



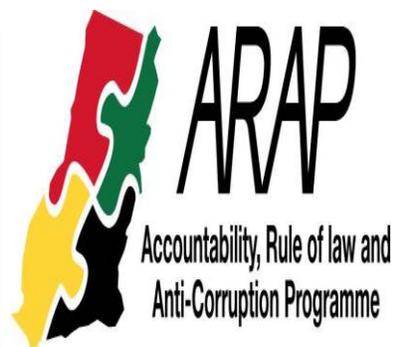
**END-LINE  
SURVEY**

**PUBLIC OPINION ON THE  
STATE OF CORRUPTION,  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE  
IN GHANA**



## END-LINE SURVEY

# PUBLIC OPINION ON THE STATE OF CORRUPTION, PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN GHANA



## **FOREWORD**

Public accountability, rule of law, good governance and efficient management of the environment and natural resources devoid of corruption within any country are critical ingredients necessary for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Among the targets of goal 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) is the call for substantial reduction of corruption and bribery in all their forms and the need for nations to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. In line with this, Ghana, like many other developing nations have established several anti-corruption and public accountability institutions for the fight against corruption. However, efforts at fighting corruption, holding persons and organizations entrusted with public resources to account for their stewardship and addressing poor environmental governance and practices in Ghana has not yielded the desired outcomes.

To this end, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), as part of its civic education engagements has since 2017 been involved in numerous education programmes aimed at supporting Ghana's anti-corruption and public accountability drive under a program dubbed Accountability, Rule of law and Anti-Corruption Programme (ARAP).

The ARAP is an initiative which began in 2016 intending to promote good governance and support national reforms to enhance accountability and strengthen anti-corruption efforts across the country. The programme was instituted through an agreement between the European Union Delegation (EUD) and the Government of Ghana (GoG). The EU works in partnership with relevant government institutions and other strategic national stakeholders to reduce corruption, improve accountability and respect for existing legal structures. The NCCE is one such partner institutions.

In line with the programme design and implementation, the NCCE conducted a baseline study, in 2017, on public perception of the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana. The findings of the study helped to inform and guide the Commission's nationwide education on anti-corruption, improved accountability and better management of the environment. The study also provided baseline data for assessing the progress of the ARAP by both coordinating and implementing agencies.

This end-line report presents an assessment of the outcomes of the public education and civic engagement activities carried out by the Commission under ARAP. Results from the current study were compared with the baseline data to help gauge the impact of education activities undertaken by the Commission.

The 2020 survey gathered information from 4,220 Ghanaians from 108 selected districts in Ghana. The data was collected in August 2020. This report is the result of the detailed data analysed. The report provides an understanding of citizen's awareness and knowledge about the concepts of corruption and public accountability and opinions on the performance of anti-corruption /public accountability institutions in the country over the project implementation period (2017-2020).

The report also provides a detailed and comprehensive discussion of environmental concerns and perceptions on institutional response to managing the environment and natural resources. It also highlights citizens' knowledge about NCCE's education on anti-corruption, public accountability and environmental management.

The National Commission Civic Education (NCCE) expresses its gratitude to all actors who contributed in diverse ways to the success of this end-line study.

The Commission is indebted to the study respondents for participating in the study and for providing useful data for the study. Furthermore, the commitment of the Chairman of the Commission, the two Deputy Chairmen as well as Line and Regional Directors to the successful conduct of the end-line survey deserves commendation.

The Commission acknowledges with gratitude the European Union for initiating the ARAP and fully funding the end-line study. Additionally, the study used an existing electronic platform (Open Data Kit application) for data generation and organization provided to the Commission by the EU in 2014.

The Commission also acknowledges the technical support received from Ms. Doris Ottie-Boakye and Mr. David Adumbire of the University of Ghana.

Finally, the Commission acknowledges the dedication and hard work of its field officers (district-level staff) across the 16 regions and 108 districts in collecting accurate and credible data for the

survey. The high response rate of 98.9% recorded in this study is proof of the good work done by the RAs.

The overall survey exercise and production of the research report was undertaken by the Research Gender and Equality Department of the NCCE under the leadership of the Director of the Department, Dr. Henrietta Asante-Sarpong.

**JOSEPHINE NKRUMAH (MS.)**

**CHAIRMAN, NCCE**

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ARAP	Accountability, Rule of law and Anti-Corruption Programme
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
DCE	District Chief Executive
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ISODEC	Integrated Social Development Centre
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSP	Office of the Special Prosecutor
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
RA	Research Assistant
TI	Transparency International

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
USD	United States Dollar

## **KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

### **Anti-Corruption Agency**

An anti-corruption agency is a special police agency specialized in fighting political corruption and engaging in general anti-corruption activities.

### **Community**

A community is defined as a social group whose members reside in a specific locality, share government and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.

### **Corruption**

Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for private gain which includes bribery, embezzlement, and misappropriation, illegal enrichment, laundering of proceeds of crime, concealment, obstruction of justice, patronage and nepotism.

### **Environment**

Environment refers to the surroundings of human beings, including natural resources which provide conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage.

### **Environmental degradation**

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the natural environment through depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil, the destruction of ecosystems and habitat destruction, the extinction of wildlife and pollution thereby reducing biological diversity and the general health of the environment.

### **Environmental Governance**

Environmental governance comprise the rules, practices, policies and institutions that shape how humans interact with the environment

### **Good Governance**

Governance is the way the rules, norms and actions are structured, sustained, regulated and held accountable. Good governance is therefore the processes for making and implementing decisions in a transparent and accountable manner. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible processes for making those decisions.

## **Household**

A household can be defined as those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. It can also be defined as a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling and share a common meal.

## **National Dialogue**

National Dialogue is a tool for conflict resolution and political transformation.

## **Public Accountability**

Public Accountability is the obligations of agencies and public enterprises who have been trusted with the public resources, to be answerable to the fiscal and the social responsibilities that have been assigned to them. These companies and agencies need to be accountable to the public at large and carry out the duties asked of them responsibly.

## **Public Accounts**

The set of official records that show the financial situation of government departments and what they have spent, received, borrowed in a particular place.

## **Public Trust**

The principle that certain natural and cultural resources are preserved for public use, and that the government owns and must protect and maintain these resources for the public's use.

## **Rule of Law**

The government, its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law. The laws are clear, just, and unambiguous, evenly applied and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.

## **Transparency**

It is the degree of disclosure to which agreements, dealings, practices and transactions are open to all for verification. People should be able to follow and understand the decision-making

process. This means that they will be able to see how and why a decision was made and for what purpose.

### **Whistle Blower**

A person who provides any kind of information on activity deemed illegal, unethical, or any other form of wrongdoing within an organisation that is either private or public. There must be a safe place where one reports government misconduct without fear, demand information and access to the government document.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

Ghana as a country has made some strides in dealing with issues that affect national development particularly on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance. For instance, on corruption, there are regulatory legislation Acts such as the Public Procurement, the Financial Administration Act, and the Internal Audit Agency Act. To fight corruption and gaps in institutional accountability, the state has existing institutions like the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Auditor General's Department and the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) to enable it effectively address this menace. A more recent effort by the state is the creation of the Office of the Special Prosecutor as well as the amendment of the Criminal Code in supporting the criminalisation of corruption. The country also has a revised National Environmental Policy that addresses the limitations of the old policy published in 1999, to effectively address the persistent causes of poor sanitation and to foster support in building partnership both at the international and local levels. The revised policy also seeks to address issue of environmental damages due to deforestation, land degradation, air and water pollution, soil erosion and biodiversity destruction.

In supporting Ghana's effort to address the issue of on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) in 2017 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the European Union (EU) and its subsidiary organizations to undertake a 5 year programme dubbed, , the Accountability, Rule of law and Anti-Corruption Programme (ARAP). Given the NCCE's geographical advantage in terms of dissemination and implementation, the Commission through its Research, Gender and Equality Department undertook the Baseline study for the ARAP project in 2017. The baseline study explored the knowledge and perspectives on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana. This report presents the findings from the ARAP end-line study. The end-line study assessed the progress achieved on key indicators of ARAP which were utilized at the baseline. The report also presents an evaluation of NCCE's performance in providing education on ARAP to the Ghanaian citizenry.

### **Methodology**

The design for the end-line survey was a cross-sectional quantitative study which was not different from that of the baseline survey. In addition, this study adopted a cluster-based household survey approach with a focus on selected baseline districts with similar characteristics across the country.

The end-line study was carried out in 108 districts across the 16 regions of Ghana relative to 216 districts during the baseline survey due to limited funding. The selection of these 108 districts was based on two major considerations (that is, witnessing corruption and appreciation of poor sanitation as a major environmental threat, and rural-urban status distribution) drawn from the baseline findings. Further, districts were clustered and selected based on these characteristics.

The sample size for the end-line study constituted 4,284 participants aged 15 years and older. Sampling procedure included purposive, systematic, and simple random sampling techniques in the selection of study areas, dwelling structures and respondents. The end-line survey achieved an overall response rate of 98.9%, and half of the regions recorded 100.0% response. A structured questionnaire with 44 close-ended questions under eleven thematic areas embedded in an electronic device using the Open Data Kit (ODK) application version 1.281 was used to collect the information from study respondents. This data collection tool was pre-tested prior to data collection.

A total of 130 research assistants were recruited from the 108 districts across the 16 regions of Ghana. They were trained in three different zonal groupings (Northern, Southern and Middle) to allow trainees participant effectively and also adhere to the COVID-19 safety protocols. Data collection exercise was carried out concurrently in all the 108 districts for nine days and was face-to-face at the household level under strict COVID-19 safety protocols. Data collection was also carried out in English or the preferred local language of the respondents.

To ensure accurate, timely, reliable and quality data production in addition to adherence to COVID-19 safety protocols, research assistants were supervised and monitored in the field during data collection. Data collected were synchronized daily into an existing database by research assistants. For data management, data were exported into the IBM SPSS statistics version 26.0 for cleaning and analysis. Methods of data analysis included descriptive techniques such as

percentages and frequencies, and bivariate analysis. Furthermore, both findings from the two study periods (baseline and end-line surveys) were compared. Findings from the study are presented in tables, charts and graphs with brief narratives.

Ethical considerations were also followed during data collection. These included seeking permission from regional and district levels offices of the NCCE across the country, carrying out community entries, seeking permission from heads at the household, in addition to obtaining verbal consents from participants before the commencement of the study.

## **Findings**

Compared to the baseline study, the end-line study had 10.0% more respondents from urban localities. More males participated in both study periods relative to females. Regional variations showed Ashanti region recording the highest male and female respondents respectively while Ahafo region had the lowest for both sexes, all at end-line period. The average age of study respondents at end-line was a little lower compared to the baseline period. The end-line results showed that majority of the respondents were affiliated to the Christian religion followed by Islamic. This was similar to the findings from the baseline study. By level of education attained, end-line study had a 1.9% rise in the proportion of respondents compared to the figure at baseline. Also, there were more respondents with tertiary education at baseline (21.5%) relative to the end-line study (17.8%). For occupation at end-line, 1 in every 5 was either unemployed or was into Agriculture/farming/fishing/forestry.

On the issue of respondents' awareness and knowledge of corruption, there was no difference by study period. Both studies recorded high level of awareness and knowledge of the concept of corruption largely associated with acts of embezzlement and fraud with slight variations by study period. On witnessing of any form of corruption, there was a four percentage points lower at baseline compared to end-line. More males than females reported to have witnessed acts of corruption. Regional variations showed that respondents in Ashanti region had the highest proportion witnessing acts of corruption, followed by Greater Accra, and then Western regions. The commonly cited specific acts of corruption were bribery, favoritism and then fraud. Non-conventional acts such as cheating in examinations and stealing from money meant for church projects were also mentioned by study respondents. With limited variations by study periods, acts of corruption were witnessed by the road side, workplace such as private offices and banks and in

schools. Rural-urban differentials showed acts of corruption were mostly witnessed at the workplace and hospitals in urban areas while in rural areas these acts were mostly seen at market places and homes. Majority (86.8%) of the respondents at end-line perceived level of corruption in Ghana to be high and very high though this was slightly higher (91.4%) at baseline. Respondents in urban centres perceived the level of corruption to be high and very high compared to rural dwellers. This was consistent by study period. By region, respondents in Greater Accra had higher perception of corruption level in Ghana during both study periods while both Volta and North East had the lowest for the end-line survey. The lowest region at baseline were the Central and Upper West regions. For the end-line survey, more than half of the respondents at end-line ranked the level of corruption in Ghana to be high due to the fact that the act of bribery is common in state institutions before service delivery. However, respondents who indicated low level of perceived corruption in Ghana mentioned that state institutions deliver their services with professionalism. This was mentioned by about 45.0% of the respondents. Respondents at both study periods attributed people engaging in acts of corruption to greed, selfishness, and desire to get rich quickly as well as following the satisfaction of a dire need. Among respondents, 1 in every 5 had ever engaged in one form of corruption act or the other with some slight variation by study period. The variation was attributed to the various interventions including education by the NCCE. There were variation by background characteristics such as sex, age, location, education level, occupation irrespective of study period.

Bribery was the most cited act of corruption respondents indicated to have engaged in irrespective of study period. There were varied response to where these acts of corruption occurred. Whereas the workplace was cited by 1 in every 5 respondents at end-line, 1 in 3 mentioned road side at baseline. For respondents who took bribe, 1 in every 4 attributed it to pressure from the giver. On gender and corruption, males were found to be more likely to take bribe than females irrespective of study period. More than half of the respondents affirmed that one's institution of work exposes or influences them to engage in corruptible acts, and there was no differential by study period. Respondents cited the Police Service to be prone to corruptible acts (close to half of the respondents) with the Judicial Service being second. This was both at baseline and end-line study periods. The provision of essential service was cited most among respondents to be the reason why some state institutions are prone to acts of corruption.

For the effects of corruption on Ghana, the most cited effect was under-development of the country. This was indicated by more than half of the respondents at end-line survey. To minimize corruption in any country, respondents' knowledge on where to report cases of corruption was a little lower at end-line (63.7%) compared to the baseline study (64.7%). Police station was the first point of call cited by respondents to report cases of corruption both at baseline and end-line respectively. Respondents who indicated that whistle-blowers are not protected were slightly higher than those who said otherwise irrespective of study period. There was a marginal increase of 3.7% between baseline (34.6%) and end-line (38.3%) surveys that the identities of whistle-blowers will not be protected. The general low proportion by study period was attributed to the fact that informants are often exposed as well as the lack of adequate security for informants.

On public accountability, six scenarios were created to measure the respondents' understanding of what constituted public accountability. Over 80.0% of the respondents at end-line survey got the 3 correct scenarios right. These were "*An obligation to render accounts for one's actions/inactions as a public appointee*", "*The act of bringing public officials to judgment as a result of their actions and inactions during and after tenure in office*" and "*The obligations of public enterprise and agencies (who are entrusted with public resources) to be answerable to those who have assigned such responsibilities to them*". There were variations by location (rural-urban) and at the regional level particularly at end-line survey.

Study respondents' knowledge of public accountability structures at both national and local levels showed that 61.0% were not aware of the existence of the legal provision of the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) at end-line. However, this was an improvement on the baseline figure of 68.8%. The radio was the most cited source of information on the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936). This was cited among 2 in every 5 of the study respondents at end-line.

A greater proportion (68.0%) of the study respondents had not heard or noticed the publication of the expenditure accounts of the District Assemblies. Among respondents who were aware of these published accounts at end-line, close to half of them cited the notice boards of the assemblies as their source while one-fourth mentioned the radio. Approximately one in every 7 quoted the newspaper.

On the awareness of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament, 1 in every 3 was aware of its existence at end-line, and this was 6.2% lower than the baseline figure (43.4%). About half (49.3%) of the respondents who were aware of PAC knew about their activities such as making or investigating inquiries into the activities and administration of MDAs/MMDAs. Similarly, about half of the respondents believed that the work of PAC help in exposing corruption in some public institutions.

Whereas on the accountability of state institutions the Police Service was ranked first, followed by the Judicial Service and then, the Ghana Education Service at end-line, the Military was cited as the most accountable, followed by the Police Service, and then the Economic and Organised Crime Office at the baseline study.

The Economic and Organised Crime Office, the Military and Ghana Education Service were cited as the top three institutions that work with openness in carrying out their operations at end-line. Nevertheless, at baseline, institutions such as the Military, EOCO and the Police Service were the top three.

The Audit Service, the Military and the EOCO were the top three institutions that are transparent in sharing their accounts at end-line. Similarly, these same institutions were the top three at baseline, but at different positions. On making appointments based on merit, the Military was ranked as the first institution that is accountable in terms of making appointments based on merit. This was followed by the Judicial Service, and then the Office of the President at end-line. At baseline, the second and third ranked institutions were the Ghana Education Service and the Ghana Health Service respectively.

On the institution that listens and responds to complaints, the Ghana Police Service was most cited at end-line while at baseline, the Military was the most cited. On measures to promote public accountability in the country, the highest (28.1%) suggested measure was on the need for strong sanctions to defaulters. The next most suggested measures were the need for adequate resources to institutions, and the need to stop the influence of political parties on institutions. These were suggested by 1 in every 5 of the respondents at end-line respectively.

On the knowledge of state institutions established by law to tackle corruption among study respondents, close to half (49.0%) knew about state institution(s) at end-line, a decline from the

53.0% at baseline. Irrespective of study period, the Police Service, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and the EOCO were indicated by respondents as the institutions established by law to tackle corruption.

Respondents rated the Immigration Service as an institution with high (60.0%) public trust, Parliament as the institution with promptness (51.7%) in delivering services, CEPS as being proactive (57.1%) in identifying cases of corruption, and CHRAJ as the institution in the prosecution of cases of corruption well (47.2%). These were all at end-line.

In meeting the SDGs and keeping Ghana on track particularly on goals 12 and 14, the most (48.4%) cited environmental concerns in Ghana was poor sanitation among respondents at end-line. This was similar to findings at baseline with a proportion of 45.7. The main cited cause was lack of discipline on the part of Ghanaians (29.8%). The least mentioned cause was industrialization (0.2%). Again, poor sanitation (57.9%) was the most cited environmental concern among respondents within the community. By rural-urban variation, whereas overexploitation of inland natural resources (100.0%) was most cited in urban areas, deforestation (80.8%) received the highest responses in rural areas. Further, there were regional variation on environmental concern within the community among study respondents. Indiscriminate dumping of waste (33.6%) was the most mentioned activity that affects the environment. Exposure disease/sickness was the main negative effect of the environmental degradation in their communities. This was mentioned among more than half of the respondents irrespective of the study period.

Comparatively, the baseline study revealed that only a few (6.8%) of the respondents said illegal mining was taking place in their communities. This was about 3.0% lower than the percentage at end-line. This might be as a result of the war raged against illegal mining by the government barely a month into data collection in August 2017. However, the issue of illegal mining persists in the country and this could be due to the lifting on the ban on small-scale mining on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2018 after the government had developed a comprehensive framework to regularize the industry. The lifting of the ban applied only to the miners who had been given licenses and acquired the legal mining concession to operate (The Report, 2019).

The practice of illegal mining, more so, persists mostly in rural localities than the urban localities. The study found that close to 60.0% of the respondents who said illegal mining was taking place in their communities were in rural localities compared to 42.4% in urban centres.

Respondents' view on the practice of illegal mining in the community showed that about 7.0% responded in affirmative at baseline, and this was about 3.0% lower at end-line. The practice of illegal mining was reported to be more pronounced in rural localities (57.6%) than in urban centres (42.4%). There were both regional and district variations. Among respondents who reported of illegal mining ongoing in their community at end-line, the most cited key actors in the 'galamsey' business were traditional leaders (48.3%) while the least cited was the District Chief Executive or Member of Parliament (9.6%). The most mentioned state institution indicated by respondents with the mandate to manage the affairs of the environment in Ghana was the Environmental Protection Agency and the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies irrespective of the study period. However, there were higher proportions at baseline compared to end-line respectively.

Using a Likert scale to assess the performance of state-owned environmental institutions, at both baseline and end-line surveys, one-third of the respondents assessed the institutions to be 'normal' in the discharge of their mandate. And generally, the performance of government in the fight against 'galamsey' was rated by respondents to be 'better' at end-line survey.

At the end-line survey, the assessment of the activities of the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) under ARAP indicated that 61.0% knew of the existence of the Commission. Among respondents who knew of the Commission's existence, there was a near universal (90.0%) knowledge of the Commission's mandate to educate Ghanaians on their civic rights and responsibilities. With those with no knowledge of the Commission, 60.0% recalled to have seen the NCCE logo before when they were presented with a poster of the logo.

On the issue of the Commission's education campaign on anti-corruption and public accountability, close to 60.0% reported to have ever heard or seen one form of advertisement or poster on corruption and public accountability since 2018, and over 50.0% cited the radio and television as their sources. On specific messages respondents received across the various media outlets on corruption, 'Say No to corruption' was commonly cited as common on media outlets such as radio, community information centres, and on social media by respondents. The message 'Corruption steals from the pocket of citizens' was the least mentioned on most media outlets such

as on TV, radio, community information centre, website and on social media. Whereas the most commonly (65.7%) seen poster among respondents was “Report corrupt practices to us: EOCO, CHRAJ, Police etc.’, the least (61.3%) seen was ‘Thank you is enough’ among respondents. There were regional variations on the various inscriptions on the different posters.

Participating in the activities of NCCE, only 1 in every 4 had ever participated in the Commission’s organized programs with regional variations. Among respondents who reported to have participated in the Commission’s programs, about one-fourth each had ever received information or messages on the effects of corruption, acts of corruption and the definition of corruption respectively.

The Commission’s activities in schools (JHS and SHS) under ARAP indicated that 61.3% affirmed its visits to their respective schools. Regional variations showed higher responses with 15.2% in the Eastern region and the Western North region had the least (1.1%). The most common message in-school youth reported to have received were on anti-corruption and public accountability definitions and manifestation (20.0%) while the least was on institutions with the mandate to fight corruption (9.5%).

On environmental governance, 61.2% of respondents indicated to have seen or heard information from the NCCE in the last 2 years. Regional basis showed that 13 out of the 16 regions reported to have seen or heard the NCCE’s campaign on environmental governance. The most viewed and heard message on proper waste disposal captioned among respondent was ‘Drop it in a bin (keep the environment clean)’. The common source of the message was on the television (28.6%) while the NCCE’s website (21.9%) was the least mentioned. The visibility of the six different posters used for the campaign on good environmental governance was four out of the six posters cited by many of the respondents. The messages with the highest response was "Stop open defecation: use the toilet" (69.6%) while the least recorded response message among the four was ‘Stop the pollution: be part of the solution’ with 55.0%.

The Commission’s activities on environmental governance in schools showed that 66.3% had ever been provided with education on appropriate sanitation and proper waste management practices. The commonly cited message delivered by the Commission during school visits was ‘Keeping our surroundings clean’ and this was mentioned among 32.5% while the least mentioned message was ‘Frequently distilling choked gutters in community’ by 13.1% of the respondents.

The Commission's environmental governance campaign in schools highlighted that 59.9% of the respondents affirmed its visits. The most discussed topic during engagement was on the recycling of plastic waste (28.0%) whereas the reuse of plastic materials (20.5%) was the least discussed.

The participation of respondents in other flagship programs under ARAP such as the face-to-face National Dialogue sessions in Accra, Kumasi and Tamale was very low with only 6.0% attending at least one of them. Issues discussed at these dialogues included anti-corruption and better management of the environment and natural resources. Participation per dialogue was 49.4% in Kumasi, 26.9% in Accra and 23.7% in Tamale. Among respondents who attended these dialogue sessions, the most discussed issues cited were environmental governance (49.0%) while public accountability: abuse of offices had the least response (13.3%). Regional and district level variations showed that the most attended program under ARAP was Community durbars/Town hall meetings on environmental governance by NCCE (30.5%) while the least was the radio Phone in program (1.3%).

Respondents' knowledge of other organizations, programs, and clubs that educate Ghanaians on their rights and obligations had 44.4% responding in the affirmative, 43.2% indicated otherwise with 12.4% having no idea of the existence of such organizations, programs or clubs.

About 67.0% of the respondents had knowledge on institutions or clubs that educate Ghanaians on thematic areas such as anti-corruption, public accountability and environmental governance aside the Commission. With specific focus on environmental governance, 73.0% reported that these organizations, programs or clubs besides the NCCE provide such education. The participation of respondents in such programs showed a proportion of 25.5. On specific education activities among those who participated in the activities of other civic education organizations, 46.7% indicated their attendance on corruption-related activities more than once while 7.3% had never attended such activities. Attendance to specific activities focusing on promoting good sanitation and proper waste management, more than half (52.5%) of the respondents had participated more than once while about 5.0% had never participated in such activities.

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

Generally this study provides credible and rich information in understanding the key indicators such as corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in the context of a developing country such as Ghana and its associated challenges as well as strides made in the last

5 years under ARAP. It also highlights on the level of performance of an important institution as the National Commission for Civic Education. There is need for the Commission to foster cooperation with its key stakeholders to utilize the findings of this study to consolidate its gains in universally meeting its constitutionally mandated objectives particularly on strengthening its provision of education to the citizenry on the findings related to these key indicators.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), in 2017 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the European Union (EU) and its subsidiary organisations for 5 years. The move by the NCCE was to foster a partnership with a broad stakeholder panel to deal with some critical issues that affect the country's development. The broad stakeholder-base allows for diversity in expertise and experiences, efficient utilisation of resources and effective response to critical issues that affect national development. Corruption, public accountability and environmental governance were the focal areas of work for the partnership which is crucial in affecting national development. According to Bertelsmann Stiftung, (2018) and Freedom House, (2018), corruption remains a significant impediment to the achievement of developmental and governance ideals, especially across the developing world. The definition of corruption, as adopted in the Baseline study is the misuse of entrusted power for private gain. Corruption stunts development as resources and revenue tend to be diverted from their intended use. It also has the tendency of eroding the gains made in democracy as public trust in elected officials and institutions of state is gradually degraded. Closely linked to corruption is the concept of public accountability. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), (2006), corruption is typically the outcome of a dysfunctional governance system in which the linkages between the various institutional elements operate or malfunction in particular ways. The basic notion of accountability points to a condition of having to answer to an individual or a body for one's actions (Flinders, 2001). The principle underlying this system is the prevention of arbitrary use of power. To effectively combat corruption, democratic regimes often require the establishment of counter-corruption institutions to help deal with corruption in diverse forms and within various sectors.

To drive the developmental aspirations of nations across the globe, much effort is often invested in natural resource exploration, processing and exportation. This brings to the fore issues of environmental governance owing to the adverse impact of developmental activities on the natural environment. Of particular importance is the issue of environmental governance in developing and third world countries where necessary logistics and resources to deal with environmental challenges are either grossly inadequate or lacking. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines Environmental Governance to comprise the rules,

practices, policies and institutions that shape how humans interact with the environment (UNEP, 2020).

An assessment of Ghana's developmental progress reveals that corruption is endemic. Studies by both local and international bodies reveal that the menace is not only endemic but cuts across numerous sectors of national life. For example, the country ranks 81 out of 180 countries in Transparency International's 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) (Transparency International, 2018). And according to Transparency International, the country loses an estimated 3 billion USD to corruption annually (Ljubas, 2019). Furthermore, Ghana was rated in the "moderate" risk category in the 2017 Bribery Risk Matrix, ranking it 86 out of 200 surveyed countries (TRACE International, 2017).

With regards to accountability of state institutions, there is a generally observed weakness on the part of these institutions to hold individuals and organisations to account (Oxfam, 2016). Additionally, the efforts of civil society to audit the state have been mixed: there have been some successes monitoring macro-scale budget transfers, but also significant frustration in trying to monitor local-level expenditures (Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC), 2009). Ghana's National Environmental Policy recognizes that in a bid to fast track the development of the nation, unsustainable development practices have caused irreparable damage resulting in deforestation, land degradation, air and water pollution, soil erosion, as well as the destruction of biodiversity (Fredua, 2013).

Efforts at combating developmental challenges such as corruption and lack of institutional accountability are largely based on regulatory legislation and the establishment of institutions. In the area of corruption, the Criminal Code criminalizes bribery, extortion, wilful exploitation of public office, use of public office for private gain and bribery of foreign public officials. Other legislation to aid the fight against corruption includes the Public Procurement Act, the Financial Administration Act, and the Internal Audit Agency Act. Existing institutions such as the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Auditor General's Department and the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) are creations of the law to enable the state adequately combat the menace of corruption. In recent times, the fight against corruption has received a significant boost with the creation of the Office of the Special Prosecutor and the amendment of the Criminal Code to criminalise corruption.

To complement government efforts in the fight against corruption, the Accountability, Rule of law and Anti-Corruption Programme (ARAP) was inaugurated to provide a new perspective to existing efforts and interventions.

## **1.2 The Accountability, Rule of law and Anti-corruption Programme (ARAP)**

The Accountability, Rule of law and Anti-corruption Programme (ARAP) commenced in 2016, through an agreement between the European Union Delegation (EUD) and the Government of Ghana (GoG). ARAP aims at promoting good governance through support for national reforms to enhance accountability and strengthen anti-corruption efforts. Under ARAP, the EU works in partnership with relevant government institutions and other strategic national stakeholders to reduce corruption, improve accountability and respect for existing legal structures. The NCCE is one such partner institution.

By reason of the functions conferred on the Commission by the 1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana and the establishment Act, that is, the National Commission for Civic Education Act, 1993 (Act 452), the European Union (EU) deems the NCCE a strategic partner in the ARAP agenda. The NCCE has a geographical advantage which helps in the dissemination and implementation of ARAP information and activities given. In addition, the Commission carried out the Baseline Survey to collect relevant data on key indicators to assess the progress of the ARAP implementation. The ARAP baseline study assessed broadly citizens' knowledge and perspectives on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana. Specifically, the study assessed citizens' awareness and knowledge about what constitutes corruption, the causes and effects of corruption, and the perception of accountability in public institutions. The rest included citizens' perspectives on the performance of anti-corruption/public accountability institutions/organizations in Ghana and the environmental concerns and perceptions of institutional response to environmental management in Ghana. This report presents the end-line study of the ARAP project that sought to assess the progress achieved on key indicators of ARAP utilized in the baseline study, in addition to evaluating the NCCE's performance in the provision of education on ARAP amongst adult citizens. Further, comparisons between findings for the baseline and end-line are highlighted for selected indicators.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The principal objective of this End-line survey was to assess progress made on key indicators of ARAP used in the Baseline study, and also evaluate the performance of NCCE in providing the citizenry with education on ARAP.

#### **1.3.1 Specific objectives**

Specifically, the survey sought:

- To evaluate the proportionate difference and accuracy of knowledge between the baseline and end-line survey populations on what constitutes corruption;
- To assess the difference in the percentage proportions and accuracy of knowledge between the study populations of the baseline and end-line surveys on the concept of public accountability as well as accountability in public institutions;
- To assess for differences in opinions on the performance of anti-corruption institutions between the baseline and end-line surveys;
- To compare the citizens' environmental concerns and perceptions on institutional response to managing the environment and natural resources in the baseline and end-line surveys; and
- To assess the performance of NCCE in carrying out public education on ARAP.

### **1.4 Justification for the Study**

In 2017, NCCE conducted a novel study on citizens' knowledge and public perception of the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana. As a baseline study, the findings were intended to inform and shape the Commission's nationwide education on anti-corruption, improved accountability within public institutions, and in managing the environment. The baseline data also provided the platform to assess the progress of ARAP by both coordinating and implementing agencies.

This end-line survey, therefore, seeks to evaluate the impact of the public education and civic engagement activities carried out by the Commission under ARAP. Results from the current study would be compared with the baseline data to help stakeholders of the projects gauge the impact of the intervention (education activities) undertaken by the Commission.

Further, this end-line survey provides a medium in identifying the gaps before and during the intervention program as well as the possible lessons learnt for future interventions.

Also, this study is in fulfilment of the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the EU and the NCCE which requires the latter to conduct surveys to collect data on indicators on the three thematic areas, that is, corruption, public accountability and environmental governance. This study highlights on these facets to make results comparable with the findings from the baseline study.

Finally, the study is relevant as it provides recommendations towards shaping future intervention studies as well as a reference guide for the development of strategies and action plans to fight corruption, and respectively improve public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana.

### **1.5 Organisation of the Report**

The study is organized into Eight chapters. Chapter One covers the background of the study, objectives of the study, study justification, and the organization of the report. Chapter Two covers the detailed methodological techniques used in meeting the study's objectives. This include the study area and design, sample size estimation, and the sampling procedure. Also, the data collection, management and analysis approaches are presented. Chapter Three presents results on the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. In chapter Four, study participant's awareness and knowledge of corruption and its effect as found in the end-line study is compared to the baseline results.

Chapter Five outlines study participants' understanding of the concept of public accountability and their perspectives on institutional response to fighting corruption. The chapter also highlights respondent's opinions on how public institutions are responding to desired public accountability measures. Results on citizen's perspectives on major environmental concerns in Ghana and strategies for improving environmental governance in the country is presented in chapter Six. The Seventh chapter presents study respondent's feedback on NCCE's performance in providing the citizenry with education on ARAP. Lastly, chapter Eight provides a summary of key findings from the study and presents key policy and programme-related recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **STUDY METHODOLOGY**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents detailed methodological techniques employed to achieve the objectives of the end-line study. It outlines the study area and design, sample size estimation, and the sampling procedure adopted. Furthermore, it provides a detailed description of the data collection methods, data management and analysis procedures, as well as ethical issues utilized in the study.

#### **2.2 Study Design**

Similar to the design adopted for the baseline study, this end-line study employed a cross-sectional quantitative study design. Additionally, a cluster-based household survey approach was adopted targeting selected baseline districts with similar characteristics nation-wide. The use of quantitative research techniques for the end-line stage provided a good opportunity for comparing the baseline results.

#### **2.3 Scope and Sampling**

The end-line survey was carried out in half of the districts (108) relative to the baseline study carried out in all the 216 (as at 2017) districts across the ten regions of Ghana (before December 2018). The reduction in the number of districts for the end-line survey was primarily due to funding constraints. Nevertheless, the selection of the 108 districts was done to ensure that the scope and the reach were not compromised to allow for easy and acceptable comparison between the findings of two study periods, that is, end-line and baseline surveys.

The selection of the 108 districts was guided by two major considerations. The first was the use of two critical baseline study indicators – witnessing corruption and appreciation of poor sanitation as a major threat to the environment. The second was a consideration of the rural and urban status distribution of districts as it relates to the national situation. Specifically, on the baseline indicators, districts that were selected were those that either recorded higher than the baseline average (>66.8%) on poor sanitation as a major environmental threat and districts that recorded higher than the baseline average (>58.4%) of having witnessed acts of corruption. Districts with these characteristics were clustered and selected for the end-line study.

## 2.4 Sample Size Estimation

The sample size for the end-line study was 4,284. This was calculated using the 2020 projected population of persons 15 years and older (GSS, 2015) and the Krejcie and Morgan formula (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) at 95.0% confidence interval. The formula is appropriate to use when the study population size is known. Using the Krejcie and Morgan formula, a sample size of 4,267 was reached. Further, given the baseline survey response rate of 99.6%, a non-response rate of 0.4% (17) was calculated to arrive at an overall sample size of 4,284.

### 2.4.1 Sample Size Distribution

The 4,284 sample size was distributed across the regions using the regional proportionate share of the 2020 projected population (15 years and above). For instance, Greater Accra region with the total proportion of 16.4% of the national population was 703. Hence, 703 questionnaires were assigned to be administered in the region. Table 2.1 highlights the regional distribution of the sample size.

**Table 2.1: Sample Size Distribution by Region**

No.	Region	Sample size N (%)
1.	Ahafo	34 (0.8)
2.	Ashanti	822 (19.2)
3.	Bono East	111 (2.6)
4.	Bono	258 (6.0)
5.	Central	360 (8.4)
6.	Eastern	458 (10.7)
7.	Greater Accra	703 (16.4)
8.	North East	82 (1.9)
9.	Northern	276 (6.4)
10.	Oti	86 (2.0)
11.	Savannah	75 (1.8)
12.	Upper East	180 (4.2)
13.	Upper West	120 (2.8)
14.	Volta	282 (6.6)
15.	Western North	16 (0.4)
16.	Western	421 (9.8)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,284 (100.0)</b>

At the district level, the district proportionate share of the total proportion of selected districts in the region was used. For instance, the 8 selected districts in the Greater Accra region formed 59.3% of the total number of districts in the region. Therefore, Shai Osu Doku district with a proportionate share of 1.3% of the total Greater Accra regional projected population figure had a sample of 15 respondents. For the respective metropolitan areas, the sample size derived for a metropolis was further distributed across the sub-metros of the metropolitan area. This was done for the Sekondi Takoradi, Kumasi and Accra metropolitan areas respectively.

The sample size to a district or a sub-metro were further divided among two localities based on the district-rural-urban classification. In cases where the district was wholly (100%) rural or urban, the sample size determined for the district was shared equally among the two localities. If the district was partly (50.0%) rural or urban, then one rural and one urban locality was purposively selected and the sample size distributed equally between the two. The situation however differed when the district is either largely rural or urban (more than 50.0%). For instance, in Shai Osu Doku district which is 76.7% rural, a total of 12 questionnaires (76.7% of 15) was earmarked for a selected rural locality (Odumase) with 3 (23.3% of 15) earmarked for an urban locality (Dodowa). The detailed list of samples allocated for districts and metropolitan areas is attached as Appendix 2.

## **2.5 Study Population**

The study population for the end-line survey was any Ghanaian aged 15 years and above and this was not different from that of the baseline survey. The decision to use this age category was informed by the need to include and adequately articulate the views of both the young and the old on the subject under study.

### **2.5.1 Locality and Respondent Sampling Procedure**

The study utilized the purposive, systematic, and simple random sampling techniques in selecting study localities and respondents. Purposive sampling approach was used to select two localities within each district, taking into consideration their rural-urban classification. Within the selected locality, popular landmarks were identified as the starting point of each day's work. Research Assistants (RAs) used the spinning of a pen method to determine the direction to take from the landmark. The Day's Code approach (Box 2.1) was used to identify the first dwelling structure to enter. Afterwards, a systematic sampling technique was employed in identifying other dwelling structures. From the first dwelling structure, a sampling gap of three (3<sup>rd</sup>

structure) in rural localities and five (5<sup>th</sup> structure) in urban localities were applied. To ensure that females were adequately represented, females were purposively sampled in cases where most of the respondents were males.

### Box 2.1: The Day's Code Approach

**Day's Code Approach**

Day's code is the addition of the digits of the full day's date, which should always be in unit i.e. it must not exceed nine (9). **Day's code tells us the starting point of the day's job. It is observed only once a day.** For example, today's date is 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2020 (21/08/2020). The day's code is 6 as derived from the arithmetic below.

$$\begin{aligned} 21/08/2020 &= (2+1) + (0+8) + (2+0+2+0) \\ &= 3 + 8 + 4 \\ &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

Since 15 is greater than 9, separate the figures and then re-add i.e.  $15 = 1+5=6$ . (6<sup>th</sup> structure from landmark).

After the selection of a dwelling structure, all households in the structure were listed. A simple random sampling technique was again applied to select a household for the interview with the help of an adult member of the house. Additionally, the selection of the individual respondent was done with the help of an adult member or household head using a simple random approach to select among individuals aged 15 years and above.

### 2.6 Response Rate

The end-line survey achieved an overall response rate of 98.9% ( $4235/4284*100=98.9\%$ ). In terms of regional variations, 8 out of the 16 regions recorded a 100.0% response rate. They were the Ahafo, Bono East, North East, Oti, Savannah, Volta, Western and Western North regions. Table 2.2 presents the response rate from the 16 regions.

**Table 2.2: Response Rate by Region**

Region	Number of completed interviews	Response rate (%)
Ahafo	34	100
Ashanti	819	99.6
Bono	257	99.6
Bono East	111	100
Central	356	98.9
Eastern	452	98.7
Greater Accra	672	95.6
Northern	274	99.3
North East	82	100
Oti	86	100
Savannah	75	100
Upper East	179	99.4
Upper West	119	99.2
Volta	282	100
Western	421	100
Western North	16	100
Total	4235	98.9

*Baseline and end-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.*

The least response rate of 95.6% was recorded in the Greater Accra region. The torrential rainfall, coupled with respondents' expectations of some form of remuneration for participating in the study as observed by monitoring officers could have accounted for some regions inability to achieve a 100% response rate.

## 2.7 Study Instrument

A structured questionnaire embedded in an electronic device was used in generating primary-level data for the study. The questionnaire was pretested to ensure clarity and adequacy of the questionnaire in responding to the objectives of the study.

The questionnaire had 44 close-ended questions under eleven thematic areas, as follows;

- 1) Background Characteristics of Respondents
- 2) Citizen's Knowledge of Corruption in Ghana
- 3) Citizens Insight on the Causes of Corruption
- 4) Suggestions on How to Minimize Corruption in Ghana
- 5) Citizens Awareness and Knowledge Level of Public Accountability in Ghana

- 6) Public Accountability - Challenges and Measures to Promote it
- 7) Citizens' Views on the Performance of Anti-Corruption and Public Accountability Institutions in Ghana
- 8) Citizens Knowledge about NCCE's Education on Anti-Corruption and Public Accountability
- 9) Citizens Knowledge On Environmental Issues
- 10) NCCE's Education on Environmental Governance
- 11) Confounding Programs

Questions were designed as a single response, multiple responses, rating and in some instances Likert scales were used.

## **2.8 Training**

A three-day training session was organized for 130 trainees as Research Assistants (RAs) to collect data in the 108 districts across the 16 regions of Ghana. Trainees were of the rank of Assistant Civic Education Officer (ACEO) and above from the various regional and selected district offices of the Commission nationwide. Training took place from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of August 2020 in three different zonal groupings (Northern, Southern and Middle Zones). This was to ensure effective participation by the trainees and adherence to the COVID-19 safety protocols. Additionally, the groupings were done taking into consideration the dominant languages within the localities where trainees would administer the questionnaire.



*Mr Samuel Akuamoah (Dep. Chairman Ops. – seated middle) with the Director of the RG&E Dept., and Deputy Director, Eastern Regional Office as well some RAs at the training session for the Southern zone*



*Training session held at the Radach Hotel in the Northern region*

The Northern zone training, held at the Raddach Hotel in the Northern region took place from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> August 2020. The 40 participants who took part in the training session were from the Ahafo, Bono, Bono East, Northern, North East, Savannah, Upper East and Upper West regions

The Middle zone training, held at the Afi Guest House in the Ashanti region took place from the 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> August 2020. The 45 participants of the training were from the Ashanti, Western, Western North, Eastern (4 out of the 14 RAs in the Eastern region), Central (6 out of the 10 RAs in the Central region) and Ashanti regions.

For the Southern zone, training was held at the Baca Hotel in the Eastern region from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> August 2020. Participants were 45 in number from the Central (4 out of the 10 RAs in the Central region), Eastern (10 out of the 14 RAs in the Eastern region), Greater Accra, Oti and Volta regions.

The 130 Research Assistants were trained on the study aims and objectives, study methodology, role and tasks for each RA, and modalities for collecting and data synchronisation unto an existing database hosted at the Commission’s Head Office.

## 2.9 Primary Data Collection

A 9-day primary data collection exercise was carried out concurrently in all the 108 districts across the country from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of August, 2020. Face to face interviews were carried out at the household level under strict adherence to the COVID-19 safety protocols. The study made provision for nose masks and hand sanitizers for both RAs and study participants during all interviews. Data were collected using an electronic device (android phones) with the study instrument embedded in an open-source android application, the Open Data Kit (ODK) software version 1.28.1. The software also captured information on the geographical location of all households' where interviews were conducted. Data collected were conducted in English or the preferred local language of the respondents.



*An RA and a respondent in a nose mask whiles interview is ongoing. RA showing a poster on the phone to the respondent without the respondent making contact with the phone to avoid possible contraction of the coronavirus*



*A field officer interviewing a respondent in the Sunyani West district under strict observance of COVID-19 safety protocols*

### 2.9.1 Monitoring and Supervision

Field monitoring and supervision of RAs during data collection were carried out by the Director and officers of the Research, Gender and Equality Department of the Commission. This was to ensure that the RAs follow the methodology guiding the study and adhere strictly to the COVID-19 safety protocols. The activities undertaken during the monitoring and supervision included authenticating the day's code calculation by RAs, landmark identification, observing the spinning method, observing how the sampling gap of the dwelling structures was carried out, and how households and the individual respondents were selected. Monitors and the

supervisors also sat in and observed the interview process as well as carrying out spot checks. This was to ensure accurate, timely, reliable and quality data production.

## **2.10 Data Management**

Research Assistants synchronized their daily data collected into an existing database hosted by the NCCE. Data were then exported into the IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.0 to check for inconsistencies and missing values before data analysis.

### **2.10.1 Method of Data Analysis**

Descriptive techniques which included calculation of percentages, proportions and bivariate analysis techniques were used. The bivariate analysis was employed to establish the relationship between some selected socio-demographic variables and the main study variables on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance. A further comparative analysis was done using the baseline study on the subject matter carried out in 2017 to establish changes in citizens' perception and understanding over the project implementation period, and the outcome of some interventions carried out by the NCCE. The IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.0 was the statistical tool used for data analysis. Results from the data are presented in tables, charts, and graphs with brief narratives.

## **2.11 Ethical Considerations**

According to Nijhawan et al (2013), human research may be conducted only with ethical approval consented at different facets of the research study. The commencement of this study thus preceded with prior written letters to the respective regional and district offices of the NCCE across the country to inform them of the research. Further, community entry was carried out by the RAs to announce their presence and to seek permission from key stakeholders such as chiefs, overlords and assembly members in the respective communities within the purposively selected localities.

At the household level, permission was sought from the household head to carry out the data collection exercise. More so, the study ensured that there was verbal informed consent from study respondents before being interviewed. The consent addressed issues relating to confidentiality and privacy of their responses and participation. Respondents were further assured that their names were not required to be interviewed.

## CHAPTER THREE

### BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

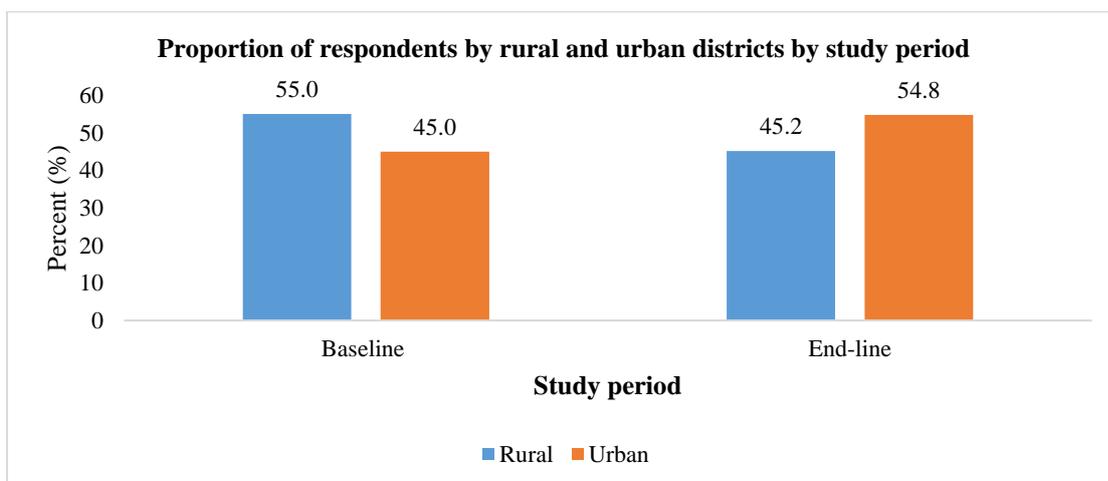
#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents details of the background characteristics of the end-line study respondents. Presentation of findings are disaggregated by sex, age, marital status, religious affiliation, attained educational level, and occupational background of respondents. These characteristics are emphasized to provide perspectives for further analysis and to establish the associations between these characteristics and other key outcomes. Further, this chapter highlights the comparison of some characteristics of study respondents for both the baseline and end-line surveys. Similar to the baseline, the targeted population for the end line survey were individuals who are 15 years and above.

#### 3.2 Respondents by Rural and Urban Localities by Study Period

Unlike the baseline study carried out in 216 districts in 2017 in 10 regions, the end-line survey was undertaken in 108 districts across the 16 regions of Ghana. Figure 3.1 shows the proportion of respondents by rural and urban localities by study period (baseline and end-line). Compared to the baseline study, the proportions of respondents in urban localities in the end-line study increased by almost 10% compared to the baseline. Rural localities, also decreased by the same margin in the end-line survey relative to the baseline.

**Figure 3.1 Percentage distribution of Respondents by Rural and Urban localities by study period**

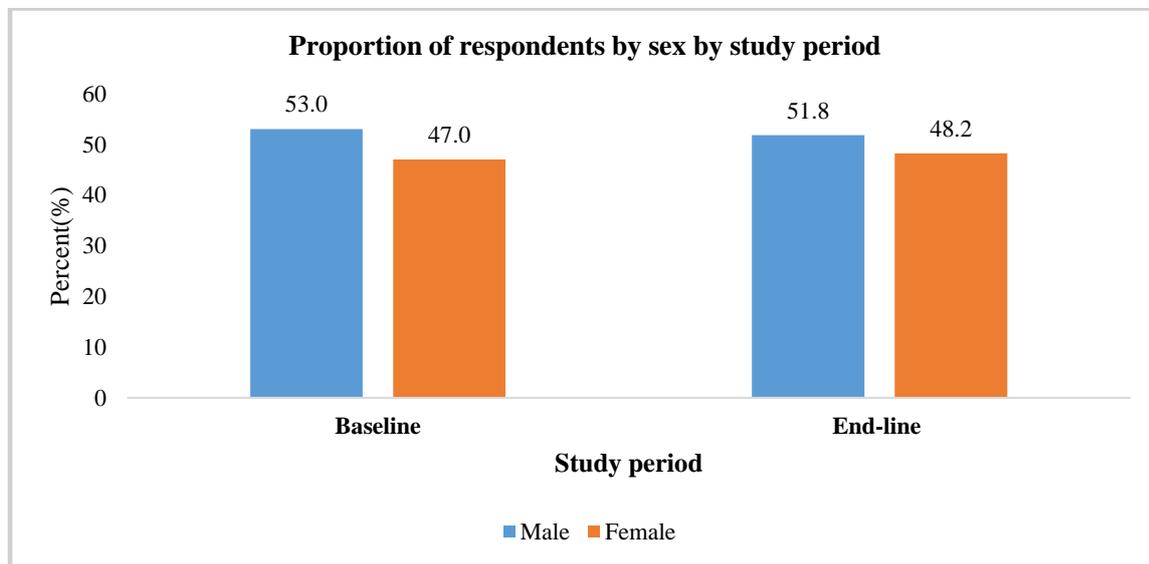


*Source: Baseline and end-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020.*

### 3.3 Sex of Respondents by Study Period

It is observed in Figure 3.2 that more males participated in both study periods compared to females. Specifically, whereas 51.8% of males were involved in the end-line survey, this was 53.0% for the baseline. For females, there was a slight increase from 47.0% (baseline) to 48.2% (end-line). The end-line regional variations of sex distribution showed that Ashanti region recorded the highest proportions of male (19.3%) and female (19.4%) respondents respectively. This was followed by Greater Accra with 14.8% male and 16.7% female. The Ahafo region recorded the lowest proportions with 0.7% female and 0.9% male respondents respectively for the end-line period.

**Figure 3.2 Sex of Respondents by Study Period**

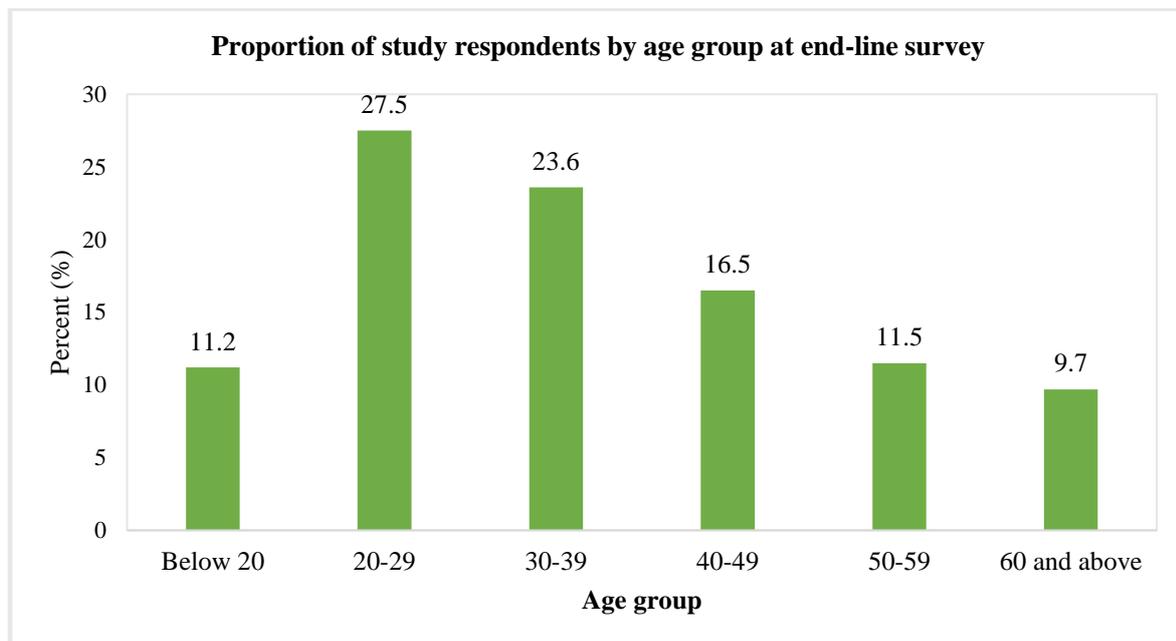


*Source: Baseline and End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020.*

### 3.3 Age of Respondents

There was a marginal decline in the mean age for respondents from 37.1 ( $\pm 14.883$ ) in the baseline to 36.8 ( $\pm 15.348$ ) at the end-line. Figure 3.3 presents the percentage distribution of respondents at end-line. It was shown that 27.5% of respondents were in the age group 20-29, followed by 23.6% in the age group 30-39 years.

**Figure 3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Age group at End-line Survey**



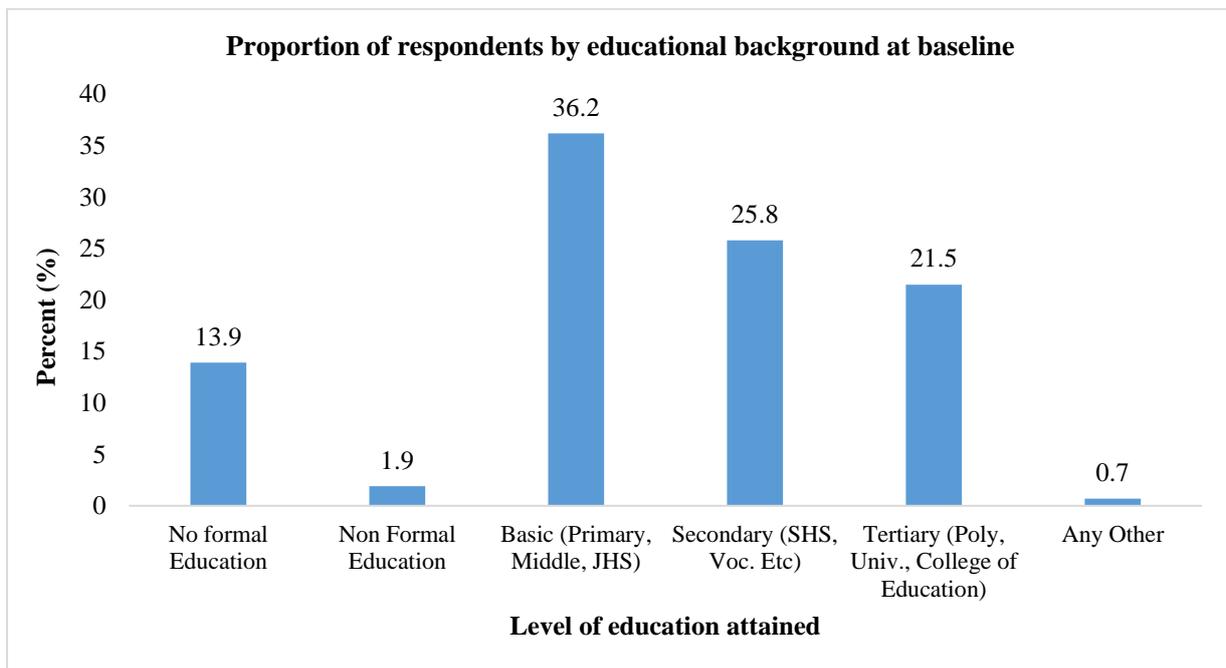
*Source: End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.*

The least proportion of respondents were in the age group 60 years and above (9.7%). By sex disaggregation, more female respondents were in the age groups below 20, 20-29, and 30-39 years respectively. The age groups 40-49, 50-59 and above 60 years had more males than females respectively.

### **3.4 Educational Background of Respondents at Baseline and End-line Periods**

The perceptions of individuals on issues of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance may be closely associated with their educational background, and therefore requires consideration. Figures 3.4 and 3.5 display the proportion of respondents by the level of education attained by study periods respectively. Compared to the baseline study, the end line study recorded a 1.9% increase in the proportions of respondents who never had any form of education from 13.9% to 15.8%. It was observed in the baseline period (Figure 3.4) that 36.2% had attained basic (Primary, Middle, and JHS) level of education, followed by 25.8% with secondary (SHS, Vocational, etc.), and tertiary (21.5%) education.

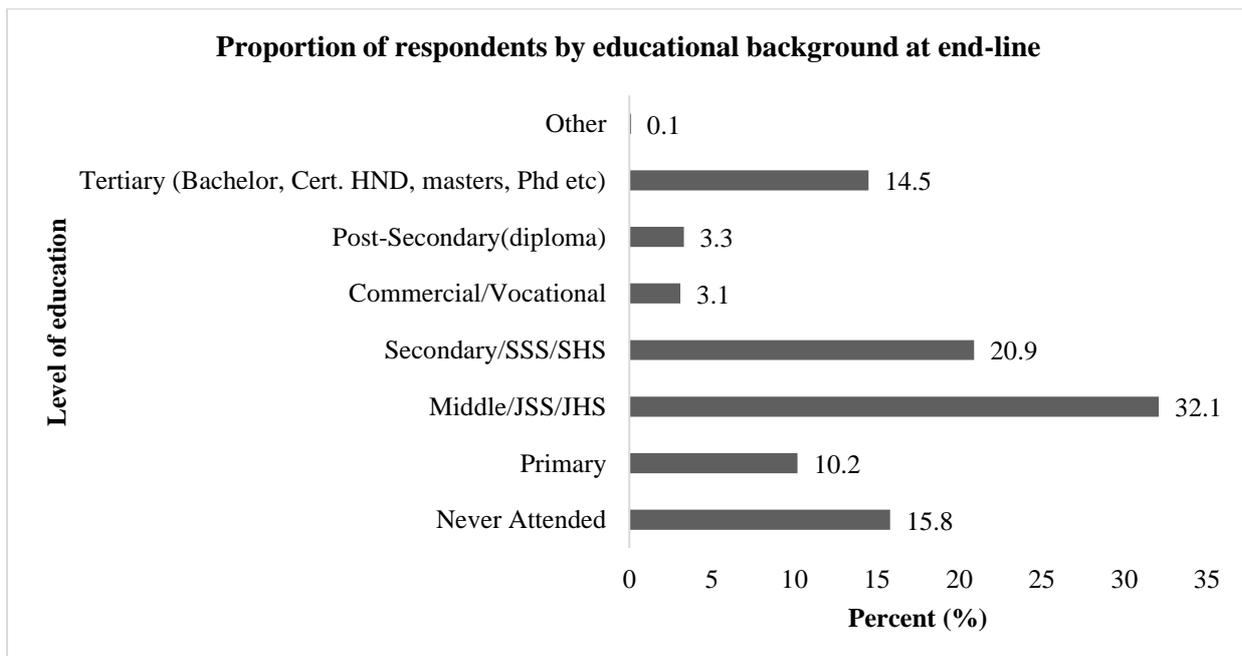
**Figure 3.4 Educational Background of Respondents at Baseline**



Source: Baseline survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017.

Figure 3.5 shows that majority (84.2%) of the respondents had attained some level of education during the end-line survey. Respondents who attained middle/JSS/JHS constituted 32.1%, followed by secondary/SSS/SHS (20.9%), and tertiary (14.5%) education.

**Figure 3.5: Educational Background of Respondents at End-line**

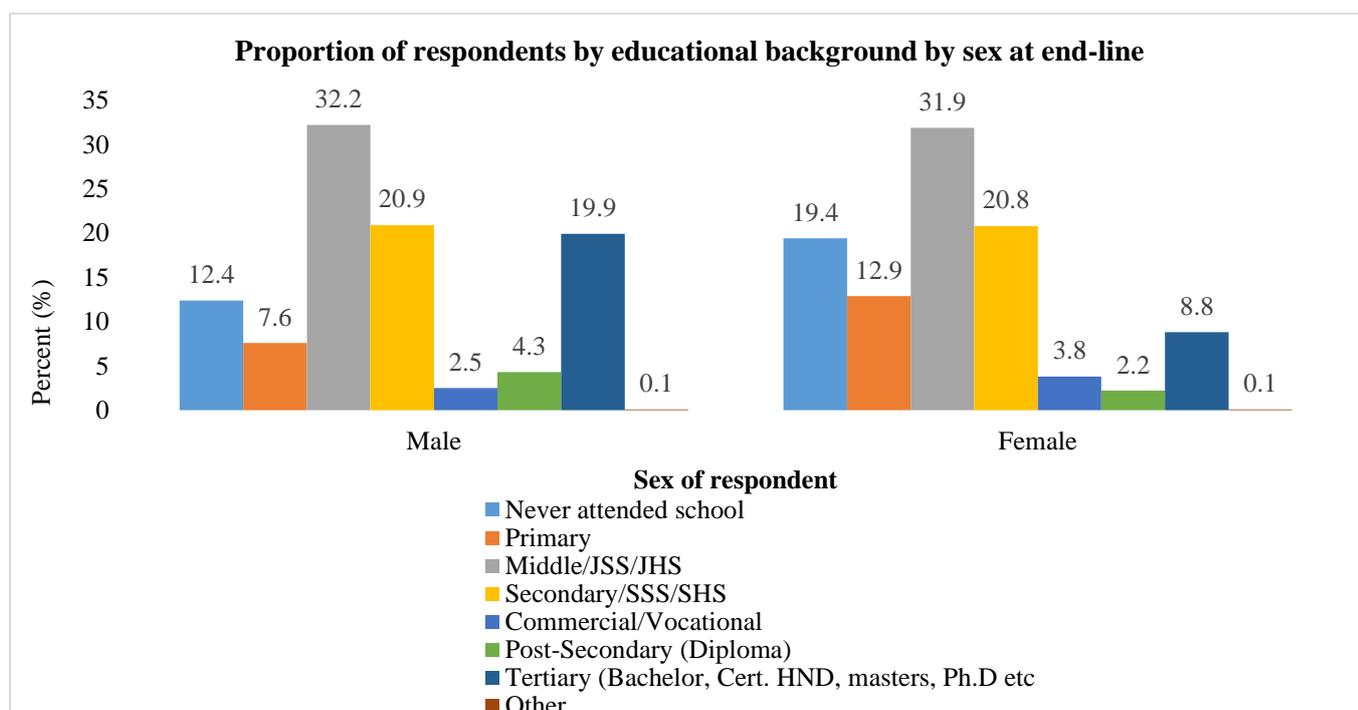


Source: End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.

One (1) out of every 10 respondents (10.2%) had completed primary education with the rest completing post-secondary/diploma (3.3%) and commercial/vocational (3.1%) education respectively. Less than one percent (0.1%) of respondents had attained other forms of education such as an Arabic school.

Further analysis of the educational background of respondents by sex at the end-line (Figure 3.6) indicates that more females (19.4%) than males (12.4%) have never attended school. More females (12.9%) than males (7.6%) had also completed primary school, but more males (19.9%) than females (8.8%) had completed tertiary level education.

**Figure 3.6: Educational Background of Respondents by Sex of Respondents at End-line**



Source: End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.

### 3.5 Occupational Background of Respondents at End-line

Occupation determines the source of livelihood and the economic status of individuals and is therefore of significance to this study. Table 3.1 shows the different types of occupations respondents were engaged in as a source of livelihood at end-line. One (1) out of every 5 respondents (20.1%) were into agriculture/farming/fishing/forestry, followed by 18.1% who were trader/hawker/vendor and 14% artisans or skilled manual workers. Almost 1 out of every

10 respondents (9.4%) were mid-level professionals (teacher, nurse, mid-level government officer), and 5.9% retail/shop attendant. Close to 4% (3.9%) were housewife/homemaker, 2.6% unskilled manual worker (e.g. cleaner, labourer, and domestic help), 1.7% upper-level professional (e.g. Banker/finance, doctor, lawyer, engineer), and supervisor/foreman/senior manager formed 1.5%. The rest were clerical or secretarial (1.2%), and security services (0.8%). Others forming less than 1% (0.4) indicated other forms of occupation such as clergy, NABCO and National Service Personnel. Close to 20% (19.6%) of respondents in this study mentioned that they had no occupation as against 12.2% who indicated no occupation in the baseline study.

**Table 3.1 Occupational Background of Respondents**

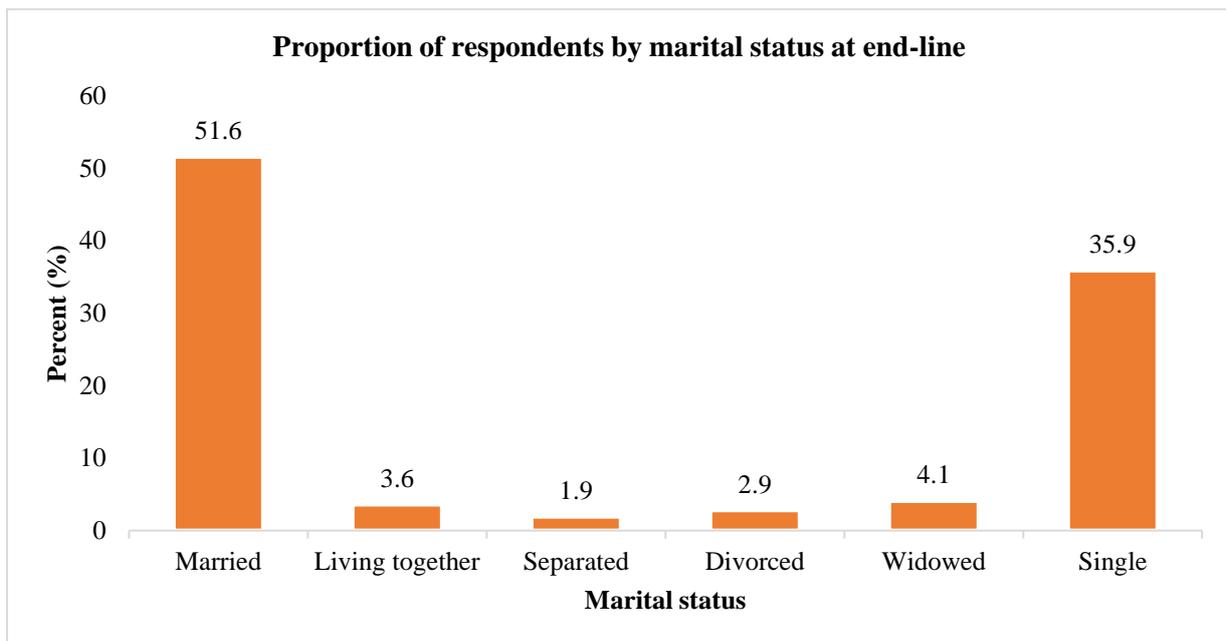
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Agriculture/farming/fishing/forestry	849	20.1
No Occupation	827	19.6
Trader/hawker/vendor	765	18.1
Artisan or skilled manual worker	622	14.7
Mid-level professional (Teacher, nurse, mid-level government officer)	397	9.4
Retail/shop attendant	251	5.9
Housewife/homemaker	164	3.9
Unskilled manual worker (e.g. Cleaner, labourer, domestic help)	108	2.6
Upper-level professional (e.g. Banker/finance, doctor, lawyer, engineer)	73	1.7
Supervisor/Foreman/Senior Manager	62	1.5
Clerical or secretarial	52	1.2
Security services (Police, army, private security)	34	0.8
Other	16	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.*

### 3.6 Marital Status of Respondents at End-line

Marriage is an important basis for assigning reproductive, economic and non-economic (social/cultural) role/status to individuals. In Figure 3.7, a little more than half of the respondents (51.6%) were married, 35.9% were single, 4.1% were widowed, and those living together formed 3.6% at end-line. Almost 3.0% (2.9%) were divorced and those separated from their spouses formed 1.9% (Figure 3.7).

**Figure 3.7 Marital Status of Respondents at End-line**



*Source: End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.*

### 3.7 Religious Affiliation of Respondents at End-line

Regarding religion, the majority (73.0%) of the respondents were Christians, while 22.2% were Muslims. Traditionalists constituted only 2.9% with 1.7% indicating no religion (Table 3.2). The only person who mentioned a religious affiliation outside the options provided specified occultism.

Compared to the baseline study, there was not much difference in the proportions in terms of religious affiliations. For instance, the baseline study recorded 76.0% of Christians and 19.7% Muslims. Those who specified no religious affiliation constituted 1.9% of respondents in the 2017 baseline study.

**Table 3.2 Religious Affiliation of Respondents**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Christian	3082	73.0
Islam	946	22.4
Traditionalist	121	2.9
No religion	70	1.7
Other	1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: End-line survey data: Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability, and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.*

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CITIZENS' AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION AND ITS EFFECTS IN GHANA**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Corruption is a complex and evolving phenomenon; which takes on many forms, perpetrated by various actors, and has a damaging impact on political, social, cultural, institutional and organizational structures. Ghana is ranked 80<sup>th</sup> least corrupt nation out of 180 countries (Transparency International (TI), 2019). Despite progress made, the prevalence of corruption remains substantial in Ghana; and tackling and preventing corruption has proven to be a complex challenge.

This chapter presents a comparative analysis of citizens' awareness and knowledge of corruption and its effects in Ghana using data from a baseline study carried out in 2017 and data from the present end-line study. It specifically highlights citizens' knowledge and awareness of what constitute corruption, whether people have ever witnessed acts of corruption, type of corruption witnessed, places where these acts occurred and whether people have ever engaged in any act of corruption. The chapter also looks at citizens' opinions on why people engage in acts of corruption, level of corruption in Ghana, corruption and gender, place of work and exposure to corruptible acts, effects of corruption in Ghana and how to minimize corruption in Ghana.

#### **4.2 Knowledge and Awareness of Corruption**

In both the end-line and baseline studies, an assessment of study participants' knowledge on corruption was explored. To establish the knowledge level of respondents on what constitutes corruption, respondents in both studies were presented with eight statements of which they were required to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement on whether these statements were cases of corruption or not. The eight statements presented were made up of five (5) cases of corruption while the remaining three (3) statements were not.

The five cases of corruption were:

- i. Having to pay for services that a person is entitled to (i.e. Bribery)
- ii. Stealing from resources meant for the common good (i.e. Embezzlement)
- iii. Using person's position to favor his relatives and friends (i.e. Nepotism)
- iv. Deceiving others in order to take advantage of them (i.e. Fraud)
- v. Hiding the origin of money obtained illegally (Money laundering)

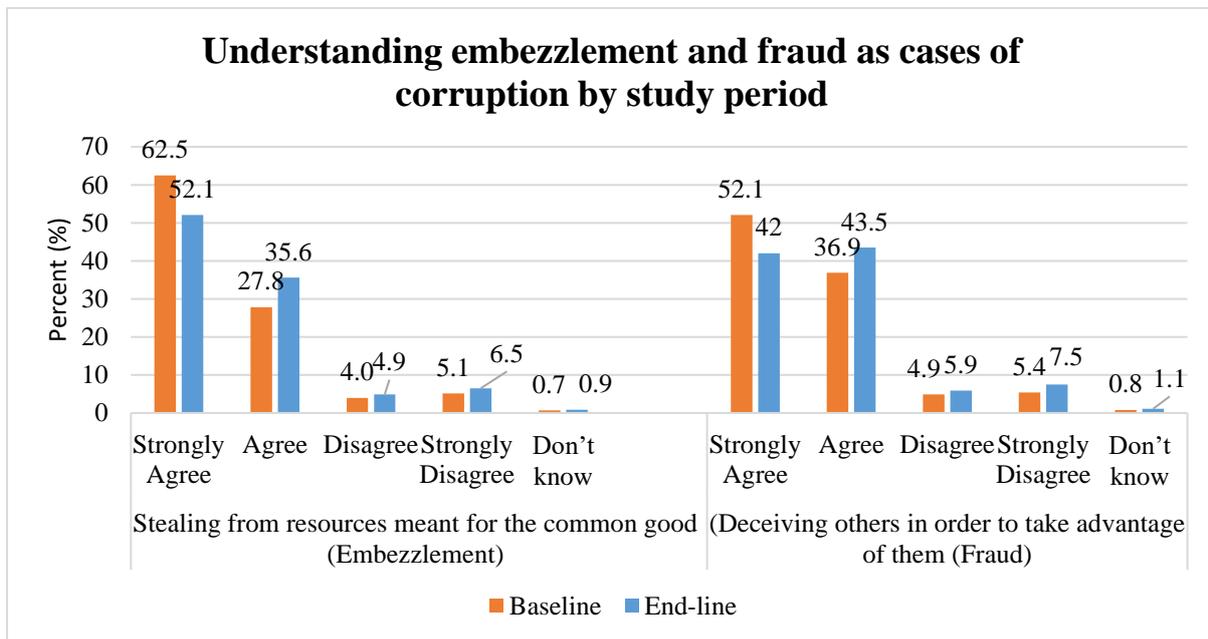
The three statements that do not constitute cases of corruption were;

- i. Using one's personal resources to assist people to get social services.
- ii. Offering gifts to the poor and needy in society.
- iii. Following due processes to get a needed service.

Generally, there was similarity in the knowledge of corruption by respondents at both end-line and baseline. The results show that in both studies there was a high level of awareness and knowledge of what constitute acts of corruption among respondents. Similar to the baseline findings, embezzlement and fraud were the most common acts of corruption respondents identified and agreed as acts of corruption at the end-line stage. Approximately, eight (8) out of every ten respondents agreed and strongly agreed that stealing from resources meant for the common good (87.7%) and deceiving others in order to take advantage of them constitute corruption (85.5%).

Although high, there were slight decreases in the proportions obtained in the end-line for the cases mentioned above compared to the baseline (embezzlement – 90.2% at baseline, 87.7% at end-line) (fraud – 89.0% at baseline, 85.5% at end-line).

**Figure 4.1: Comparison of End-line and Baseline Results on Respondents' Understanding of Embezzlement and Fraud as Cases of Corruption**



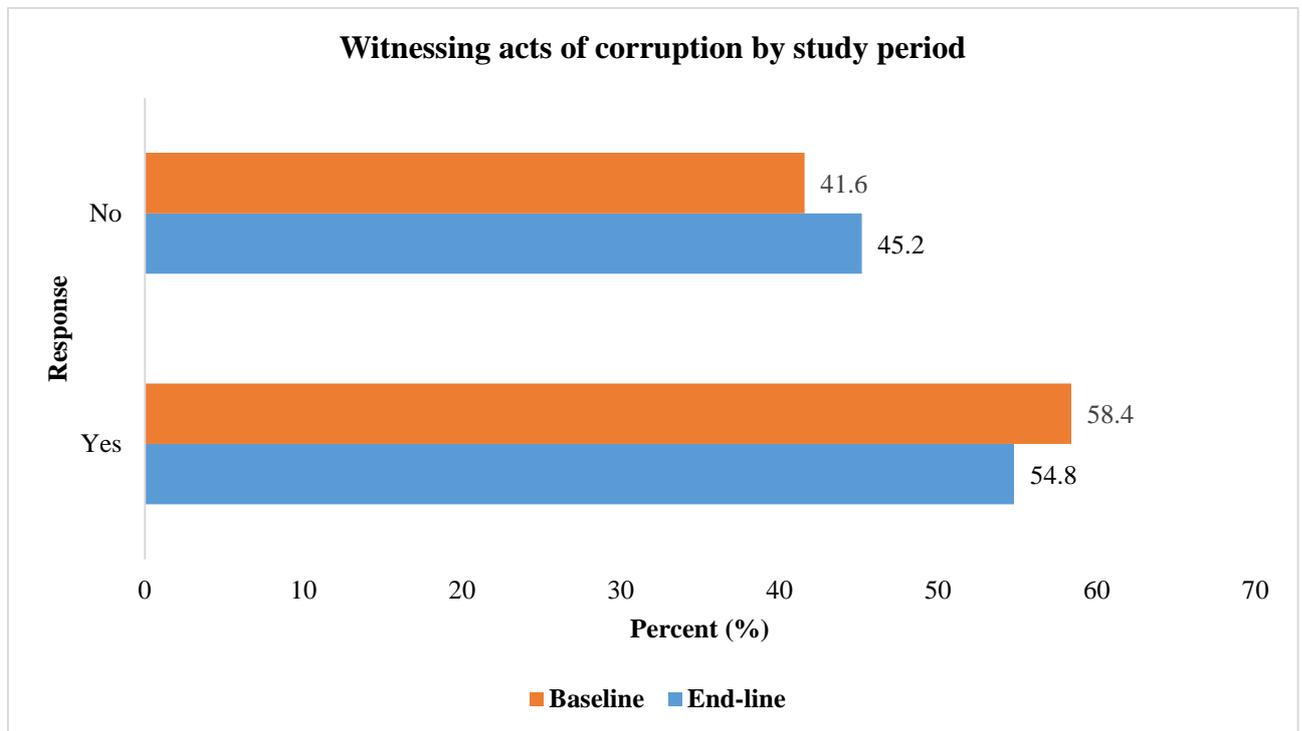
Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

Furthermore, more respondents in the end-line than the baseline disagreed to the view that having to pay for services that a person is entitled to and using a person's position to favour his/her relatives and friends constitute acts of corruption (33.1% and 20.6% at end-line vs 27.5% and 20.0% at baseline respectively). This implies that there is an even increased acceptance of these practices, as one that constitute corruption.

### 4.3 Witnessing of Acts of Corruption, Corruption Type and Place of Witnessing Corruption Incident

Similar to the baseline study, study respondents for the end-line study were asked whether they had ever witnessed any form of corruption. More than half (54.8%) had witnessed one form of corruption or the other while 45.2% had not. Comparing this to the baseline result, the study found an almost four percentage point decline in witnessing acts of corruption between the end-line study and that of the baseline (58.4% at baseline to 54.8% at end-line). Figure 4.2 provides further details.

**Figure 4.2: Comparison of Baseline and End-line Results on Witnessing Acts of Corruption**



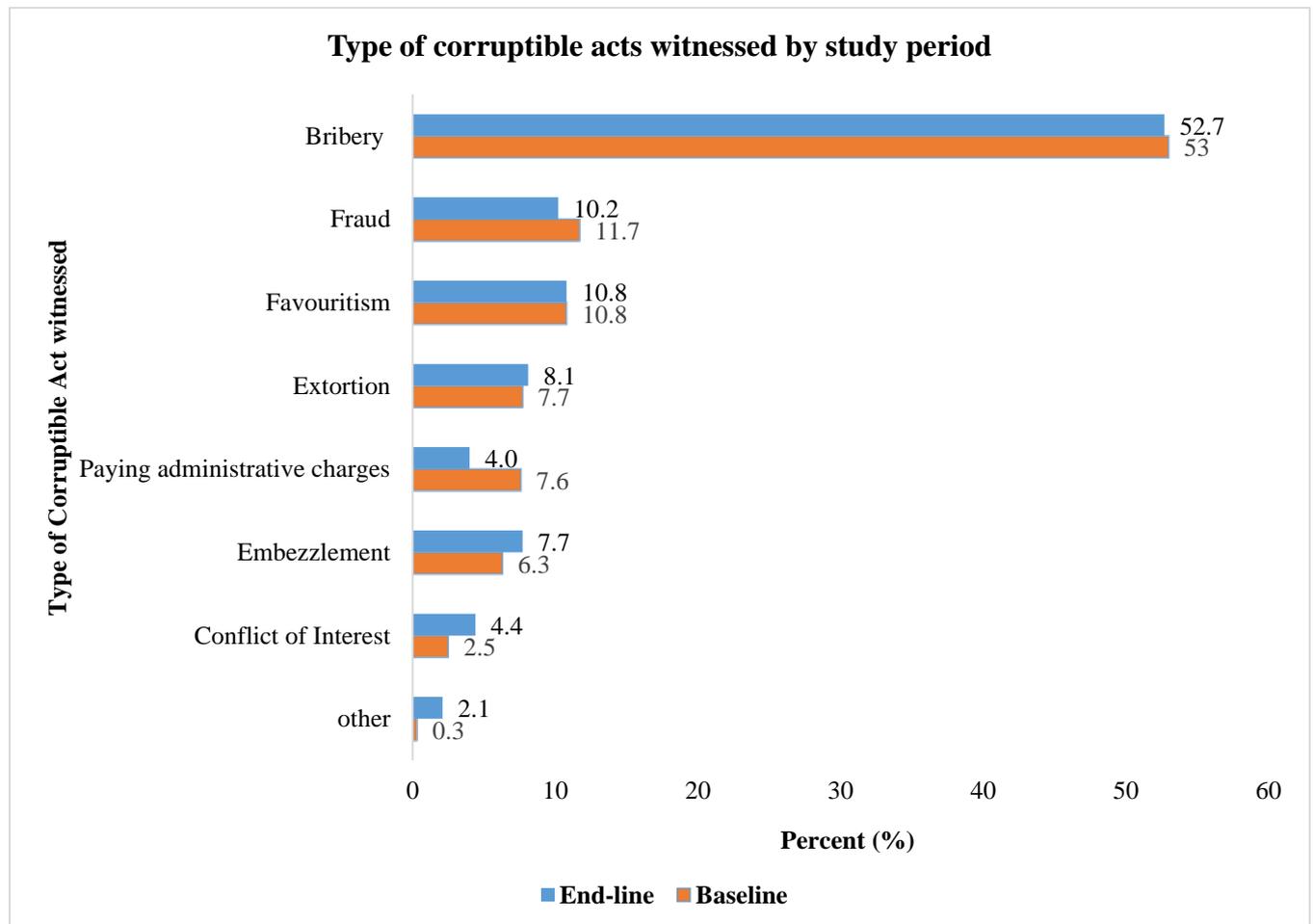
*Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

Similar to the baseline results, more males (57.4% end-line, 58.6% at baseline) than females (42.6% at end-line 41.4% at baseline) had witnessed acts of corruption. Across regions, the Central region had the highest proportion of respondents (66.9%) who had witnessed acts of corruption followed by Oti and Western regions with 65.1% and 62.5% respectively.

Furthermore, respondents who have witnessed acts of corruption were asked to indicate the specific act witnessed. Like the baseline, bribery (52.7%) was the most common act of corruption respondents had ever witnessed for the end-line study. This was followed by favoritism (10.8%) and fraud (10.2%). Figure 4.3 provide details of other forms of corrupt acts witnessed by respondents including other non-conventional acts such as cheating in exams and stealing from money meant for church project.

Across regions a similar pattern was observed as bribery, fraud and favouritism were the commonest acts of corruption witnessed by respondents. For instance, for the end-line study, slightly more than half of the respondents in 7 out of 16 regions (Greater Accra, Oti, Volta, Bono, Bono East, Western and Central) indicated witnessing bribery in their regions.

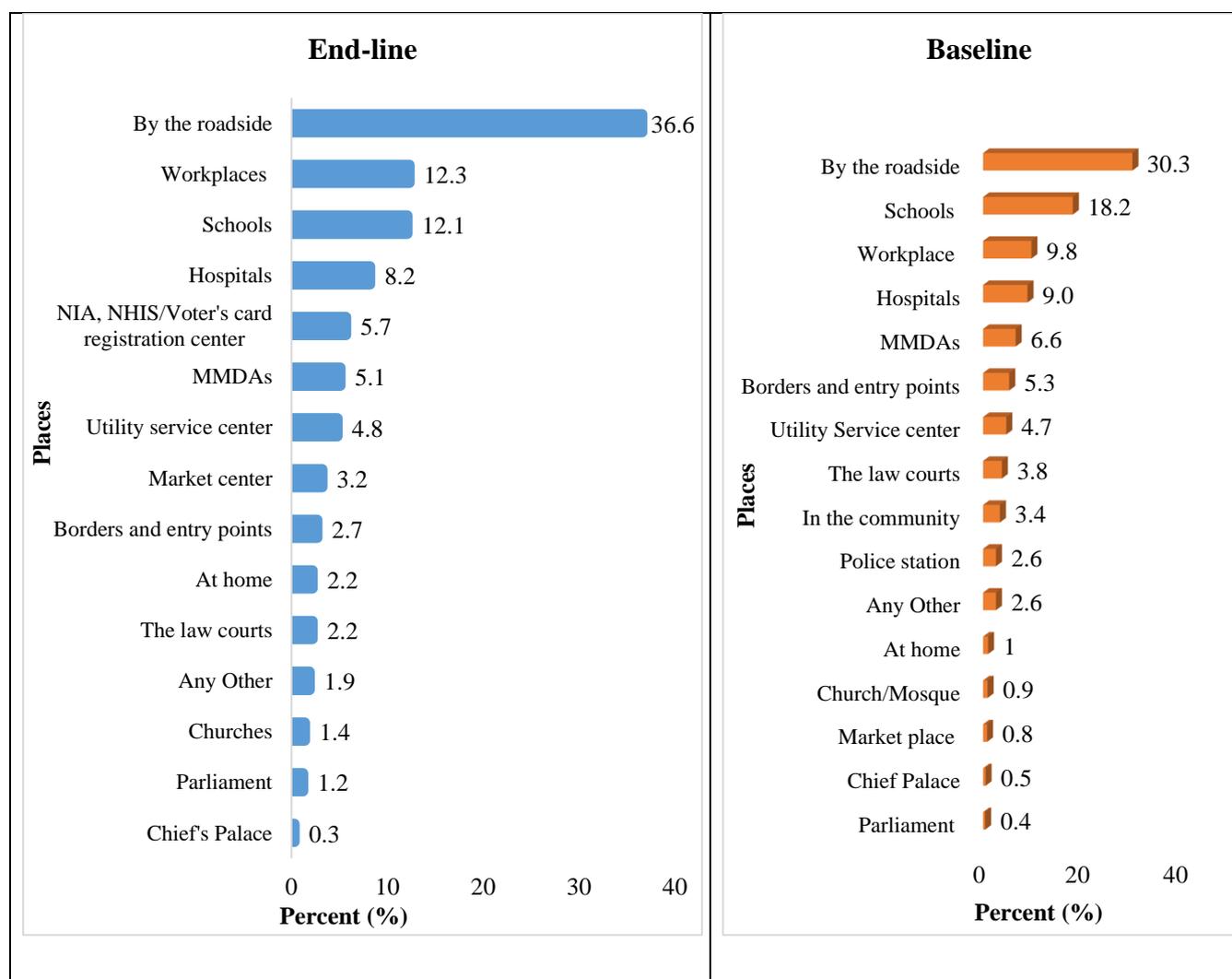
**Figure 4.3 Comparison of Baseline and End-line Results on Acts of Corruption Witnessed**



Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

In terms of where these perceived acts of corruption witnessed happened, respondents in the end-line gave varied responses. However, these responses were not different from those reported by respondents at the baseline. Overall, a larger proportion of respondents mentioned witnessing acts of corruption by the road side (36.6% at end-line, 30.3% at baseline). 12.3% at end-line and 9.8% at baseline indicated workplace (such as private offices and banks), while 12.1% at end-line and 18.2% at baseline mentioned schools. Hospitals (8.2% at end-line, 9.0% at baseline) and MMDAs (5.1% at end-line, 6.6% at baseline) were also mentioned.

**Figure 4.4: Respondents Feedback on Where Acts of Corruption Occurred**



Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

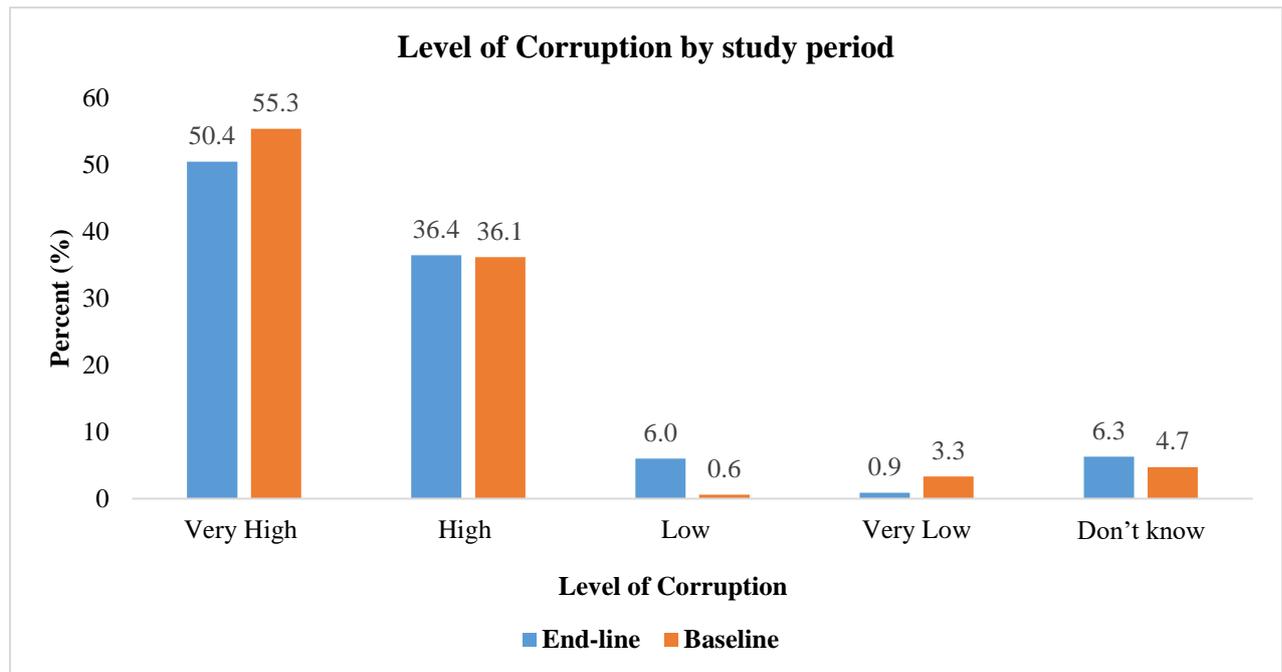
Across rural and urban areas, the result of the end-line study showed that while acts of perceived acts of corruption were mostly witnessed at the workplace (60%) and hospitals (56.6%), in the urban areas, in the rural areas most acts of corruption were witnessed at the market place (57.3%) and homes (56.9%). In the rural areas, acts of bribery, fraud and favouritism were the commonest acts reported and these acts were likely to have taken place within the market places or at homes.

#### 4.4 Level of Corruption

To determine the perceived level of corruption in Ghana, respondents were asked to rank in their opinion the level of corruption in Ghana. Close to 9 out of every ten respondents (86.8%)

ranked corruption in Ghana high and very high. At the baseline stage a slightly higher percentage was recorded (91.4%). From the result, one can conclude that, although marginally, there is a slight improvement in the perceived level of corruption in Ghana from the perspective of the citizenry.

**Figure 4.5: Comparison of End-line and Baseline Results on Level of Corruption in Ghana**



*Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

Across rural and urban areas, it was found that urban dwellers are more likely to rank level of corruption high and very high (88.9% at end-line, 93.3% at baseline) than those in rural areas (84.1% at end-line, 89.8% at baseline). Across regions, respondents in the Greater Accra region (89.0% at end-line, 94.8% at baseline) were more likely to rank corruption high and very high followed by the Ashanti region (80.1%, end-line; 90.2%, baseline). The regions with the lowest ranking of the level of corruption for the end-line survey were Volta and the North East regions. For the baseline stage, the Central and Upper West regions ranked the level of corruption as very low.

#### **4.4.1 Reasons for Ranking**

The study further asked respondents to give reasons for how they had ranked the level of corruption. The reasons cited included observed bribery before service delivery in state

institutions, frequent media reportage on corruption in various institutions and extortion of money by security personnel. Table 4.1 outlines the detailed reasons provided by respondents.

**Table 4.1: Respondents Reasons for Ranking Level of Corruption High**

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Bribery before service delivery in state institutions is very common	1979	54.1
Frequent media reports on corruption in various institutions	656	17.9
Frequent extortion of money and other items by security personnel	404	11.0
Cases of inflating of cost of public projects on the increase	181	4.9
Lower levels of demand for accountability from public office holders	160	4.4
Auditor-General's report reveals several cases of embezzlement of public funds	156	4.3
Other (e.g. Corruption is a common practice among citizens)	125	3.4
Total	3661	100

*Source: End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance, August 2020*

On the other hand, of the 293 respondents who ranked the level of corruption in Ghana low and very low, professional service delivery by state institutions was their main reason cited. This was stated by almost half of the respondents (44.7%). Other reasons mentioned were the fact that government officials use public funds judiciously (19.5%) and the cost of public projects are not inflated (9.2%). Table 4.2 presents the rest of the reasons given by respondents.

**Table 4.2: Respondents Reasons for Ranking Level of Corruption Low**

Reason	Frequency	Percent
Service delivery by state institutions is done professionally	131	44.7
Government officials use public funds judiciously	57	19.5
Cost of public projects not inflated	27	9.2
Auditor General's report free of financial malfeasance	26	8.9
Other ( e.g. Special Prosecutor's office established)	20	6.8
Less media reports on corruption	20	6.8
No extortion by the police	12	4.1

Total	293	100
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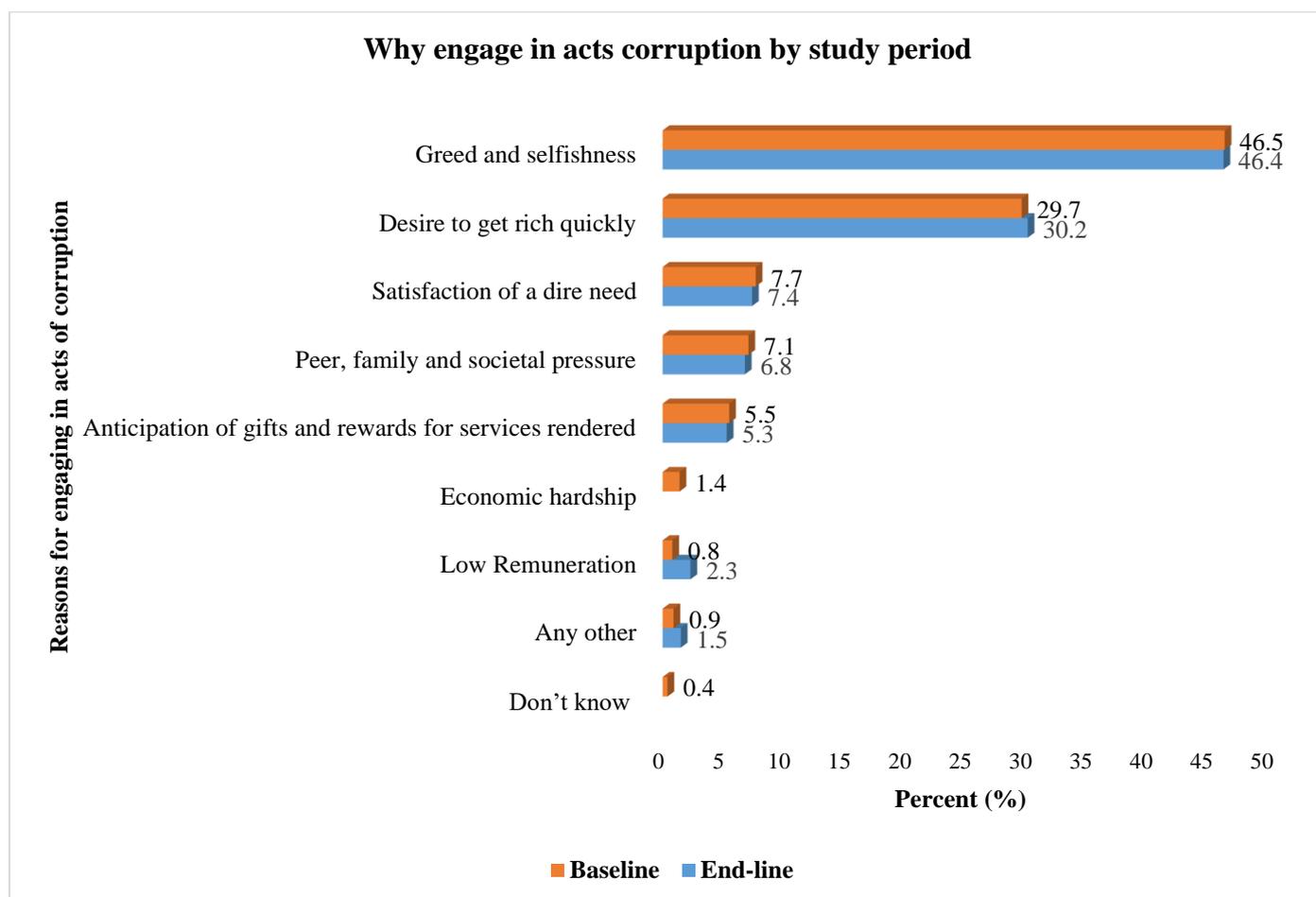
Source: End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana. August 2020

#### 4.5 Why People Engage in Acts of Corruption

The study explored respondents’ opinion on why people engage in acts of corruption. Overall the data showed a similar response given by respondents for both end-line and baseline studies. For the end-line study, greed and selfishness were cited as the main reason why people engage in acts of corruption, this was cited by 46.4% of the respondents. Desire to get rich quickly and satisfaction of a dire need followed with 30.2% and 7.4% respectively.

Compared to the baseline, greed and selfishness, desire to get rich quickly and satisfaction of a dire need were the most cited reasons given by respondents. Figure 4.6 presents a comparison of baseline and end-line studies on possible reasons why people engage in acts of corruption.

**Figure 4.6: Comparison of Baseline with End-line Results on Why People Engage in Acts of Corruption**

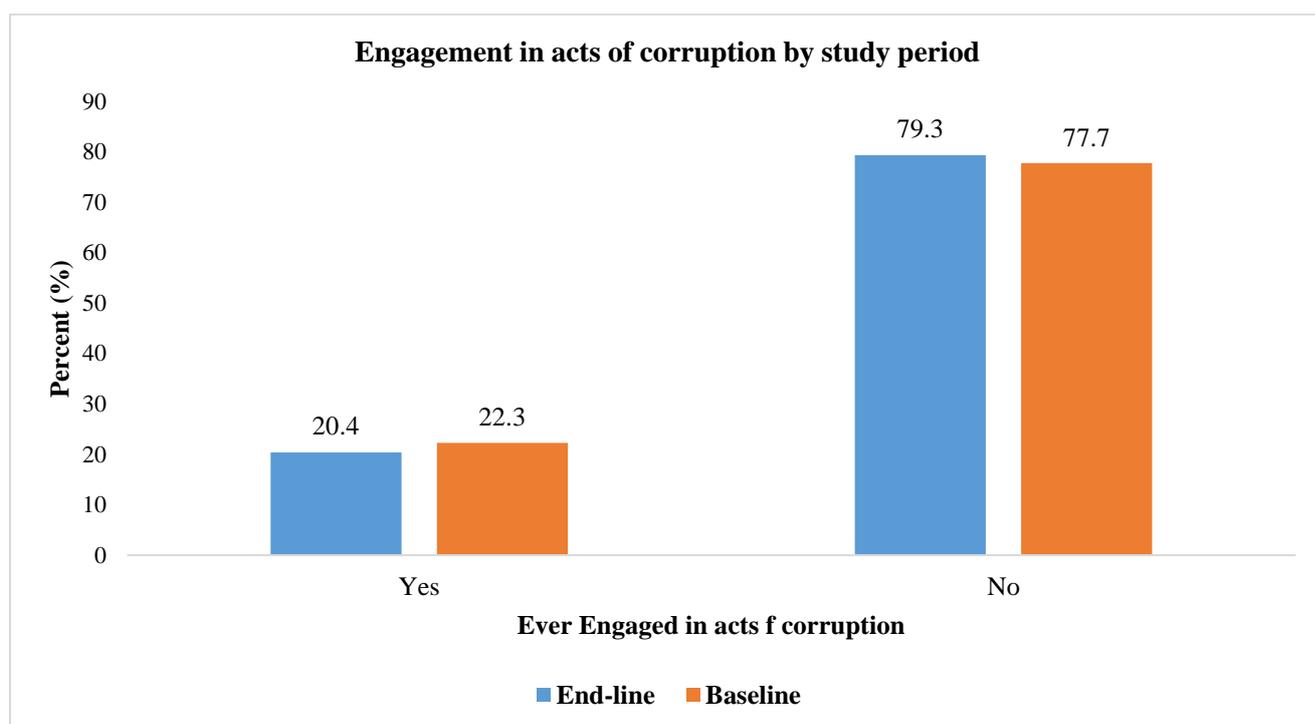


Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

#### 4.6 Respondents’ Engagement in Acts of Corruption

Figure 4.7 presents a comparison of baseline and end-line results on respondents’ engagement in acts of corruption. For the end-line study, 20.4% of respondents reported having been personally involved in one form of corruptible act or the other. The baseline study reported a figure of 22.3%, a slightly higher proportion compared to the end-line study. The observed slight decline could be attributed to the various on-going anti-corruption interventions including education by the NCCE which is geared towards enhancing positive behaviours and attitudes.

**Figure 4.7: Comparison of Baseline and End-line Results on Engagement in Acts of Corruption**



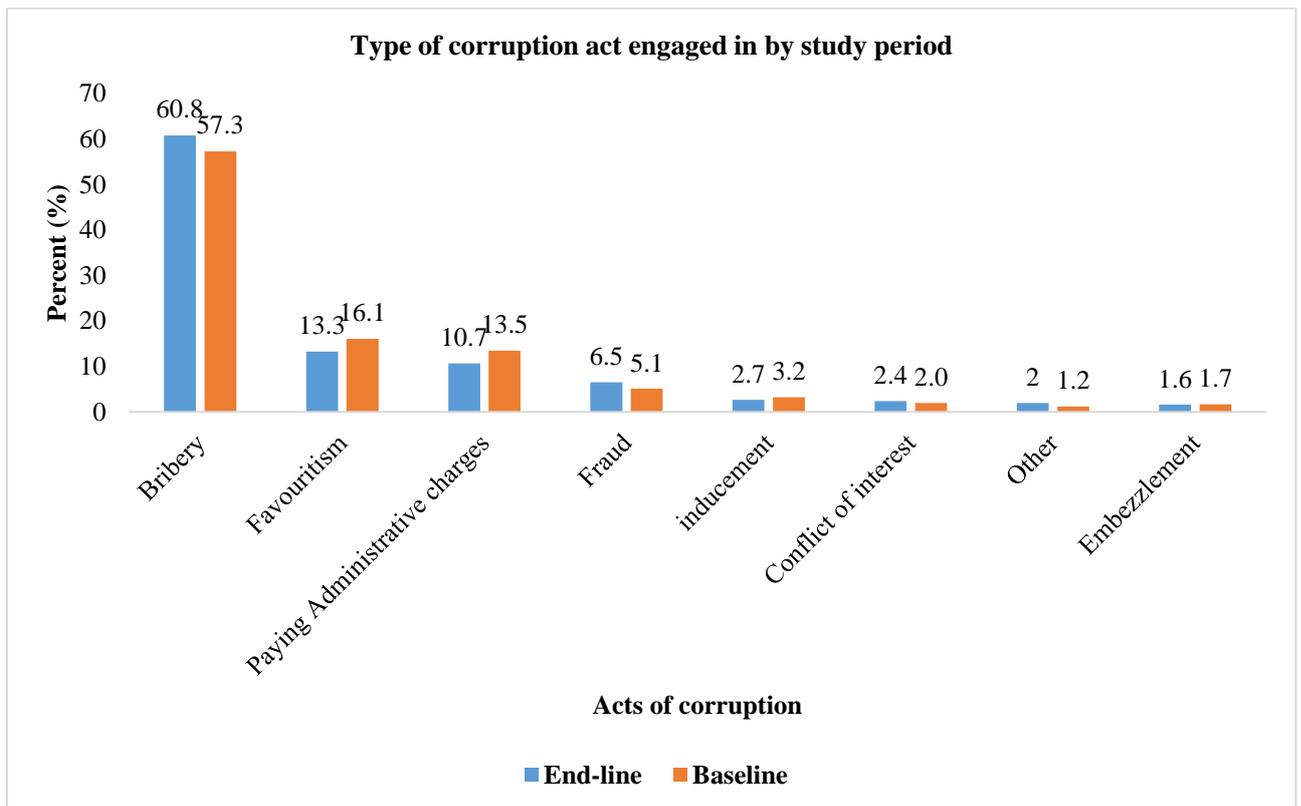
Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

For both baseline and end-line studies, it was observed that more males (end-line - 65.2%; baseline – 62.7%) than females are likely to engage in acts of corruption. Urban dwellers are also more likely to engage in corrupt practices than rural dwellers. In terms of age, both studies found that persons below age 45 stands a higher chance of engaging in corruptible acts than other age groups. Finally, on education, for both end-line and baseline studies respondents who

had received some level of formal education were more likely to engage in acts of corruption. The finding is not surprising as individuals with formal education are likely to be in formal employment and the workplace remains one main avenue for engagement in corrupt practices.

With regard to acts of corruption respondents have ever engaged in, a similar result from the baseline was observed in the end-line. Bribery was mentioned as the most corruptible act majority of the respondents (60.8%) in the end-line had ever engaged in. It was followed by favoritism (13.3%) and paying for administration charges (10.7%) respectively. These same acts were reported in the baseline study. However, bribery was higher among respondents at the end-line (60.8%) than baseline (57.3%) stage.

**Figure 4.8: Comparison of Baseline and End-line Results on Acts of Corruption Respondents Have Engaged In**

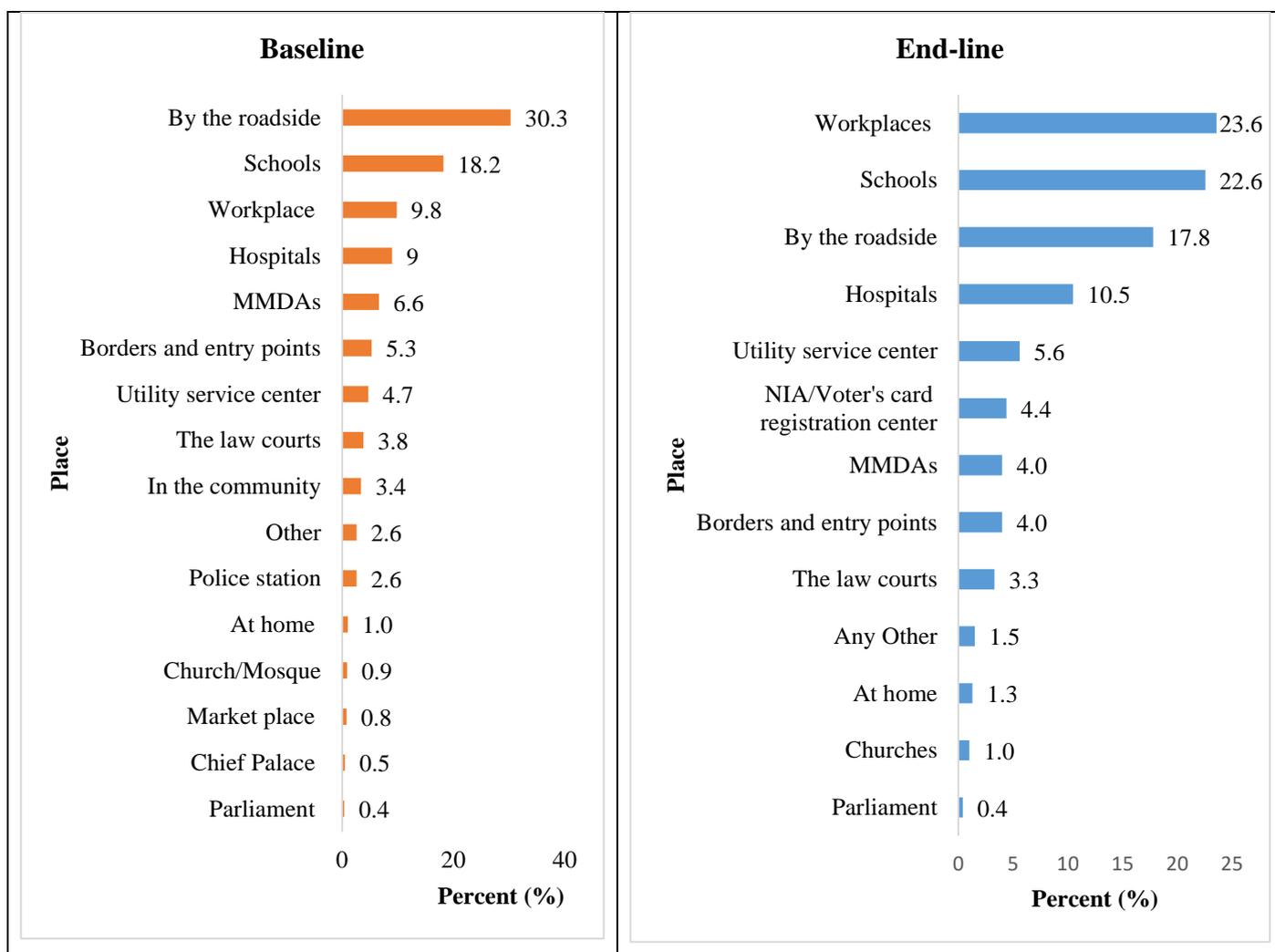


Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

In response to where these acts of corruption occurred, comparatively, there were varied responses in the result from the end-line and baseline. Whiles for the end-line, the workplace was most cited by respondents (23.6%) as the place where these acts of corruption occurred,

for the baseline by the road side (30.3%) was cited as the popular place acts of corruption occurred.

**Figure 4.9: Respondents Feedback on Where Acts of Corruption Happened**

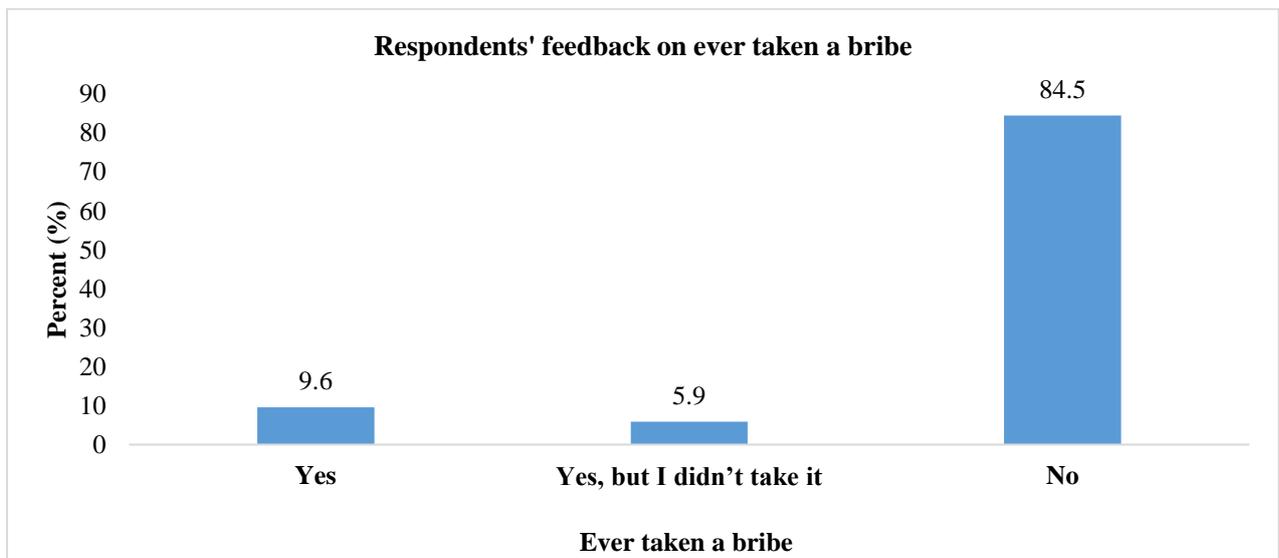


Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

#### 4.7 Respondents’ Engagement in Taking Bribes and Reasons for the Action

The study further ascertained whether study participants had ever taken bribe. On this, 9.6% of the respondents indicated ever taking a bribe as against 84.5% who indicated otherwise. Almost 6.0% of the respondents also mentioned that they were offered money or gifts but rejected the offer.

**Figure 4:10: Respondents Feedback on Ever Taken a Bribe**



*Source: End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Of those who had ever taken bribe, 67.8% were males with 32.2% being females. Approximately three out of every five (62.3%) resided in urban areas as compared to 37.7% who were rural dwellers. Moreover, on education while respondents who have completed tertiary education (33.1%) were more likely to take bribe, respondents with No formal education were least likely to take bribe (11.0%).

With regards to ages, respondents within the age bracket 20-29 had the highest proportion of respondents who had ever taken bribes (28.7%). Additionally, across regions, the Western region had the highest proportion of respondents who have ever taken bribes (32.7%) followed by Ashanti (27.2%). The Savannah region on the other hand had the least proportion of respondents with 1.3%.

The study further sought from respondents the reasons why they took or rejected the bribe offered them. Out of the 407 respondents who indicated they had ever taken a bribe, approximately one-fourth (25.1%) cited pressure from the giver as their reason for taking the bribe. Almost 19% indicated they were under pressure to help a relative or friend while 12% also stated they were hard-pressed for money for personal needs. Further details are presented in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Reasons for Taking Bribe**

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Pressure from the other party (i.e. the giver)	102	25.1
Pressure to help a relative or a friend	75	18.4
Hard-pressed for money for personal needs	49	12
It is a common practice at the workplace/Peer pressure	49	12
To help speed up service delivery	37	9.1
I could not resist the amount or item offered because it was huge or dear	24	5.9
To receive preferential treatment	18	4.4
To facilitate the processing of national documents (e.g. Drivers' License, Passport, NHIS card, Voter's ID etc.)	14	3.4
It was a sign of appreciation for the service provided	14	3.4
Other (To vote in a particular way in the election)	14	3.4
To offer admission to an educational institution	9	2.2
To leak examination questions/facilitate the passing of an exam	2	0.7
Total	407	100

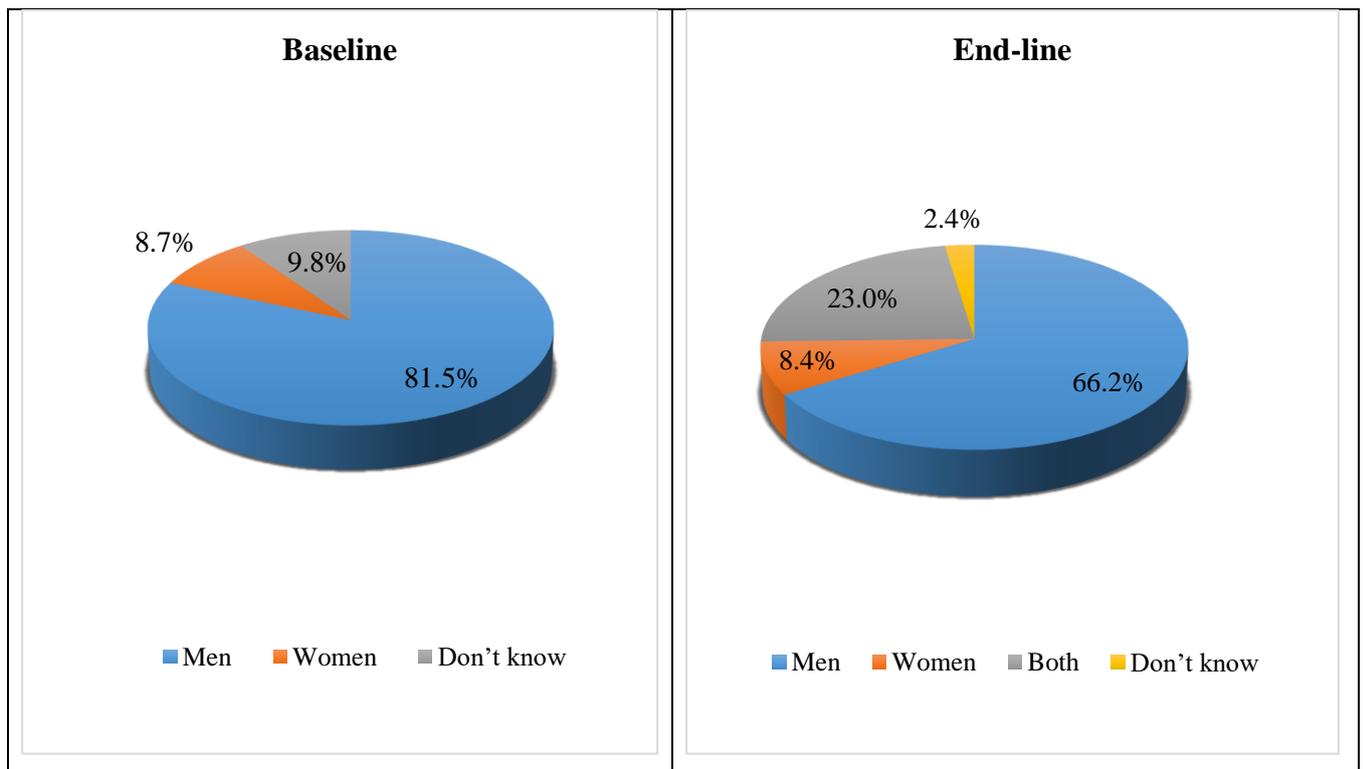
*Source: End-line Survey data, Public perception on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance, August 2020*

For those who were offered a bribe but rejected them, a notable reason given was the fact that bribery is against their beliefs, values and principles of life. This was stated by 53.6% of the respondents. 26.2% also indicated they rejected the offer because to them they were performing their duties and hence did not find it necessary to take bribe.

#### **4.8 Corruption and Gender**

The question on which gender is more likely to take bribe was explored in this study. Overall, majority of the respondents in both end-line and baseline believe men are more likely to take bribe than women. However, the proportion of respondents who indicated men as more likely to take bribe dropped significantly from 81.5% in the baseline to 66.2% in the end-line. Conversely there was a marginal decrease in the proportion of respondents who indicated women as likely to take bribe from 8.7% at baseline to 8.4% at end-line. Further 23% of the respondents in the end-line believed both males and females are more likely to take a bribe.

**Figure 4.11: Between Men and Women Who is More Likely to Take a Bribe?**



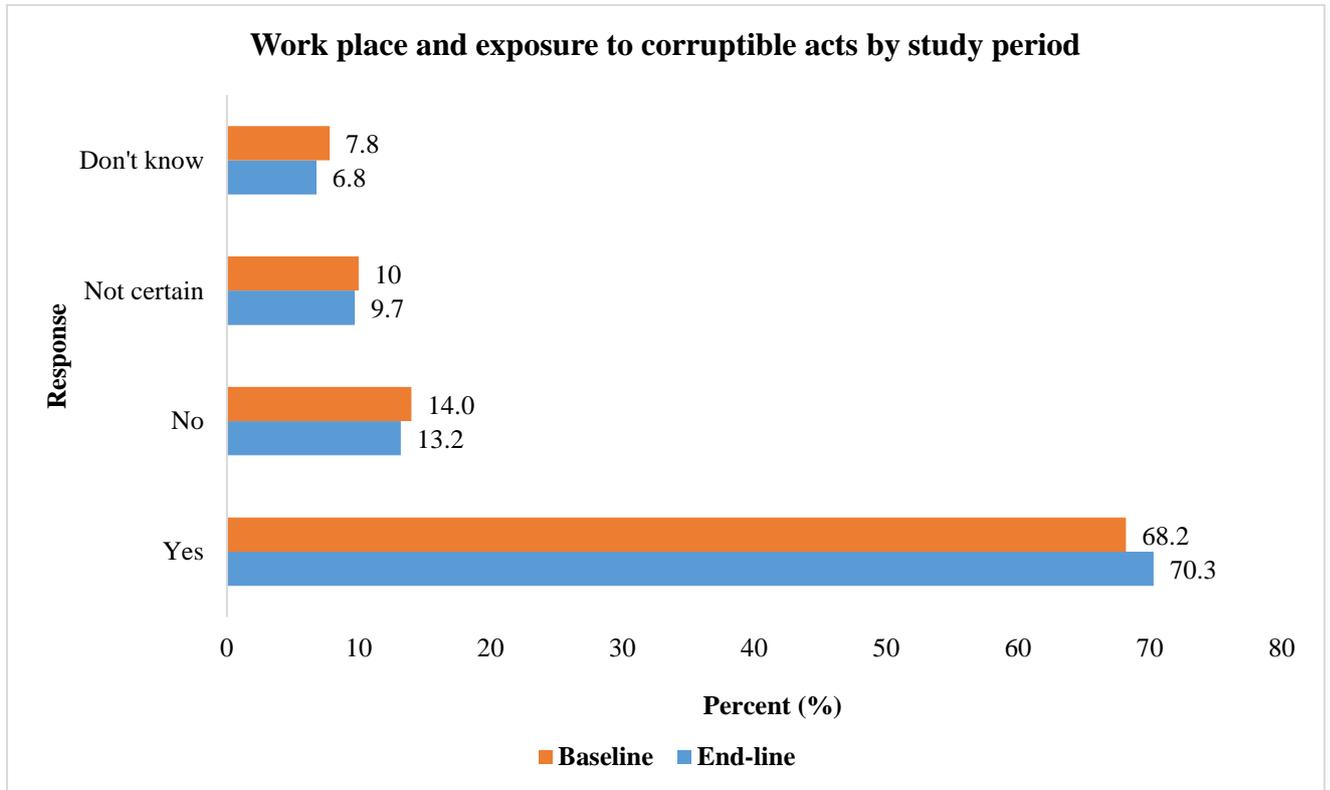
Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

An analysis of this issue by sex of respondents showed that both sexes believe males are more likely to take a bribe than females (68.1% males, 64.2% females)

#### 4.9 Place of Work and Exposure to Corruptible Acts

The debate on whether the type of institution one works with exposes or influences them to engage in corruptible acts was assessed in this survey. Overall there wasn't marked differentials in the results obtained at both end-line and baseline stages. In both cases, more than half of the respondents responded in the affirmative (70.3% end-line, 68.2% baseline) indicating that the type of institution one works with exposes them to corruptible acts.

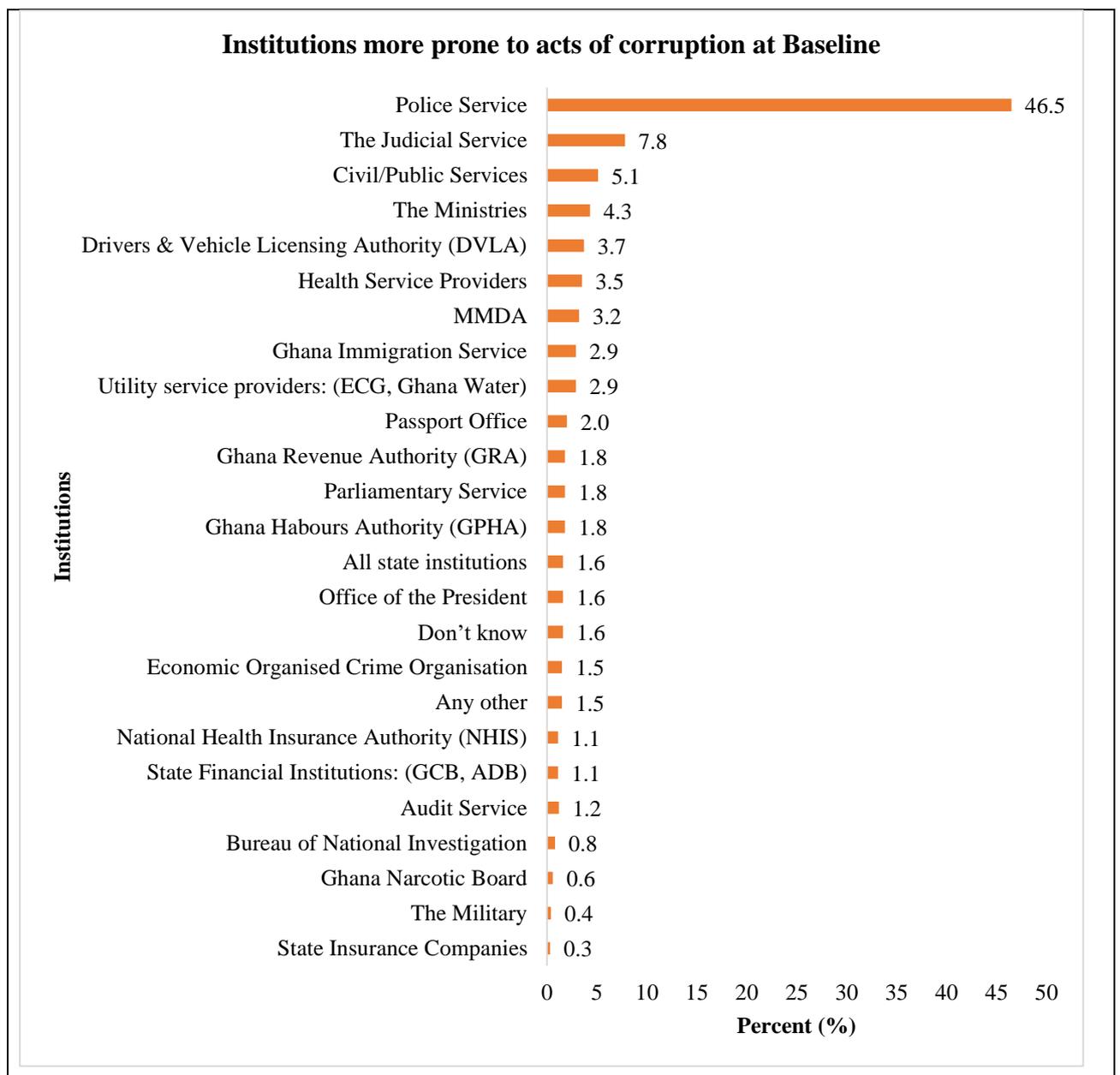
**Figure 4.12: Respondents' View on Whether the Type of Institution one Works in Exposes him or her to Corruptible Acts**



*Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, Nov., 2017 & August 2020*

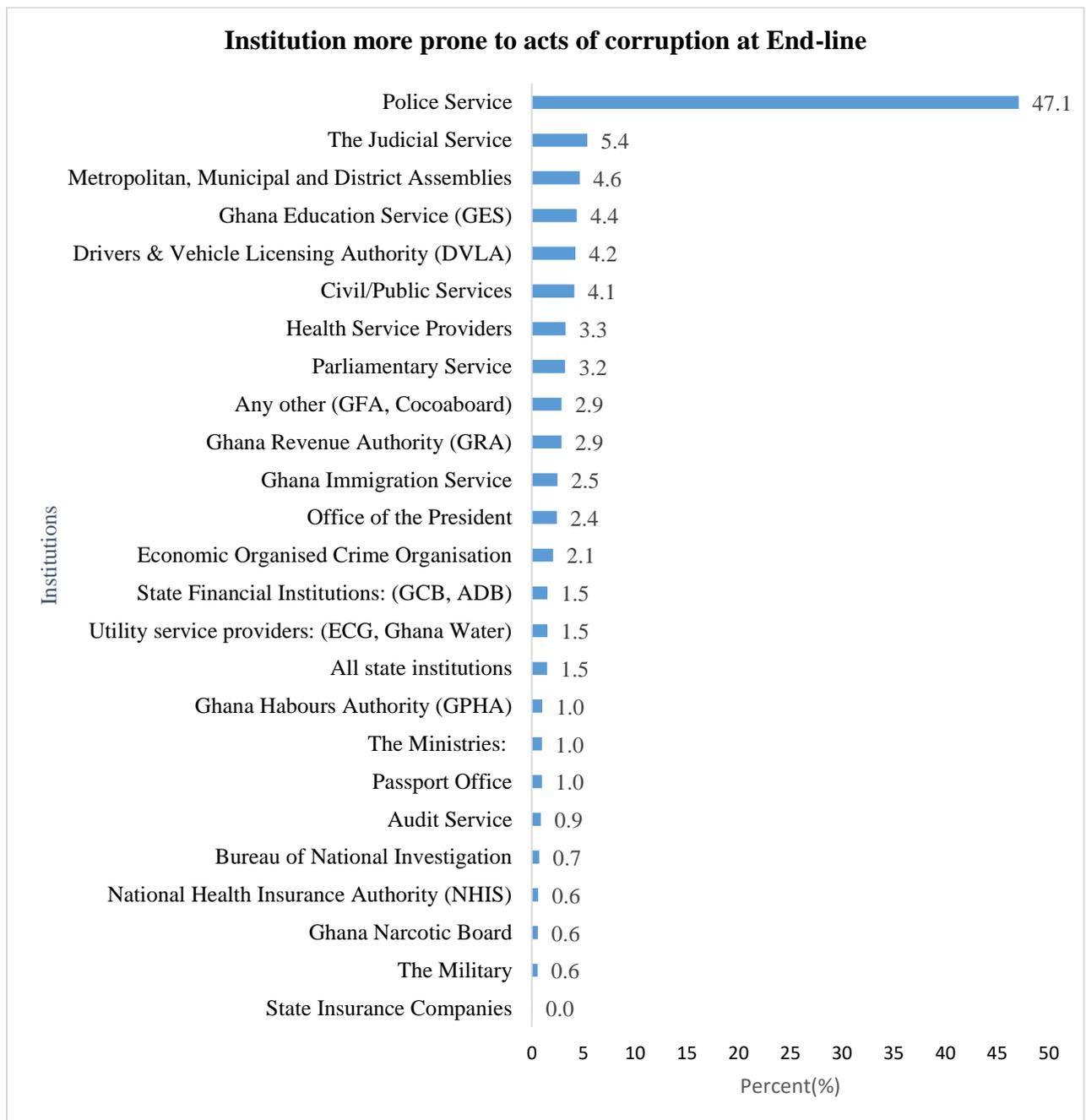
On institutions that respondents believe are more prone to corruptible acts, for both studies the police service topped the list with the Judicial Service coming second. The detailed results for the baseline and end-line studies is presented in Figures 4.13 and 4.14.

**Figure 4.13: Institutions that are More Prone to Acts of Corruption**



Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

**Figure 4.14: Institutions that are More Prone to Acts of Corruption**



*Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

The reasons given by respondents to the institutions that were more prone to acts of corruption included the fact that the institutions provide essential services hence take advantage of desperate customers. Others also believe the activities of these institutions were not monitored. The rest of the reasons are presented in table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Reasons why Some State Institutions are Prone to Engagements in Corruption**

Response	Frequency	Percent
The institutions provide essential services hence take advantage of desperate customers	1005	33.9
Lack of effective monitoring and supervision at the workplace	450	15.2
Due to the amount of money that passes through their hands	394	13.3
The institutions demand illegitimate payments before documents are processed/signed	370	12.5
The activities of the organisation is not monitored	274	9.2
Poor remuneration or poor conditions of service	217	7.3
Other (Lack of integrity on the part of workers of some institutions)	160	5.4
Peer pressure from work colleagues	97	3.3
Total	2967	100

*Source: End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

#### **4.10 Effect of Corruption in Ghana**

Corruption is a major key obstacle to sustainable development and has diverse effect on economies and lives of citizens. In line with this, respondents were asked to mention in their opinion the effect of corruption in Ghana. More than half of the respondents (56.0%) indicated corruption results in under-development of the country, 17.6% indicated that corruption increases the poverty level of the majority of the Ghanaians while 10.3% mentioned that corruption results in non-availability of funds for the provision of basic social amenities for citizens. Table 4.5 presents details of the responses given by respondents.

**Table 4.5: Respondents’ Opinions on the Most Significant Effect of Corruption on Ghana**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Corruption leads to under development of the country	2364	56
It increases the poverty level of majority of the citizens	741	17.6
Corruption leads to lack of basic/social amenities	435	10.3
It increases the debt of the country	170	4.0
Poor road network can be the result of corruption	137	3.2
Corruption lowers government investment opportunities	123	2.9
Corruption increases the debt of the country	110	2.6
Money for healthcare is reduced due to corruption	62	1.5
Other (e.g. High unemployment rate, low level of productivity)	44	1
Corruption lowers foreign direct investment	34	0.8
Total	4220	100

*Source: End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

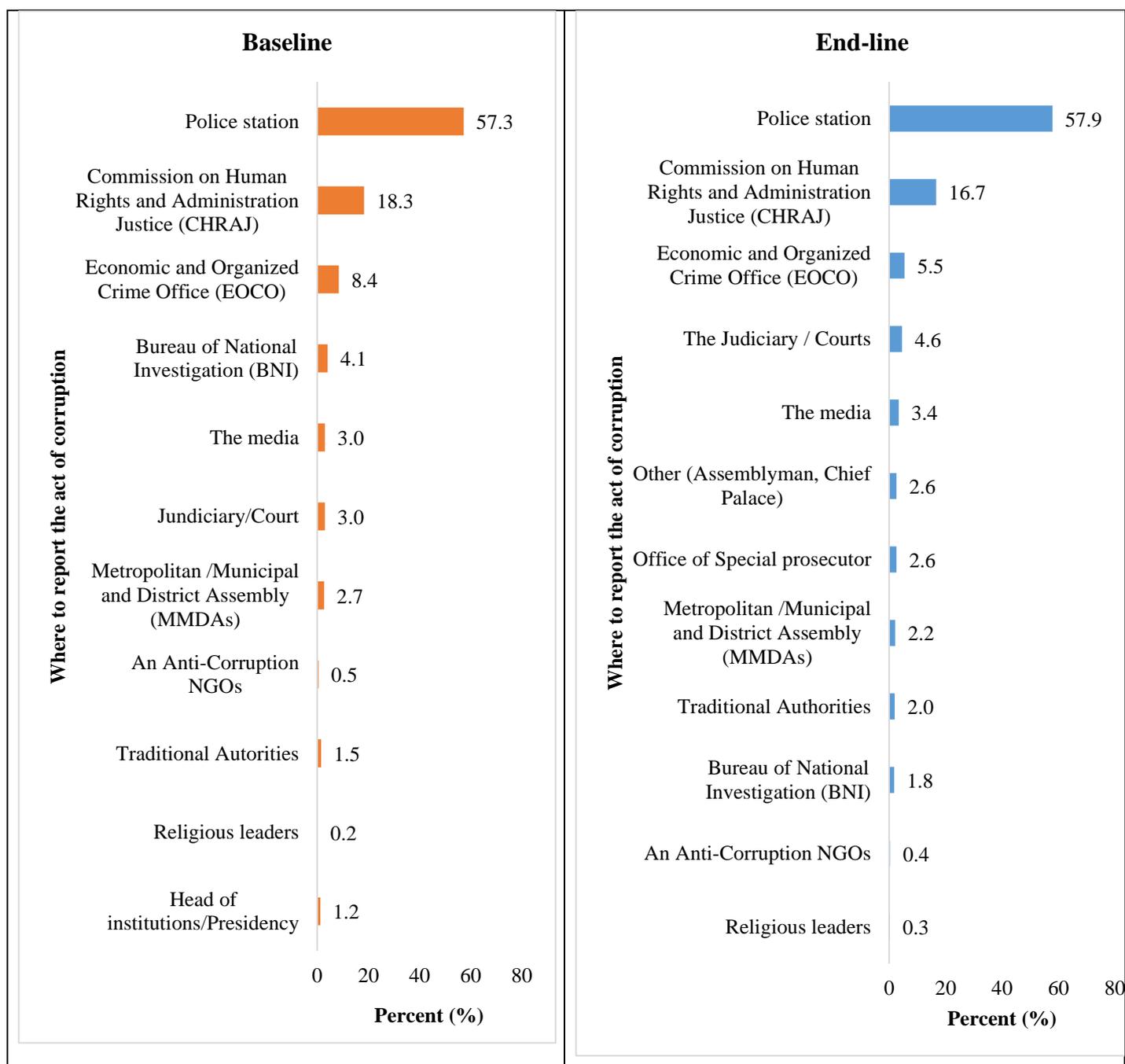
#### **4.11 Minimizing Corruption in Ghana**

In minimizing corruption in any country, citizens’ awareness and knowledge on where to report cases of corruption and having the confidence and trust that a whistle-blower will not be exposed play important roles in helping to curb or minimize corruption in countries. Against this background, the study assessed respondent’s knowledge on where to report cases of corruption and whether the identity of persons who report cases of corruption are or will be protected by anti-corruption agencies.

On where one can go and report cases of corruption, comparatively the proportion of respondents who knew where to report cases of corruption were marginally lower than the figure recorded for the baseline study (64.7% baseline, 63.7% end-line).

On the specific places to report cases of corruption, as identified in the baseline study, most people believe the police station as the first point of call to report cases of corruption. At both baseline and end-line period, police station came first (57.3% at baseline, 57.9% at end-line) followed by CHRAJ (18.3% baseline, 16.7% end-line) and EOCO (8.4% baseline, 5.5% end-line). Figure 4.15 provides detailed information on where study respondents plan to report perceived cases of corruption.

**Figure 4.15: Knowledge on Where to Report Acts of Corruption**



Source: Baseline and End-line Survey data, Public opinion on corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

Whether identities of persons who report cases of corruption are or will be well protected by anti-corruption agencies, the proportion of respondents who did not believe the identity of whistle-blowers will be protected increased from 34.6% in 2017 to 38.3% in 2020. The major reasons given for this assertion were the fact that informants were exposed (53.6%) and the lack of adequate security for informants (24.5%)

For those who believe the identity of whistle-blowers were protected (28.9% baseline, 28.4% end-line), the notable reason given included the fact that informants were not exposed (63.8%) and were usually given personal security after the reportage (14.4%).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CITIZENS AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter generally presents findings on respondents' awareness and knowledge on public accountability. It encompasses an assessment of citizen's knowledge on the concept of public accountability, public accountability structures, as well as an institutional assessment on elements of accountability. In some sections, end-line results are compared with that for the baseline to examine any changes. These findings are presented in percentages using charts and tables.

#### 5.2 Definition of Public Accountability

The study sought to examine respondents knowledge on the meaning of public accountability. The operational definition of public accountability adopted in this study is; the obligation of state enterprises, agencies and persons entrusted with public resources to be answerable to those who entrusted such resources to them. Six scenarios were created around this operational definition to test respondent's understanding of what is meant by public accountability. The scenarios are as follows.

*Scenario A- Having more men than women in public office or vice versa*

*Scenario B - A public official using working hours to do his or her private business*

*Scenario C- An obligation to render accounts for one's actions/inactions as a public appointee*

*Scenario D - The act of bringing public officials to judgment as a result of their actions and inactions during and after tenure in office*

*Scenario E - The obligations of public enterprise and agencies (who are entrusted with public resources) to be answerable to those who have assigned such responsibilities to them*

*Scenario F - Using public office to satisfy the needs of his or her friends and relatives*

On this, three scenarios C, D and E are correct in defining an act of public accountability and the other three scenarios A, B and F are incorrect. Respondents were then expected to show their level of agreement or disagreements to these scenarios as acts of public accountability. This is captured in percentages with some comparison with the baseline study as depicted in Table 5.1

**Table 5.1 Result on the Assessment of Respondents Understanding of What is meant by Public Accountability Using Correct Scenarios**

Correct Scenario	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Total
Scenario C	31.4	52.3	9.1	3.3	3.6	4220
Scenario D	38.2	50.1	6.5	2.6	2.6	4220
Scenario E	31.9	53.6	0.5	3.8	3.2	4220

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

### 5.2.1 Correct Scenarios

- **Scenario C: An obligation to render accounts for one's actions/inactions as a public appointee**

From Table 5.1 approximately half (52.3%) of the respondents agree to this statement as exemplifying an act of public accountability. Another 31.4% strongly agree with only a few (3.3%) who disagree. The trend was the same in the baseline which found 50.2% who agreed and the next 38.5% who strongly agreed to the statement as captured in Figure 5.1

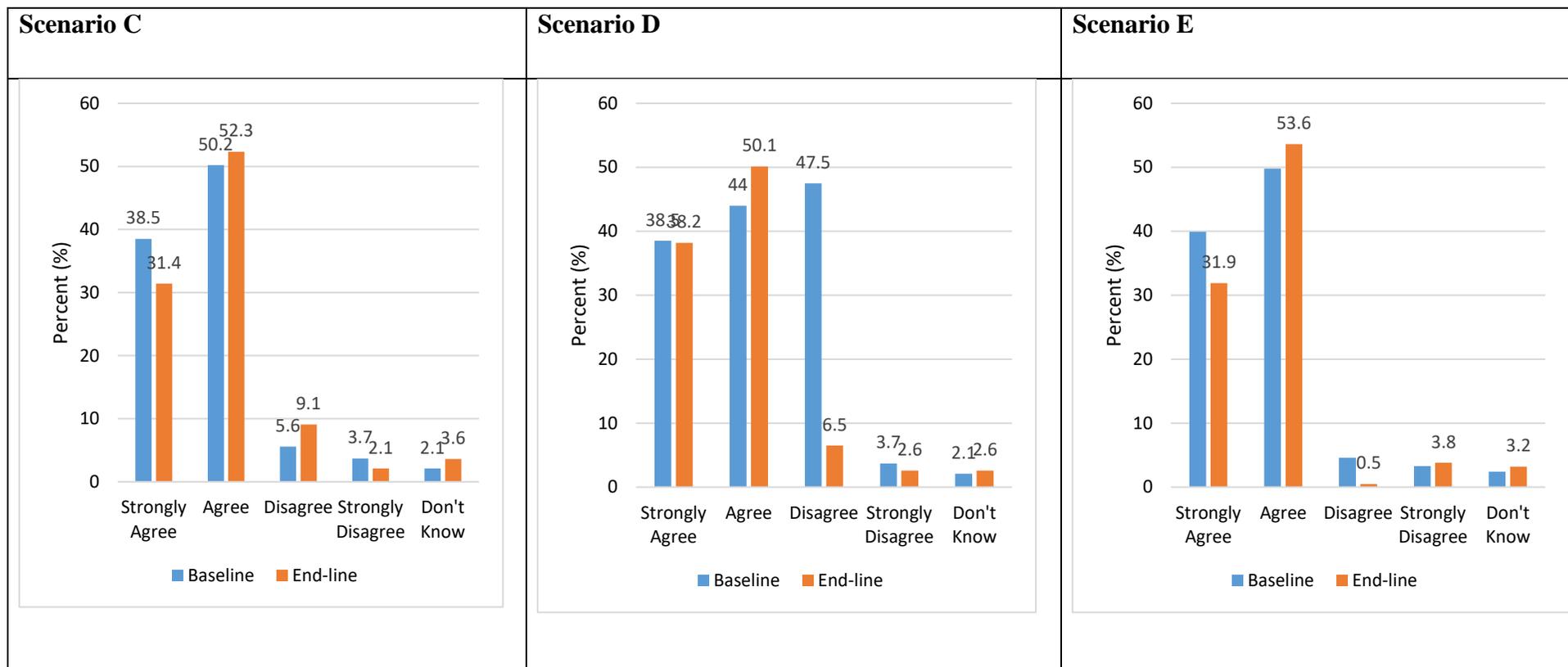
- **Scenario D: The act of bringing public officials to judgment as a result of their actions and inactions during and after tenure in office**

Half, (50.1%) of the respondents who participated in the end-line study agreed to this scenario that, it explained what was meant by the word, public accountability. This was followed by 38.2% who strongly agreed. The baseline study on the other hand had respondents divided on those who affirmed this scenario and those who rejected. The highest proportion (47.5%) of respondent disagreed to the scenario with the next 44% agreeing to it. This shows that the issue of public accountability as defined by this scenario was not widely understood by respondents during the baseline stage.

- **Scenario E: The obligations of public enterprise and agencies (who are entrusted with public resources) to be answerable to those who have assigned such responsibilities to them**

A little more than half (53.5%) of the respondents affirmed this correct scenario as an act of public accountability and the next 31.9% strongly affirmed it. In the same vein, a higher proportion (49.8%) were found affirming this scenario with 39.9% strongly agreeing during the baseline study.

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution on Respondent Knowledge on Public Accountability Using Correct Scenarios by Study Period**



*Source: Baseline and End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, Nov 2017 & Aug 2020*

### 5.2.2 Incorrect Scenarios

Respondents understanding of public accountability were also sought for, by giving some incorrect scenarios to examine the extent of their agreement or disagreement. This is depicted in Table 5.2.

**Table 5.2 Result on the assessment of respondents understanding of what is meant by Public Accountability using Incorrect Scenarios**

	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Incorrect</b>						
Scenario A	9.4	25.6	41.3	14.4	8.9	4220
Scenario B	11.0	19.4	40.6	25.7	2.9	4220
Scenario F	11.0	22.2	38.8	24.5	3.2	4220

- **Scenario A: Having more men than women in public office or vice versa**

From Table 5.2, a greater proportion of respondents disagreed to this incorrect statement representing 41.3%. This was followed by 25.6% who agreed to this scenario as acts of public accountability with the least 8.9% responding with don't know.

From Figure 5.2, the baseline presents similar picture in terms of disagreement to the negative scenarios with the highest proportion of 71.7% . This means that although both surveys have high proportions exhibiting understanding of public accountability by this scenario, a relatively higher proportion (35%) in the end-line stage had limited understanding of public accountability by this scenario.

- **Scenario B: A public official using working hours to do his or her private business**

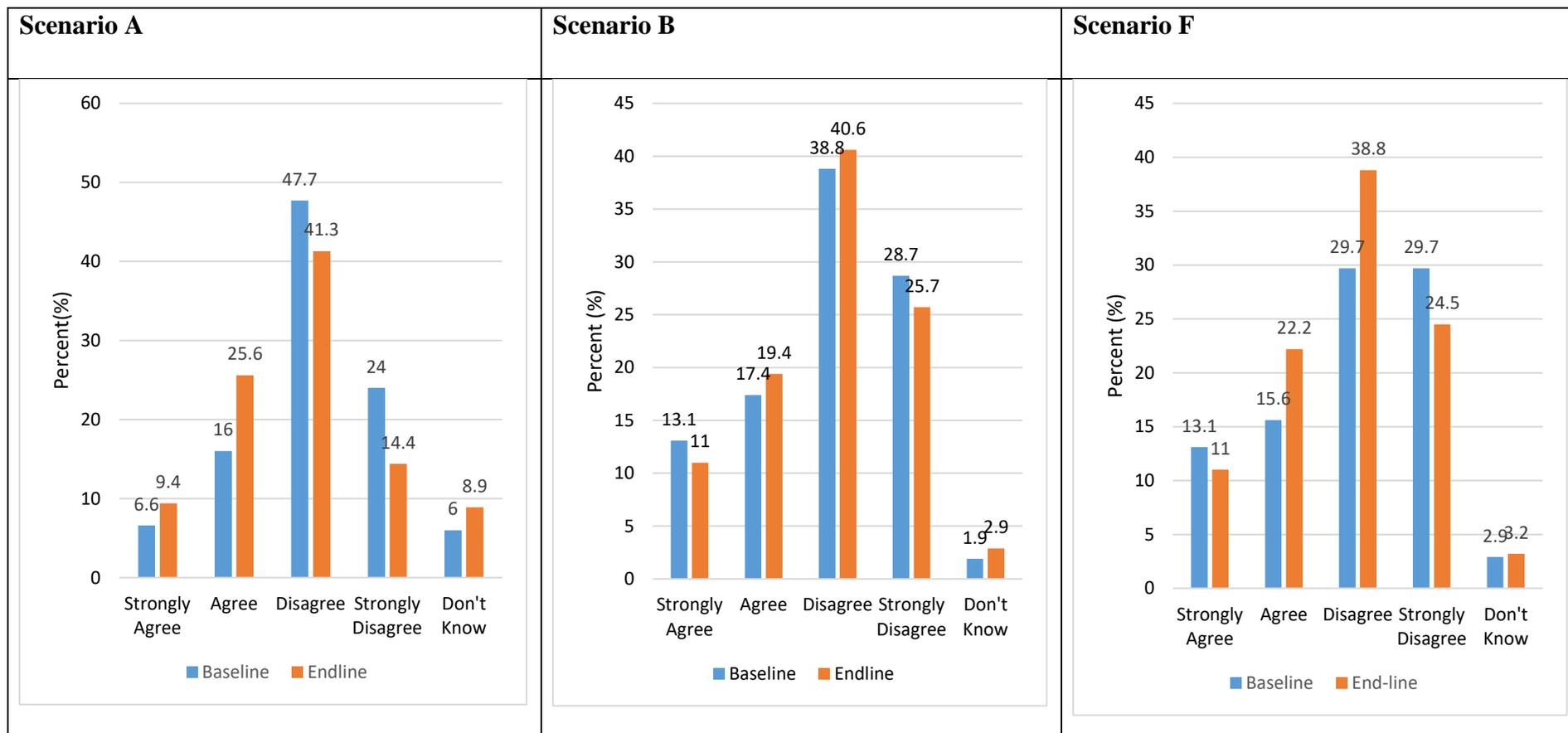
From Table 5.1, approximately two out of every five (40.6%) disagreed to the statement as a description of an act of public accountability and the next 25.7% strongly disagreed.

This is reflective of the baseline study which also found approximately two out of every five (38.8%) disagreeing to this scenario.

- **Scenario F: Using public office to satisfy the needs of his or her friends and relatives**

From Table 5.2 (38.8%) of respondents disagreed to this scenario as an act of public accountability. This was followed by 24.5% who strongly disagreed to the scenario defining public accountability. . From the baseline study results in Figure 5.2, the highest percentage (29.7%) was recorded for both categories of respondents who disagreed and strongly disagreed to this scenario. Both baseline and end-line studies show a greater understanding of public accountability by respondents per this scenario.

**Figure 5.2 Percentage Distribution on Respondent Knowledge on Public Accountability Using Incorrect Scenarios by Study Period.**



*Source: Baseline and End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

### 5.3 Assessment of Respondents Understanding of the Concept of Public Accountability by Locality

From Table 5.3, the study examined the rural-urban disparity on the scenarios given for defining public accountability.

**Table 5.3 Assessment of respondents understanding of the concept of public accountability by place of residence (rural/urban) (%)**

Correct Scenarios	Locality	Don't Know	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Scenario C	Rural	4.4	3.7	9.8	53.9	28.2	<b>1909</b>
	Urban	2.9	3.0	8.5	51.3	34.2	<b>2311</b>
Scenario D	Rural	3.2	2.6	6.9	51.2	36.1	<b>1909</b>
	Urban	2.1	2.6	6.1	49.2	40.0	<b>2311</b>
Scenario E	Rural	4.0	3.3	7.4	55.5	29.8	<b>1909</b>
	Urban	2.6	4.2	7.5	52.1	33.6	<b>2311</b>
<b>Incorrect Scenarios</b>							
Scenario A	Rural	10.9	13.1	45.7	23.5	6.8	<b>1909</b>
	Urban	7.4	15.4	38.0	27.5	11.6	<b>2311</b>
Scenario B	Rural	4.2	24.7	40.6	20.2	10.4	<b>1909</b>
	Urban	1.9	26.8	40.8	18.9	11.6	<b>2311</b>
Scenario F	Rural	4.9	21.6	39.1	24.3	10.1	<b>1909</b>
	Urban	1.7	27.0	38.9	20.6	11.8	<b>2311</b>

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

#### 5.3.1 Correct Scenarios

The end-line study found that a higher proportion of the respondents in both rural (82.1%, 87.3% and 85.3%) and urban (85.5%, 89.2% and 85.4%) areas affirmed the correct scenarios C, D and E respectively.

The same trend was found in the baseline however, with a relatively lower proportion compared to the end-line. The findings suggest an improvement in the understanding of public accountability within both settings over the project period.

### **5.3.2 Incorrect Scenarios**

The results show that a greater proportion of respondents in rural localities (58.8%, 65.3%, and 60.7%), as well as urban localities (53.4%, 67.6% and 65.9%), did not affirm the wrong scenarios A, B and F respectively as defining public accountability.

The baseline study also showed a similar trend of understanding of the concept as majority of the respondents rejected the incorrect scenarios. This depicts a better understanding by respondents on the issue of public accountability in both studies.

### **5.4 Regional level assessment of respondents understanding of the concept of public accountability**

The study assessed the knowledge of respondents on public accountability across the study regions. The result is presented in Appendix C.

Generally, all regions exhibited a high level of knowledge among respondents on the concept of public accountability. Except for Ahafo and Northern regions where relatively higher respondents affirmed the incorrect scenario A (having more men than women in public office or vice versa) as defining public accountability, all the other negative scenarios were rejected across all the regions.

The baseline study, however, had higher proportions of respondents across the region rejecting the negative statements.

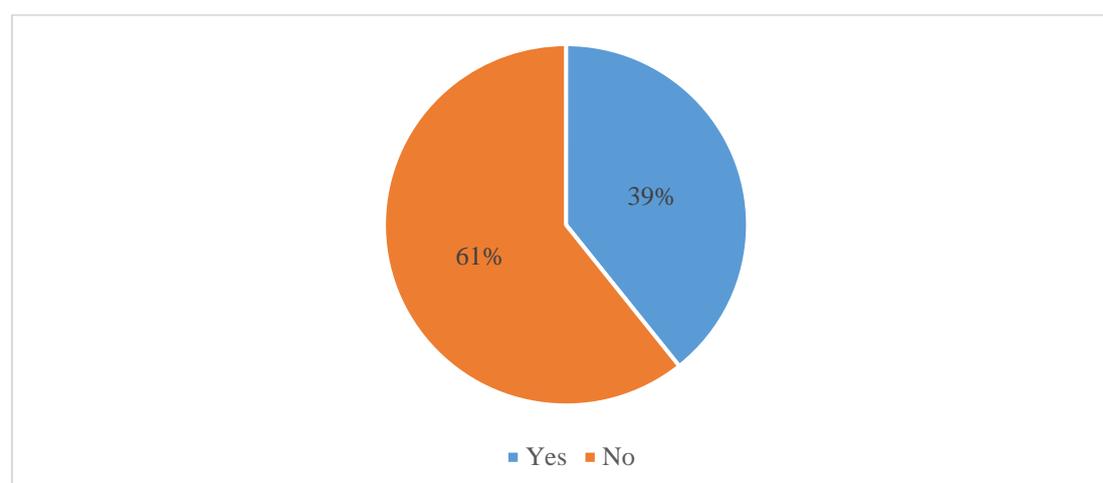
### **5.5 Assessment of Knowledge of Public Accountability by Education**

Unlike the baseline survey where respondents with tertiary education had a better understanding of public accountability, the end line showed a general understanding of the concept among respondents of the different educational background levels. The result is highlighted in Appendix D.

### **5.6 Assessment of Knowledge of National and Local Level Public Accountability Structures**

The study further examined respondents' knowledge of the Public accountability structures at both national and local levels. In assessing respondents knowledge on local level accountability structures, the study found that a greater proportion (61.0%) of respondents were not aware of the legal provision of the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) which requires District Assemblies to publish their expenditure accounts annually to their constituents. Although still high, the end-line figure is an improvement on what was found at the baseline stage where close to seventy percent (68.8%) of respondents were unaware of this provision.

**Figure 5.3 Respondents Awareness of the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936)**



*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, Aug 2020*

The primary source of information on Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) by the study participants was the radio. This was followed by information from Family and Friends. Other sources cited were the newspapers, Assembly Members and through social media.

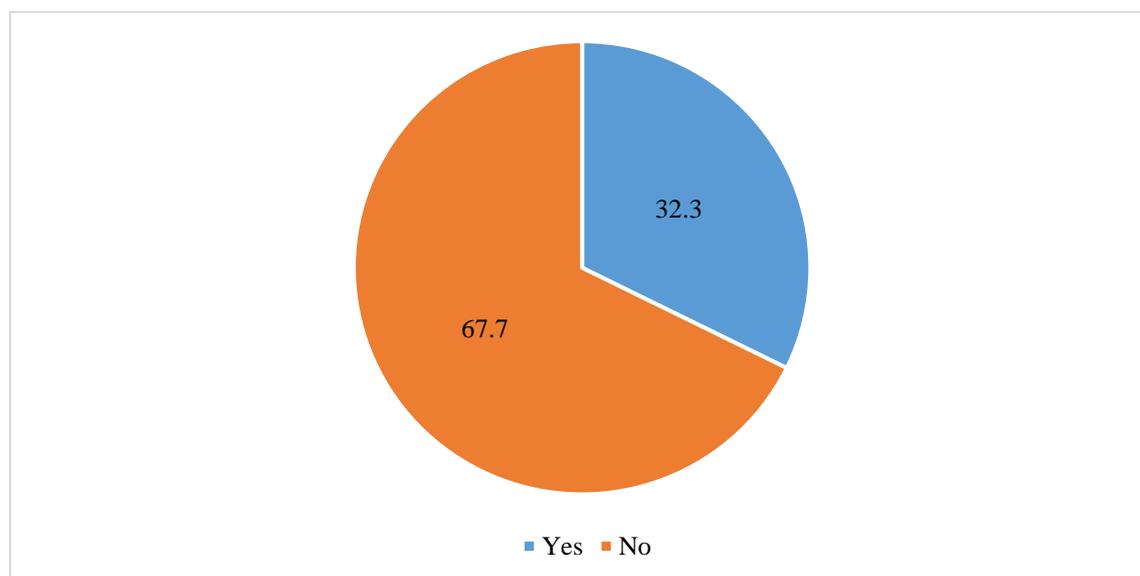
**Table 5.4 Source of Information on the Knowledge of Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936)**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Family and friends	336	20.2
Radio	668	40.2
Television	246	14.8
Newspaper	121	7.3
Internet/ Social Media	77	4.6
Other (e.g. Schools, NCCE)	212	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Of the respondents who were aware of the need for District Assemblies to publish their annual expenditure accounts, a greater proportion (67.7%) had not heard or noticed the publication of such accounts.

**Figure 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Witnessing the Publication of DA's Accounts**



*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

For respondents who had witnessed the publication of such accounts, close to half had observed from the District Assemblies notice boards. Others had heard about these publications from the traditional media sources such as the radio and newspapers.

**Table 5.5 Sources of Information on Publication of District Assemblies Accounts**

	Frequency	Percent (%)
District Assemblies notice board	247	46.1
Radio	102	19.0
Television	82	15.3
Newspaper	42	7.8
Internet/ Social Media	19	3.5
Family and Friends	22	4.1
Other	22	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, Aug 2020*

### 5.6.1 Knowledge of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament

The end-line study found that a little over one-third (37.2%) of the study participants were aware of the existence of the parliamentary machinery for ensuring public accountability within the Ghanaian public sector. There is an observed decline in the proportion of respondents were aware of the existence of the PAC of parliament as the baseline survey gave a proportion of 43.4%.

In terms of the functions of the Public Accounts Committee, 49.3% of those who knew about the Public Account Committee indicated that the committee investigates or make inquiries into the activities and administration of MDAs/MMDAs. A proportion of 26.5% mentioned the function of the Public Accounts Committee as Examination of audited accounts of MDAs whilst 14.9% did not know the work of the PAC.

**Table 5.6 Functions of the Public Accounts Committee.**

	Frequency	Percentage
Investigate or inquire into the activities and administration of MDAs/MMDAs	774	49.3
Examination of audited accounts of MDAs	416	26.5
Undertake mid-year budget review	135	8.6
Don't know	234	14.9
Other	11	0.7
Total	1570	100.0

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Sharing their views on the perceived impact of the work of PAC on accountability of state institutions, 44.2% mentioned that the activities of PAC had helped exposed corruption in some public institutions. Other responses given by the study participants are presented in Table 5.7

**Table 5.7 Impact on Accountability of State Institutions in Ghana**

	Frequency	Percentage
It has helped exposed corruption in some public institutions	692	44.2
Its activities has helped minimize the frequency and level of corruption	296	18.9
The committee's activities have helped improve transparency in public administration	189	12.1
It has helped guarded the public purse	111	7.1
Don't know	193	12.3
Other	86	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>100.0</b>

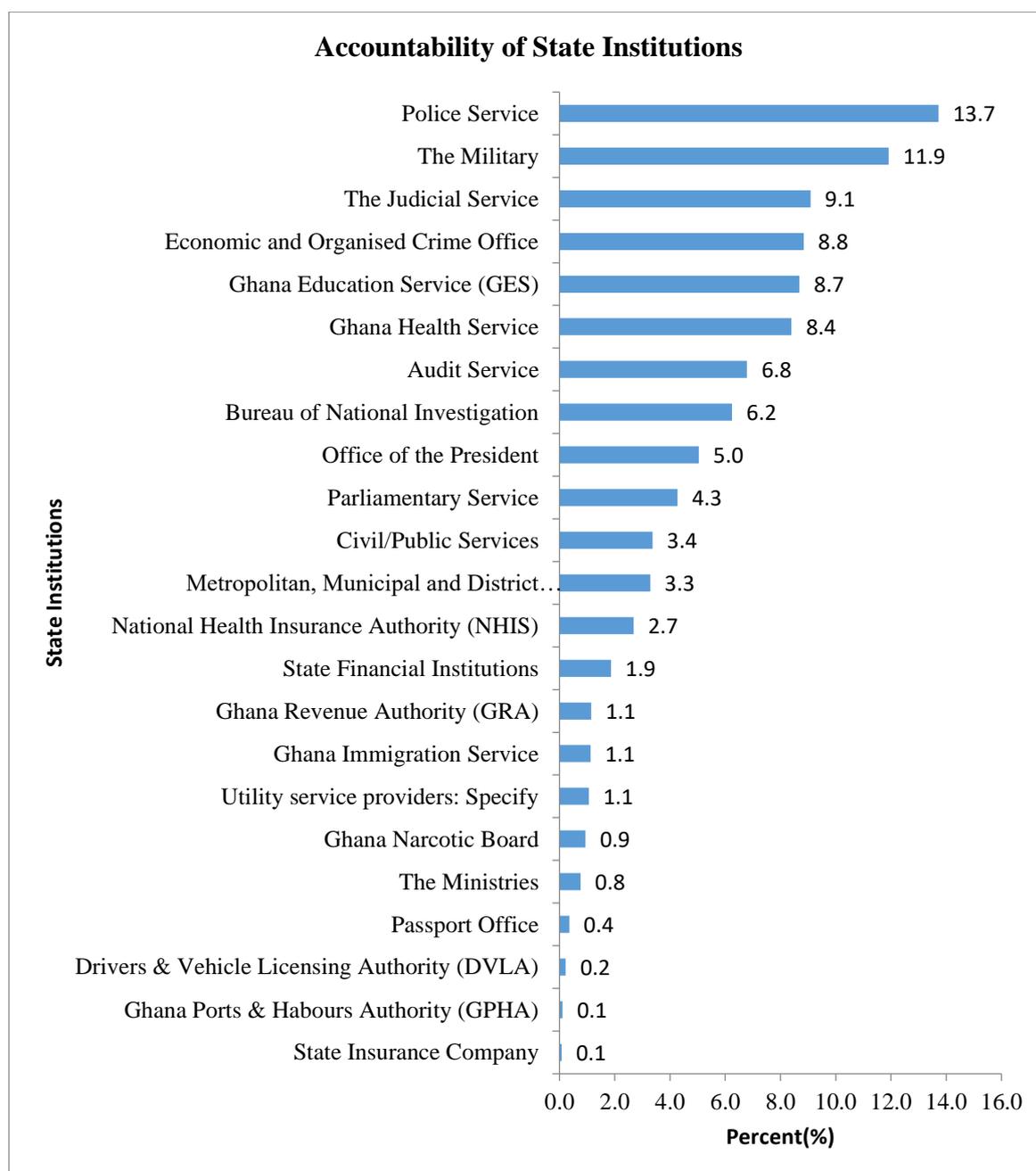
*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

### **5.7 Accountability of State Institutions**

The study assessed from study respondents the extent to which state institutions have been accountable using four predefined assessment criteria. These were openness about its operations, transparent about accounts, making appointments on the basis of merit, and listening and responding to complaints. Under all four of the predetermined criteria, the police service was ranked first with feedback received from 13.7% of respondents. The second was the Judicial Service (11.9%) followed by the Ghana Education Service (9.1%). This is captured in Figure 5.5.

The baseline study however, found the Military as the most accountable, followed by the Police Service (11.4%) and then the Economic Organised Crime Office.

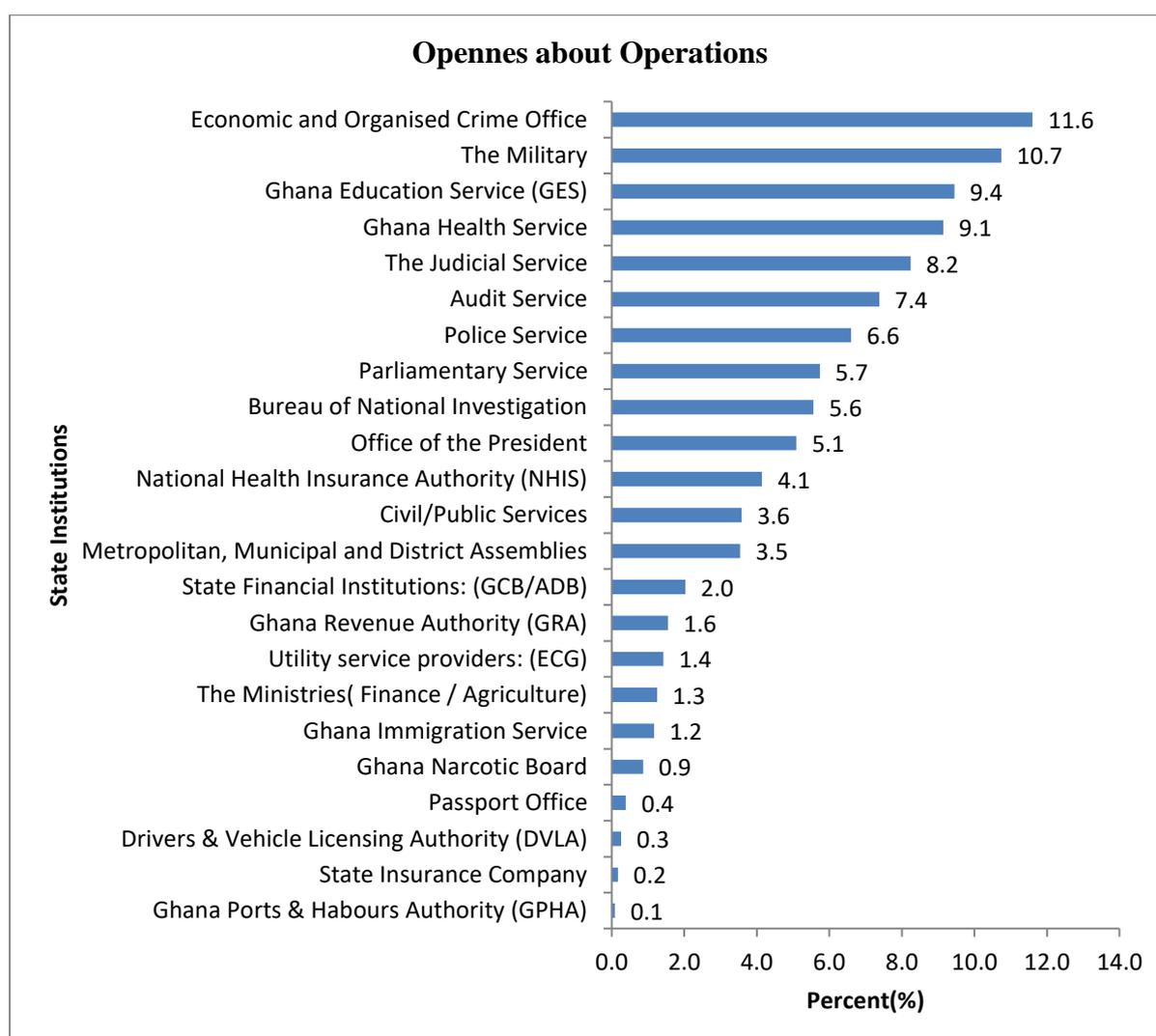
**Figure 5.5 Institutional Assessment on Accountability**



Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

Using the criterion, openness in carrying out its operations, the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), the Military and Ghana Education Service in that order were ranked as the most accountable as shown in figure 5.6. This contrast with baseline study results where the Military was ranked as the most accountable followed by the EOCO and the Police Service in that order.

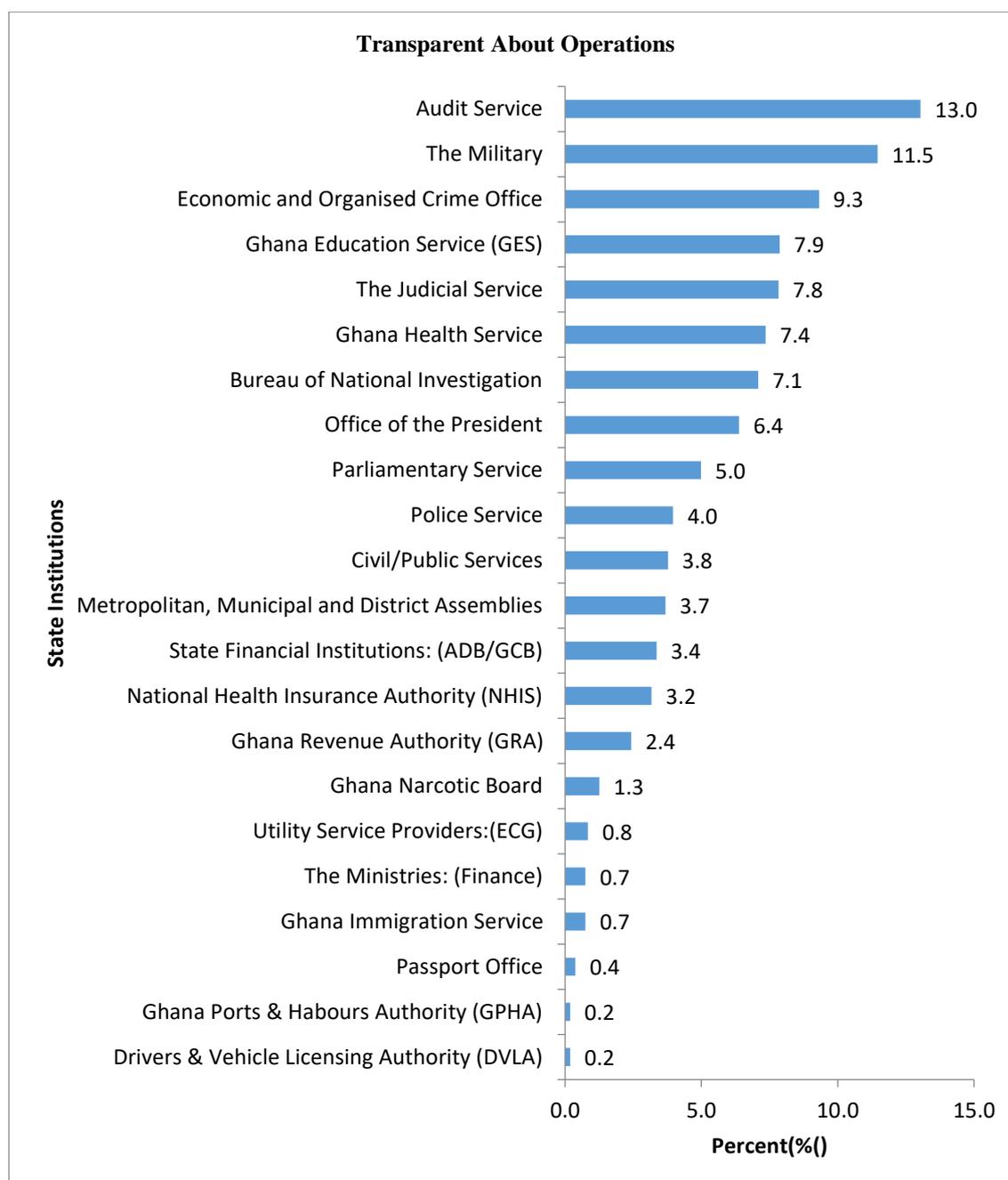
**Figure 5.6: Institutional Assessment in Terms of Openness about Operations**



*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

With regards to institutional accountability in relation to transparency of sharing its accounts, the Audit Service, the Military and the Economic and Organised Crime Office in that order were perceived by most respondents as the most accountable as shown in 5.7. Similarly, the baseline study also found these institutions as the most accountable but at different positions. The Military came first, followed by the Audit Service and then the Economic and Organised Crime Office.

**Figure 5.7 Transparency of Institutions about their Accounts**

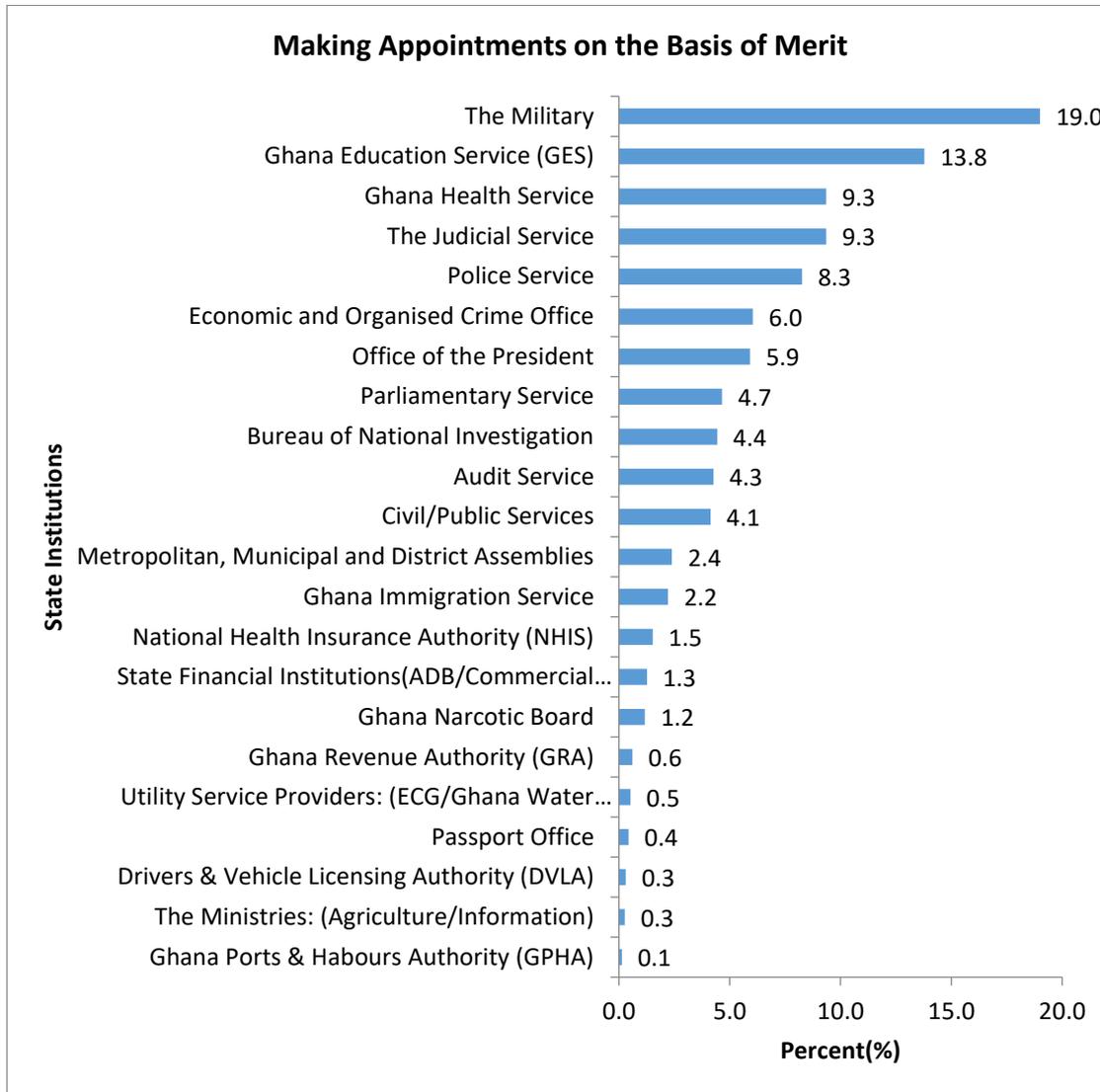


Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

Further, the opinion of respondents about accountability of institutions in terms of making appointments based on merit found the Military ranked first. For the second and third positions, however, whereas the end-line study found the Judicial Service and the Office of the President

respectively, the baseline study respondents placed the Ghana Education Service and Ghana Health Service second and third respectively.

**Figure 5.8 Making Appointments based on Merit**

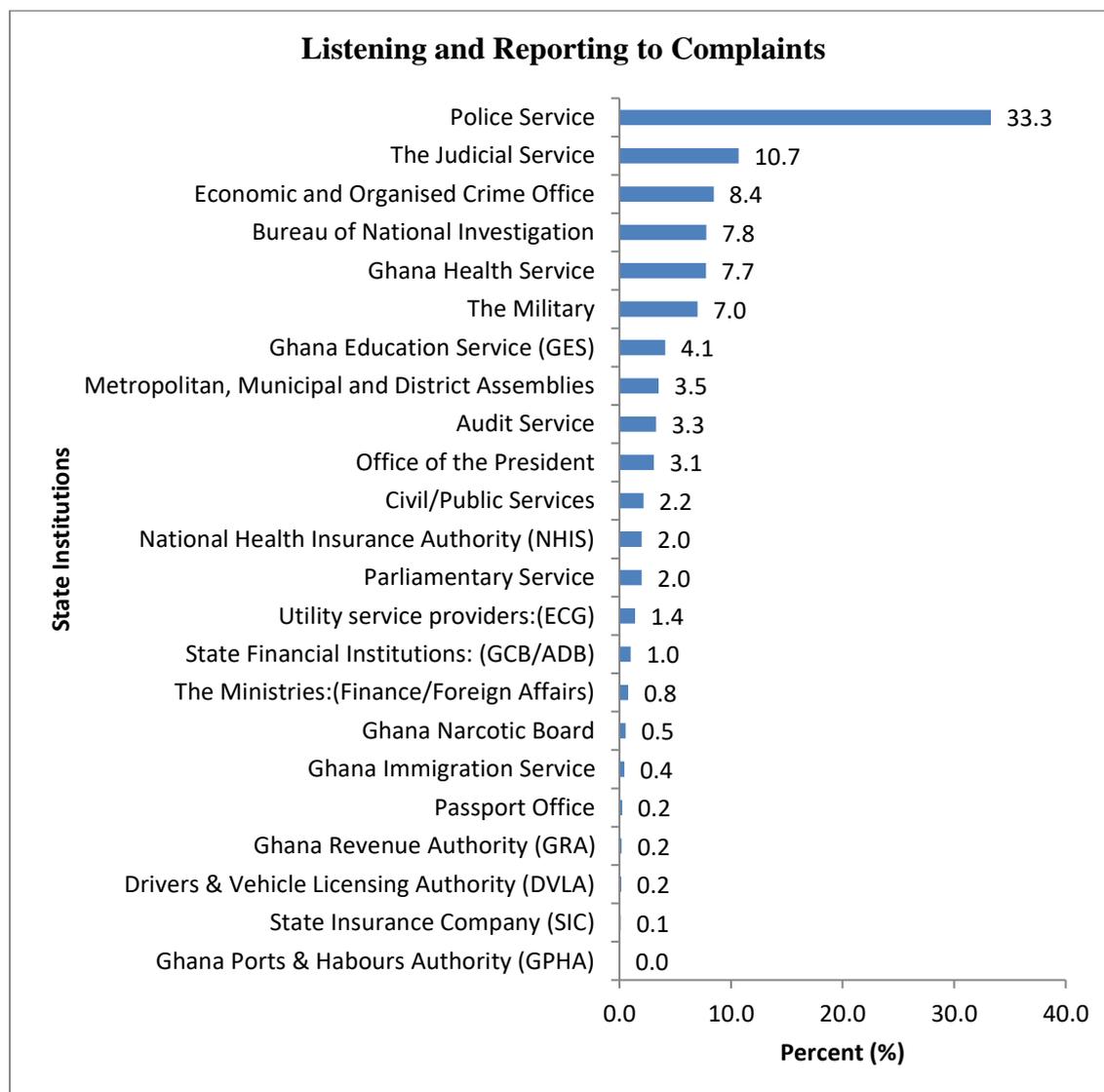


*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

In terms of listening and responding to complaints, the Ghana Police Service was found to be the most accountable as indicated by (33.3%) of the study respondents. The Judicial Service and the Economic and Organised Crime office were ranked second and third respectively in terms of listening and responding to complaints.

On the contrary, the Military, the Judicial Service and the Office of the President in that order were perceived as the most accountable in terms of listening and responding to complaints when the baseline study was carried out in 2017.

**Figure 5.9 Institutional Assessment in Terms of Listening and Responding to Complaints**



*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

### **5.8 Suggestions to Promote Public Accountability among State Institutions or Organizations in Ghana**

Similar to the baseline, the study assessed measures to promote public accountability in the country. Among the measures suggested by respondents were; the need for strong sanctions to

be meted out to defaulters, removal of political parties' influences on state institutions and the provision of adequate resources required by institutions. A relatively fewer number of respondents called for effective supervision of the operations of state institutions by government and the need for government to strictly audit the accounts of state institutions. This is classified under the 'Other Category' in the analysis. Table 5.8 presents detailed feedback from the study respondents.

**Table 5.8 Suggestions to Promote Public Accountability among State Institutions**

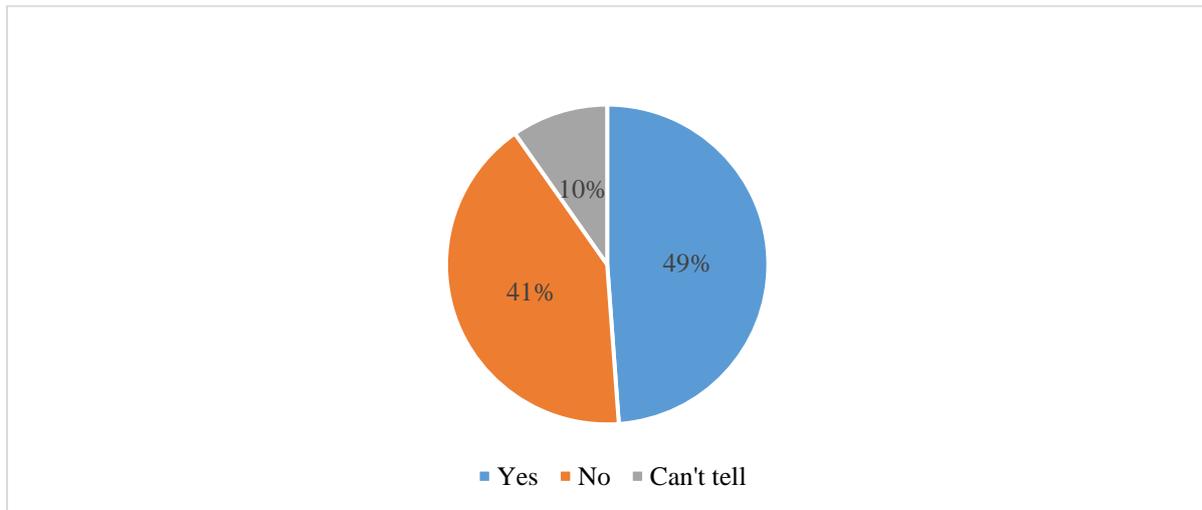
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Adequate resources should be provided for institutions	1011	24.0
Political partisan influences on institutions should be stopped	1044	24.8
Pressure from cabinet must also be stopped	131	3.1
Parliament should hasten the process of passing bills that promote public accountability	322	7.7
Long bureaucratic processes in institutions must be shortened	286	6.8
Strong sanctions should be meted out to defaulters	1181	28.1
Other	230	5.5
Total	4205	100.0

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

### **5.9 Knowledge of State Institution(s) Established by Law to Tackle Corruption**

Towards ensuring that the fight against corruption is institutionalized, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has called for the existence of bodies appropriate to prevent corruption in countries. In line with this, the study assessed respondents' knowledge on anti-corruption agencies established in Ghana. Close to half (49.0%) of the respondents knew about state institution(s) established by law to tackle corruption. This a decline compared to the findings from the baseline study where 53.0% of the respondents were aware of the existence of state institutions that fight corruption.

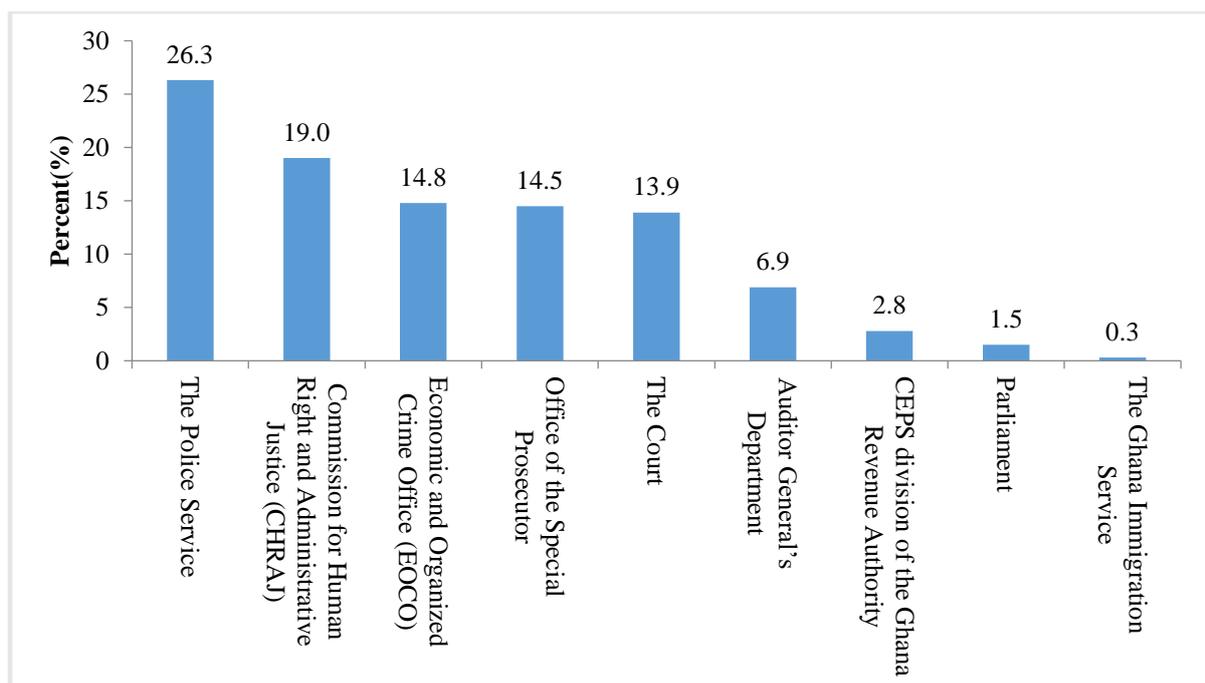
**Figure 5.10 Knowledge of State Institution(s) Established by Law to Tackle Corruption**



Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

Approximately, one-fourth (25.5%) of the respondents knew the Police Service as the institution established by law to tackle corruption. The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the EOCO and the Office of the Special Prosecutor followed after the Police Service in that order. The first three institutions were mentioned in the same order in the baseline report.

**Figure 5.11: Percentage distribution of Respondents’ Knowledge of Institutions Established by Law to tackle Corruption**



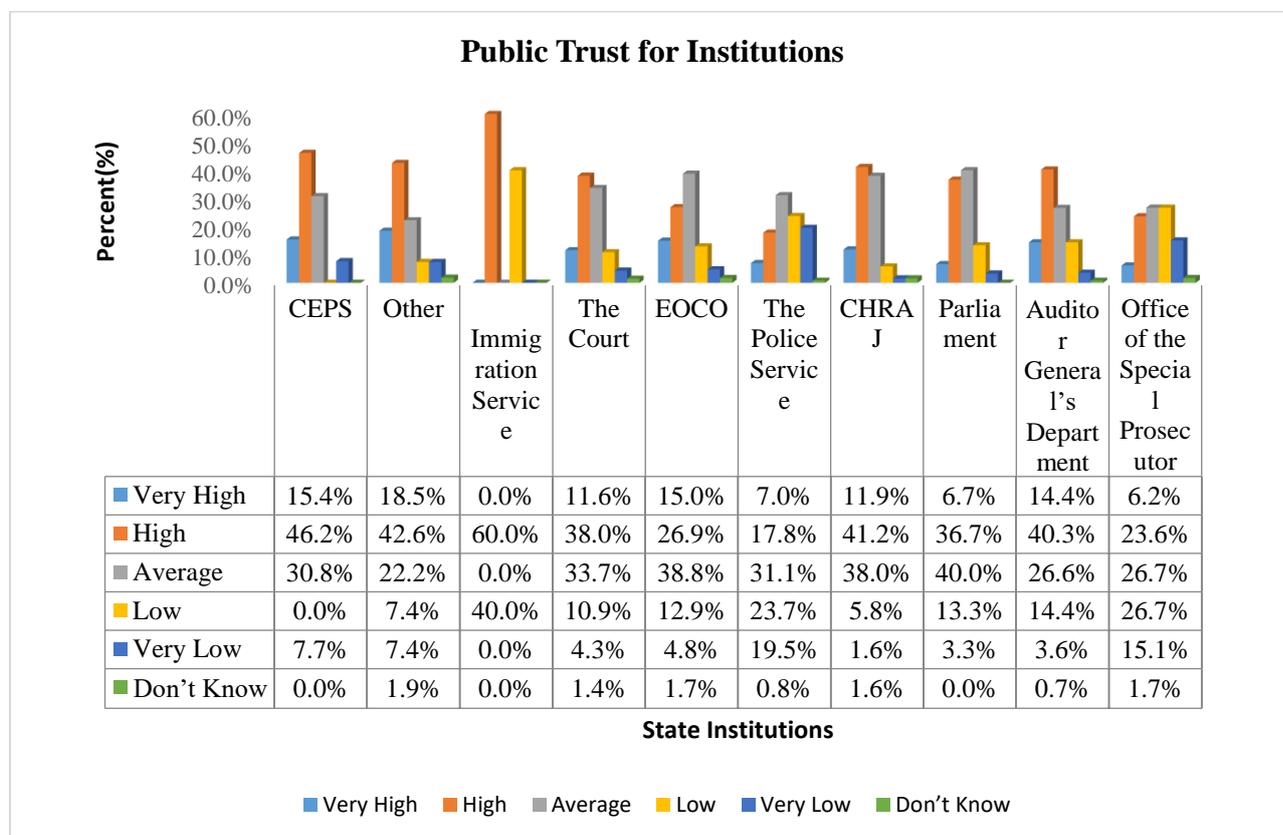
### 5.10 Respondents' Assessment of Institutions Established by Law to Fight Corruption

Similar to the baseline study, this end-line study examined respondent's assessment of the performance of anti-corruption and public accountability institutions based on four parameters. These were Public Trust, Promptness in Service Delivery, Prosecution of Cases of Corruption and Pro-activeness in Identifying Cases of Corruption.

#### 5.10.1. Public Trust for Institutions

In terms of public trust, close to a third (31.1%) (highest proportion of respondents) rated the Police Services with an average score, 23.7% ranked them low with a relatively lower proportion (7.0%) rating their performance as very high in terms of public trust. For the greatest proportion of respondents, the CHRAJ and the EOCO were rated high and average respectively in terms of public trust for these institutions. Most respondents gave an average or low score (53.4%) on public trust for the Office of the Special Prosecutor. The Police Service, the Economic and Organised Crime Office as well as the CHRAJ were all ranked averagely as reported by the baseline study.

Figure 5.12 Public Trust for Institutions



*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

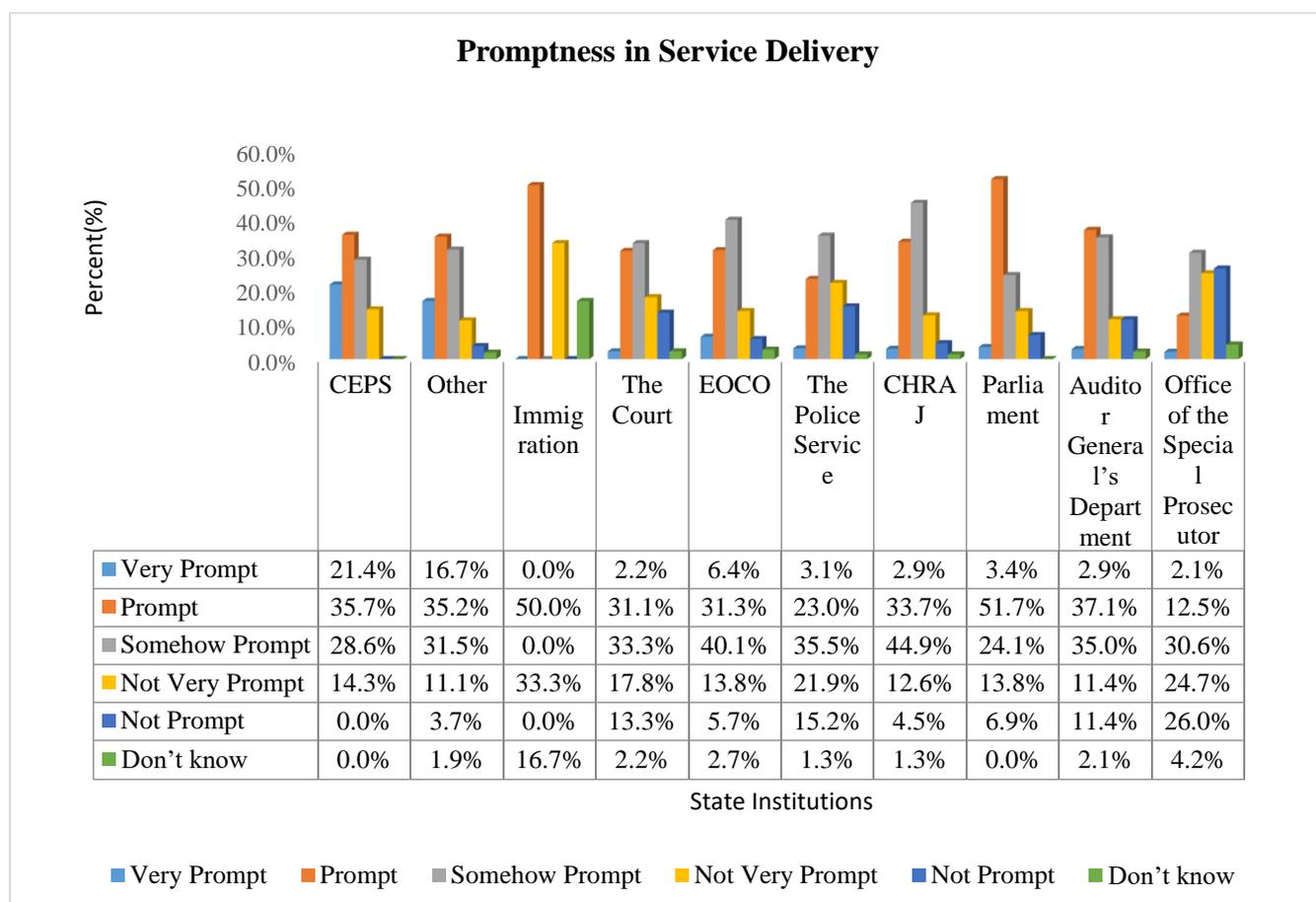
### **5.10.2 Promptness in Service Delivery**

In assessing institutions in terms of promptness in delivering services, the Police Service was ranked somehow prompt by the most respondent (35.5%) while few (3.1%) rated the Police Service as very prompt.

In a similar vein for those who mentioned CHRAJ, a greater proportion (44.9%) rated it as somehow prompt in delivery of service with approximately three percent (2.9%) rating the institution as very prompt. Similarly, the OSP was rated as somehow prompt in delivering services by three out of every ten study participants.

With regards to the Economic and Organised Crime Office, most (40.1%) respondents rated it as somehow prompt in terms of service delivery. This trend is similar to the baseline study where these institutions were generally rated as somehow prompt in delivery of their services. Figure 5.12 presents the details.

**Figure 5.13 Promptness in Delivery of Services**



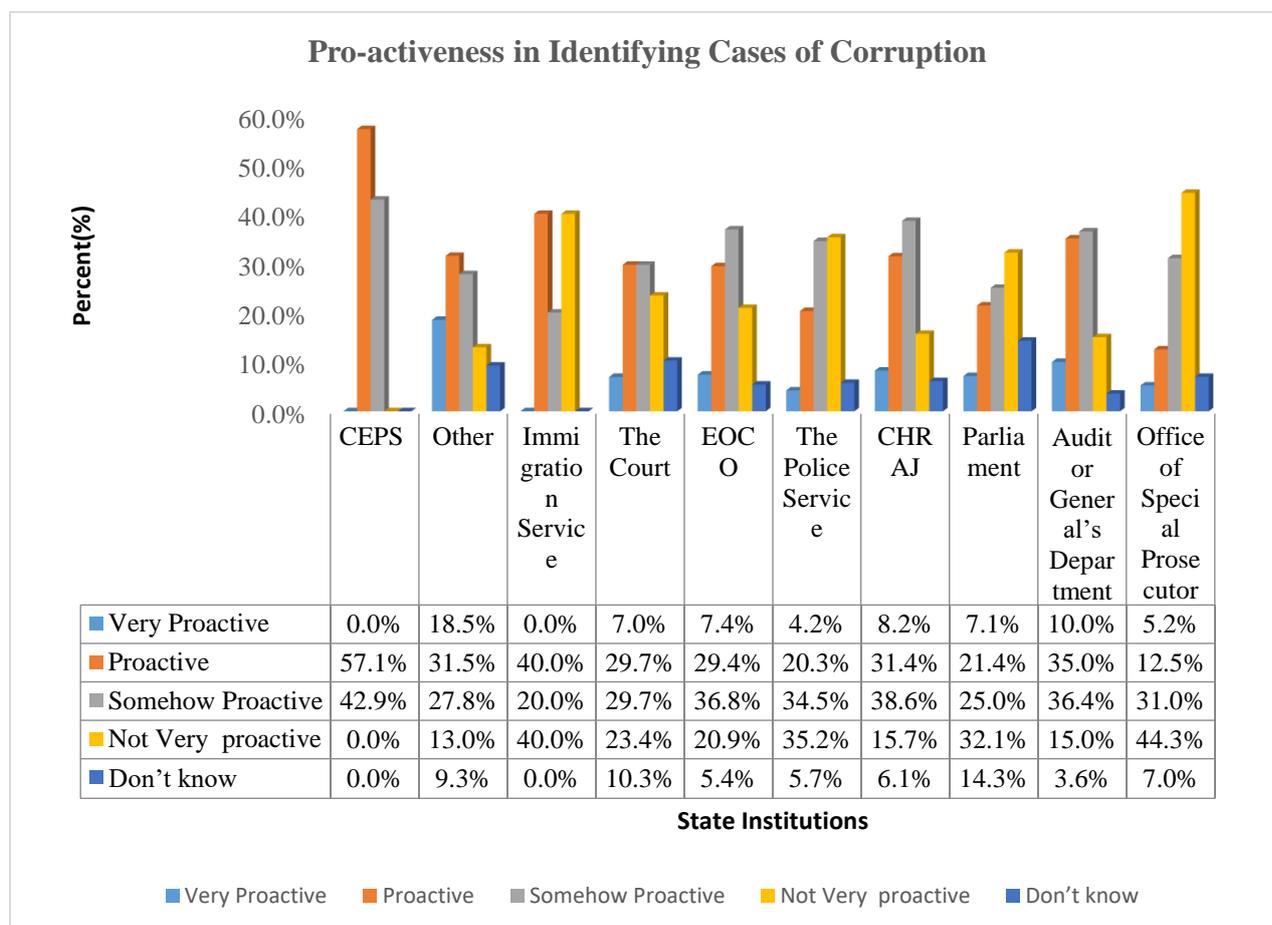
Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

### 5.10.3 Pro-activeness in Identifying Cases of Corruption

The Police Service was rated by more than a third (35%) of the respondents as somehow proactive in identifying cases of corruption with only (4.2%) of respondents them rating the Police Service as very proactive.

In a similar vein for CHRAJ, 38.6% of respondents rated the institution as proactive in identifying cases of corruption with close to 8.2% rating the institution as very proactive.

**Figure 5.14 Institutional Assessment in terms of Pro-activeness in Identifying Cases of Corruption**



Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

Further, the Economic and Organised Crime Office was also rated as somehow proactive in identifying cases of corruption by 36.8% of the respondents. A proportion of 29.4% rated the institution as proactive with the least 7.4% rating it as very proactive.

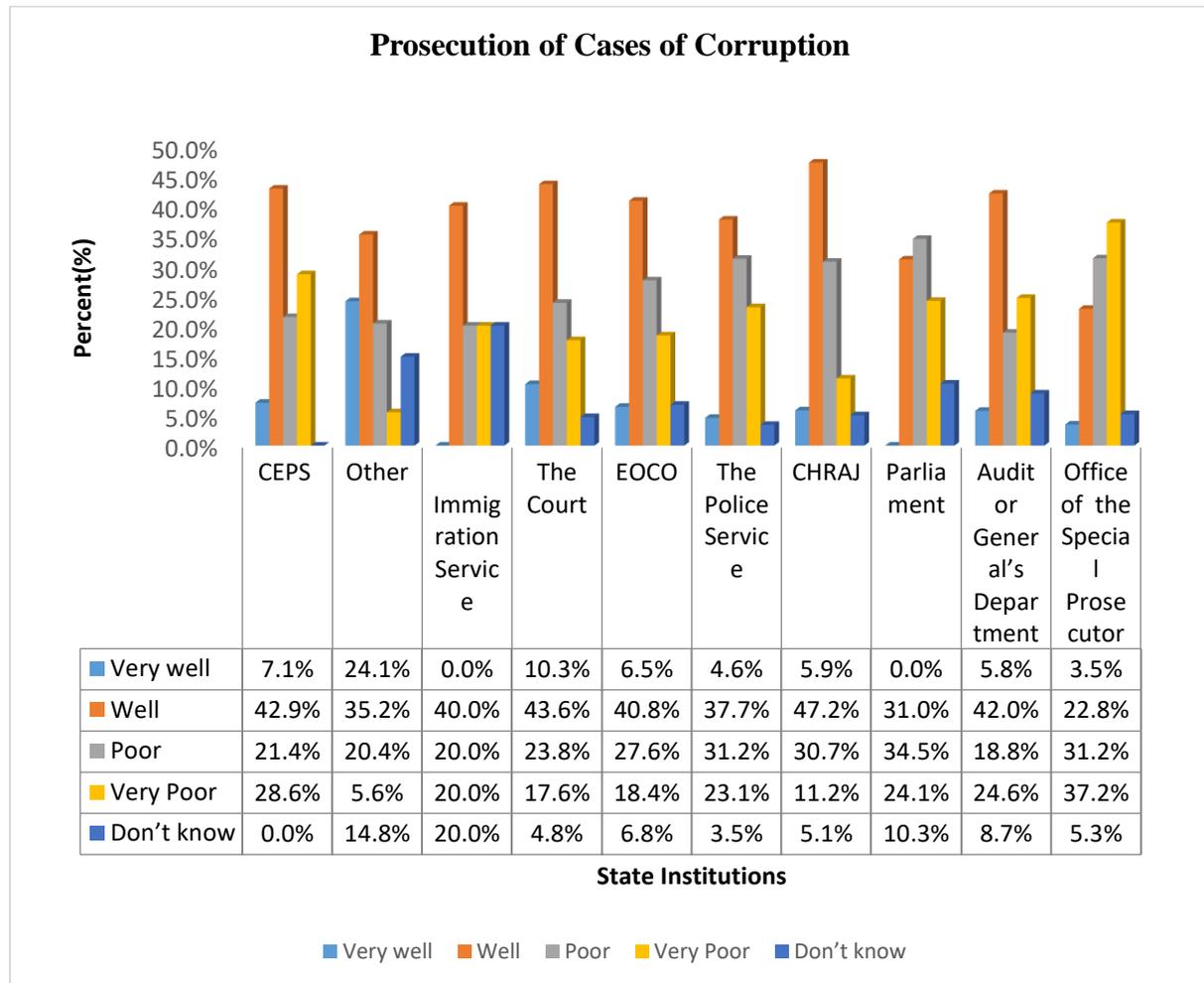
#### 5.10.4 Prosecution of Cases of Corruption

Based on how institutions prosecute cases of corruption, more than a third (37.7%) of the respondents rated the Police Service as doing well while about 5% of them rated the Police Service as doing very well.

Although CHRAJ does not have the mandate to prosecute corrupt cases, almost half of the study respondents (47.2%) rated the Commission as performing well in terms of prosecution of cases. The finding brings to light ignorance on the part of many Ghanaians on the role and mandate of CHRAJ.

Further, the Economic and Organised Crime Office had a higher proportion (40.8%) of the respondents rating them as doing well in terms of prosecuting cases of corruption. The next highest proportion of 27.6%, however, rated the institution poorly.

**Figure 5.14 Prosecution of Cases of Corruption**



Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

## CHAPTER SIX

### ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

#### 6.1 Introduction

Ghana has an obligation under target 2 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 to achieve by 2030, the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. Again, under target 5 of the SDG 12, Ghana by 2030 must substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Target 14.1 of the global goals (SDG 14) further indicates that member countries must prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (Source).

These SDGs aim at protecting the planet, hence, the environment from degradation. The environment refers to the surroundings of living organisms, which includes natural resources and provides conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage (NCCE, 2017). Ghana in its quest to protect and sustain the environment has, also, established some legal provisions. For instance, Article 41(g &k) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana enjoins every citizen to contribute to the well-being of the community, protect and also safeguard the environment.

This chapter of the report presents respondents' views on the major environmental concerns in Ghana and their communities, the causes of these environmental concerns, the effect of environmental degradation, citizens' views on illegal mining as well as their knowledge on environmental management institutions in Ghana. The chapter also presents some comparative analysis of key subject matters using both the baseline and the end-line surveys carried out by the NCCE in November 2017 and August 2020 respectively.

#### 6.2 Citizen's Views on the Major Environmental Concerns in Ghana

In ascertaining the major environmental concerns in Ghana, almost half (48.4%) of the respondents mentioned poor sanitation. A little over one-fourth (26.5%) of the respondents indicated illegal mining (galamsey), whilst 7.0% of the respondents said bush fires. Table 6.1 highlights the rest of the environmental concerns mentioned at end-line study.

**Table 6.1: Citizens views on key Environmental Concerns in Ghana**

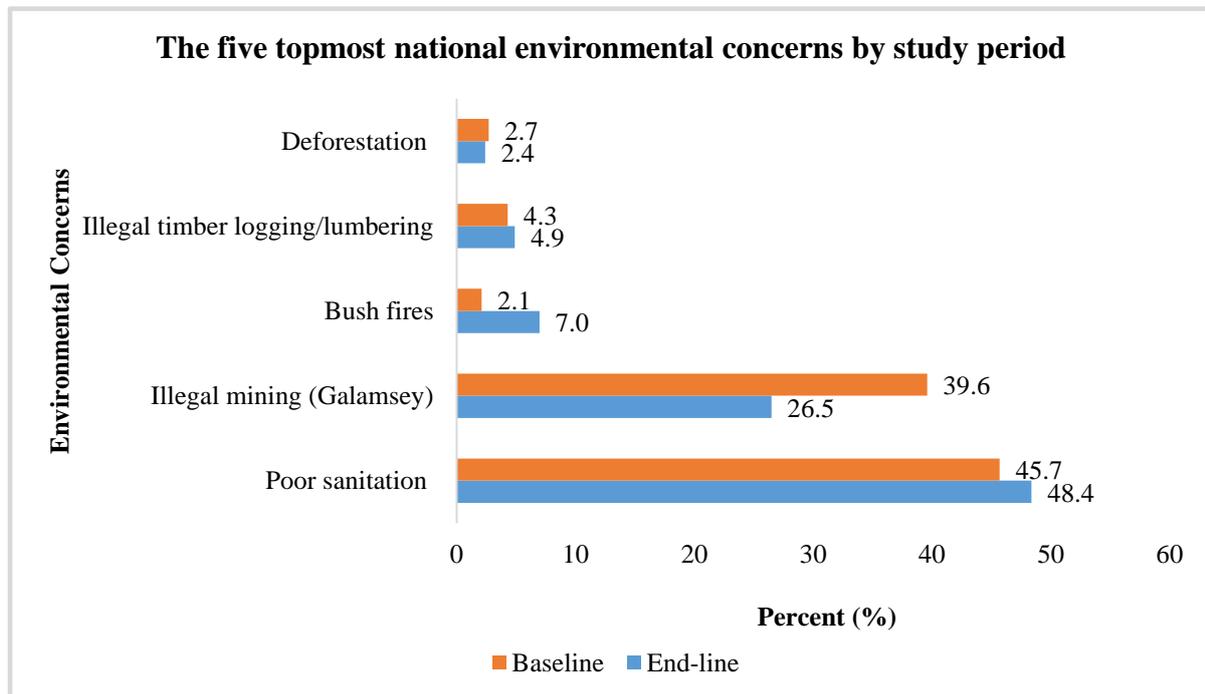
<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Poor sanitation	2042	48.4
Illegal mining (Galamsey)	1118	26.5
Bush fires	294	7.0
Illegal timber logging/lumbering	209	4.9
Deforestation	101	2.4
Air pollution	69	1.6
Land degradation	54	1.3
Marine and inland water pollution	41	1.0
Noise pollution	36	0.8
Illegal sand winning	24	0.6
Overexploitation of inland natural resources	16	0.4
Extreme hot weather	13	0.3
Oil spillage along the shores and in the sea	11	0.3
Destruction / abuse of marine ecosystems	4	0.1
E-wastes	3	0.1
Don't Know	111	2.6
Other	74	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Other concerns constituted 1.7% were the outbreak of COVID-19 disease, poor road network, outbreak of fires in filling stations, markets and workplaces, and the lack of portable water, toilet facilities and traffic lights.

In comparing the baseline and end-line surveys (Figure 6.1) on the major environmental concerns in Ghana, a similar response pattern was discovered. Both surveys had the topmost five national environmental concerns as poor sanitation, illegal mining ('galamsey'), bush fires, illegal timber logging/lumbering and deforestation.

**Figure 6.1: Comparing the five topmost National Environmental Concerns from the Baseline and End-line Surveys**



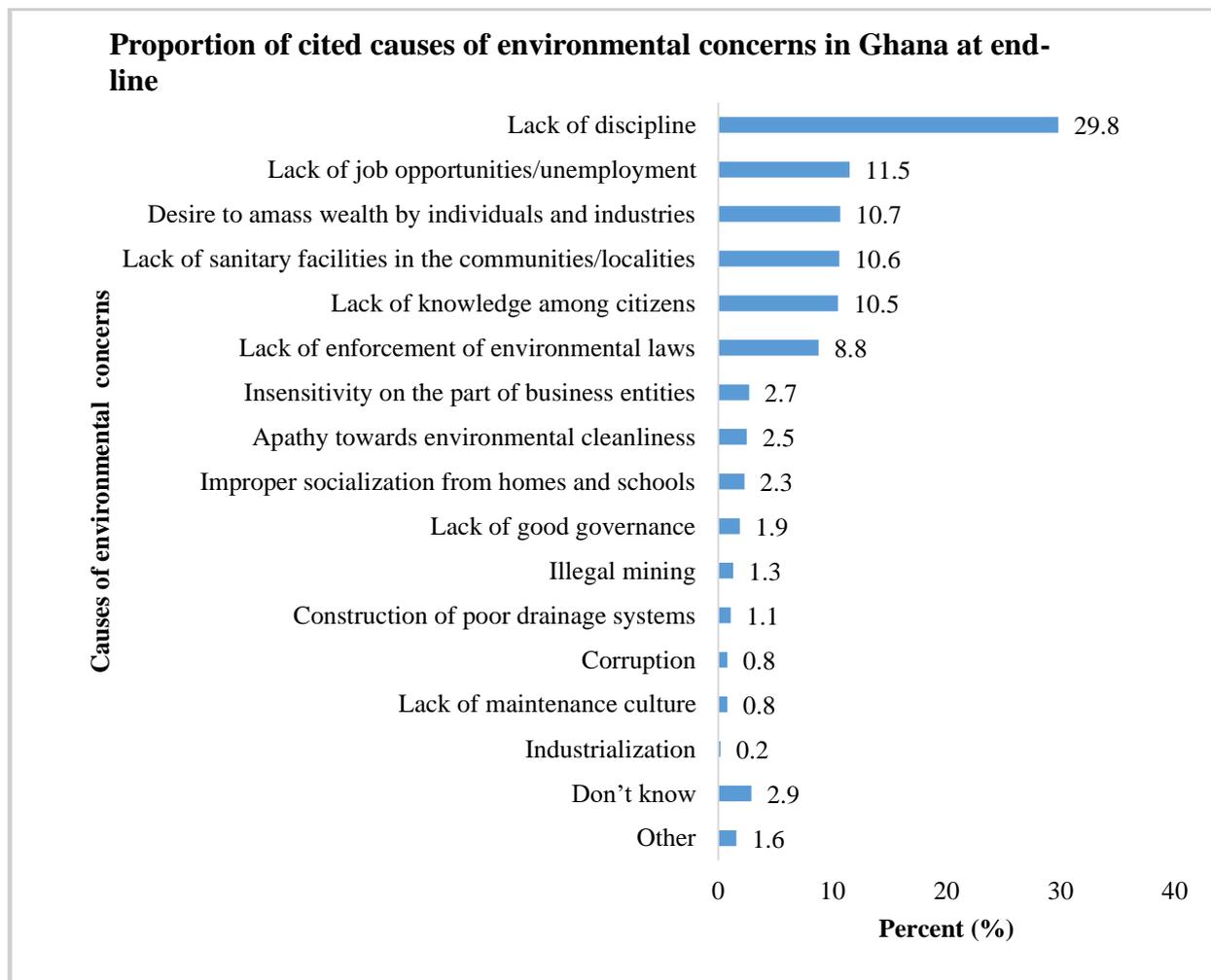
Source: Baseline and End-line survey datasets: *Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

However, from figure 6.1, the end-line survey recorded a 13.1 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who mentioned illegal mining as a concern. Concerns in areas of poor sanitation, bush fires and illegal timber logging also increased during the end-line survey compared to the baseline results.

### 6.2.1 Causes of Environmental Concerns in Ghana

Respondents gave various underlying factors to the main environmental concern cited (Figure 6.2). The three highest responses were lack of discipline on the part of Ghanaians (29.8%), unemployment (11.5%), and the desire to amass wealth by individuals and industries (10.7%). Among the three lowest responses on the causes of environmental concerns in Ghana were corruption (0.8%), lack of maintenance culture (0.8%) and industrialization (0.2%). Corruption mentioned here reiterates the fact that there exists an inter-linkage between corruption and environmental governance.

**Figure 6.2: Causes of Environmental Concerns in Ghana**



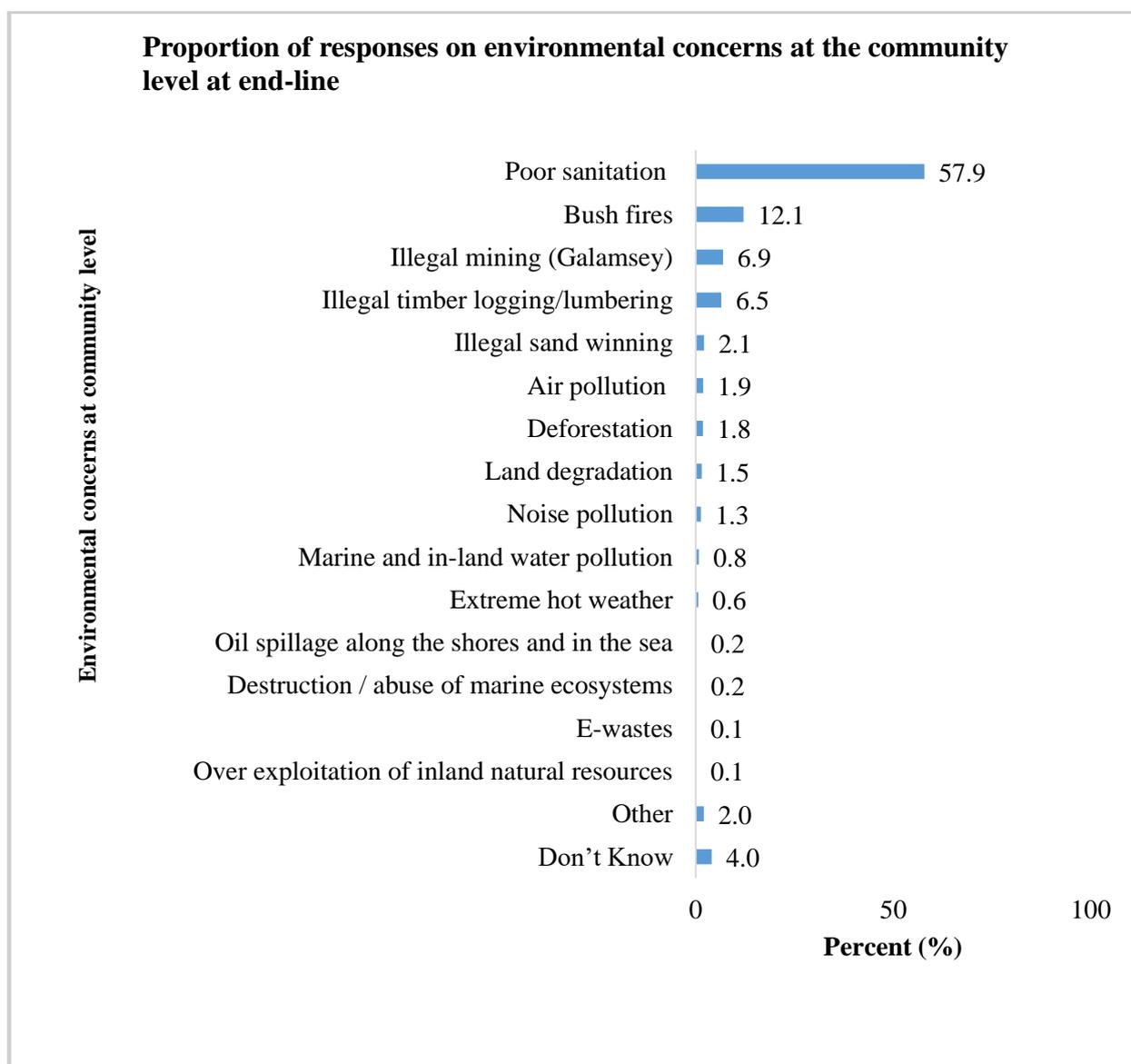
*Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Similar results pattern also emerged during the baseline study where indiscipline (24.9%) was the topmost cause of environmental concerns across the country. This was followed by unemployment (20.0%), and individuals and industries desire to amass wealth (13.4%).

### 6.3 Community level Environmental Challenges

Beside the national environmental concern mentioned, respondents also indicated the environmental challenges within their respective communities (Figure 6.3). Close to 60.0% (57.9%) of the respondents indicated poor sanitation. Further concerns included bush fires (12.1%), illegal mining (6.9%), illegal timber logging (6.5%) and illegal sand winning (2.1%).

**Figure 6.3: Environmental concerns within the Community**



Source: End-line survey data: *Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana. August 2020*

The menace of Fulani herdsmen destroying farmlands, bad road networks, demarcation of lands and water crises constituted the ‘Other’ category of environmental concerns at the community level.

Table 6.2 shows the variations in environmental concerns in communities by location (rural and urban) at end-line survey. In urban areas, more than half of the respondents cited poor sanitation, air pollution, noise pollution, oil spillage along the shores and in the sea, and extremely hot weather as the environmental concern within their communities.

**Table 6.2: Environmental Concerns within the Community by Location**

<b>Environmental Concerns</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
Poor sanitation	30.6	69.4	100.0
Bush fires	77.7	22.3	100.0
Illegal mining (Galamsey)	65.7	34.3	100.0
Illegal timber logging/lumbering	76.6	23.4	100.0
Illegal sand winning	52.9	47.1	100.0
Air pollution	36.6	63.4	100.0
Deforestation	80.8	19.2	100.0
Land degradation	70.8	29.2	100.0
Noise pollution	13.2	86.8	100.0
Marine and inland water pollution	70.6	29.4	100.0
Extreme hot weather	41.7	58.3	100.0
Oil spillage along the shores and in the sea	37.5	62.5	100.0
Destruction / abuse of marine ecosystems	77.8	22.2	100.0
E-wastes	66.7	33.3	100.0
Overexploitation of inland natural resources	0.0	100.0	100.0
Don't Know	55.4	44.6	100.0
Other	38.8	61.2	100.0

*Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Rural localities had over 50.0% of the respondents concerned about bush fires, illegal mining, illegal timber logging, illegal sand winning, deforestation, land degradation, marine and inland water pollution, destruction of marine ecosystems, and e-wastes.

Table 6.3 presents results on the various environmental concerns within the community by region. Regional variations portrayed poor sanitation as a pressing issue in the Greater Accra (22.2%), Ashanti (21.9%) and Western (9.8%) regions (Table 6.3). Bush fires were mentioned mostly in the Northern (30.3%), Bono (13.7%), Volta (9.7%) and Upper West (7.8%) regions. Illegal mining was most prevalent in the Western region (36.7%).

**Table 6.3: Environmental Concerns within the Community by Region (%)**

<b>Concerns</b>	<b>AHR</b>	<b>AR</b>	<b>BR</b>	<b>BER</b>	<b>CR</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>GAR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NER</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>UER</b>	<b>UWR</b>	<b>VR</b>	<b>WR</b>	<b>WNR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Poor sanitation	0.4	21.9	5.3	2.4	9.6	8.3	22.2	3.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	1.9	6.8	9.8	0.2	100.0
Bush fires	0.0	6.2	13.7	5.1	1.2	5.5	0.6	30.3	7.4	5.1	1.7	4.9	7.8	9.7	0.2	0.6	100.0
Illegal mining (Galamsey)	0.0	17.7	3.1	0.3	8.0	23.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.4	0.0	36.7	0.3	100.0
Illegal timber logging/lumbering	5.1	12.4	9.5	4.0	14.6	19.7	1.1	8.8	0.0	7.3	2.2	0.7	3.6	0.0	8.4	2.6	100.0
Illegal sand winning	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	10.3	17.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	1.1	33.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
Air pollution	1.2	35.4	3.7	0.0	8.5	8.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	6.1	15.9	0.0	100.0
Deforestation	0.0	3.8	5.1	9.0	16.7	6.4	6.4	1.3	14.1	2.6	0.0	16.7	7.7	5.1	5.1	0.0	100.0
Land degradation	0.0	15.4	7.7	1.5	13.9	9.2	10.8	1.5	7.7	0.0	3.1	23.1	1.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Noise pollution	0.0	20.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	24.4	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.8	15.1	0.0	100.0
Marine and in-land water pollution	5.9	5.9	3.0	5.9	23.5	5.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	5.9	23.5	2.9	100.0
Extreme hot weather	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	4.2	12.4	4.2	0.0	100.0
Oil spillage along the shores and in the sea	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0

<b>Concerns</b>	<b>AHR</b>	<b>AR</b>	<b>BR</b>	<b>BER</b>	<b>CR</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>GAR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NER</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>UER</b>	<b>UWR</b>	<b>VR</b>	<b>WR</b>	<b>WNR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Destruction/abuse of marine ecosystems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	22.2	11.1	0.0	100.0
E-wastes	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overexploitation of inland natural resources	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Don't Know	4.1	45.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	18.5	11.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	6.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	16.5	43.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

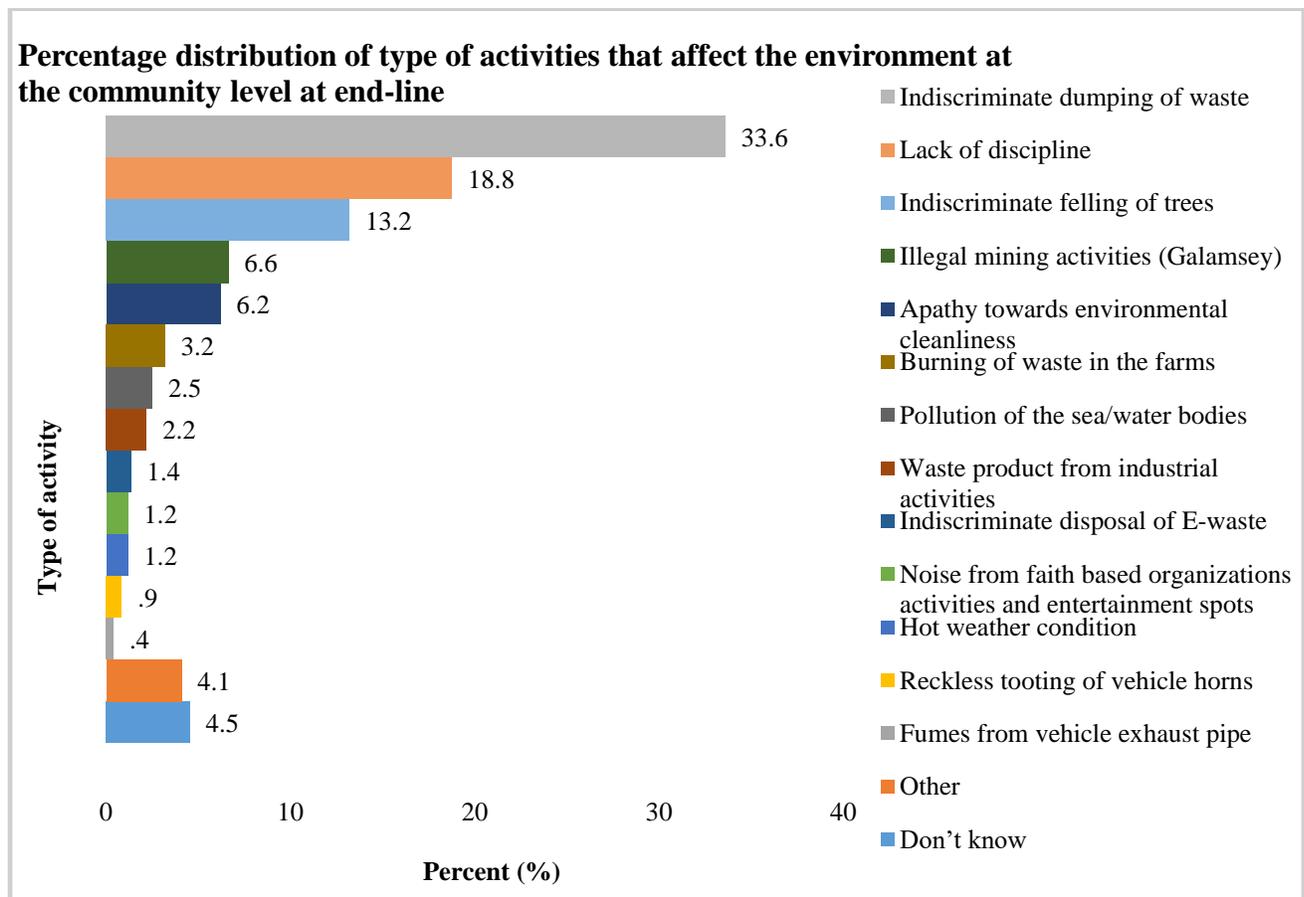
*Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana. August 2020*

Destruction/abuse of marine ecosystems was mentioned by 55.6% of respondents in the Greater Accra region. Electronic waste as an environmental concern was mentioned by 66.7% of respondents in the Ashanti region. The last environmental concern from the table which is overexploitation of inland natural resources was mentioned by 50.0% of respondents in the Western region.

### 6.3.1 Activities that affect the Environment within the Communities

Respondents further indicated the main activity that affects the environment (Figure 6.4) at end-line. One out of every three respondents (33.6%) mentioned indiscriminate dumping of waste as the activity or behaviour that negatively affects the environment. This was followed by lack of discipline (18.8%), indiscriminate felling of trees (13.2%), and illegal mining activities (6.6%).

**Figure 6.4: Activities that Affect the Environment within the Communities**



Source: End-line survey data: *Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Activities which made up ‘other’ category option mentioned by respondents were abandoned borehole projects, bush hunting, changes in weather patterns, grazing by animals and corrupt related activities (Figure 6.4).

### 6.3.2 Knowledge on the Effect of Environmental Degradation

When respondents were asked about their knowledge on the negative effect of environmental degradation in their communities or localities, more than half (54.9%) of the respondents mentioned disease/sickness (Table 6.4). Other effects as shown in Table 6.4 were land degradation/desertification (12.4%) and flooding (7.3%). Poverty and changes in weather patterns were among responses cited in the ‘others’ category mentioned by the 1.4% of respondents.

A further comparative with the baseline survey data revealed a similar pattern in the responses given by the respondents (Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4: Effect of Environmental Degradation – Comparing Baseline and End-line survey results**

<b>Effect of Environmental Degradation</b>	<b>Baseline (%)</b>	<b>End-line (%)</b>
Disease/ Sickness	58.3	54.9
Land degradation/ Desertification	14.3	12.4
Flooding	6.8	7.3
Shortage of potable water	5.4	5.9
Destruction of property	2.6	5.2
Shortage of food	4.4	4.0
Depletion of resources	2.4	2.5
Depletion of the ozone layer	1.3	2.1
Fire outbreaks	1.0	0.8
Don't know	1.9	3.5
Any other	1.6	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Baseline and End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

### 6.3.3 Citizens' views on Illegal Mining in Ghana

The Nana Addo-Dankwa Akuffo Addo administration on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017 set up a Military Police Joint Task Force (MJTF) called 'Operation Vanguard' to fight against illegal mining also known 'galamsey' in the country (Allotey, 2017). This was because the practice was destroying Ghana's forest reserve and water bodies. From the study findings, one out of every ten (9.6%) respondents indicated an on-going practice of illegal mining activity in their communities.

Comparatively, the baseline study revealed that only a few (6.8%) of the respondents indicated that illegal mining was taking place in their communities. This was about 3.0% lower than the percentage at end-line. This might be as a result of the war waged against illegal mining by the government barely a month into data collection in August 2017. However, the issue of illegal mining persists in the country and this could be due to the lifting of the ban on small-scale mining on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2018 after the government had developed a comprehensive framework to regularize the industry. The lifting of the ban applied only to the miners who had been given licenses and acquired the legal mining concession to operate (The Report, 2019).

The practice of illegal mining, more so, persists mostly in rural localities than the urban localities. Table 6.5 shows that close to 60.0% of the respondents who said illegal mining was taking place in their communities were in rural localities compared to 42.4% in urban centres.

**Table 6.5: Practice of Illegal Mining in the Community by Locality Type**

Is illegal mining taking place in your community	Location		Total
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	
Yes	57.6	42.4	100.0
No	43.9	56.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	45.2	54.8	100.0

*Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020*

By regional variations, almost half (43.6%) of the respondents in the Western region reported of ongoing illegal mining in their communities. This was followed by 18.4% in the Eastern region

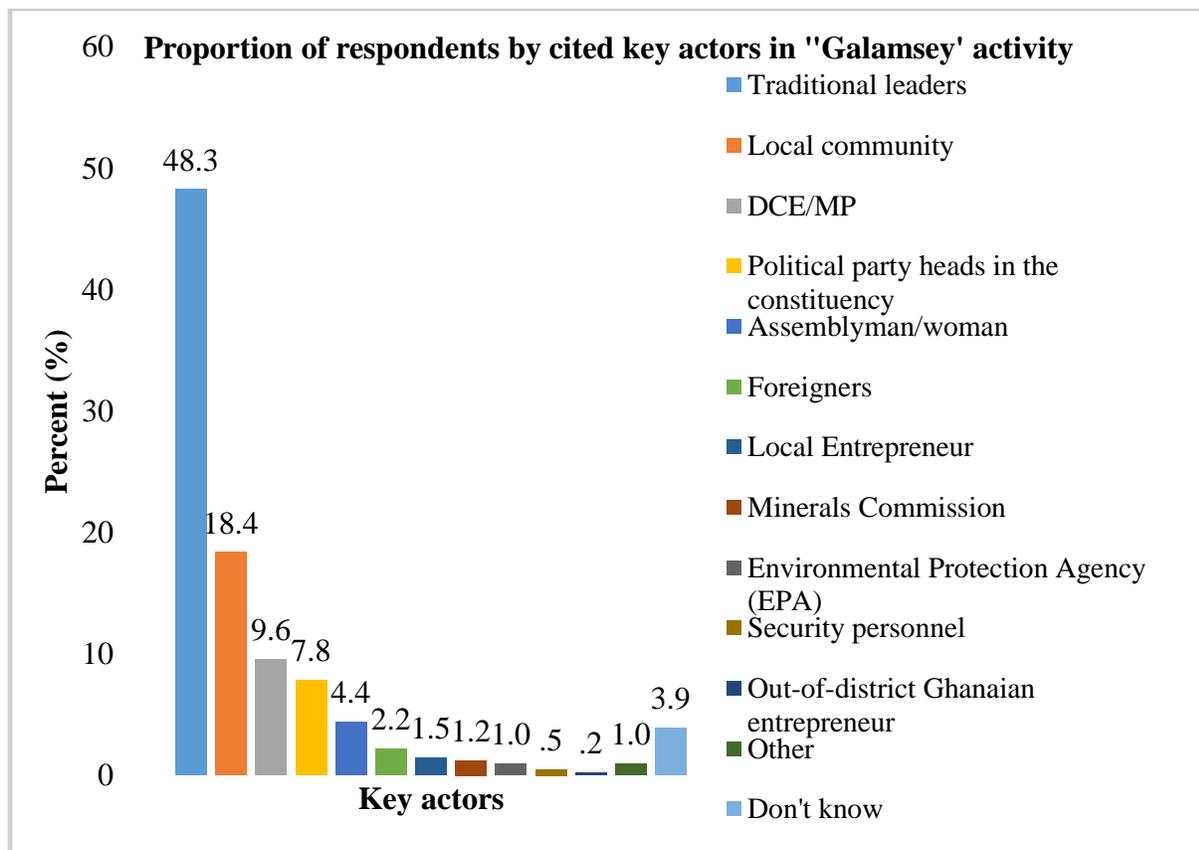
and 15.4% in the Ashanti region. Respondents in the North East and Savannah regions, however, did not record of any ongoing practice of illegal mining in their communities.

For district variations, illegal mining was still being practised in the Prestea Huni Valley (12.0%), Tarkwa Nsuaem (6.6%) and Ellembelle (6.1%) districts in the Western region, Obuasi (9.8%) in the Ashanti region, and Atiwa (9.3%) in the Eastern region.

### 6.3.4 Key Actors of Illegal Mining

The 408 respondents who mentioned that illegal mining was still taking place in their community further indicated the key actors in the ‘galamsey’ business in their respective communities (Figure 6.5). From the study, the key actors of illegal mining were traditional leaders (48.3%), local community members (18.4%), and the District Chief Executive (DCE) or Member of Parliament (MP) (9.6%).

**Figure 6.5: Key Actors in ‘Galamsey’ Activity**



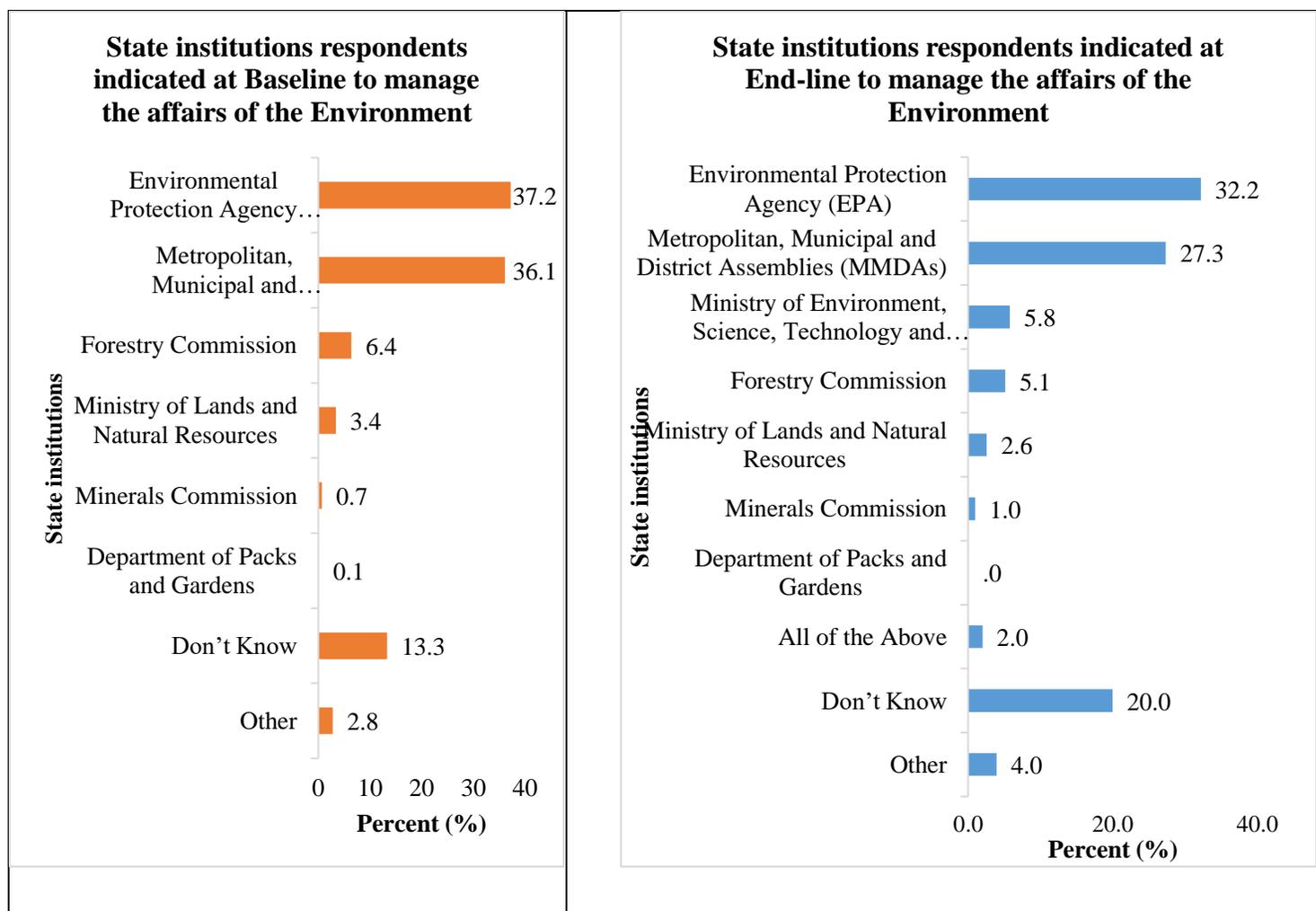
Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

Surprisingly, the Minerals Commission, Environmental Protection Agency and Security personnel were mentioned as actors in the ‘galamsey’ activity taking place in communities.

#### 6.4 Assessment of Citizen’s Knowledge of Environmental Management Institutions

Towards the sustenance and protection of the environment, Ghana like other countries has in place state institutions backed by law to manage various aspects of the environment. Respondents were therefore asked to mention one state institution mandated to manage the affairs of the environment in Ghana. From the end-line findings, 32.2% of the respondents mentioned EPA, and 27.3% mentioned Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) (Figure 6.6).

**Figure 6.6: Comparing Baseline and End-line survey results on State Institutions mandated to manage the affairs of the Environment in Ghana**



*Source: Baseline and End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020*

From the end-line survey, one out of every five respondents did not know of an institution mandated by law to manage the affairs of the environment compared to one in every eight at baseline.

About 6.0% (5.8%) mentioned the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) as one of the institutions mandated to manage the environment at end-line. MESTI, however, did not feature at the baseline stage. MESTI has the mandate to ensure accelerated socio-economic development of Ghana through the formulation of sound policies and a regulatory framework to promote the use of appropriate environmentally friendly, scientific, and technological practices (MESTI, 2014).

Among the ‘other’ category were institutions such as the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Fire Service, Ghana Police Service, Traditional Authorities and Zoomlion. This formed 2.8% and 4.0% at baseline and end-line surveys respectively.

### **6.5 Assessment of the Performance of State-owned Environmental Institutions**

In assessing the performance of these state-owned environmental institutions, a Likert scale was utilized (Table 6.6). From the end-line, about one-third of respondents (39.3%) assessed the institutions to be ‘normal’ in discharging their mandate. For 22.1% of respondents, these institutions were ‘ineffective’. The next higher ratings were respondents who indicated ‘effective’ (17.0%), followed by ‘very ineffective’ (15.9%) and ‘very effective’ (3.0%).

**Table 6.6: Effectiveness of State Institutions mandated to manage the affairs of the Environment (%) - Comparing Baseline and End-line survey results**

	<b>Baseline (%)</b>	<b>End-line (%)</b>
<b>Very Effective</b>	3.5	3.0
<b>Effective</b>	15.3	17.0
<b>Normal</b>	39.9	39.3
<b>Very Ineffective</b>	16.7	15.9
<b>Ineffective</b>	22.0	22.1

<b>Don't know</b>	2.6	2.7
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0

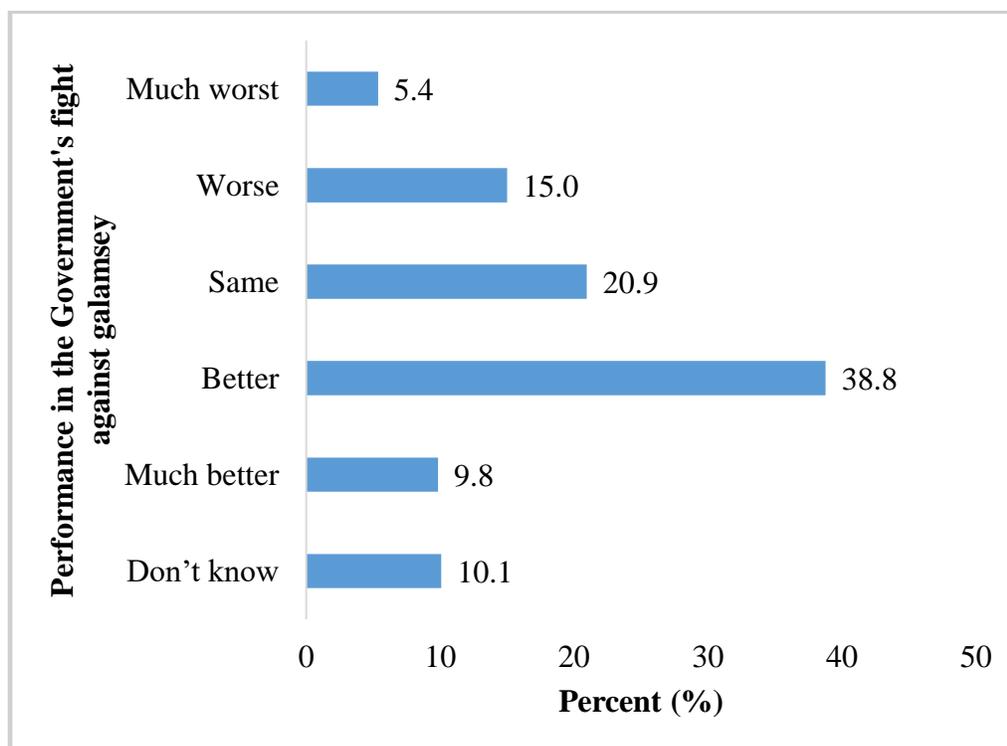
Source: Baseline and End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, November 2017 & August 2020

Comparatively, there has been no much difference between the baseline and end-line studies. The only difference was that at the baseline level, “very ineffective” was the third-highest whereas ‘effective’ was the third-highest in the end-line study (Table 6.6).

### 6.5.1 Performance of Government in the Fight against ‘Galamsey’

From 2017 to the time of data collection, respondents were impressed with the performance of the government in the fight against ‘galamsey’. Almost half (48.6%) of them rated the government’s performance as ‘better’ (38.8%) and ‘much better’ (9.8%) at end-line as shown in Figure 6.7.

**Figure 6.7: Performance of Government in the Fight against ‘Galamsey’**



Source: End-line survey data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, August 2020

Whereas 20.9% of the respondents said there has been no difference in the effort in fighting against 'galamsey', 15.0% rated the government's performance to be 'worst', and 5.4% indicated a 'much worst' performance.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION'S ACTIVITIES UNDER ARAP**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), as a partner institution to the ARAP consortium of organisations was tasked with two broad duties. Firstly, the NCCE was tasked with creating awareness on the focal themes of the programme (anti-corruption, public accountability, rule of law and environmental governance) and secondly to conduct researches on key indicators on the ARAP themes. The previous sections of this report have provided results on the research-related responsibility of the Commission.

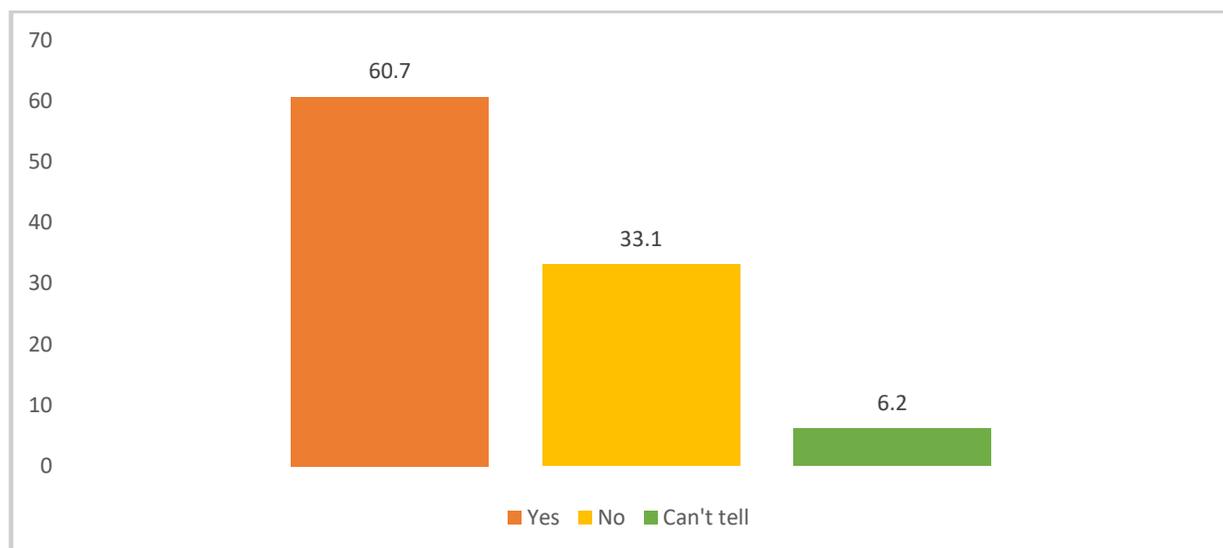
This section of the report focuses on the awareness creation duties of the NCCE under ARAP. The chapter provides the results of a field verification of the implementation of NCCE's activities under the programme. Specifically, results on knowledge of respondents on civic education institutions, assessment of the coverage, content and visibility of NCCE's activities under ARAP and the level of participation of citizens in NCCE's activities are presented.

The project log frame assigns estimated targets for the various activities undertaken by the Commission. Since this is a sample survey involving only a fraction of the national population, the results are extrapolated to the national figures so as to provide an estimation of the number of people reached by the Commission's programmes and activities. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) projected population of persons 15 years and above for the year 2020 is 19,990,360.

#### **7.2 Knowledge on Civic Education Institutions**

The study sought to examine knowledge on institution(s) mandated to educate Ghanaians on their civic rights and responsibilities. In response to this, figure 7.1 shows that 60.7% of respondents responded in the positive. Approximately one-third (33.1%) responded in the negative with 6.2% unable to tell whether they know about any civic education institution.

**Figure 7.1 Respondents Knowledge of Civic Education Institutions (%)**



*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Of the 2562 respondents who indicated ‘Yes’, 90% mentioned the NCCE as the institution mandated to educate Ghanaians on their civic rights and responsibilities, 6.6% did not mention NCCE.

For study respondents who did not know about the NCCE, Research Assistants showed to them a poster of the organization to assess whether they had come across it. With this almost 60% (59.1) recalled having seen the NCCE logo before.

### **7.3 Assessment of NCCE’s Education Campaign on Anti-Corruption and Public Accountability**

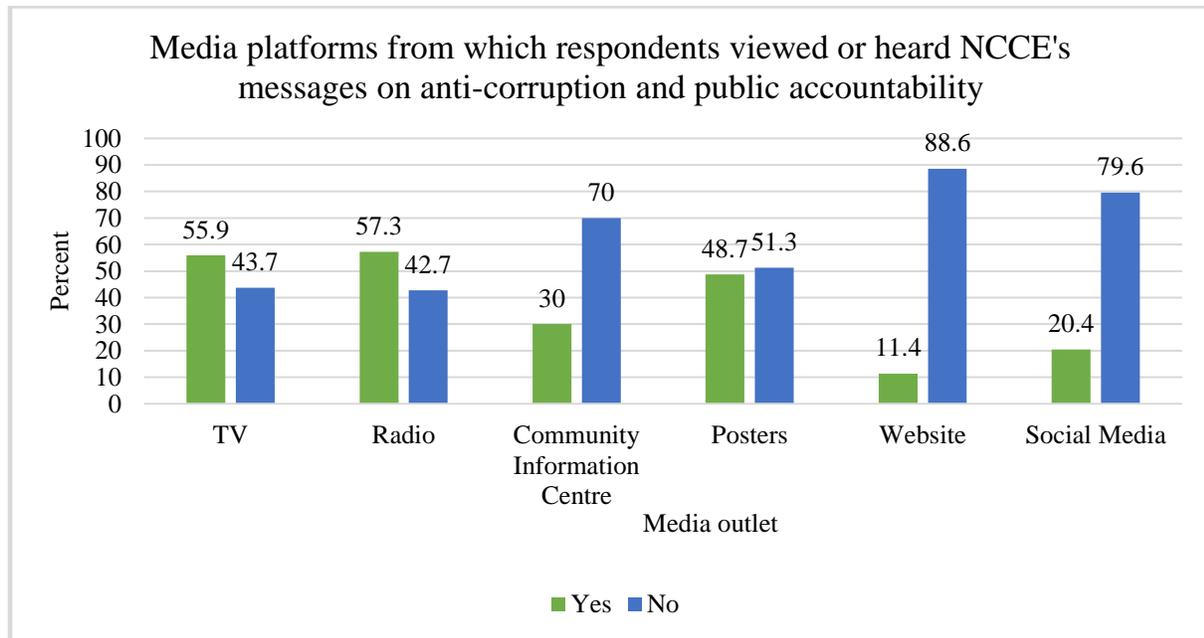
This sub-section of the chapter assesses study participants’ feedback on exposure to NCCE’s activities and educational programmes on anti-corruption and public accountability. Broadly, the study sought respondent’s knowledge and awareness of activities, messages, information and posters by the NCCE on fighting corruption and improving public accountability since January, 2018.

From the result, more than half of the study respondents (57.4%) have ever heard or seen one form of advertisement or poster on corruption and public accountability since 2018. Out of this

proportion, messages, information, and posters by the NCCE on addressing corruption and improving public accountability was mainly heard on radio (57.3%) and television (55.9%). Almost 50% however testified seeing NCCE’s messages, and information on corruption and public accountability on posters.

One medium the NCCE uses in delivering messages and information in communities is through Community Information Centers. Surprisingly, only 30% of the respondents affirmed receiving messages on corruption and public accountability from community information centers. On the other hand, the NCCE’s official website and social media handles (such as facebook and twitter) recorded the least on mediums from respondents received messages on corruption and public accountability. The detailed result is presented in Figure 7.2

**Figure 7.2: Media Platforms through which Respondents Received NCCE’s Education Messages on Anti-Corruption and Public Accountability**



*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

On specific messages respondents received across the various channels or media outlets on corruption, generally, the topic “Say No to corruption, Corruption will lead you to prison and Report corruption practices to the appropriate authorities” were the ones mostly mentioned. The message “Corruption steals from the pocket of citizens” was the least mentioned by respondents

across all the media outlets except Website. The detailed results of messages on corruption sent across the various media outlets are presented in table 7.1.

**Table 7.1: Corruption Messages sent across Media Outlets (%)**

Messages	TV	Radio	Community Information Center	Poster	Website	Social Media
Say No to corruption	24.5	24.7	24.4	25.8	25.3	26.6
Corruption will lead you to prison	25.7	23.9	24.3	22.6	22.6	22.0
Report corruption practices to the appropriate authorities (CHRAJ, Police)	17.0	17.6	17.5	16.5	17.9	17.5
Thank you is enough	13.7	13.6	15.7	17.4	13.8	14.5
Corruption steals from the pocket of citizens	12.4	13.6	14.3	13.5	14.6	14.5
Can't remember	6.7	6.6	3.8	4.2	5.8	4.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

The study further assessed the extent to which NCCE’s educational posters on anti-corruption and public accountability have been visible throughout the country and in various districts. Respondents were presented with five (5) anti-corruption and public accountability posters designed by the NCCE which they were required to state whether they had seen them or not. These posters are labeled 1 to 5 and presented in Figure 7.3.

Figure 7.3: Educational Posters on Anti-Corruption

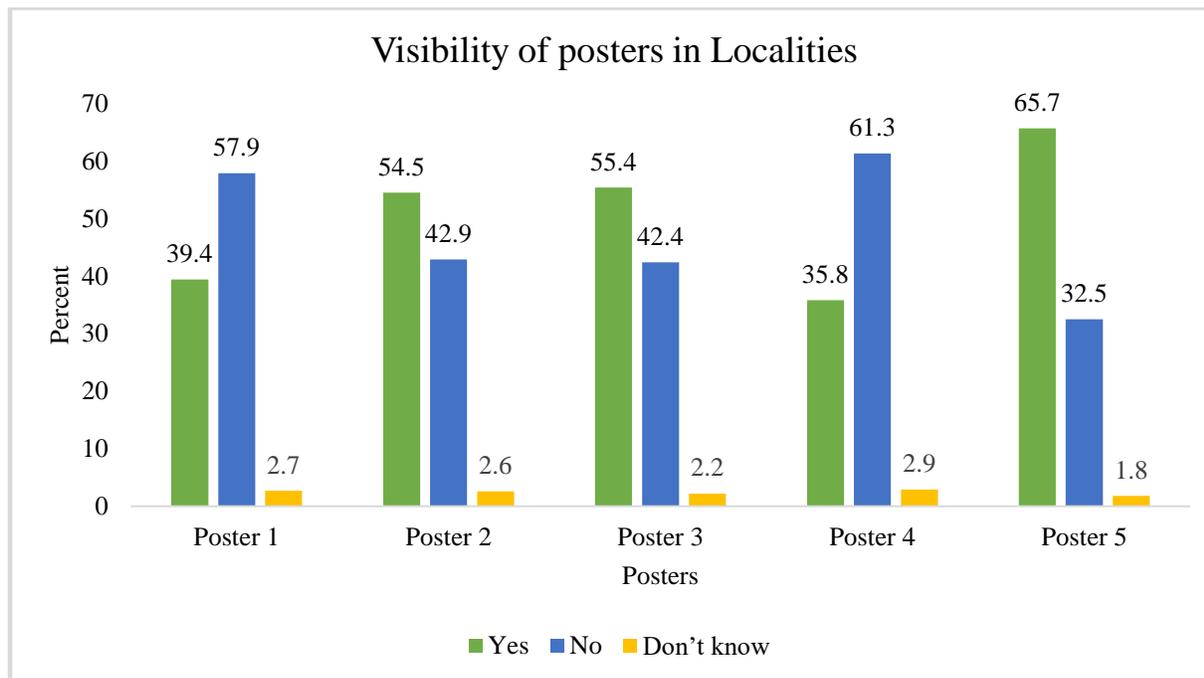


Generally poster 5 with the inscription “Report corrupt practices to us: EOCO, CHRAJ, Police etc.” was the one majority of respondents (65.7%) had seen. Posters 3 (Corruption will lead you to prison) and 2 (Say No to Corruption) followed with 54.5% and 54.5% respectively. This is not surprising considering the fact that these three descriptions were most cited as messages respondents received across the various media outlets.

Conversely, poster 4 (with the inscription, “Thank you is enough”) was the least seen as approximately six out of every ten respondents (61.3%) had not noticed the poster anywhere. Across regions, Western North (81.3%) had the highest proportion of respondents who affirmed seeing poster 5 followed by Eastern (79.0%) and then North East (75.6%). The Ahafo (14.7%)

region on the other hand had the least proportion of respondents who affirmed seeing poster 5 in their district. Figure 7.4 presents the full details of posters respondents have seen at programs within their locality.

**Figure 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Visibility of Posters on Anti-corruption in Localities**



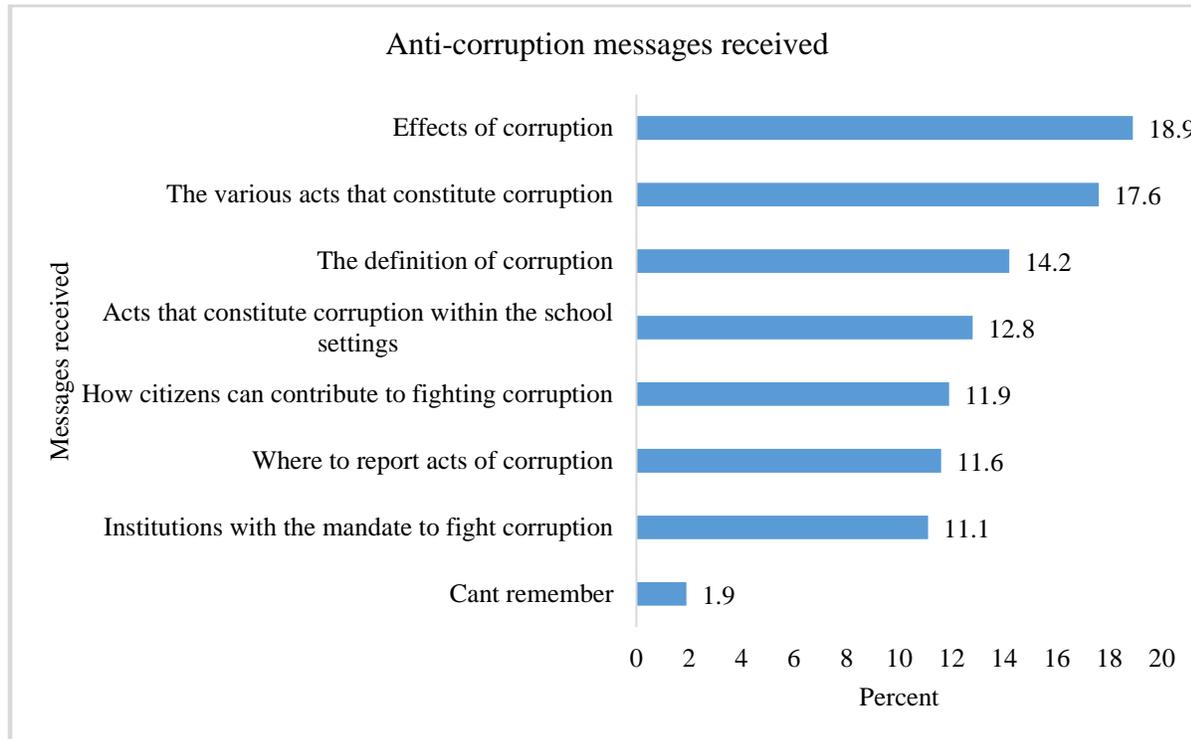
*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

### 7.3.1 Participation in NCCE’s Programs or Activities

The study further sought from respondents their participation in any community level program on anti-corruption organized by NCCE within their localities. On this, approximately one-fourth of the respondents (24.2%) affirmed participating in a program organized by the NCCE with a relatively higher proportion (75.8%) stating otherwise. On regional basis, Upper East region had the highest proportion of respondents (50.0%) who have participated in any of NCCE’s programs in their district with the least coming from the Ahafo region (2.9%).

Out of the 1,022 respondents who participated in NCCE programs, 18.9% received information or messages on the effects of corruption. Another 17.6% indicated receiving messages on the various acts of corruption while 14.2% received information on the definition of corruption. Education on institutions with the mandate to fight corruption received the least figure of 11.1%.

**Figure 7.5: Respondents’ Feedback on Anti-Corruption Messages Received**



*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

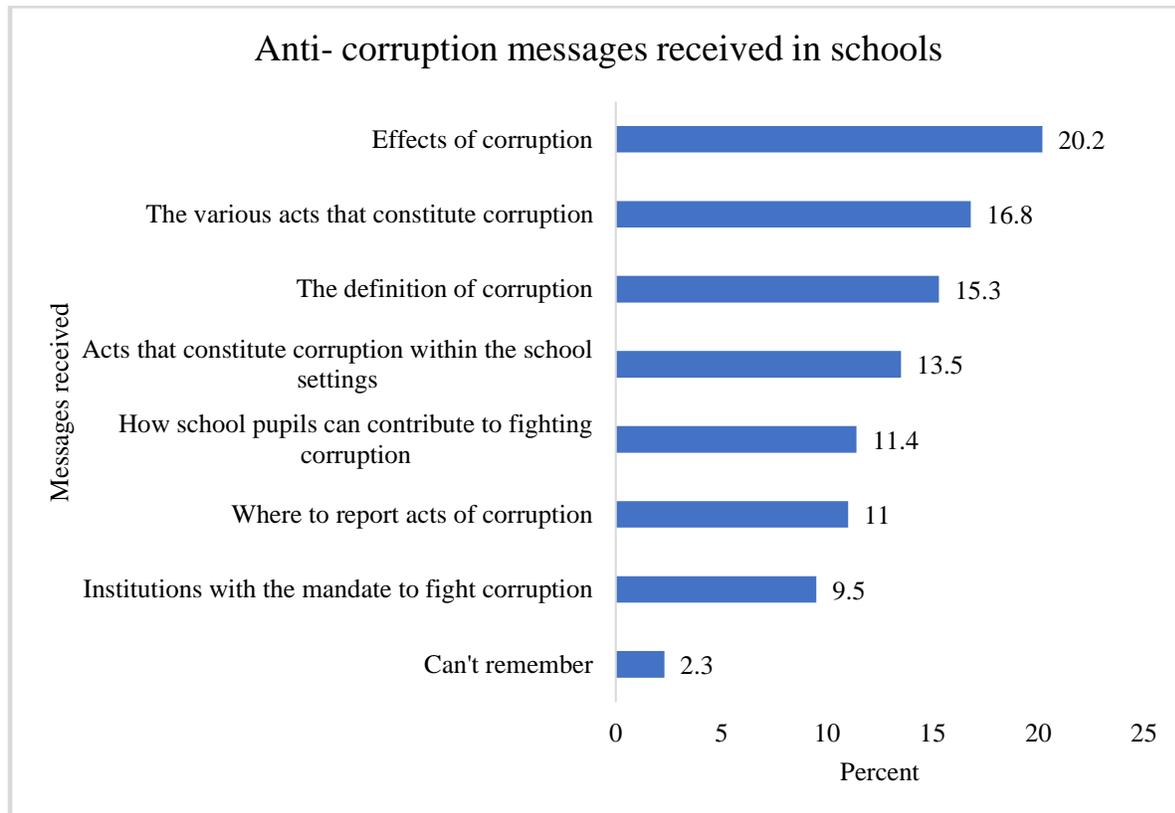
### 7.3.2 NCCE’s Educational Activities in Schools

The NCCE under ARAP carried out a number of activities with pupils and students of Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS). To verify this, respondents who completed school within the year 2018-2020 were asked to indicate whether NCCE ever visited their schools to provide education on anti-corruption while they were in school. Out of the 419 students interviewed, an encouraging proportion (61.3%) affirmed the NCCE’s visit to their schools. With 25.1% stating otherwise. Across regions, the Eastern region had the highest proportion of respondents (15.2%) who confirmed a visit by the NCCE in their schools while the Western North region had the least with 1.1% of students.

Messages and information on anti-corruption and public accountability received by the school pupils were the effects of corruption (20.2%), acts that constitute corruption (16.8%) and the definition of corruption (15.3%). The messages on where to report acts of corruption and institutions with the mandate to fight corruption had the lowest proportion with 11.0% and 9.5%

respectively. Figure 7.6 presents the details on the content of civic education messages on corruption and public accountability received by in-school youth.

**Figure 7.6: Respondents’ Feedback on Anti-Corruption Messages Received in Schools**



*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

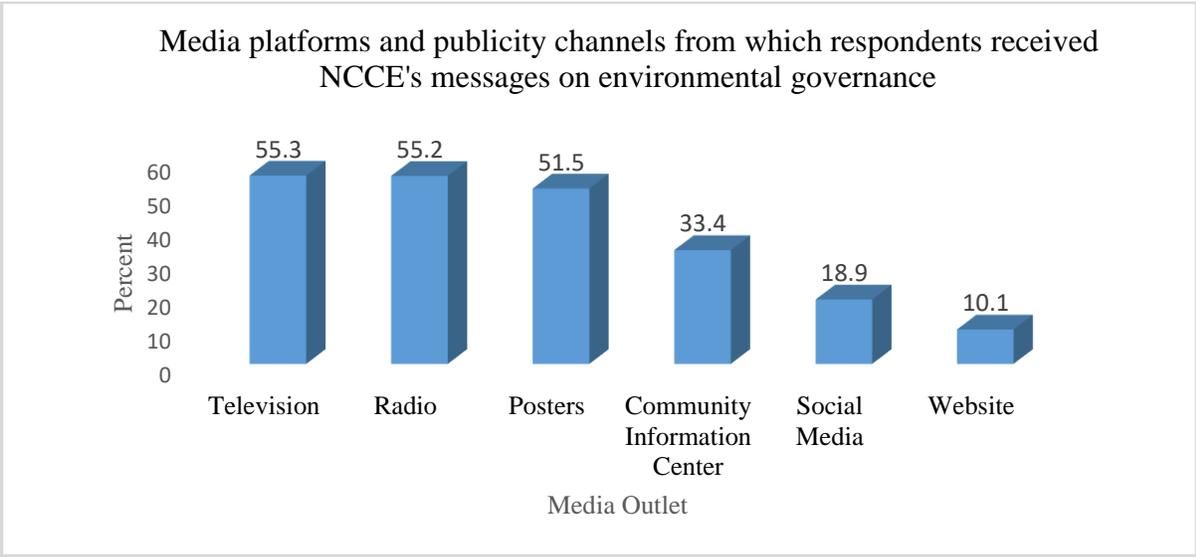
#### **7.4 Results of the Assessment of NCCE’s Educational Campaign on Environmental Governance**

Environmental governance is one of the three thematic focus of the ARAP initiative for which the NCCE was to design and implement activities to create awareness on. In view of this, the study sought to assess whether respondents had seen or heard any information from the NCCE on environmental governance. As many as 61.2% of respondents responded in the affirmative when asked whether within 2 years preceding the study they had heard or seen any advert, information and posters on environmental management by the NCCE. The remaining 38.8% answered in the negative.

On regional basis, out of the sixteen regions, thirteen recorded instances where majority of their respondents had either seen or heard the NCCE’s campaign on environmental governance. In the remaining three regions (Ahafo, Greater Accra and Western), the percentage of respondents who did not hear or see any of the NCCE’s advert on environmental governance was more than those who had seen or heard it. Among the thirteen regions, Upper East (86.0%) and the North East (80.5%) recorded the highest percentage of respondents while the Bono East (55.0%) recorded the least percentage. For the regions where the majority of respondents not knowing about NCCE’s educational activities on environmental governance, the Ahafo region recorded the highest percentage (82.4%) while the Western region recorded the least percentage (50.1%).

The study then sought to verify the specific media and other publicity channels through which respondents had seen or heard NCCE’s education on environmental governance. On this, the Television (55.3%), Radio (55.2%) and Posters (51.5%) were the three prominent medium for transmitting ARAP messages by the NCCE. The more modern media platforms i.e. Social Media (18.9%) and the NCCE’s Website (10.1%) were the least patronised.

**Figure 7.7: Media and Publicity Channels from Which Respondents Received Messages on Environmental Governance**



Source: End-line survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020.

On the different media platforms and publicity materials developed for education, the NCCE developed different messages on the three thematic areas of the project for education. Table 7.2 presents the result of the assessment of the content of NCCE’s messages study participants had received on environmental governance from the different platforms and channels.

**Table 7.2: Messages Disseminated During Campaign on Environmental Governance across the Various Media Platforms**

Message	Media Platform					
	Television (%)	Radio (%)	Community Information Centres (%)	Posters (%)	Website (%)	Social Media (%)
Drop it in a bin” (Keep the environment clean)	28.6	23.8	22.8	24.8	21.9	23.8
Separate your waste where you can	11.6	13.0	13.8	13.3	15.3	13.4
Stop the pollution, be part of the solution	14.3	15.7	15.4	14.0	15.7	15.1
Take it home and bin it	12.6	12.6	13.3	14.0	12.2	12.8
Choose biodegradable not plastics	7.5	7.6	8.1	7.8	11.2	9.9
Stop open defecation, use the toilet	14.6	16.8	16.9	17.0	13.8	15.1
Good sanitation starts with me	7.1	7.4	7.7	6.6	7.2	6.8
Can't remember	3.1	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.7
Any other	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

From table 7.2, the study participants confirmed seven different messages designed by the NCCE to promote good environmental practices among the citizenry. The messages include: drop it in a bin (keep the environment clean), separate your waste where you can, stop the pollution: be part of the solution, take it home and bin it, choose biodegradable not plastics, stop open defecation: use the toilet and lastly and good sanitation starts with me.

A further analysis of the results showed that the message on proper waste disposal captioned "Drop it in a bin (keep the environment clean)" was the message viewed and heard by most respondents

on Television (28.6%), Posters (24.8%), Social media (24.0%), Radio (23.8%), Community Information Centres (22.8%) and on the NCCE's website (21.9%).

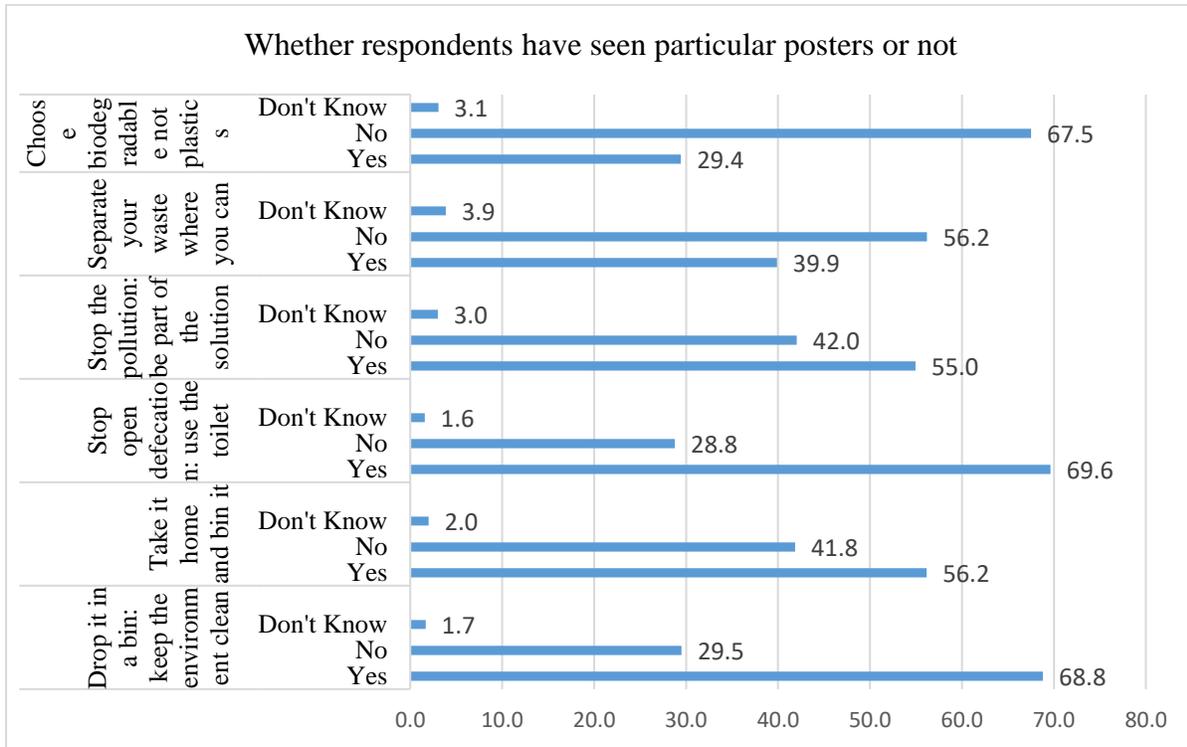
The second most disseminated message on good environmental practices by the NCCE was the message urging the general public to desist from open defecation which was themed "Stop open defecation: use the toilet". It was seen and or heard by 17.0% of respondents on Posters, 16.9% through their respective Community Information Centres, 16.8% on Radio and then by 15.1% and 14.6% on Social media and Television respectively. However, on NCCE's website, the second most viewed message on environmental governance was the message on pollution prevention (15.7%).

On the third most disseminated message on environmental governance, the message "Stop the pollution: be part of the solution" was the most disseminated message on six media platforms. It was viewed and heard by the third highest group of respondents on Radio (15.7%), Community Information Centres (15.4%), Social media (15.0%), Television (14.3%) and Poster (14.0%). The exception was in the case of the NCCE's website where the third most disseminated message was on separation of waste (15.3%).

The two thematic messages which recorded the least proportion of respondents who heard or viewed it were the message on preferred lifestyle for sustainable environmental management captioned "Choose biodegradable not plastics" and also "Good sanitation starts with me".

During the project implementation phase, information dissemination via posters was employed to convey specific messages on proper sanitary practices to the general public. Samples of the posters were shown to respondents to ascertain whether they had seen copies of the posters within their vicinities or other locations. The results of the verification is presented in figure 7.8.

**Figure 7.8: Visibility of the Different Posters Used for the Campaign on Good Environmental Governance**



*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

Visibility of the posters was encouraging as four out of the six posters were reported to have been seen by majority of respondents. In the case of two posters, though some respondents reported that they had seen them, the percentage of those who had not seen them were higher than those who had seen them.

Among the four posters which were affirmed by majority of respondents as having seen them, the poster on "Stop open defecation: use the toilet" recorded the highest percentage (69.6%) of respondents who had seen it. This was followed by the poster on "Drop it in a bin: keep the environment clean" as viewed by 68.8% of respondents. More than half of respondents (56.2% and 55.0%) respectively confirmed seeing posters on "Take it home and bin it" and "Stop the pollution: be part of the solution".

The two posters which did not received much visibility/publicity were those captioned "Choose biodegradable not plastics" and "Separate your waste where you can". The former recorded as many as 67.5% of respondents who had never seen it while 56.2% had never seen the latter.

### 7.4.1 NCCE's Environmental Governance Campaign in Basic and Senior High Schools

The study assessed the activities of the Commission in basic and Senior High Schools. Of the total population encountered in this study, 419 were either in Basic or Senior High School at the implementation phase of the programme. Out of the 419, 66.3% reported that the NCCE ever visited their respective schools to provide education on appropriate sanitation and proper waste management practices. The remaining 33.7% did not have any such encounter with the NCCE.

An enquiry into the content of messages delivered by the NCCE during the visits to the schools is presented in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.3: Environmental Governance Messages Delivered by the NCCE in Basic and Senior High Schools**

Message	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Proper disposal of waste</b>	180	28.4
<b>Avoiding defecating in open space</b>	158	25.0
<b>Keeping our surroundings clean</b>	206	32.5
<b>Frequently distilling choked gutters in community</b>	83	13.1
<b>Can't remember</b>	5	0.8
<b>Other</b>	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

The main messages the NCCE shared during their school visits were: the need for pupils to keep their surroundings clean (32.5%), ensure proper disposal of waste (28.4%) and avoid open-defecation (25.0%).

The environmental governance campaign in schools was also supposed to specifically promote plastic waste segregation. The study sought to ascertain whether NCCE carried out public education in Basic and Senior High Schools on plastic waste segregation. Here also, close to sixty percent (59.9%) of respondents affirmed the NCCE's visit to their schools to hold a discussion session on the subject. The rest reported otherwise.

Probing further, respondents elaborated on the topics discussed during their engagement with the NCCE. Some of the topics mentioned were recycling of plastic waste (28.0%), plastic waste

separation (25.3%), reuse of plastic materials (20.5%) and reduction in the use of plastics at homes (25.8%). The remaining comprised 0.2% who could not recall the content of their interaction with the NCCE and another 0.2% who mentioned other topics such as burning of plastic waste.

### **7.5 Respondents' Participation in Other Flagship Programs under ARAP**

Generally, the NCCE's task of awareness creation under the ARAP initiative was to engender mass support for the objectives set within the three thematic areas. Hence, public participation in NCCE's activities was key to the programme. In line with this, the Commission organised eight (8) National Dialogue sessions at selected venues in Accra, Kumasi and Tamale and virtually to engage experts and the general public on topics related to anti-corruption and better management of the environment and natural resources. Participation in this exercise was found to be very low among respondents as only 6.0% (4220) participated in at least one of them.

Nearly half (49.4%, 253) of those who participated in the national dialogue session attended the Kumasi session. Another 26.9% (253) participated in the Accra session while 23.7% (253) attended the Tamale session.

Topics discussed at the various sessions, as reported by respondents included: public accountability: abuse of office (13.3%), public opinion on corruption (28.1%), environmental governance (49.0%) and whistle blowing (7.1%). Some others (2.0%) mentioned that they could not recall the issues discussed.

At the regional and district level also, the NCCE organized various activities and programme to realize its mandate under ARAP. The study then inquired whether respondents had participated in any of these regional and district level activities. The result is presented in the table 7.4.

**Table 7.4: Participation of Respondents in NCCE’s Flagship Activities**

<b>Activity participated in by respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Community durbars/Town hall meetings on environmental governance by NCCE	146	30.5
NCCE's engagements with Civic Education Clubs/schools	76	15.9
NCCE's Anti-corruption campaign Program	67	14.0
NCCE's Public education programs	48	10.0
NCCE's engagement with church members	42	8.8
Other	30	6.3
NCCE's citizenship week celebration	23	4.8
Can't remember	16	3.3
NCCE's Social Auditing Program	9	1.9
Radio Phone in program	6	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100</b>

*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

It is observed in table 7.4 that, 30.5% of respondents had participated in NCCE’s community durbars/Town hall meetings on Environmental Governance. This was followed by 15.9% of the respondents who indicated that they participated in NCCE's engagements with Civic Education Clubs in schools, followed by 14% who participated in NCCE's Anti-corruption education programs. One out of every 10 respondents (10%) said they participated in NCCE's Public education programs with 8.8% participating in programs organized at churches. A proportion of 6.3% mentioned other activities such as clean up exercises, engagements on how to avoid bush fires, and how to observe personal hygiene as the NCCE’s activities they participated in.

### **7.6 Knowledge of Other Organizations, Programs, and Clubs that Educate Ghanaians on their Rights and Obligations**

The NCCE recognizes the role of other institutions in the civic education enterprise. In order to better assess impact of the Commission’s activities, attempts were made in this study to evaluate the activities of such organizations. Responding to a question on whether they knew of any other

organization, program, club that educate Ghanaians on their civic rights and responsibilities, close to half of the respondents (44.4%) responded in the affirmative with an almost equal proportion (43.2%) indicating otherwise. A little over ten percent (12.4%) had no idea of the existence of any such organizations/programs or clubs.

On how respondents heard about these other organizations, programs and clubs that educate Ghanaians on their civic rights and obligations, Table 7.5 shows that Radio (26.2%) was the main source of information for respondents. This was followed by information received in schools (21.0%) and through television (15.7%). Receipt of knowledge from Information Vans and Social Media recorded the least source.

**Table 7.5 Source of Information on Institutions, Programs, Clubs that Educate Ghanaians on their Civic Rights and Obligations**

Source of information	Frequency	Per Cent
Radio	490	26.2
Schools	394	21
TV	293	15.7
Church/Mosque	188	10
Posters/street advert/flyer	126	6.7
NGO	95	5.1
Information Van	88	4.7
Social media	77	4.1
Other	54	2.9
Newspapers	27	1.4
Community durbar	21	1.1
Don't know	19	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>100</b>

*End-line Survey data, Public opinion on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana, August 2020*

On the project thematic areas of anti-corruption, public accountability and environmental governance, the study examined whether respondents knew of any institutions or clubs that also educate Ghanaians on these topics. Two-thirds of respondents (66.6%) responded in the

affirmative, one-fourth (23.3%) indicated 'No', whilst the least (11.2%) indicated 'Don't know'. On whether these organizations, programs, or clubs educated people on environmental governance, 73.0% responded in the positive.

Study participants participation in the activities of these other organizations who are involved in civic education was examined. On this, as high as 70.5% of respondents answered in the negative with a little over a fourth (25.5%) affirming their participation in such programs. The rest (4.0%) had no idea of the subject and hence could not offer any response.

For those who confirmed participating in activities of other civic education organizations, the study enquired from them the number of times they had participated in such activities. For corruption-related activities, almost half (46.7%) of the respondents indicated that they had participated in such activities more than once. A near equal proportion (46.0%) also reported a one-time participation while 7.3% had never attended such activities.

On specific activities aimed at promoting good sanitation and proper waste management, it emerged that 52.5% of the respondents had participated more than once whereas 42.7% of respondents had participated 'once'. The least proportion of respondents (4.8%) had not participated in any of such activities.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

This is NCCE's second study conducted to assess citizens' knowledge and perception on the state of corruption, public accountability and environmental governance in Ghana. The first study was conducted in 2017. This end-line survey begun in August 2020 to assess progress made on key indicators of ARAP used in the baseline study and also to evaluate the performance of the NCCE in providing the citizenry with education on ARAP. Specifically, the study assessed the differences in the baseline and end-line survey results in areas such as citizens' knowledge on corruption, public accountability and accountability in public institutions, the performance of anti-corruption institutions, environmental concerns and perceptions on institutional response to managing the environment and natural resources. It also assessed the performance of the NCCE against the terms of the grant contract.

Stringent methodological steps were employed to ensure that accurate and reliable information was gathered. Similar to the design adopted for the baseline study, this end-line study employed a cross-sectional quantitative descriptive design to obtain more objective and reliable findings using a cluster and simple random sampling techniques. The study interviewed four thousand, two hundred and twenty (4, 220) respondents in one hundred and eight (108) selected baseline districts with similar characteristics. Data collection was undertaken by NCCE's trained Research Assistants (RAs). This final chapter highlights the major findings and makes recommendations for future programme and policy directions.

#### **8.2 Summary of Key Findings**

Generally, there have been changes in citizens' perception and knowledge about the three distinctive but interrelated themes; corruption, public accountability and environmental governance. On NCCE's education on anti-corruption, public accountability and environmental governance/management, major findings on study participants' awareness and appreciation of education received on the three thematic areas is presented.

### **8.2.1 Background Characteristics of Respondents**

Of the 4,220 respondents, majority were males (51.8%). Close to thirty percent (27.5%) were within the age group of 20-29 years. Majority (84.2%) of the respondents had attained some level of education. Most of the respondents were into agriculture/farming/fishing/forestry occupations and slightly more than half (51.6%) of them were married. Almost three quarters (73%) were Christians and most respondents (19.3%) were residing in the Ashanti region.

### **8.2.2 Corruption**

The study looked at citizens' awareness and knowledge of corruption, its causes and effect in Ghana. Results from the two studies indicate that corruption is endemic in the country. However, there have been changes in the witnesses of an act of corruption. Over half of the end-line respondents (54.8%) acknowledged having witnessed an act of corruption. This figure represents a decline from the baseline figure of 58.4%. Bribery, favouritism and fraud were major forms of corruption witnessed by end-line survey respondents in that order.

On the definition of what constitutes corruption, majority of the end-line study respondents, 88% and 85.5% perceived embezzlement (stealing from resources meant for the common good) and deceiving others to take advantage of them (fraud) respectively, as the main forms of corruption. In the baseline study, the results are not much different. Majority of the baseline study respondents' perceived embezzlement (stealing from resources meant for the common good) as a form of corruption while acts of corruption were mainly in the form of bribery (53%), fraud (11.7%), favouritism (10.8%), extortion (7.7%), paying administration charges (7.6%), embezzlement (6.3%) and conflict of interest (2.5%).

Relative to one's gender, more males (58.6%) than females (41.4%) have witnessed an act of corruption in the baseline compared to 57.4% and 42.6% respectively for males and females in the end-line study. In terms of region and witnessing of an acts of corruption, more of the respondents (20.1%) were from the Ashanti region with Ahafo and Western North regions recording the lowest of 0.6% respectively.

With regards to the place where one had witnessed an act of corruption, respondents in the end-line study cited the roadside (36.6%), workplaces (12.3%), schools (12.1%), and hospitals (8.2%) in that order as the places where an act of corruption was witnessed. This is not different in the

baseline study. Respondents in the baseline study cited witnessing an act of corruption at the roadside (30.3%), schools (18.2%), workplaces (9.8%) and hospitals (9.0%) in that order.

There was significant variation between baseline and end-line results in terms of where perceived acts of corruption happened and type of locality. The end-line study results show that in urban localities corruption usually happens at the workplaces and hospitals whilst in rural localities acts of corruption were mostly witnessed at the market and homes.

However, the baseline study result shows a different pattern. The baseline study result shows that in urban localities corruption usually happens by the roadside, workplaces, hospitals and MMDAs whilst in rural localities corruption usually happens in schools.

On the level of corruption in Ghana, both studies indicate that it is high. The majority of the baseline study respondents (91.4%) ranked the level of corruption in the country as high compared with 86.8% in the end-line. In both studies, bribery for service delivery in state institutions remained a key determinant of the level of corruption in the country.

On the causes of corruption, results in both baseline and end-line studies are similar. The majority of the end-line study respondents (84%) believed that corruption is inherent in nature and it is often manifested by greed and selfishness, desire to get rich quickly and satisfaction of a dire need in that order. They opined that corruption could also come about due to peer, family and societal pressure, the anticipation of gifts and rewards for services rendered, economic hardship and poor remuneration at workplaces. Similarly, the baseline results show that a higher proportion of the study respondents (83.9%) believed that corruption can be attributed to greed and selfishness, desire to get rich quickly and satisfaction of a dire need in that order.

With regards to engaging in acts of corruption, the two studies produced contrasting results. In the end-line study, a relatively lower proportion of respondents (20.4%) were found to have engaged in the act of corruption of which a higher proportion of them (65.2%) were males. Bribery was found to be the most (60.3%) frequent act of corruption respondents ever engaged in. More of the respondents (62.3%) from the urban areas were found to have ever engaged in an act of corruption. Generally, there has been a relative decline in participation in corrupt acts from the baseline study results where about 22% of respondents were found to have engaged in the act of corruption.

On the institution one works in and the exposure to acts of corruption, the findings from both studies have a point of convergence. The end-line study found that a higher proportion of the respondents (70.3%) believed there's a strong linkage between one's place of work and exposure of an act of corruption compared to 68% in the baseline. In the end-line study, it was found that institutions such as the Ghana Police Service, the Judicial Service, the MMDAs and the Ghana Education Service in that order were more prone to acts of corruption as compared to the State Insurance Company, the Military and the Narcotics Control Board of Ghana. Similar findings were made by the baseline study. Both studies found the Police Service as the most prone institution to engaging in acts of corruption.

With respect to places to report cases of corruption, 57.3% and 57.9% of respondents in the baseline and end-line study respectively mentioned the Ghana Police Service as the institution they would go to report any perceived act of corruption. This is against the backdrop that the same institution is perceived as the most prone to an act of corruption in the country. But this is to be expected as police personnel are more visible and more importantly, the Police Service is the only institution in the country mandated to handle wrongdoings or criminal acts. Unfortunately, however, more than one-third of the respondents (38.3%) think the identity of persons who report cases of corruption are not often well protected by anti-corruption agencies. This figure represents about a 3% increase from the baseline study's figure (34.6%).

On the effects of corruption, the study found that it erodes the development of the country, it increases poverty levels, leads to the lack of basic social amenities, increases the debt of the country and leads to poor road network in that order.

With respect to the suggestions to reduce corruption in the country, it was found that offering security protection to whistle-blowers as well as not exposing informants are key determinants to addressing the phenomenon.

### **8.2.3 Public Accountability**

Similar to the baseline study, this end-line study explored citizens' understanding of the concept of Public Accountability and perception of accountability in public institutions. The study found that most respondents defined public accountability as the obligation of state enterprises, agencies

and persons entrusted with public resources to be answerable to those who entrusted such resources to them.

The study examined respondent's knowledge on National and Local level Accountability Structures. On study respondents knowledge of the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) and its mandatory requirement for Assemblies to publish their expenditure accounts annually to their constituents, approximately six out of every ten respondents (61%) were unaware of such act compared to close to seven out of ten (69%) in the baseline study. Although other factors may exist, NCCE's nationwide education on ARAP since 2017 could have contributed to the increase in the level of awareness. With respect to knowledge of District Assemblies accounts publication, close to a third of the respondents (32%) have ever heard or noticed the publication of such accounts and close to half of them had observed such information from the district assemblies' notice boards. This figure is relatively lower compared to the baseline study where 54% of respondents were found to have ever heard or noticed the publication of such accounts.

On knowledge of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, the end-line study found that a little over one-third of the study respondents (37.2%) were aware of the existence of this committee to ensure public accountability within the Ghanaian public sector. This is a decline from the baseline proportion of 43.4%. Respondents who were aware of the existence of the committee said it investigates or inquire into the activities and administration of MDAs/MMDAs (49.3%), examines audited accounts of MDAs (26.5%) and undertakes mid-year budget reviews (8.6%) in that order.

On the other hand, in the baseline study, more than half of the respondents (55%) mentioned that the committee investigates the activities and administration of MDAs/MMDAs while 35.1% of them said it examines audited accounts of the MDAs.

With regards to the impact of the committee's work on accountability of state institutions, the end-line study results indicate that the committee's activities have helped expose corruption in some public institutions, minimized the frequency and level of corruption, helped improve transparency in public administration and helped guard the public purse in that order.

In relation to accountability among various public institutions, there have been changes in respondent rankings from baseline study but not consistent for all four public accountability

assessment criteria; the openness about operations, transparency about accounts, making appointments based on merits and then listening and responding to complaints. Overall, the findings show that the Ghana Police Service, the Military, the Judicial Service, Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), the Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service and the Audit Service in that order are viewed by respondents to be more accountable. On the other hand, institutions such as the DVLA, GPHA and the State Insurance Company were perceived not to be accountability in terms of their openness in operations. This ranking contrast the baseline study where the Military emerged as the most public accountable institution with the Police Service taking the second place.

On listening and responding to complaints, close to 33% of the respondents said that the Police Service listens and responds to complaints from the public. Relative to how institutions are accountable based on the transparency of their accounts, the Audit Service, the military and the EOCO in that order were perceived by most respondents as accountable.

With regards to public accountability based on the openness of operations, the EOCO, the Military and Ghana Education Service in that order were ranked as more accountable. On the accountability of institutions in terms of making appointments based on merit indicates, the Military was ranked first (19%). On listening and responding to complaints, close to 20% of the respondents said that the Police Service listens and responds to complaints from the public.

On measures to promote public accountability among state institutions or organizations in Ghana, the findings indicate that the following strategies are critical. They include; strong sanctions meted out to defaulters, removal of political parties' influences on state institutions, provision of adequate resources for institutions, parliament to hasten the process of passing bills that promote public accountability and a reduction in long bureaucratic processes in institutions in that order.

Furthermore, the study examined citizens' views on the performance of anti-corruption and public accountability institutions in Ghana. The study found that close to half of the respondents (49%) know about state institution(s) established by law to tackle corruption and to ensure public accountability in the country. The Police Service was identified by most of the respondents

(25.5%) as an institution established by law to tackle corruption and to ensure public accountability in the country.

On the performance of anti-corruption institutions, the respondents ranked both the Police Service and EOCO averagely in terms of public trust while CHRAJ was ranked high. On the other hand, all three institutions were rated somehow prompt by most respondents in terms of promptness in service delivery. Also, most respondents ranked the same institutions as performing well with respect to how they prosecute cases of corruption.

#### **8.2.4 Environmental Governance**

There have not been changes in major environmental concerns in Ghana between what was reported at the baseline stage and those reported at the end-line stage. Overall, poor sanitation and illegal mining (galamsey) are ranked by respondents as major environmental concerns just as were found in the baseline study. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, poor road network, the outbreak of fires in filling stations, markets and workplaces, lack of portable water, toilet facilities and traffic lights were some new concerns emerging from the end-line study. The end-line study could not establish if there's any direct relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and environmental governance. It could have been that our study respondents were erroneously associating the effect of the COVID-19 to change in climate or the environment. This study is however limited in terms of data to make such conclusions.

With regard to regional analysis and environmental concerns, poor sanitation was perceived as a pressing issue in the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions. On the hand, respondents in the Western region were more concerned about Illegal mining and over-exploitation of natural resources while those from the Northern region were concerned about bush fires.

In terms of the rural-urban dichotomy and environmental concerns, a higher proportion of the respondents (80.8%) were concerned about deforestation in rural areas while in the urban areas the major concern was noise pollution (86.8%).

On causes of environmental degradation, lack of discipline on the part of Ghanaians, unemployment and the desire to amass wealth by individuals and industries were cited by most respondents as major causes. Similar patterns were observed during the baseline study.

In relation to knowledge of respondents on the effect of environmental degradation, there is an increase in awareness about effects but no changes in understanding of how the effects are manifested. Overall, the end-line respondents cited disease/sickness, land degradation/desertification and flooding in that order as the major effects of environmental degradation just as was observed in the baseline study.

Sharing their views on the activities that affect the environment within the communities, study participants opined that indiscriminate dumping of waste, indiscriminate felling of trees and illegal mining in that order were such activities.

Overall, there has been a reduction in illegal mining activities from the baseline study. Interestingly, traditional leaders, the local community members, the District Chief Executive (DCE)/ Member of Parliament (MP) were mentioned by participants in that order as key actors in the industry.

Furthermore, on citizen's knowledge of environmental management institutions, study participants mentioned the EPA and the MMDAs in that order as institutions mandated to manage the affairs of the environment in the country. It is worth mentioning that, the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) which was not featured in the baseline study as an institution mandated to manage the affairs of the environment was mentioned by 5.8% of end-line study respondents.

Sharing views on the performance of these state-owned environmental management institutions, approximately 4 out of every ten study of respondents (39.3%) perceived the institutions to be 'normal' in discharging their mandate. Similar observations were made by the baseline study.

Finally, study participants were impressed with the performance of the government in the fight against 'galamsey'. Almost half of them (48.6%) rated the government's performance as both 'better' and 'much better'.

### **8.2.5 NCCE's Education on Anti-corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance**

The end-line study explored citizens' knowledge about NCCE's education on anti-corruption public accountability and environmental governance. The results show that a higher proportion (61%) of respondents knew about the institutions in Ghana with the mandate to educate citizens

on their civic rights and responsibilities. For those who knew, majority (90%) mentioned the NCCE as such institution.

On the popularity of the NCCE's logo among the citizens, a greater proportion (59.1%) have ever seen the Commission's Logo and 58.4% have ever heard or seen an advert, message and posters on fighting corruption within their communities since 2018. The NCCE's messages, information, and posters addressing corruption were mainly heard on the radio (57.3%) and television (56.1%).

With regards to participating in anti-corruption programs organized by NCCE, close to a third of the respondents (24.2%) have ever participated in such programs held in their localities. Many of the information/messages were mainly focused on acts of corruption, effects of corruption and definitions of corruption.

On the performance or visibility of the NCCE's education program on environmental management, the study found that 61.2% of the participants had seen such campaigns including adverts, messages and posters. The poster "Stop Open Defecation: Use the Toilet" had seen the greatest viewership and reach by the study respondents with approximately 70% of respondents having seen it somewhere. Further, approximately six out of every ten participants (60.4%) had participated in the NCCE's Community Durbars and Town hall meetings on environmental governance.

As part of its campaign on appropriate sanitation practices and proper waste management, the NCCE visited some schools to provide such education. This was confirmed by 66.3% of participants NCCE had ever visited their schools to provide education on proper waste management. Keep the surroundings clean, proper waste disposal and avoid defecation in the open in that order were mentioned by participants as messages they had received regarding sanitation practices and proper waste management.

Sharing their views on the performance of the NCCE's education on public accountability, 65.7% of the respondents confirmed having ever seen the Commission's posters urging citizens to report corrupt practices to institutions mandated by law to tackle corruption in the country. In a similar vein, 11.9% and 11.4% of participants confirmed to have received education on how citizens and pupils respectively can contribute to fighting corruption in Ghana.

### **8.3 Conclusion**

The National Commission for Civic Education as part of its mandate has the responsibility to educate citizens on their civic rights and responsibilities. This invariably influences the conduct of people toward public accountability, rule of law, good governance and efficient management of natural resources for development. In view of this, the Commission since 2017 has been involved in numerous advocacy programmes aimed at supporting Ghana's anti-corruption and public accountability drive under the ARAP program. On this, the end-line study among other objectives evaluated the performance of the NCCE in providing the citizenry with education on the program. The study found that there have been changes in citizens perception and knowledge on the three major themes; public accountability, corruption and environmental governance, but not consistent for all.

It appears that the anti-corruption programs organized by NCCE and messages on environmental governance including the fight against illegal mining have been disseminated well to the population. This is because the study observed a decrease in in engagements acts of corruption among study participants as well as engagements in illegal mining activities. Further, an appreciable proportion of study participants had knowledge about the Commission and its role in educating citizens about their civic rights and responsibilities. Also, there has been increased participation of the citizenry in the Commission's programs on fighting corruption and environmental management. More schools and communities hosted the Commission's activities just as its adverts, posters and logos were more visible to the population. This study highlights the need for a more concerted effort by state actors toward addressing issues of corruption and environmental and natural resource management in Ghana. It is envisaged that results of this study would shape public discourse on institutional public accountability, corruption and environmental governance and the need to adequately resource institutions with the mandate of educating Ghanaians on these interrelated but distinct themes.

### **8.4 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the findings of the study the following recommendations are suggested.

1. In both baseline and end-line studies, majority of the study respondents associated the concept of corruption with embezzlement and fraud. The study found a knowledge gap on

- the holistic definition of corruption. It is therefore recommended that the NCCE in collaboration with other anti-corruption institutions provide intensive on public education.
2. In both baseline and end-line studies, bribery was found to be the most common act of corruption witnessed by study respondents. Additionally, it was found to be common among state institutions that provide social services. The study, therefore, recommends that institutions that are mandated by law to tackle corruption in Ghana should strictly monitor or supervise social service provision institutions to reduce the act of bribery in the country.
  3. CHRAJ was mentioned by most respondents as the institution they know to be mandated by law to prosecute persons engage in act of corruption contrary to the Commission's constitutional mandate. It is therefore important for institutions mandated by law to tackle corruption to take up community engagements to sensitize the public about their roles and functions.
  4. Generally, the study found that participant's knowledge of public accountability structures and mechanisms were low from both baseline and end-line studies especially for the national level structures (Public Accounts Committee). The study recommends that the Public Accounts Committee of parliament should engage more media outlets in disseminating their activities. At the local level, it is recommended that the oversight ministry for local government should ensure that MMDAs publish their accounts and take steps to enhance the visibility of the publication. Additionally, the study recommends that NCCE should increase its education on the activities of these public accountability structures.
  5. The findings show that education programs carried out by NCCE were well disseminated. Radio and TV were the most media platforms through which the respondents confirmed to have received NCCE education and advocacy programs compared to the commission's conventional platforms (focus groups, community durbars) and through social media platforms (facebook, twitter). Future education programs therefore, should be channeled through the traditional media outlets since they have wider coverage compared to other media platforms. The Commission should further strengthen its social media visibility and engagements to reach out to many of the younger population who are mostly social media users.

6. From the study, a greater proportion of study respondents have benefited from the NCCE carried out education on environmental governance. However, the issue of poor sanitation arising primarily from indiscipline as the main environmental concerns at both baseline and end-line studies. Therefore, this study recommends that the Environmental and Sanitation department of the MMDAs should spearhead the enforcement of sanitation bye-law, monitor citizens behavior and attitude to improve sanitation in the country. It is also recommended that waste management institution within the assemblies should improve upon their service delivery.
  
7. A section of the study respondents attributed their environmental concern to the global pandemic of COVID-19 although the study could not establish a clear relationship between the two. It is necessary, for future studies to explore the relationship between COVID-19 pandemic and environmental governance.

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**APPENDIX A: STUDY INSTRUMENT**

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION

QUESTIONNAIRE

ENDLINE SURVEY: PUBLIC OPINION ON CORRUPTION, PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN GHANA"

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NAME OF INTERVIEWER:.....

CONTACT NUMBER OF INTERVIEWER: .....

LOCALITY NAME:.....

REGION:.....

DISTRICT:.....

TYPE OF LOCALITY: Rural  Urban

DATE OF INTERVIEW:.....

Respondents' informed consent

*This survey asks about your perception on the menace of corruption, accountability in public institutions and environmental management in Ghana. It is a follow up to an earlier survey conducted by the NCCE in September 2017.*

*This interview is voluntary. Please be assured that your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality, consequently you need not provide your name.*

*In line with this, you will be required to give your consent by responding 'Yes' or 'No' to participating in this interview.*

Are you willing to take part in this study? Yes..... No.....

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS

1. Select Sex of respondents

i. Male.....

ii. Female.....

2. Age of respondents (*In complete years*) .....

3. Educational background: (highest attainment)

- a. Never Attended.....
- b. Primary .....
- c. Middle/JSS/JHS.....
- d. Secondary/SSS/SHS.....
- e. Commercial/Vocational.....
- f. Post-Secondary(diploma) .....
- g. Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. Diploma, masters, Phd etc).....
- h. Any other (Specify).....

3b. *To respondents who have attained Middle/JSS/JHS or Secondary/SSS/SHS,*  
Did you complete school within the year 2018-2020?

i. Yes  ii. No  iii. Currently in school

4. Occupation

- i. Housewife/homemaker.....
- ii. Agriculture/farming/fishing/forestry.....
- iii. Trader/hawker/vendor .....
- iv. Retail/shop attendant.....
- v. Unskilled manual worker (eg. Cleaner, laborer, domestic help, unskilled manufacture worker) .....

- vi. Artisan or skilled manual worker (eg trade like electricians, mechanic, machinist) .....
- vii. Clerical or secretarial .....
- viii. Supervisor/Foreman/Senior Manager.....
- ix. Security services (Police, army, private security) .....
- x. Mid-level professional (eg. Teacher, nurse, mid-level government officer).
- xi. Upper-level professional (eg. Banker/finance, doctor, lawyer, engineer, accountant, professor, senior-level government officer) .....
- xii. No Occupation.....
- xiii. Any Other (Please specify).....

**5. Marital Status**

- i. Married.....
- ii. Living together.....
- iii. Separated.....
- iv. Divorced.....
- v. Widowed .....
- vi. Never married/Single.....
- vii. Any Other (Please specify).....

**6. Religious affiliation**

- i. No religion.....
- ii. Christian .....
- iii. Islam.....
- iv. Traditionalist.....
- v. Any Other (Please specify).....

**SECTION B: CITIZEN’S KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION IN GHANA**

*(Interviewer to read out scenarios in question 7 to respondent)*

**7. State whether you agree or disagree that the conditions mentioned are cases of corruption or not.**

- A. Using one’s personal resources to assist people to get social services
- B. Having to pay for services that a person is entitled to
- C. Offering gifts to the poor and needy in society
- D. Stealing from resources meant for the common good
- E. Using person’s position to favor his relatives and friends

- F. Following due processes to get a needed service
- G. Deceiving others in order to take advantage of them
- H. Hiding the origins of money obtained illegally.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
A.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
B.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
D.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
E.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
F.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
G.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
H.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

8. a) Have you ever witnessed any act of corruption?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

b) If yes, what did you witness? (*Only one response needed*)

*Please do not read out responses to interviewee*

- i. A person giving money or a gift to influence the decision or conduct of another person (Bribery) .....
- ii. Someone deceiving or deliberately tricking another person to get money or take advantage (Fraud) .....
- iii. A theft case or misappropriation of official funds for personal benefit (Embezzlement) .....
- iv. People being given unfair preferential treatment at the expense of another (Favouritism) .....
- v. People paying for services that they are entitled to or paying for cost of processing their requests (Paying Administrative Charge) .....

- vi. People being forced to pay money or other items before obtaining services (Extortion) .....
- vii. A situation in which a person used his or her position to derive personal benefit from actions or decisions made in his or her official capacity (Conflict of Interest) .....
- viii. Any other (please specify) .....

c) Where did you witness this perceived act of corruption? (*Only one response needed*)

- i. Schools .....
- ii. Churches .....
- iii. By the roadside .....
- iv. Borders and entry points .....
- v. Workplaces (Please specify) .....
- vi. Utility service center .....
- vii. Hospitals .....
- viii. The law courts .....
- ix. Parliament .....
- x. MMDAs .....
- xi. Any Other (please specify).....

9. a) In your opinion, how would you rank the level of Corruption in Ghana? (*Only one response needed*)

- i. Very High (75 - 100%) .....
- ii. High (50 - 74%) .....
- iii. Low (25 - 49%) .....
- iv. Very Low (0 - 24%) .....
- v. Don't know .....

b) Give one reason for your answer?

Very High/High:

- i. Bribery before service delivery in state institutions is very common .....
- ii. Auditor-General's report reveals several cases of embezzlement of public funds ...

- iii. Frequent media reports on corruption in various institutions .....
- iv. Frequent extortion of money and other items by security personnel .....
- v. Cases of inflating of cost of public projects on the increase .....
- vi. Lower levels of demand for accountability from public office holders .....
- vii. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

Low /Very low

- i. Service delivery by state institutions is done professionally.....
- ii. Auditor-General’s report free of financial malfeasance .....
- iii. Government officials use public funds judiciously .....
- iv. No extortion by the police .....
- v. Cost of public projects not inflated .....
- vi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

**SECTION C: CITIZENS INSIGHT ON THE CAUSES OF CORRUPTION**

**10. Why do you think people engage in acts of corruption? (*Only one response needed*)**

- i. Anticipation of gifts and rewards for services rendered .....
- ii. Greed and selfishness.....
- iii. Desire to get rich quickly.....
- iv. Peer, family and societal pressure .....
- v. Satisfaction of a dire need .....
- vi. Any other (please specify) .....

**11. a) Have you ever been in a position, where you influenced other people’s actions / decisions in your favour by engaging in an act of corruption? (*Only one response needed*)**

- i. Yes
- ii. No

**b) If yes, what did you do? (*Only one response needed*)**

- i. I gave money or a gift to influence the decision or conduct of another person (Bribery) .....
- ii. Tricked another person to gain money or an advantage of the person (Fraud) ...
- iii. I helped someone in a theft case or to misappropriate official funds for personal benefit (Embezzlement) .....
- iv. I influenced another person in order to be given an unfair preferential treatment at the expense of others (Favouritism) .....
- v. I paid for services that I am entitled to or paid for the cost of processing my requests so as to get the service done faster for me (Paying Administrative Charge) .....
- vi. I intentionally forced-paid money or other items to obtain services (inducement) .....
- vii. I influenced a person in a position of trust to use his or her position to skew events to my benefit from actions or decisions made in his or her official capacity (Conflict of interest) .....
- viii. Any other (please specify) .....

c) Where did this activity take place? (*Only one response needed*)

- i. Schools .....
- ii. Churches .....
- iii. By the roadside .....
- iv. Borders and entry points .....
- v. Workplaces (Please specify) .....
- vi. Utility service center .....
- vii. Hospitals .....
- viii. The law courts .....
- ix. Parliament .....
- x. MMDAs .....
- xi. Any Other (please specify).....

12. a) Have you ever been given money or any item of value that influenced your actions or decisions to do what you would not have done?

- i. Yes       ii. Yes, but I didn't take it       iii. No

b) If you chose i or ii in 13a, give **ONE** reason for your response? (*Select one option*)

(Yes, Reasons)

- i. Pressure from the other party (i.e. the giver) .....
- ii. Hard pressed for money for personal needs .....
- iii. Pressure to help a relative or a friend .....
- iv. Could not resist the amount or item offered because it was huge or dear .....
- v. Common practice at the workplace/Peer pressure .....
- vi. Facilitate the processing of national documents (e.g. Drivers' License, Passport, NHIS card, Voter's ID etc.) .....
- vii. To help speed up service delivery.....
- viii. Receive preferential treatment .....
- ix. It was a sign of appreciation for the service provided.....
- x. To offer admission to an educational institution .....
- xi. To leak examination questions/facilitate the passing of an exam ...
- xii. Any other (please specify).....

(Yes but I didn't take it, Main Reason)

- i. The offer was too small .....
- ii. There were people around .....
- iii. I was shy of the person making the offer .....
- iv. The person offering it is a relation .....
- v. It is against my beliefs, values and principles of life .....
- vi. I was performing my duties so didn't think bribe was necessary .....
- vii. Any other (please specify) .....

c) Between men and women who is more likely to take a bribe?

- i) Men  ii) Women  iii) Don't know  iv. Both

13. a) In your view, can the type of institution/organization one works with expose him/her to corruptible act(s)?

- i. Yes  ii. No  iii. Not Certain  iv. Don't know

b) If yes, which Institution/Organization do you think is more prone to act(s) of corruption in Ghana? "**Select one option**"

- i. Economic Organised Crime Organisation (EOCO) .....
- ii. Ghana Narcotic Board .....
- iii. Bureau of National Investigation .....
- iv. Office of the President .....
- v. The Judicial Service .....
- vi. Parliamentary Service .....
- vii. Audit Service .....
- viii. Civil/Public Services .....
- ix. Police Service .....
- x. Ghana Immigration Service .....
- xi. Utility service providers: Specify .....
- xii. Health Service Providers .....
- xiii. Passport Office .....
- xiv. Drivers & Vehicle Licensing Authority .....
- xv. Ghana Revenue Authority .....
- xvi. National Health Insurance Authority .....
- xvii. Ghana Harbours Authority .....
- xviii. The Military .....
- xix. Ghana Education Service (GES) .....
- xx. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies .....
- xxi. State Financial Institutions: Specify .....

- xxii. State Insurance Companies: Specify .....
- xxiii. The Ministries: Specify .....
- xxiv. Any other (please specify) .....

c) Give **ONE** reason for your answer

- i. Provide essential services hence take advantage of desperate customers
- ii. Activities of organization not monitored .....
- iii. Due to the amount of money that pass through their hands .....
- iv. Poor remuneration or poor conditions of service .....
- v. Lack of effective monitoring and supervision .....
- vi. Demand illegitimate payments before documents are processed/signed.
- vii. Peer pressure .....
- viii. Any other (please specify) .....

14. What in your view is the **Most Significant** effect of corruption on Ghana? **Mention only one effect.**

- i. Under development of the country .....
- ii. Lack of basic/social amenities .....
- iii. Poor road network .....
- iv. Poor medical facilities .....
- v. Increases the poverty level of majority of the citizens .....
- vi. Lowers government investment opportunities .....
- vii. Lowers foreign direct investment .....
- viii. Increases the debt of the country .....
- ix. Any other (please specify) .....

SECTION D: SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO MINIMIZE CORRUPTION IN GHANA

15. a) In Ghana, do you know where one can go and report a case of corruption?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

b) If yes, where? (*Only one response needed*)

- i. The media .....
- ii. Commission On Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) .....
- iii. Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) .....
- iv. Bureau of National Investigation (BNI) .....
- v. Police station .....
- vi. The Judiciary / Courts .....
- vii. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) .....
- viii. Anti-Corruption CSOs/NGOs .....
- ix. Traditional Authorities .....
- x. Religious leaders .....
- xi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

16. a) In your view, do you think the identity of persons who report cases of corruption are or will be well protected by anti-corruption agencies?

- i. Yes       ii. No       iii. I doubt       iv. Don't know

b. State one (1) reason for your response in question 16a above

Yes Responses:

- i. Informants are not exposed .....
- ii. Informants are usually given tips on personal security after the reportage .....
- iii. Informants are made to feel secure by signing a form .....
- iv. Action taken by the agencies, increases informants' level of confidence .....
- v. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

No Responses:

- i. Informants are exposed .....
- ii. Informants are not rewarded .....
- iii. Inadequate reward .....
- iv. Lack of security for informants .....
- v. Lack of interest in reporting due to inaction by responsible agencies .....
- vi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

17. Consider the following sentences and state the extent to which you agree or disagree with them in respect of them relating to what is meant by public accountability.	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
a) Having more men than women in public office or vice versa					
b) A public official using working hours to do his or her private business					
c) An obligation to render accounts for one's actions/inactions as a public appointee					
d) The act of bringing public officials to judgment as a result of their actions and inactions during and after tenure in office					
e) The obligations of public enterprise and agencies ( who are entrusted with public					



- i. Investigate or inquire into the activities and administration of MDAs/MMDAs
- ii. Examination of audited accounts of MDAs .....
- iii. Undertake mid-year budget .....
- iv. Don't know .....
- v. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

c) What in your view has been its impact on accountability of state institutions in Ghana? *(Only one response needed)*

- i. It has helped exposed corruption in some public institutions .....
- ii. Its activities have helped minimize the frequency and level of corruption .....
- iii. The committee's activities have helped improve transparency in public administration .....
- iv. It has helped guarded the public purse .....
- v. Don't know .....
- vi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

**SECTION F: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY - CHALLENGES AND MEASURES TO PROMOTE IT**

20. In your opinion which public institution/organization has been the most accountable in terms of the following? *(Only one response needed under each sub-heading)*

- A. Open about its operations
- B. Transparent about its accounts
- C. Making appointments on the basis of merit
- D. Listening and responding to complaints

- i. Economic Organised Crime Organisation (EOCO) .....
- ii. Ghana Narcotic Board .....
- iii. Bureau of National Investigation (BNI) .....
- iv. Office of the President .....

- v. The Judicial Service .....
- vi. Parliamentary Service .....
- vii. Audit Service .....
- viii. Civil/Public Services .....
- ix. Police Service .....
- x. Immigration Service .....
- xi. Utility Service Providers: Specify .....
- xii. Health Service Providers .....
- xiii. Passport Office .....
- xiv. Drivers & Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) .....
- xv. Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) .....
- xvi. National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) .....
- xvii. Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) .....
- xviii. The Military .....
- xix. Ghana Education Service (GES).....
- xx. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies .....
- xxi. State Financial Institutions: Specify .....
- xxii. State Insurance Companies: Specify .....
- xxiii. The Ministries: Specify .....
- xxiv. Don't know .....
- xxv. Any other (please specify) .....

21. In your opinion what should be done to promote public accountability among state Institutions or organizations in Ghana? (**Only one response needed**)

- i. Provide adequate resources/Remove resource constraints.....
- ii. Political partisan influences on institutions should be stopped.....
- iii. Pressure from cabinet must also be stopped.....
- iv. Parliament should hasten the process of passing bills that promote public accountability .....
- v. Long bureaucratic processes in institutions must be shortened.....
- vi. Strong sanctions for defaulters .....

vii. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

SECTION G: CITIZENS' VIEWS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY INSTITUTIONS IN GHANA

22. a) Do you know of any state Institution(s) established by law to tackle corruption and to ensure public accountability in Ghana?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Can't tell

b) If Yes to Q22a, **MENTION ONE** of them; (*Only one response needed*)

- i. CEPS division of the Ghana Revenue Authority.....
- ii. The Ghana Immigration Service .....
- iii. The Courts .....
- iv. Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) .....
- v. The Police Service.....
- vi. Commission for Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) ..
- vii. Parliament .....
- viii. Auditor General's Department .....
- ix. Office of Special prosecutor .....
- x. Don't know .....
- xi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

c). How will you assess the performance of the named anti-corruption and public accountability agency in 22b in terms of the following:

i) Public trust

[Very High =VH, High = H, Average = A, Low = L and Very Low = VL, Don't know = DK]

VH  H  A  L  VL  DK

ii) Promptness in service delivery

[Very Prompt =VP, Prompt = P, Somehow Prompt = SP, Not Very Prompt = NVP and Not Prompt = NP, Don't know = DK]

VP  P  SP  NVP  NP  DK

iii) Prosecution of cases of corruption

[Very well =VW, Well = W, Poor = P, Very Poor = VP and Don't know = DK]

VW  W  P  VP  DK

iv) Pro-activeness in identifying cases of corruption

[Very Proactive =VP, Proactive = P, Somehow Proactive = SP, Not Very Proactive = NVP, Not Proactive = NP and Don't know = DK]

VP  P  SP  NVP  NP  DK

SECTION H: CITIZENS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NCCE'S EDUCATION ON ANTI-CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.

*About NCCE*

23 a) Do you know about a state institution with the mandate of educating Ghanaians on their civic rights and responsibilities?

i. Yes  ii. No  iii. Can't tell...

b) If Yes, which institution is this?

i. NCCE mentioned.....

ii. NCCE not mentioned.....

iii. Don't know.....

c) If NCCE not mentioned, specify the institution respondent mentioned.....

d) If No to question 23 a) You may have seen the NCCE logo. Do you recall ever seeing this logo. *(RA shows logo to respondent)*



i. Yes

ii. No

**EXPOSURE TO NCCE'S EDUCATION**

24. Within the last two years (Since January 2018) have you heard or seen any advert, message information, poster on fighting corruption.

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Can't tell.

25.a) Within the last two years (from 2018), have you heard or seen any advert, messages, information, and posters on addressing corruption by the NCCE on each of the following media outlets?

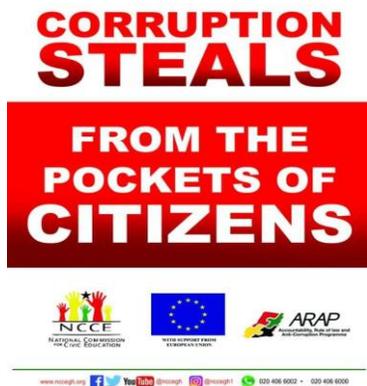
TV	Radio	Community info. center	Posters	Website	Social Media (such as Facebook, Twitter)
----	-------	------------------------	---------	---------	--

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>					
No <input type="checkbox"/>					

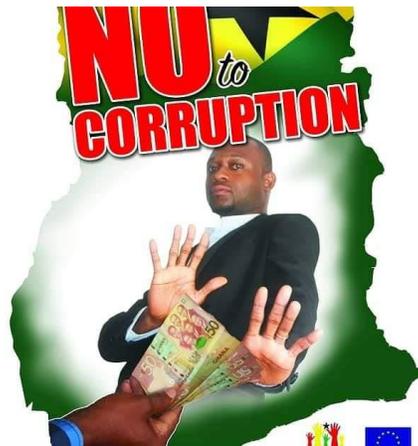
b) If Yes to any of the media outlets in Q25a, what message was sent across by your chosen media outlet? (Tick all that apply)

- i. "Corruption will lead you to prison" .....
- ii. "Report corruption practices to the appropriate authorities (CHRAJ, Police)"
- iii. "Say No to corruption" .....
- iv. "Thank you is enough" .....
- v. "Corruption steals from the pocket of citizens" ..
- vi Can't remember.....
- vii. Any other (Specify) .....

26. The NCCE has designed posters on anti-corruption, the posters look like these. (Show posters to respondents). Do you think you have ever seen these posters at any program within your district or municipality?



Yes  No  Don't know



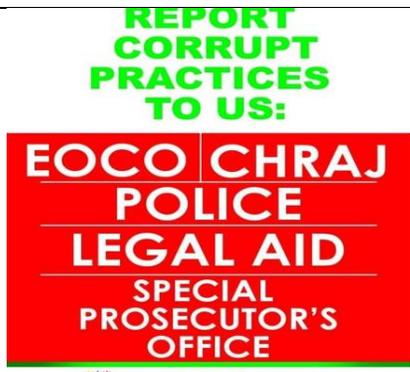
Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know

27 a) Have you participated in any community level programme (*community durbar, one-on-one interaction, focus group discussion, community information center/community radio*) on anti-corruption organized by NCCE in your locality or municipality?

i. Yes                       ii. No                       iii. Can't remember.

b) If yes to question 27 a) what information/message were you given on anti-corruption? (Tick all that apply)

- i. The various acts that constitute corruption .....
- ii. The definition of corruption.....
- iii. Acts that constitute corruption within the school settings.....
- iv. Effects of corruption.....
- vii. Institutions with the mandate to fight corruption .....
- viii. Where to report acts of corruption.....
- ix. How citizens can contribute to fighting corruption.....
- x. Can't remember .....
- x. Any other (Specify).....

28 a) For respondents currently in junior and senior high school,

Has NCCE ever visited your school to provide education on anti-corruption?

- i. Yes  ii. No  iii. Don't know  iii. Can't remember.

b) If yes to question 28 a) what information/message were you given on anti-corruption? (Tick all that apply)

- i. The various acts that constitute corruption .....
- ii. The definition of corruption.....
- iii. Acts that constitute corruption within the school settings.....
- iv. Effects of corruption.....
- vii. Institutions with the mandate to fight corruption .....
- viii. Where to report acts of corruption.....
- ix. How school pupils can contribute to fighting corruption.....
- x. Can't remember .....
- x. Any other (Specify).....

SECTION H: CITIZENS KNOWLEDGE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

29. What do you think is the major environmental concern in Ghana? (MENTION ONE)

- i. Bush fires .....
- ii. Illegal mining (Galamsey) .....
- iii. Oil spillage along the shores and in the sea .....
- iv. Illegal timber logging/lumbering .....
- v. Poor sanitation (Littering, choked gutters, open defecation, bushy areas, uncollected rubbish) .....
- vi. Deforestation for building/construction projects .....
- vii. Extreme hot weather .....
- viii. Illegal sand winning .....
- ix. Air pollution (Vehicular fumes, fire wood, refuse damp fires/smoke, coal from factories etc.) .....

- x. Noise pollution (Faith-based organizations activities, drinking spot music, vehicular horn tooting etc.) .....
- xi. Marine and in-land water pollution .....
- xii. Land degradation .....
- xiii. E-wastes .....
- xiv. Destruction / abuse of marine ecosystems .....
- xv. Over exploitation of inland natural resources .....
- xvi. Don't Know .....
- xvii. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

30. In your opinion, what is the **Main** cause of the environmental concern you mentioned in question 29 above?

- i. Improper socialization from homes and schools .....
- ii. Lack of discipline .....
- iii. Lack of knowledge among citizens .....
- iv. Insensitivity on the part of business entities .....
- v. Desire to amass wealth by individuals and industries .....
- vi. Lack of sanitary facilities in the communities/localities .....
- vii. Lack of job opportunities/unemployment .....
- viii. Lack of enforcement of environmental laws .....
- ix. Apathy towards environmental cleanliness .....
- x. Lack of maintenance culture .....
- xi. Industrialization .....
- xii. Illegal mining .....
- xiii. Construction of poor drainage systems .....
- xiv. Lack of good governance .....
- xv. Corruption .....
- xvi. Don't know .....
- xvii. Any Other (Please Specify) .....
- xviii.

31. What do you think is the main environmental concern in your community / locality?

- i. Bush fires .....
- ii. Illegal mining (Galamsey) .....
- iii. Oil spillage along the shores and in the sea .....
- iv. Illegal timber logging/lumbering .....
- v. Poor sanitation (Littering, choked gutters, open defecation, bushy areas, uncollected rubbish) .....
- vi. Deforestation for building/construction projects .....
- vii. Extreme hot weather.....
- viii. Illegal sand winning .....
- ix. Air pollution (Vehicular fumes, fire wood, refuse damp fires/smoke, coal from factories etc.) .....
- x. Noise pollution (Faith-based organizations activities, drinking spot music, vehicular horn tooting etc.) .....
- xi. Marine and in-land water pollution .....
- xii. Land degradation .....
- xiii. E-wastes .....
- xiv. Destruction / abuse of marine ecosystems .....
- xv. Over exploitation of inland natural resources .....
- xvi. Don't Know .....
- xvii. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

32. What do you think is the main activity/behavior which contributes to the environmental concern in your community/locality?

- i. Indiscriminate felling of trees .....
- ii. Illegal mining (Galamsey) .....
- iii. Waste product from industrial activities .....
- iv. Indiscriminate dumping of waste .....
- v. Hot weather condition .....
- vi. Pollution of the sea/water bodies .....
- vii. Reckless tooting of vehicle horns .....

- viii. Noise from the activities of faith-based organizations and entertainment spots .....
- ix. Burning of waste in the farms and homes .....
- x. Fumes from vehicle exhaust pipe.....
- xi. Oil drilling activities .....
- xii. Apathy towards environmental cleanliness .....
- xiii. Indiscriminate disposal of E-waste .....
- xiv. Lack of discipline .....
- xv. Don't know .....
- xvi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

33. Mention one possible effect of environmental degradation in your community / locality?

- i. Disease/sickness .....
- ii. Land degradation/Desertification .....
- iii. Shortage of food .....
- iv. Shortage of potable water .....
- v. Depletion of the ozone layer.....
- vi. Flooding .....
- vii. Fire outbreaks .....
- viii. Destruction of property .....
- ix. Depletion of resources .....
- x. Don't know .....
- xi. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

34 a). Is illegal mining (galamsey) taking place in your community?

- a) Yes                       b) No

b) If Yes, Who do you perceive to be the key actor in the business of galamsey in your community/locality?

- i. Traditional leaders.....
- ii. DCE/MP.....
- iii. Assemblyman/woman .....
- iv. Local community.....
- v. Security personnel.....
- vi. Minerals Commission.....
- vii. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) .....
- viii. Local Entrepreneur.....
- ix. Officials of Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation.....
- x. Out-of-district Ghanaian entrepreneur.....
- xi. Political party heads in the constituency.....
- xii. Foreigners.....
- xiii. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

35. Mention one State organization/institution mandated to manage the affairs of the environment in Ghana?

- i. Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
- ii. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) .....
- iii. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs).....
- iv. Minerals Commission .....
- v. Forestry Commission .....
- vi. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources .....
- vii. Department of Parks and Gardens .....
- viii. All of the Above (i-vi) .....
- ix. Don't Know .....

x. Any Other (Please Specify) .....

36. How will you assess the performance of state organizations/institutions (enumerated in question 35) mandated to manage the affairs of the environment?

- i. Very effective .....
- ii. Effective .....
- iii. Normal .....
- iv. Very ineffective .....
- v. Ineffective .....
- vi Don't know .....

37. How do you rate the performance of the government in the fight against galamesy?

- i. Much worst .....
- ii. Worse .....
- iii. Same .....
- iv. Better .....
- vi Much better....
- vii. Don't know .....

SECTION I: NCCE EDUCATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERANACE

38. Within the last two years (since January 2018) have you heard or seen any advert, message information, and posters on environmental management?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

39 a) Within the last two years (since January2018), have you heard or seen any advert, messages, information, and posters on education on better sanitation

practices and plastic waste segregation and recycling by the NCCE on each of the following media outlets?

TV	Radio	Community info. Center	Posters	Website	Social Media (such as Facebook, Twitter)
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>					
No <input type="checkbox"/>					

b) If Yes to any of the media outlets, what message was sent across by your chosen media outlet? (Tick all that apply)

- i. "Drop it in a bin" (Keep the environment clean).....
- ii. "Separate your waste where you can".....
- iii. "Stop the pollution, be part of the solution".....
- iv. "Take it home and bin it".....
- v. "Choose biodegradable not plastics" .....
- vi. "Stop open defecation, use the toilet" .....
- vii. "Good sanitation starts with me" .....
- viii. Cant remember.....
- ix. Any other .....

40. The NCCE has designed posters on keeping your environment clean, the posters look like these. (*Show posters to respondents*). Do you think you have ever seen these posters at any program within your district?



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know



Yes  No  Don't know

41.a) For respondents currently in junior and senior high schools,

Has NCCE ever visited your school to provide education on appropriate sanitation practices and proper waste management?

i. Yes

ii. No

b) If yes to question 41a) what information/message were you given on sanitation practices and proper waste management? **(Tick all that apply)**

- i. Proper disposal of waste.....
- ii. Avoiding defecating in open space.....
- iii. Keeping our surroundings clean.....
- iv. Frequently distilling choke gutters in community.
- v. Can't remember.....
- iv. Other (specify).....

42. a) *For respondents currently in junior and senior high schools*, Has NCCE ever visited your school to provide education on plastic waste segregation and recycling and proper disposal of waste?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

b) If yes to Que 43a) what information/message were you given on plastic waste segregation? **(Tick all that apply)**

- i. Recycling of plastic waste.....
- ii. Plastic Waste separation .....
- iii. Reused plastic materials .....
- iii. Reduce the use of plastics in our homes.
- iv. Can't remember .....
- v Any other (specify).....

43 a) The NCCE has carried out a number of national dialogues on anti-corruption and management of our environment and natural resources across the country. Have you participated in any of the national dialogues?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

b) If Yes, where was this?

- i. Kumasi.....
- iii. Tamale...
-

ii. Accra.....

c) If Yes to Q43b, what was discussed during the dialogue session.

i. Public Accountability: Abuse of office.....

ii. Public opinion on corruption.....

iii. Environmental governance .....

iv. Whistle blowing .....

iv. Any other .....

SECTION J: CONFOUNDING PROGRAMS

44. a) Do you know of any organizations, programs, clubs that educate Ghanaians on their civic rights and responsibilities?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Don't know

b) If yes to question 44a, how did you hear about it or them?

i. Social media...

ii. NGO.....

iii. Schools.....

iv. Radio.....

v. Church .....

vi. Tv.....

vii. Newspapers.....

viii. Posters/street advert/flyer.

ix Any other (specify).....

x. Don't know.....

c) If yes to question 44a, do you know if these organisations, programs or clubs educate people on anti-corruption and public accountability?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Don't know

d) If yes to question 44a, do you know if these organisations, programs or clubs educate people on environmental governance?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Don't know

e) If yes to question 44c and 44d, have you participated in any of them?

i. Yes

ii. No

f) If yes to question 44e, which ones have you participated in? (*Mention one*)

.....  
.....

g) If yes to question 44e, how many of the organisations, programs or clubs that you participated in addressed corruption?

- i. None.....
- ii. One.....
- iii. More than one ...

h) If yes to question 44e, how many of the organisations, programs or clubs that you participated in addressed good sanitation practices and proper waste management?

- i. None.....
- ii. One.....
- iii. More than one...

Contact number of Respondent: .....

THANK YOU

**APPENDIX B: LIST OF SAMPLES ALLOCATED TO DISTRICT AND METROPOLITAN AREAS (SUB METROPOLITAN)**

No.	Regions	Districts	Total number of questionnaires	Rural Localities	Urban Localities
	<b>ASHANTI</b>				
1	Ashanti	Adansi South	30	Kramokrom (25)	New Edubiase (5)
2	Ashanti	Asante Akim North	17	Menam (9)	Agogo (8)
3	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North	24	Kotei Nkwanta (19)	Tepa (5)
4	Ashanti	Asokore Mampong A	38		Buokrom (38)
5	Ashanti	Asokore Mampong B	39		Asawasi(39)
6	Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	23	Yabi (Yabe) (18)	Ahenema-Kokoben (5)
7	Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya	37	Hiawu Besease (25)	Abuakwa (12)
8	Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	25	Amoaful (21)	Bekwai (4)
9	Ashanti	Bosome Freho	16	Apewu (8) Tebesno No.2 (8)	
10	Ashanti	Bosomtwe	24	Beposo (17)	Essereso (7)
11	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben	36	Amoam Achiase (26)	Ejisu (10)
12	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan A	54	Old Tafo (55),	
13	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan B	54	Bremang (55),	
14	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan C	54	Atonsu (54)	
15	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan D	54	Pankrono (54)	
16	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan E	54	Ahinsan (54)	
17	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan F	54	Asafo (54),	
18	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan G	55	Asuoyeboa (54)	
19	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan H	55	Anloga (54)	
20	Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	42	Annwona mensahkrom no.1 (6)	Obuasi (36)
21	Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	19	Fawoman (14)	Offinso (5)
22	Ashanti	Sekyere Central	18	Maluu (12)	Nsuta (6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>822</b>				

No.	Regions	Districts	Total number of questionnaires	Rural Localities	Urban Localities
	<b>AHAFO</b>				
23	Ahafo	Asunafo South	34	Dwomokrom (25)	Kukuom (9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>				
	<b>BONO</b>				
24	Bono	Berekum	46	Amankukwa Newtown (16)	Berekum (30)
25	Bono	Dormaa Municipal	42	Twum Krom (26)	Dormaa Ahenkro (16)
26	Bono	Jaman North	30	Twenekrom (14)	Sampa (16)
27	Bono	Sunyani Municipal	45	Kurasua No.1 (8)	Sunyani (37)
28	Bono	Sunyani West	31	Ahanyaso (9)	Odumase (22)
29	Bono	Tain	32	Muramuraso (16)	Badu (16)
30	Bono	Wenchi Municipal	32	Adoye (Adwee) (20)	Wenchi (12)
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>				
	<b>BONO EAST</b>				
31	Bono East	Pru	46	Jacklai No. 1 & 2 (29)	Yeji (17)
32	Bono East	Sene East	22	Battor Korpe (Galolo) (11) Kajaji (11)	
33	Bono East	Sene West	21	Dwankrom (16)	Kwame Danso (5)
34	Bono East	Techiman North	22	Bonya (11)	Tuobodom (11)
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>				
	<b>CENTRAL</b>				
35	Central	Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	36	Abaka (32)	Moree (4)
36	Central	Agona East	29	Hamanwura (16)	Agona Kwanyako (13)
37	Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	38	Agyarko Akura (20)	Breman Asikuma (18)
38	Central	Assin North	54	Assin Odumasi (34)	Assin Fosu (20)
39	Central	Awutu Senya	29	Awutu Bebianiha (15)	Senya Bereku (14)

No.	Regions	Districts	Total number of questionnaires	Rural Localities	Urban Localities
40	Central	Awutu Senya East	36	Kwaku Bentum (2)	Oduponkpehe Kasoa (34)
41	Central	Cape Coast Metro	52	Ebobonko (12)	Cape Coast (40)
42	Central	Gomoa West	45	Gomoa (Assin) Brofoyedur (26)	Apam (19)
43	Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	21	Kenyako (16)	Twifo Praso (5)
44	Central	Upper Denkyira West	20	Breman (10), Ayanfuri (10)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>				
	<b>EASTERN</b>				
45	Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	41	Battor Kope (31)	Maame Krobo (10)
46	Eastern	Akwapem North	49	14 miles (Mintakrom) (31)	Akropong (18)
47	Eastern	Akwapem South	13	Dago (10)	Aburi (3)
48	Eastern	Asuogyaman	34	Mangoase (24)	Akosombo (10)
49	Eastern	Atiwa	39	Ankaase (26)	Anyinam (13)
50	Eastern	Ayensuano	27	Kuaho Duodukrom (25)	Anum Apapam (2)
51	Eastern	Birim North	28	Abodom (25)	Akoase (3)
52	Eastern	Fanteakwa	38	Odunkuase (28)	Begoro (10)
53	Eastern	Kwahu South	24	Fo manso no. 2 (17)	Obo (7)
54	Eastern	New Juaben A	33	Tikwame-Obuotabini (4)	Kofiridua (61)
55	Eastern	New Juaben B	32		
56	Eastern	Upper West Akim	311	Amaaman (23)	Adeiso (8)
57	Eastern	West Akim	38	Asamankese (38)	
58	Eastern	Yilo Krobo	31	Obenyemi-Guata (22)	Somanya (9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>				
	<b>GREATER ACCRA</b>				
59	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan A	55		Kaneshie (55)
60	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan B	55		Kotobabi (55)
61	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan C	55		Sukura(55)
62	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan D	56		Lartebiokorshie (55)

No.	Regions	Districts	Total number of questionnaires	Rural Localities	Urban Localities
63	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan E	56		Kokomlemle (55)
64	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan F	56		Abeka (56)
65	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan G	56		Nima (56),
66	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan H	56		Mamobi (56)
67	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan I	56		Darkuman (56)
68	Greater Accra	Ada East	20	Totope (14)	Kasseh (6)
69	Greater Accra	Ada West	17	Abuanokope (12)	Anyaman (5)
70	Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	23	University farm (9)	Ashaley Botwe (14)
71	Greater Accra	Ga East	43	Adenkrebi (39)	Dome (4)
72	Greater Accra	Ga West A	32	Amanfrom (20)	Ofankor (12)
73	Greater Accra	Ga West B	32	Manhean (20)	Chantan (12)
74	Greater Accra	Ningo Prampram	20	Buerko (12)	Prampram (8)
75	Greater Accra	Shai Osu Doku	15	Odumase (12)	Dodowa (3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>				
	<b>SAVANNAH</b>				
76	Savannah	Central Gonja	29	Kpansera (23)	Buipe (6)
77	Savannah	East Gonja	46	Gbetekpo (37)	Salaga (9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>				
	<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
78	North East	Bunkpurugu Yunyoo	41	Bende (35)	Bunkpurugu (6)
79	North East	East Mamprusi	41	Namango (28)	Nalerigu (13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>				
	<b>NORTHERN</b>				
80	Northern	Gushiegu	38	Nalogu (Taloli) (29)	Gushiegu (9)
81	Northern	Karaga	26	Zankali (21)	Bagli (5)
82	Northern	Kumbugu	14	Zugu (7) Kumbungu (7)	
83	Northern	Nanumba South	32	Chagi No 1 (26)	Wulensi (6)
84	Northern	Saboba	23	Nakpor (21)	Saboba (2)
85	Northern	Tamale Metropolitan A	38	Dugu (15)	Lamasegu (61)
86	Northern	Tamale Metropolitan B	38		
87	Northern	Tatale Sanguli	20	Njobilibo (16)	Tatale (4)
88	Northern	Tolon	25	Gbanjong (22)	Nyankpala (3)
89	Northern	Zabzugu	22	Binyinkumbo (15)	Zabzugu (7)

No.	Regions	Districts	Total number of questionnaires	Rural Localities	Urban Localities
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>		<b>433</b>		
	<b>UPPER EAST</b>				
90	Upper East	Bawku Municipal	25	Kakasiego (9)	Bawku (16)
91	Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	33	Zaarungu Dactio (17)	Bolgatanga (16)
92	Upper East	Bongo	21	Buntua (20)	Bongo (1)
93	Upper East	Builsa North	14	Sinyansa Moteesa (12)	Sandema Central (2)
94	Upper East	Garu Tempane	33	Doanyediya No 2 (25)	Garu (8)
95	Upper East	Kassena Nankana West	18	Navio Sanwo (14)	Paga (4)
96	Upper East	Pusiga	15	Ninkogo Salwamin (13)	Pusiga (2)
97	Upper East	Talensi	21	Kpatia (18)	Winkongo (3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>				
	<b>UPPER WEST</b>				
98	Upper West	Jirapa	24	Nimbare (21)	Jirapa (3)
99	Upper West	Nandom	12	Toyaga (10)	Nandom (2)
100	Upper West	Sissala West	13	1. Nyimenti (6) 2. Gwollu (7)	_
101	Upper West	Wa East	20	1. Viahaa (10) 2. Finsi (10)	_
102	Upper West	Wa Municipal	29	Gberu (10)	Wa (19)
103	Upper West	Wa West	22	1. Zenoyeli (Jewoyeli) (11) 2. Wechiau (11)	_
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>				
	<b>VOLTA</b>				
104	Volta	Agortime Ziope	10	Segbale (8)	Agortime Kpetoe (2)
105	Volta	Akatsi North	12	1. Ave Adzigo (6) 2. Ave Dakpa (6)	_
106	Volta	Ho West	34	Dzogbefeme (30)	Tsito (4)
107	Volta	Keta Municipal	53	Sasieme (25)	Anloga (28)
108	Volta	Ketu North	36	Avunu (24)	Dzodze (12)
109	Volta	Ketu South A	29	Avlorto (16)	Aflao (13)

No.	Regions	Districts	Total number of questionnaires	Rural Localities	Urban Localities
110	Volta	Ketu South B	29	Amefinukope (16)	Aveome(13)
111	Volta	North Dayi	15	1. Anfoega Akukorme (8) 2. Vakpo (7)	
112	Volta	North Tongu	32	Anlohetsi Battor (19)	Juapong (13)
113	Volta	South Tongu	32	Torve (28)	Sogakope (4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>				
	<b>OTI</b>				
114	Oti	Krachi West	18	Tokpo Kponya (15)	Kete-Krachi (3)
115	Oti	Nkwanta North	23	Danlare (17)	Kpassa (6)
116	Oti	Biakoye	24	Adenkensu (8)	Kwamekrom (16)
117	Oti	Kadjebi	21	Dodo-Fie (15)	Kadjebi (6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>				
	<b>WESTERN NORTH</b>				
118	Western North	Bodie	16	Akwasi Adukrom (Fantekrom) (14)	Bodi (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>				
	<b>WESTERN</b>				
119	Western	Ahanta West	32	Miemia (16)	Agona Nkwanta (16)
120	Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	21	Mrekro (19)	Manso Amenfi (2)
121	Western	Wassa Amenfi West	28	Asouhyiame (17)	Asankragwa (11)
122	Western	Ellembelle	27	Akropong (21)	Aiyinase (6)
123	Western	Nzema East	19	Kukoavile (Kokofrey) (13)	Axim (6)
124	Western	Prestea Huni Valley	48	Nipa Hia Mboa (30)	Prestea (18)
125	Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan A	57	Nkroful (3)	Takoradi (54)
126	Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan B	56	Kansaworado (3)	Effiakuma (53)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Regions</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Total number of questionnaires</b>	<b>Rural Localities</b>	<b>Urban Localities</b>
127	Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan C	56	Adiembra (3)	Kwesimintsim (53)
128	Western	Shama	25	Old Daboase Nkwanta No. 2 (11)	Shama (14)
129	Western	Tarkwa Nsuaem	27	Akyempim (19)	Tarkwa (8)
130	Western	Wassa East	25	Kevor Kope-Prato Number 1 (23)	Daboase (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>				
	<b>108 districts</b>				
		<b>Overall Sample Size</b>	<b>4284</b>		

**APPENDIX C: REGIONAL LEVEL ASSESSMENT OF RESPONDENTS  
UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>Scenario</b>	Don't	Strongly			Strongly	
<b>A</b>	Know	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	agree	Total
Ahafo	2.9	5.9	32.4	55.9	2.9	34
Ashanti	7.0	22.4	40.8	17.7	12.1	817
Bono	10.1	5.1	30.7	38.9	15.2	257
Bono East	16.2	1.8	42.3	36.9	2.7	111
Central	6.2	21.6	43.8	25.3	3.1	356
Eastern	7.7	17.5	43.1	19.5	12.2	452
Greater Accra	8.3	9.5	37.1	31.8	13.3	663
Northern	10.2	7.7	36.9	36.5	8.8	274
North East	29.3	26.8	17.1	24.4	2.4	82
Oti	1.2	2.3	82.6	14.0	0.0	86
Savannah	0.0	48.0	40.0	10.7	1.3	75
Upper East	14.0	18.4	36.9	16.8	14.0	179
Upper West	13.4	5.0	39.5	34.5	7.6	119
Volta	10.0	7.9	55.7	23.2	3.2	280
Western	7.2	11.0	47.0	27.0	7.9	419
Western North	81.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	16
<hr/>						
<b>Scenario</b>						
<b>B</b>						
Ahafo	0.0	11.8	76.5	11.8	0.0	34
Ashanti	3.2	26.3	42.2	12.6	15.7	817
Bono	3.1	41.2	15.2	35.0	5.4	257
Bono East	0.9	28.8	50.5	12.6	7.2	111

Central	1.7	32.6	38.5	18.5	8.7	356
Eastern	2.4	29.6	38.1	13.1	16.8	452
Greater Accra	2.1	22.9	44.9	22.9	7.1	663
Northern	3.3	19.7	29.2	31.4	16.4	274
North East	12.2	56.1	24.4	1.2	6.1	82
Oti	2.3	5.8	59.3	23.3	9.3	86
Savannah	0.0	53.3	32.0	10.7	4.0	75
Upper East	2.8	17.9	37.4	17.9	24.0	179
Upper West	10.1	31.9	38.7	15.1	4.2	119
Volta	3.2	10.4	65.7	18.6	2.1	280
Western	1.7	20.3	39.4	27.4	11.2	419
Western North	25.0	12.5	56.3	6.3	0.0	16

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**Scenario**

**F**

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Ahafo	0.0	8.8	58.8	32.4	0.0	34
Ashanti	2.7	22.9	44.8	11.8	17.9	817
Bono	1.6	27.6	24.9	38.1	7.8	257
Bono East	1.8	27.0	42.3	24.3	4.5	111
Central	2.5	25.8	35.7	22.5	13.5	356
Eastern	4.4	26.5	37.6	20.8	10.6	452
Greater Accra	1.8	27.6	38.8	24.7	7.1	663
Northern	3.3	19.7	33.6	33.2	10.2	274
North East	9.8	17.1	47.6	17.1	8.5	82
Oti	3.5	12.8	52.3	30.2	1.2	86

Savannah	1.3	54.7	33.3	10.7	0.0	75
Upper East	0.6	32.4	33.5	11.7	21.8	179
Upper West	11.8	26.9	34.5	13.4	13.4	119
Volta	4.6	13.6	50.7	28.6	2.5	280
Western	1.2	23.9	35.1	27.0	12.9	419
Western North	68.8	12.5	12.5	6.3	0.0	16

*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, Aug 2020*

**Table 5.5 Regional Assessment of Respondents Understanding of the Concept of Public Accountability**

<b>Scenario C</b>	Don't Know	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Ahafo	0.0	0.0	23.5	52.9	23.5	34
Ashanti	4.2	4.5	6.9	44.6	39.9	817
Bono	3.5	2.7	6.2	52.5	35.0	257
Bono East	1.8	3.6	18.0	45.9	30.6	111
Central	3.1	1.7	3.4	52.2	39.6	356
Eastern	4.2	3.5	6.4	53.8	32.1	452
Greater Accra	1.8	1.4	7.2	59.9	29.7	663
Northern	3.6	3.6	19.0	49.3	24.5	274
North East	15.9	28.0	6.1	41.5	8.5	82
Oti	4.7	0.0	1.2	79.1	15.1	86
Savannah	0.0	0.0	2.7	45.3	52.0	75
Upper East	3.9	5.0	16.2	36.3	38.5	179
Upper West	15.1	3.4	9.2	44.5	27.7	119
Volta	2.5	2.1	26.4	52.9	16.1	280

Western	1.4	1.9	5.0	64.9	26.7	419
Western						16
North	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	

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**Scenario D**

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Ahafo	0.0	2.9	8.8	61.8	26.5	34
Ashanti	2.0	3.1	5.6	43.8	45.5	817
Bono	3.1	2.3	6.2	50.6	37.7	257
Bono East	2.7	2.7	14.4	49.5	30.6	111
Central	1.1	1.7	0.3	39.6	57.3	356
Eastern	3.1	4.4	4.4	54.4	33.6	452
Greater Accra	1.8	1.2	5.4	55.4	36.2	663
Northern	2.9	4.7	13.9	53.3	25.2	274
North East	4.9	0.0	0.0	40.2	54.9	82
Oti	2.3	1.2	1.2	65.1	30.2	86
Savannah	0.0	4.0	0.0	50.7	45.3	75
Upper East	5.6	5.0	22.3	25.7	41.3	179
Upper West	14.3	0.8	3.4	52.9	28.6	119
Volta	1.4	1.8	14.6	50.0	32.1	280
Western	1.9	2.1	2.6	62.5	30.8	419
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	16
North						

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**Scenario E**

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Ahafo	0.0	0.0	11.8	73.5	14.7	34
Ashanti	3.8	3.1	6.0	50.3	36.8	817
Bono	2.3	17.1	7.8	41.2	31.5	257
Bono East	0.9	2.7	16.2	50.5	29.7	111
Central	2.2	0.8	3.1	52.8	41.0	356
Eastern	4.2	3.5	5.3	56.4	30.5	452
Greater Accra	1.5	2.3	7.4	59.7	29.1	663
Northern	4.7	5.8	15.7	48.2	25.5	274
North East	6.1	2.4	0.0	17.1	74.4	82

Oti	2.3	2.3	0.0	76.7	18.6	86
Savannah	0.0	2.7	6.7	49.3	41.3	75
Upper East	3.9	2.8	16.2	40.8	36.3	179
Upper West	16.0	5.9	6.7	44.5	26.9	119
Volta	3.6	2.1	15.4	53.9	25.0	280
Western	1.4	3.1	3.1	68.5	23.9	419
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	16
North						

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*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, Aug 2020*

**APPENDIX D: ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

	Don't Know	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	
<b>Incorrect</b>						
<b>Scenario A</b>						
Never Attended	14.3	13.8	36.6	26.4	8.9	666
Primary	10.7	13.3	42.9	22.8	10.3	429
Middle/JSS/JHS	9.6	13.2	40.3	26.8	10.0	1354
Secondary/SSS/SHS	6.4	15.3	41.4	27.2	9.8	880
Commercial/Vocational	4.5	14.4	37.1	33.3	10.6	132
Post-Secondary(diploma)	2.9	16.5	51.8	21.6	7.2	139
Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. HND, masters, Phd etc)	6.8	16.8	46.9	21.3	8.1	614
Other	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	6
<b>Scenario B</b>						
Never Attended	6.6	23.9	34.5	21.8	13.2	666
Primary	4.9	22.6	43.1	18.40	11.0	429
Middle/JSS/JHS	2.6	25.1	40.5	19.8	12.0	1354
Secondary/SSS/SHS	1.6	27.4	45.1	17.6	8.3	880
Commercial/Vocational	1.5	23.5	38.6	22.0	14.4	132
Post-Secondary(diploma)	1.4	28.1	40.3	21.6	8.6	139
Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. HND, masters, Phd etc)	1.0	29.8	40.9	17.9	10.4	614
Other	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	6
<b>Scenario F</b>						
Never Attended	6.0	5.1	8.1	54.5	26.3	666
Primary	4.9	3.7	8.6	54.1	28.7	429
Middle/JSS/JHS	3.3	3.3	7.9	54.4	31.1	1354
Secondary/SSS/SHS	1.9	3.3	8.1	53.8	33.0	880
Commercial/Vocational	2.3	3.8	12.1	43.9	37.9	132

Post-Secondary(diploma)	3.6	4.3	4.3	54.7	33.1	139
Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. HND, masters, Phd etc)	1.0	3.9	4.1	52.0	39.1	614
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	6

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**Correct**

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**Scenario C**

Never Attended	6.3	4.4	13.4	49.8	26.1	666
Primary	5.8	3.5	8.4	54.8	27.5	429
Middle/JSS/JHS	4.4	2.7	9.1	52.8	31.1	1354
Secondary/SSS/SHS	1.8	4.1	8.5	53.4	32.2	880
Commercial/Vocational	3.0	0.8	12.1	47.7	36.4	132
Post-Secondary(diploma)	0.7	5.0	9.4	58.3	26.6	139
Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. HND, masters, PhD etc)	0.8	2.4	5.0	51.3	40.4	614
Other	0.0	0.0	16.7	66.7	16.7	6
	152	139	384	2215	1330	4220

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**Scenario D**

Never Attended	4.7	3.0	9.0	52.7	30.6	666
Primary	3.5	4.0	8.2	50.8	33.6	429
Middle/JSS/JHS	3.1	2.8	6.4	50.8	36.9	1354
Secondary/SSS/SHS	1.4	2.5	5.7	49.4	41.0	880
Commercial/Vocational	2.3	0.8	6.8	47.0	43.2	132
Post-Secondary(diploma)	0.7	2.2	3.6	51.1	42.4	139
Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. HND, masters, Phd etc)	1.0	1.5	4.4	46.3	46.9	614
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	6
	2.6	2.6	6.5	50.1	38.2	4220

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**Scenario E**

Never Attended	6.0	5.1	8.1	54.5	26.3	666
Primary	4.9	3.7	8.6	54.1	28.7	429
Middle/JSS/JHS	3.3	3.3	7.9	54.4	31.1	1354

Secondary/SSS/SHS	1.9	3.3	8.1	53.8	33.0	880
Commercial/Vocational	2.3	3.8	12.1	43.9	37.9	132
Post-Secondary(diploma)	3.6	4.3	4.3	54.7	33.1	139
Tertiary (Bachelor, Cert. HND, masters, Phd etc)	1.0	3.9	4.1	52.0	39.1	614
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	6

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*Source: End-line Survey Data: Public Opinion on the State of Corruption, Public Accountability and Environmental Governance in Ghana, Aug 2020*

