology Producers and Sustainable
FST	Food Systems Transformation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
KCCA	Kampala Central City
KeFAAS	Kenya Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
KALRI	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute
LiFAAS	Liberia Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
LMP	Last Mile Project
LiFAAS	Liberia Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
MaFAAS	Malawi Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning
MSIP	Multistakeholder Innovation Platforms
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NiFAAS	Nigeria Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
NELK	New Extension Learning Kit
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
NAVCDP	National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project
OP	Operational Plan
RESCAR-AOC	West and Central Africa Network for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services
SAEFAES	South Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
SAIRLA	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification, Research and Learning Alliance
SHEP	Smallholder Empowerment Programme
TWG	Technical Working Group
TIMPS	Technologies Innovations and Management Practices
UFAAS	Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
USD	United States Dollar
ZaFAAS	Zimbabwe Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AEAS	Agricultural Extension Advisory Services
AIRTEA	Strengthening Agricultural Knowledge & Innovation Ecosystem for inclusive Rural Transformation & Livelihoods in Eastern Africa
LMP	Last Mile Project
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
KM	Knowledge Management
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural Livestock Research Organization

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**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**ORGANISATION INFORMATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**DIRECTORS**

Dr. Paul Fatch Falakeza  
 Prof. Moses Zinnah Moroe  
 Prof. Emmanuel Ikani Ike  
 Dr. Patience B. Rwamigisa  
 Ms Gifty Nahr GUIELLA  
 Mrs. Mary Kamau Wairimu  
 Dr. Jeffreyson Mutimba Nkwashi  
 Dr. Louis-Marie KAKDEU  
 Mr Makala Jeffrey NGAKA  
 Ms Victorine MBOMBO KAPINGA  
 Dr. Mahmoud Awad Mekki  
 Dr. Verona Parkinson  
 Mrs Yenenesh Egu Bezabih  
 Dr. Silim M Nahdy

Board Chairperson  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Member  
 Secretary

Malawi  
 Liberia  
 Nigeria  
 Uganda  
 Burkina Faso  
 Kenyan  
 Zimbabwean  
 Cameroon  
 South Africa  
 DR Congo  
 Sudan - ARC  
 Mozambique  
 Ethiopian  
 Uganda

**MANAGEMENT**

Dr. Silim Nahdy  
 Mr. Olupot Max  
 Ms. Cate Mubiru

Executive Director  
 Director of Programme  
 Director Finance &

**Administration**

Mr. Paddy Wanzala

Procurement Specialist

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services  
 House No. 26, Kigobe Road  
 Ministers' Village - Ntinda  
 P. O. Box 34624  
 Kampala.

**BANKERS**

Housing Finance Bank Ltd  
 Nakasero Branch  
 P. O. Box 1539  
 Kampala

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 P. O. Box 7111  
 Kampala

**LAWYERS**

Kalenge, Bwanika, Ssawa & Company Advocates  
 KBS Chambers  
 Plot 15 A Clement Hill Road  
 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Ruth Towers  
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 Kampala

**AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young  
 EY House  
 18 Clement Hill Road  
 P. O. Box 7215  
 Kampala

**SECRETARY**

Dr. Silim Nahdy  
 House No. 26, Kigobe Road  
 Ministers' Village - Ntinda  
 P. O. Box 34624  
 Kampala



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) is the umbrella organization for Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) in Africa. Its objective is to create efficient, effective and synergistic linkages and partnerships between AEAS of member countries to improve the delivery of AEAS to farmers. It operates within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which has the objective of enhancing the livelihoods of African farmers and pastoralists.

#### 1.1.2 Key achievements as per AFAAS Strategic Pillars

Below are the achievements for the reporting period (1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023), in correspondence with the project outputs and Indicators.

#### **OUTPUT 1: Strengthened Capacity of African regional and sub-regional agricultural research organizations to perform their individual mandates and to better work together**

Through this project, the capacity of AFAAS network has been substantially enhanced to reach the last mile. The institutional and operational capacity of the country fora (CF) and their members has also been enhanced. Prior to the extension week in Abuja, AFAAS organized trainings for Country Fora focal persons and Communication Information and knowledge Managements (CIKM) from ten (10) countries for a- Kenya Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (KeFAAS), Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS), Malawi Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (MaFAAS), Forum for Agricultural FAS-Rwanda, Zimbabwe Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (ZaFAAS), West and Central African Network of Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services (RESCAR-OIC), Mali African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (FOSCAR-Mali), Nigeria Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (NiFAAS), Liberia Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (LiFAAS) and Madagascar Country For a (FCA-Madagascar). These were trained the basic principles and elements of the results-oriented monitoring including developing of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks and tools, and M&E data collection. For efficient data collection at country level, some of the CFs were given tablets loaded with the necessary applications.

#### *Outcomes of the capacity strengthening*

Through their enhanced capacity, some of the Country Fora (CFs) have clear business models for providing specialised services to its members. Notably, UFAAS and KeFAAS have developed business arms that enable them to offer services to their members and other Development Programmes and projects, while mobilising resources for their operations. The KeFAAS services limited, a business arm of KeFAAS, submitted four (4) proposals to prospective funders including African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF). UFAAS was contracted by Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), to develop a livestock Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) training manual, and by GOAL Uganda, to support development private extension services for the organization.

Secondly, the CFs impacting country level stakeholders through various interventions. For example, MaFAAS trained 15 extension workers (11 women, 5 youths and 6 men) on case story documentation and video production. The trained extension workers produced videos on climate relevant practices, and shared them with the farmers. Cameroon Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (CAMFAAS) trained 35 members of the Young Professionals for Agricultural Development (YPARD) on Knowledge Management, and the concepts of Multistakeholder Innovation Platforms (MSIPs). They also supported Cameroon Youth Initiative for Rural Development (CAMYARD) and also through hosting their zoom trainings and meeting on digitalization of agriculture and they trained women entrepreneurs on food processing and how to make local biopesticides with a protocol documented in the local languages.

KeFAAS strengthened the e-extension clubs that they established in Muranga, Nakuru, Kiambu and Bungoma counties, through trainings such as on the New Extension Learning Kit (NELK), experience sharing on the best bet practices, and improved effectiveness and efficiency of AEAS. In addition, KeFAAS trained young AEAS providers on the production of short videos for farmers using android phones. They documented success stories and climate relevant agricultural management practices, the Integrated Pest Management (IPM).



## 1. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

### 1.1.2 Key achievements as per AFAAS Strategic Pillars (Continued)

Leveraging on the AIRTEA project, UFAAS and KeFAAS supported the incubation of 16 Digital AEAS agripreneurs, also known as the Digital Connectors (DCs). These are providing AEAS services to the members of the Multistakeholder Innovation Platforms (MSIPs), Bugiri Agri- business and Institution Development BAIDA and Ziobwe Agri Business Training Association (ZABTA) in Uganda, and the avocado MSIP in Muranga county in Kenya. Learning from the benefits of the project, Muranga county administration, in Kenya, committed to recruit and train 82 more youths and women as Digital Connectors under the National Value Chain Development (NAVCDP) project. Secondly, the same county is committed to creating a revolving fund for the DCs to sustain the access of cheaper financial services.

ZaFAAS trained extension workers from the Southern Province of Zambia on the Dairy Farmer Field schools (DFF). They also trained Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on the application and use of study circles. ZaFAAS promoted Technologies Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) on Climate Smart Agriculture Technologies, Soil Conservation and Soil water management practices.

Ghana Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (GFAAS) trained ten (10) AEAS actors, that are their members on extension management and Climate Smart Agriculture in the Upper West and Northern regions of Ghana. South Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (SAEFAES) supported the training of AEAS actors in the provinces that are implementing the Smallholder Empowerment Programme (SHEP) Extension approaches.

#### **OTPTA2: Enhanced partnerships among the multi-stakeholders across sectors, geographies and agricultural value chains to act collectively on climate relevant innovation in agriculture and food systems.**

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are key to achieving sustainable agricultural and rural development in Africa. Over the years the project has facilitated the establishment of multi-stakeholder partnerships involving national and local governments, private sector actors, farmer organizations, civil society groups, and agricultural advisory service providers in various African countries. The following are examples of partnerships that have been developed:

- i) Farm Radio International (FRI) and UFAAS partnership, in which UFAAS was supported by FRI to disseminate radio jingles about the National Extension Week, 2023 held by UFAAS.
- ii) CAMFAAS established collaborations with Djangolo and Iwolonet. CAMFAAS signed an MoU with International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (Ibadan) and its collaborating with the Ministry of agriculture in reinforcing the CAADP country teams in reviewing the country report. CAMFAAS is collaborating with OREA in Noun division, western region of Cameroon.
- iii) KeFAAS developed partnerships with Kenyatta University, Egerton University and Kuka University for Joint Resource Mobilization. In addition, KeFAAS is partnering with Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute (KALRI) and the Agricultural Sector Network (ASNET) and among its roles is to facilitate Farmer Field Schools, and joint publication. KALRO is working with KeFAAS to promote validated tissue culture banana technologies. They have established demonstration plots of drip irrigation on banana and KeFAAS is promoting CSA technologies and green energy (solar) in the counties of Muranga, Nyeri and Tataveta. KeFAAS is partnering with six (3) Investment projects of the World Bank that include: the National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP), the National Agricultural Rural Inclusive Growth Project, the Agricultural Sector network (ASNET), Tegemeo, KIPRA, and AgCK.
- iv) AFAAS Secretariat signed two consortia (2) MoUs; with International Research Council (IRC) of Europe and the expanded consortia of Africa's Agricultural Research, Innovation and Education Institutions (AARIEIs), for effective technology dissemination.
- v) UFAAS developed a partnership with GOAL, Uganda.



## 1. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

### 1.1.2 Key achievements as per AFAAS Strategic Pillars (Continued)

- vi) South Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (SAEFAEAS) is working with Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on Farmer Field School (FFS) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on Small holder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion (SHEP) project.
- vii) MaFAAS is partnering with the Kusamala Institute of Agriculture and Ecology to promote Permaculture in Malawi

### **OTPTA3: Strengthened national policies, regional institutional arrangements and market access**

#### Policy engagements

AFAAS and the East African Farmers Federation (EAFF) jointly organized a policy dialogue in Kampala, where 25 policy makers drawn from different government Ministries, Departments and Agencies participated. These included the Office of the President, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, Kampala Capital City (KCCA), Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda Bureau of Standard and Private Sector Representatives on Bioeconomy policy.

KeFAAS engaged eight (8) policy makers in Kenya including the Governor and Deputy Governor in Muranga county; the Executive Committee members of the Department of Agriculture; the Technical Training Coordinator at Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock; and the Chief officer – Department of Agriculture in Muranga county.

UFAAS engaged policy makers including: two (2) District Production and Marketing Officers (DPMOs) in Bugiri and Luwero Districts in Uganda; and four (4) members of parliamentary committee on Agriculture to advocate for a re-instatement of an Agricultural Extension grant that was withdrawn from the field extension workers.

#### Outcomes of the policy interventions- the national policies influenced

- i) CAMFAAS contributed to the review of the cassava flour use policy in Cameroon and the review of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) through their participation in the CAADP process. CAMFAAS participated in the CAADP country report review of 2022.
- ii) SAEFAES has influenced the norms and standards for AEAS in South Africa.
- iii) NiFAAS Pluralistic Extension and Advisory services Policy
- iv) MaFAAS participated in the revision of agricultural extension services system while supporting, the decentralized agriculture extension service system in Malawi. In Malawi, MaFAAS has influenced increasing the budget for agriculture extension some Agriculture Extension Development Officers have been employed.
- v) Members of GFAAS were actively involved in the consultative processes in the review of the Government of Ghana program--Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) phase 1, and the design and development of the PFJ phase 2. As a result, in the second phase of this program, GFAAS successfully advocated for the input subsidy to be replaced with input credit system.
- vi) UFAAS developed a paper on the current state of agricultural extension in Uganda and presented it to parliament of Uganda in pursuit of influencing the reinstatement of the Agricultural extension fund.
- vii) ZaFAAS influenced the National Agricultural Extension Strategy; the outcomes of the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification, Research and Learning Alliance (SAIRLA), and journal paper has been published and is participating in the National Climate Service Information, where there were trainings on the interpretation of meteorological data for use to the last mile.



## 1. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

### 1.1.2 Key achievements as per AFAAS Strategic Pillars (Continued)

#### **OTPTA4: Knowledge Management for advocacy and decision support and Communication**

AFAAS Secretariat and the CF generate appropriately packaged content and use it to engage with their members and AEAS stakeholders in ways that facilitate learning. Knowledge delivery should be of "good fit" to meet the increasing demands of AEAS actors and other members of the food system.

#### **Knowledge and communication products generated**

Through the CAAADPXP4 project, two policy briefs were developed; i) on Climate Smart Agriculture through extension and advisory services that delivers for people, climate and nature in Africa, and ii) on Integration of Agricultural Extension and advisory Services into cross border trade. Under Bio4Africa, a policy brief was developed, focusing on facilitating a transition to a circular bioeconomy in Africa. A report and a communique for the 6<sup>th</sup> Africa Agricultural Extension Week (AAEW) 2023 were developed and the development of factsheets on extension approaches was supported by the Agroecological Transition, Responsive Extension Approaches (ATREA) project. Communication products that included brochures, banners and flyers which communicated the objectives, goals and impact of different projects, were developed and disseminated.

A number of knowledge products were developed and disseminated by the different country, supported by various projects- CAADPXP4, LMP and Central and Eastern Africa Through Transdisciplinary Agroecology Living Labs (CANNALS) projects, UFAAS produced 6 knowledge products; three (3) impact stories, the agricultural symposium report 2021, the livestock CSA training manual and the business model posters. MaFAAS developed and shared (8) knowledge products generated these included reports, six (6) Success stories manuals, guides, articles on social media platforms. KeFAAS produced and shared seven (7) knowledge products: The Knowledge products were shared through the KeFAAS platforms such as the website, YouTube channels. CaMFAAS generated and disseminated five (5) KM products. These include; a video on pesticides, a video on seeds, a manual on snail production and a guide on Monitoring and Evaluation generated for CF members.

Mali African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (FOSCAR-Mali) produced three (3) Knowledge product that included: an article capitalizing the experience of youth champions in the Agropastoral communities in Mali; a Good Practice Notes on promoting financial inclusion by an organized network of young rural entrepreneurs in Mali; and a media article of a training on the use of radio emission by agricultural extension providers to identify, select and utilize radio for dissemination of improved TIMPs.

GFAAS developed four (4) knowledge products namely: "how to use fishing net to control rhinoceros beetle in coconut farm"; "simple method of storing grains at home"; "controlling rodents in coconut plantation"; and "Mushroom production- the smart way for profit" Other knowledge products include a video on "Cassava production-the golden crop" developed for use by farmers in the Ashanti and Eastern regions of Ghana. ZaFAAS produced two (2) manuals: a Dairy Farmer Field School (FFS) manual and the study circle manual. UFAAS produced four (4) extension videos on digitalization of extension services.

#### **Outreach and upscaling of Technologies Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) to the last mile**

AFAAS is a viable network for scaling of TIMPs among value chain actors. In Cameroon, projects such as Farm guard, Project Agricole Tic et Development (AGROTICDEV(CAMYIRD) and Smart Aquaponic are using the country for a-CAMFAAS- to take their technologies to scale. The Global Programme for Small-scale Agroecology Producers and Sustainable Food Systems Transformation (GP-SAEP) programme through GFRAS is working with UFAAS to support scaling of Agroecology practices and Sustainable Food Systems Transformation. KALRO is using KeFAAS to promote validated tissue culture banana technologies, therefore they have established demonstration plots of drip irrigation on banana. KeFAAS is also promoting CSA technologies and green energy (solar) in the counties of Muranga, Nyeri, Tataveta. KeFAAS reached 5600 farmers reached directly and 22400 farmers indirectly; and 2,400,000 farmers through the 120 extension that are affiliated to the KeFAAS.

The Digital Connectors (DCs) reached approximately 7684 value chain actors in Uganda and Kenya and 45.3% of the value chain actors were mainly youth, that are utilizing the Digitalized Services.



## 1. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

### 1.1.2 Key achievements as per AFAAS Strategic Pillars (Continued)

In Malawi, 2,000,000 value chain actors have been reached through different mechanisms established by the MaFAAS network, and these include input suppliers, Agro dealers, advisory service providers, digital solutions providers, farmer organizations, associations. In Malawi, Mr Mbeya, who invented a low-cost soil enriching fertilizer was awarded a certificate of recognition by MaFAAS.

CAMFAAS has reached different categories of value actors: 30 snails value chain actors (19 females and 11 males); 20 (16 females and 4 males) seed producers; 60 (42 females and 18 males) food processors; 35 (8 females and 23 males) agricultural data analysts; 30 (28 females and 2 males) organic fertilizer producers; 25 (14 females and 11 males) cassava value chain actors and 90 (8 females and 82 males) Cocoa value chain actors. Generally, CAMFAAS reached 6129 through different member organizations and 4740 through different ICT platforms.

The ZaFAAS network reached 1,800,000 (540,000 Female and 1,080,000 Male).

#### Technologies, innovations and management practices taken to scale

Leveraging the Bio4Africa project, biobased technologies were taken to scale and these include the Hydrothermal Carbonization, the Biorefinery in Uganda and Ghana; and Briquetting in Uganda; Palletisation in Ghana; Bioplastics and bio composites in Senegal and Biochar in Cote d'Ivoire. On addition to promoting the low-cost soil enriching fertilizer, MaFAAS is promoting Permaculture, CAMFAAS has supported use of local biopesticides based on protocols that they have documented local languages. ZaFAAS promoted TIMPS on Climate Smart Agriculture Technologies; Soil Conservation and Soil water management practices. KeFAAS supported the Institutionalization of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the agricultural sector.

#### OTPTA5: Planning, Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Reporting

- i) AFAAS Participated in the CAAD XP4 portfolio review, planning and reporting workshop, organized by West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF) and held in Sally, Senegal. The outputs of the of this workshop included a joint annual roadmap for the CAADP XP4 programme, and the annual report and the AFAAS- CAADP XP4 annual report.
- ii) Together with the M&E Technical Working Group (TWG) and other TWGs in the CAADP XP4 project, we participated in updating the CAADP XP4 results framework in the CAADP XP4 MEL system. This included the comprehensive review and integration of the Indicator Algorithms of the CAADP XP4 MEL system, integrating gender parameters and setting new indicators targets. Thereafter, the team updated the data and used it to produce the CAAD XP4 annual report.
- iii) A lesson learning session was organized alongside the sidelines of the 6th AAEW in Abuja, Nigeria
- iv) AFAAS organized a training on the basic principles and elements of the Results Oriented Monitoring with skills such as developing M&E frameworks and tools, and M&E data collection for Country for focal persons and Communications, Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM)s from ten (10) country for a- KeFAAS, UFAAS, MaFAAS, FAS-Rwanda, ZaFAAS, West and Central Africa Network for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services (RESCAR-OIC), FOSCAR-Mali, NiFAAS, Liberia Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (LiFAAS)
- v) Conducted a stakeholder training in Madagascar on the AFAAS ROMEL system, and the aim was development of capacity for collecting quality data. During the dry run, the collected data included CF membership and project performance data.
- vi) AFAAS exhibited the project products in the following stakeholder events:
  - a) UFAAS extension week in Kampala, 2023
  - b) MaFAAS farmers conference in Lilongwe, July 2023
  - c) The 6<sup>th</sup> AAEW in November, Abuja Nigeria
  - d) The AATF the African conference on Agricultural Technologies, Nairobi 2023.
  - e) Communication and visibility products included videos and the project knowledge products.

## **1. INTRODUCTION (Continued)**

### **1.1.3 Constraints**

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Interim corrective measures</b>
The limited capacity of the country stakeholders and experts in the use of ICT tools for work performance.	Trainings and support to access and use of existing available ICT tools undertaken.
Individual members expertise in the country fora not yet fully harnessed to deliver on the program outputs.	Involvement all members of the AFAAS Network in program implementation.
Limited resources to support the country and regional fora to reach the last-mile.	Enhancing resource mobilisation and formalised partnerships in the countries.
Establishing partnerships with other organizations in CFs is faced with bureaucracy, and therefore time consuming	Early and continuous engagements with potential partners
Inadequate operational and administrative resources (financial, human capital, equipment, etc.) for the CFs within the project. These are not catered for in the sub grants.	Use of country level champions, volunteers and interns. However, this may not be sustainable.
A lean team at the AFAAS Secretariat and the CFs to manage demands of the project.	Bolstering capacity through short term and long-term consultants.

## **1.2 Audit Objectives**

Ernst & Young (EY) was engaged by AFAAS to perform an audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The audit was performed in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing.

The objectives of this engagement were to:

- Express an independent professional opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of AFAAS as at 31 December 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period, in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
- Report in a management letter, any areas of weaknesses noted during the audit process in the internal control over financial reporting.

## **1.3 Audit Approach**

The audit was performed using the Ernst & Young audit approach, which requires general planning and identification of areas of audit significance, as well as evaluating risk inherent in significant accounts. The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the organization for the year ended 31 December 2023.



**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

AFAAS has the mandate to implement the Agricultural Advisory Services aspects of Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) – an African-owned and Africa-led initiative through which interventions to transform agriculture are coordinated.

**FINANCIAL RESULTS**

	Year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Year ended 31 December 2022 USD
Income	1,293,735	1,840,368
Expenditure	<u>(1,306,427)</u>	<u>(1,849,879)</u>
Deficit for the year	<u><u>(12,692)</u></u>	<u><u>(9,511)</u></u>


**DIRECTORS**

The current membership of the board is shown on page 1.

**MANAGEMENT**

The current membership of the management team at the secretariat is shown on page 1.

**BY ORDER OF THE BOARD**

  
.....  
Secretary

Date: 28 June, 2024

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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The Companies Act, 2012 of Uganda requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period, which give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial period and of its operating results for that period. It also requires the directors to ensure the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company.

The directors are ultimately responsible for the internal control. The directors delegate responsibility for internal control to management. Standards and systems of internal control are designed and implemented by management to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of the Company's assets. Appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, are applied on a consistent and using the going concern basis. These systems and controls include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties.

The directors accept responsibility for the period's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Companies Act, 2012 of Uganda. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Management accepts the responsibility that the funds have been expended in accordance with the intended purposes as specified in the grant agreements.



.....  
**Board Chairperson - AFAAS**



.....  
**Executive Director - AFAAS**

Date 28 June, 2024



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**

### **REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of AFAAS set out on pages 13 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AFAAS (the Company) as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2012 of Uganda.

#### **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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Material uncertainty related to going concern**

We draw attention to Note 4 to the financial statements, which indicates that as of 31 December 2023, the Company had a deficit for the year of USD 12,692 and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by USD 73,338 and the total liabilities exceeded total assets by USD 40,533. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 4, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### **Other information**

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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 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, 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

#### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2012 of Uganda and for such internal control as the Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements and notes that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 International Standard on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of 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 of the Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

As required by the Companies Act of Uganda, 2012, we report to you, based on our audit 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 Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) the Company's statement of financial position and statement of income and expenditure are in agreement with the books of account.

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Freda Kaheru Agaba – P0531.

  
.....  
Ernst & Young  
Certified Public Accountants of Uganda  
Kampala, Uganda

  
.....  
CPA Freda Kaheru Agaba  
Partner

.....28..... June 2024

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>Note</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Grant income	5	<u>1,293,735</u>	<u>1,840,368</u>
		<b><u>1,293,735</u></b>	<b><u>1,840,368</u></b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Staff costs	6	345,854	446,907
Office costs	7	130,670	147,999
Professional fees		231,974	461,076
Travel costs	8	408,897	484,152
Meetings and workshops		110,985	173,415
Audit costs		15,000	14,670
Legal costs		1,500	-
Exhibitions/sensitization		1,569	4,561
Innovations		-	3,396
Reconciliation discrepancies		-	16
Provision for doubtful debts		-	522
Goods and services		<u>59,978</u>	<u>113,165</u>
		<b><u>1,306,427</u></b>	<b><u>1,849,879</u></b>
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b><u>(12,692)</u></b>	<b><u>(9,511)</u></b>



**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>Note</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	9	<u>32,805</u>	<u>63,827</u>
		<u>32,805</u>	<u>63,827</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables	10	257,590	195,890
Cash and bank balances	11	<u>1,118,776</u>	<u>480,323</u>
		<u>1,376,366</u>	<u>676,213</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	12	50,708	95,346
Grant liability	13	<u>1,398,996</u>	<u>672,535</u>
		<u>1,449,704</u>	<u>767,881</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(73,338)</u>	<u>(91,668)</u>
<b>Net total assets</b>		<u>(40,533)</u>	<u>(27,841)</u>
<b>Presented by:</b>			
Accumulated fund			
General fund		<u>(40,533)</u>	<u>(27,841)</u>
<b>Total funds</b>		<u>(40,533)</u>	<u>(27,841)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 June 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

  
 Board Chairperson - AFAAS

  
 Executive Director - AFAAS

AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)  
 (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)  
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND  
 FOR THE YEAR 31 DECEMBER 2023

	General Fund USD	Total USD
Opening fund balance as at 1 January 2022	(18,330)	(18,330)
Deficit for the year	<u>(9,511)</u>	<u>(9,511)</u>
<b>Fund balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>(27,841)</u></b>	<b><u>(27,841)</u></b>
Opening fund balance as at 1 January 2023	(27,841)	(27,841)
Deficit for the year	<u>(12,692)</u>	<u>(12,692)</u>
<b>Fund balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>(40,533)</u></b>	<b><u>(40,533)</u></b>

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Deficit for the year		(12,692)	(9,511)
<b>Adjusted for:</b>			
Depreciation	9	31,022	31,408
<b>Working capital changes</b>			
Increase in receivables		(61,700)	(51,409)
(Decrease)/ increase in payables		(44,638)	1,120
Increase/ (decrease) in grant liability		<u>726,461</u>	<u>(1,394,160)</u>
<b>Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities</b>		<b><u>638,453</u></b>	<b><u>(1,422,552)</u></b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of computers and equipment	9	-	<u>(35,322)</u>
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		-	<b><u>(35,322)</u></b>
Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		638,453	(1,457,874)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022		<u>480,323</u>	<u>1,938,197</u>
Cash and cash equivalents 31 December 2023	11	<b><u>1,118,776</u></b>	<b><u>480,323</u></b>

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**1. COMPANY INFORMATION**

African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) was incorporated on 20 June 2007 as a Company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, 2012 of Uganda and registered as Non-Governmental Organisation on 18 July 2009. The Company is domiciled in Uganda.

The financial statements of African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on.....June 2024.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**

**a) Basis of preparation**

The Companies Act, 2012 and Non-Governmental Organisations Act, 2016 of Uganda, under which the Company is registered, require the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which present a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and the operating results for the year. The financial statements are required to be presented to the members of the Company in an annual general meeting and filed with the Registrar of Companies and the National Bureau of Non-governmental Organisation.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. They are presented in United States dollars. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

For the Companies Act, 2012 reporting purposes, in these financial statements, the balance sheet is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account by the statement of income and expenditure.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. The following are the key accounting policies applied:

**b) Income recognition**

The Company uses funds received from donors for implementation of its activities. Income represents amounts that have been spent and accounted for as per the approved budgets/workplans by the donors. Funds received by the entity are recognised as a grant liability/deferred income in the entity's financial statements as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs. When the grant relates to an asset, it is also recognised as grant liability/deferred income and the income/expenditure recognised over the shorter of the project life or as per the entity's depreciation policy.

Other income includes receipts from the Company's non-core activities. Other income is recognised upon receipt.

**c) Taxes**

**Current Income tax**

The Company is registered as a Non-Government Organisation. The Income Tax Act states that for an Company to be tax exempt, it is granted a written ruling by the Commissioner of Uganda Revenue Authority. AFAAS doesn't have a tax exemption certificate however the entity files nil returns with the Uganda Revenue Authority. The Company therefore doesn't provide for current or deferred taxes.

**Value Added tax**

Donor related expenditure is recognised inclusive of Value Added Tax.



**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**d) Provisions and contingencies**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of income and expenditure net of any reimbursement.

**e) Functional currency and translation of foreign currencies**

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD). Expenditure transactions are largely carried out in the local currency. Transactions during the year are converted into USD at rates ruling at the transactions dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date, which are expressed in foreign currencies, are translated into USD at rates ruling at that date.

The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the statement of income and expenditure in the year in which they arise.

**f) Property and equipment**

All categories of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The cost of property and equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition for their intended use and the present value of estimated decommissioning costs. All categories of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 associated with the item will flow to AFAAS and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment items to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. In determining residual values, AFAAS uses management's best estimate based on market prices of similar items.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Category	Useful life	Rate
Motor vehicles	4 years	25%
Computers & printers	3 Years	33.3%
Office equipment	5 years	20%
Office furniture	5 years	20%

AFAAS charges a full year's depreciation on all additions during the year and no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

For assets acquired using donor funds, a grant liability equivalent to the cost of the asset is recognised and the cost amortized by way of writing it off against the grant liability and income/expenditure recognised over time.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**g) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and on hand, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at bank.

**h) Receivables**

Receivables are stated at nominal value net of provision for any amounts expected to be irrecoverable. Provisions are made when in management's assessment there is objective evidence the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. If so, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

**i) Payables**

Accounts payable are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms offered to the Company and do not bear interest. Payables are recognised at the transaction price. Payables denominated in a local currency are translated into USD using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses are included in the statement of income and expenditure.

**j) Grant liabilities**

The Company receives funds from various donors for implementation of project activities. Funds received by the entity are recognised as a grant liability/deferred income in the entity's statement of financial position and income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the funds spent relate to an asset, the amount is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. *(Refer to note 14 for a reconciliation of the grant liability to grant income).*

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods as discussed below.

**Property and equipment**

Critical estimates are made by the management in determining the useful lives and residual values to property and equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimate.

**Going concern**

In preparing the financial statements, the directors have assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In performing this assessment, the directors have considered all available information and funding options and are satisfied that the Company will have the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.



**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**4. GOING CONCERN**

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had a deficit for the year of USD 12,692 (2022: USD 9,511) and the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by USD 73,338 (31 December 2022: USD 91,668). As of that same date, the total liabilities exceeded total assets by USD 40,533 (2022: USD 27,841). These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Management plans to implement a number of strategies to improve the performance of the Company, improve its cashflows and consequently improve the Company's liquidity position. Management strategies include; widening the reserve fund to cater for non donor funded costs or ensure that the Company only spends on activities after receipt of funding from the partners, monitor its cashflow and also have a payment plan to improve the financial position of the Organisation.

Consequently, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, which presumes that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the normal course of business.

**5. GRANT INCOME**

	<b>2023</b> <b>USD</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>USD</b>
Grant income	<u>1,293,735</u>	<u>1,840,368</u>

**6. STAFF COSTS**

	<b>2023</b> <b>USD</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>USD</b>
Staff salaries	303,425	391,787
Fringe benefits	12,087	15,941
10% AFAAS NSSF contribution	<u>30,342</u>	<u>39,179</u>
	<u><b>345,854</b></u>	<u><b>446,907</b></u>

**7. OFFICE COSTS**

	<b>2023</b> <b>USD</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>USD</b>
Office rent	21,650	20,450
Printing, binding & reproduction	11,695	21,346
Stationery	8,197	3,282
Depreciation expense	31,022	31,408
Office expense	20,737	13,611
Internet & web hosting	11,652	18,339
Bank charges	5,037	11,586
Telephone	2,302	3,526
Vehicle expense	3,857	9,387
Repairs & maintenance - equipment	156	-
Insurance expense	3,320	2,703
Security services	3,912	3,977
Exchange loss	3,093	6,603
Electricity	3,530	1,185
Postage and delivery	144	270
Water	<u>366</u>	<u>326</u>
	<u><b>130,670</b></u>	<u><b>147,999</b></u>

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**8. TRAVEL COSTS**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA)	185,626	196,329
International Travel	170,697	246,285
Internal Travel	<u>52,574</u>	<u>41,538</u>
	<b><u>408,897</u></b>	<b><u>484,152</u></b>

**9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

	<b>Computers USD 33.30%</b>	<b>Equipment &amp; Furniture USD 20%</b>	<b>Vehicle USD 25%</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2022	58,023	20,773	42,000	120,796
Additions	<u>13,622</u>	<u>21,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,322</u>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>71,645</b>	<b>42,473</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>156,118</b>
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>71,645</u></b>	<b><u>42,473</u></b>	<b><u>42,000</u></b>	<b><u>156,118</u></b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2022	39,888	10,495	10,500	60,883
Charge for the year	<u>13,505</u>	<u>7,403</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>31,408</u>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>53,393</b>	<b>17,898</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>92,291</b>
Charge for the year	<u>13,505</u>	<u>7,017</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>31,022</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>66,898</u></b>	<b><u>24,915</u></b>	<b><u>31,500</u></b>	<b><u>123,313</u></b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At December 2023	<u>4,747</u>	<u>17,558</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>32,805</u>
At December 2022	<u>18,252</u>	<u>24,575</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>63,827</u>



AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)  
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

10. RECEIVABLES

	2023 USD	2022 USD
<b>(a) Advance to Country Fora (CF)</b>		
LIFAAS	-	17,727
Ethiopia CF	-	90
Madagascar CF	264	14,635
GHAFAAS	-	18,454
KeFAAS CF	12,117	7,417
CAMFAAS	6,854	14,345
MAAFAAS	22,064	597
UFAAS	12,888	8,869
Mali CF	-	11,900
Nigeria CF	39,542	14,872
Rwanda	24,000	-
	<u>117,729</u>	<u>108,906</u>
<b>(b) Other receivables</b>		
ANADER RESCAR AOC	-	432
Prepaid expenses	24,307	21,116
Bunda University	-	7,000
Kyambogo University	-	7,000
AG- Connector- Airtea	25,299	17,356
UFAAS-Airtea	27,356	10,807
KeFAAS- Airtea	32,945	10,807
Ethiopia ARTEA	7,350	-
Benin-ARTEA	7,987	-
Magadascar-ARTEA	7,350	-
KeFAAS- ARTEA	7,267	-
Sahel Patrice	-	1,116
Staff advances	-	11,872
	<u>139,861</u>	<u>87,506</u>
Total gross receivables	<u>257,590</u>	<u>196,412</u>
Provision for doubtful advances	-	(522)
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<u>257,590</u>	<u>195,890</u>

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2023 USD	2022 USD
EXTENSION WEEK ACCOUNT	343	460
AFAAS-FFS ACCOUNT	6,547	3,625
Imprest	89	43
IFAD (PARTNERSHIP)	85,286	91,474
MDTF (LMP PROJECT)	13,977	15,440
MDTF OPERATIONS	-	285
SAHEL	47,873	6,698
AFAAS RESERVE ACCOUNT	392	12,597
Gratuity Account	(152)	50
CAADP XP IV	914,808	346,317
CAADP XP IV operations	40,830	3,334
Salary Account	8,783	-
	<u>1,118,776</u>	<u>480,323</u>

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**12. PAYABLES**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Accrued expenses**	37,294	69,240
Withholding Tax	5,317	6,691
NSSF Liability	-	4,805
PAYE Liability	8,096	10,678
Salary liability	-	3,932
	<u><b>50,708</b></u>	<u><b>95,346</b></u>

\*\*Accrued expenses related to legal fees retainer, professional fees, audit fees for the year and financial support for Bio4 Africa and ATREA.

**13. GRANT LIABILITY RECONCILIATION**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Grant liability		
At 1 January	672,535	2,066,695
Received during the period	2,020,196	446,208
Amortised grant income (Note i)	<u>(1,293,735)</u>	<u>(1,840,368)</u>
At 31 December	<u><b>1,398,996</b></u>	<u><b>672,535</b></u>

**Note (i)**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>

Amortisation of grant liability	<u>1,293,735</u>	<u>1,840,368</u>
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**\*Donor receipts**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Receipts during the period		
LMP Project	20,000	19,934
SERVINNOV	-	12,218
AIRTEA	-	146,390
ATTF	-	7,803
CAADP XP 4	1,536,644	-
FAO NUTRITION	-	44,103
ATREA	157,117	-
COL	-	2,388
CANALS	66,995	-
AGRIDEA /GFRAS	40,000	-
AGRA)	48,595	-
FAO (FFS-20)	64,935	175,000
BIO 4 AFRICA	85,910	38,372
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><b>2,020,196</b></u>	<u><b>446,208</b></u>



**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**  
**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market risk, credit, and liquidity risk. Market risk comprises price risk, interest risk and foreign currency risk. The Company has no price and interest risks as it holds no financial instruments which are price sensitive or have variable interest rates.

The Company's overall risk management focusses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company does not hedge any of its risk exposures.

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances, and the availability of funding from various donors and/ (or) funding partners.

Foreign currency risk: Foreign currency risk is managed by contracting suppliers in the functional currency to protect the Company from the volatility associated with foreign currency depreciation. The Company also maintains cash balances in the foreign currencies (e.g., Uganda Shillings) in which transactions are done to ensure availability of cash balances to settle liabilities incurred in foreign currencies.

Credit risk: The Company endeavors to work with credit worthy third parties. Based on the nature of the core operations, management undertakes reasonable precaution to mitigate against potential for non-recoverability. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on a going concern basis with the result that the Company's exposure to non-recoverability is not significant.

No collateral is held for any of the assets held by the Company. The Company does not grade the credit quality of receivables. All receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are within their approved credit limits, and no receivables have had their terms renegotiated.

**15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

There were no contingencies as at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

**16. COMMITMENTS**

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

**17. TAXATION**

According to the Income Tax Act, Cap 340, under section 2(bb) and Practice Note Number URA/IT/PN 3/06, African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services may qualify as an exempt company.

The Company has not yet obtained the tax exemption certificate from Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and no corporation tax charge and liability due to Uganda Revenue Authority has been included in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 because management is positive that they will obtain a tax exemption certificate from URA and no tax liability will accrue to the Company. Furthermore, the Company has been filing nil tax returns with URA.

**18. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE**

There were no events after the reporting period which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.