

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ADRRI)



REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2020



Dr. Jamal Mohammed

Executive Director

Africa Development and Resources Research Institute (ADRRI), Koforidua-Ghana

+233 243888745 E-mail- info@adri.org; Website: www.adri.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ADRR would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Almighty God for blessing and endowing in us the passion and love to help humanity.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the team and all those who helped *ADRR* in executing its projects in the year 2020.



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

I sincerely thank all those colleagues at international and national level who supported the work involved in executing our projects in 2020. Even though 2020 was a year of turbulence, the launching of the ADRRI BAROMETER has given the organization a global exposure which I believe will be the success story of 2021.

Thank you.

BACKGROUND

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ADRRI) PROFILE

01. Organization Details:

- a) Name of the Organization : **Africa Development and Resources Research Institute (ADRRI)**
- b) Address : P.O. Box KF 2719
: District: New Juaben South, Koforidua, Eastern Region, Ghana,
W/A. Phone: +233-270088745. E-mail- info@adri.org.
Website: <https://www.adri.org/>
- c) Contact Person : Dr. Jamal Mohammed,
Executive Director
Phone: (Res). +233-264888745.
Mobile: +233-243888745
Email: jamal@adri.org/info@adri.org
- d) Legal Status of the Organization :
- (i) Registration Authority : **Department of Social Welfare.**
 - (ii) Registration No : DSW/5982
 - (iii) Date : 2012
 - (iv) Registration Authority : **Registrar General Department, Ghana.**
 - (v) Registration No. : CG015922012; C0000739812
 - (vi) Date : 31.07. 2012

- (vii) Registration Authority: **New Juaben Municipal Assembly**
(viii) Date : 09.10.13

02. Background: The Africa Development and Resources Research Institute – (ADRRRI) is an independent non-political. National Non-governmental Organization, Policy Research Think Tank Institute based in Ghana, founded in 2010 and registered in 2012 by the Social Welfare Department of Ghana (*DSW/5982*) and Registrar General Department (*CG015922012; C0000739812*) to promote Africa Development in the area of economics, sanitation, health, social welfare issues, micro finance, climate change, public policy formulation, education, engineering, water resources, science, trade, medicine, nutrition, management and marketing, poverty, gender, child rights, rule of law, good governance, language studies, democracy and development through quality applied action research. The institute aims to inspire and provoke applied action research which can give birth to a new Africa and as such serves as a panacea for local content policy for Africa growth and development.

03. Year of Establishment: - ADRRI established in 2010.

04. Project Activities: The ADRRI activities started from 2012.

05. Vision, Mission and Goal:

- **5.1. Vision:** ADRRI visualized a future Africa for food security through mechanised agriculture, poverty reduction and eradication, sustained growth and economic development, promote environmental and resources management and understanding, improvement in infrastructural development, peace, water, sanitation, science, engineering, marketing and business, vocation and technical education, hospitality, understand the workings of the informal economy and micro finance, technology, rule of law, achievement of MDGs, well-functioning and responsive labour market, conservation and the efficient use of the Africa's resources for sustainable development, female gender role enhancement, domestic trade and business and a free Africa for integrated quality applied action research activities.

5.2: Mission Statement:

Our mission is to:

1. Promote quality universal basic and secondary education in the area of access and support in Ghana.
2. Serve individuals and communities to reduce and eradicate extreme form of poverty in Ghana.
3. Enhance quality of life through improved sanitation education in Ghana.
4. Undertake research and action, focused on climate change impact on agriculture in Ghana.
5. Assist communities through facilitation to have an insight on the asset of the community and policy impacts.

Work as a policy Think Tank on matters of advocacy in development in general and policy education.

5.3: Goal: To help implement the vision and mission of ADRRI by way of offering material and research assistance with the help of donors agencies to the communities in which the research has been undertaken.

06. Local Contract Point: Dr. Jamal Mohammed

ADRRI Head Office,

House No. KW^B76, KWAKYEA ADWESU
Awuoye Junction, Polytechnic- Mile 50 Road, Adjacent Moses School of Accountancy
P.O. BOX KF 2719, Koforidua, Eastern Region, Ghana, West Africa. Phone: +233-342197472 (**Off**),
Mobile: +233-243888745/+233-264888745/ +233-243920925
Email: info@adrri.org Website: www.adrri.org

07. Branch Office (Future): ADRRI Sub – Office, Accra; Tamale, WA, Bolga, Nigeria and Kenya and Liberia.

08. Aims and objectives of the Organization:

ADRRI is assiduously working towards achieving the following specific objectives for the benefit of its target communities, individual African countries, the poor, socially and economically deprived people.

- ☞ To research into new and affordable technologies to enhance environmental amenity use in a sustainable manner.
- ☞ Under Policy Dialogue in Ghana's political, economic, development and policy space and contribute through advocacy on national development agenda.
- ☞ Liaise with donors and international organizations to conduct research and promote the idea of a green revolution.
- ☞ Seek funding to undertake afforestation programmes.
- ☞ Provide capacity building workshop for environment and natural resources management.
- ☞ To develop the framework for environmental and natural resources use in Africa.
- ☞ A continuous research into climate change impacts on Africa.
- ☞ Seek funding to undertake collaborative implementation of United Nation's Agency on Climate Change Policies on Africa.
- ☞ Seek funding from Private and public international and internal donors interested in reducing climate change impacts on Africa to undertake research activities.
- ☞ Seek funding to undertake education to reduce water related diseases.
- ☞ Liaise with donors and international organizations to conduct research in the area of quality water provision.

- ☞ Liaise with donors and international organizations to provide bore-hole drinking water in the hinterlands in Africa.
- ☞ Liaise with donor agencies in the area of poverty to fund research to suggest new forms reducing poverty.
- ☞ Organize workshops and conferences mainly to disseminate and formulate policies for poverty reduction.
- ☞ Research into the many ways of averting extreme poverty in Africa.
- ☞ Research into modern trends of health education for Africa.
- ☞ Research into a comprehensive Africa integrated health insurance policy.
- ☞ To provide modalities in financing health care system
- ☞ Undertake stakeholder workshops and conferences on health related issues.
- ☞ Seek funding to promote United Nations Organization work in Africa.
- ☞ Provide a platform for stakeholder workshops and conferences.
- ☞ Undertake research and provide policy suggestions in the area of primary, junior, senior, and tertiary education in Africa.
- ☞ Offer help in kind- study materials and aids for improve education.
- ☞ Fund projects in the area of education in the rural areas and hinterland in Africa.
- ☞ Research into new methods of food production in Africa through donor sponsorship.
- ☞ Liaise with donor agencies in the field of agriculture to conduct research leading to reduction in yield of crops.
- ☞ Provide agriculture extension education with coordination from agricultural extension officers in Africa.
- ☞ Provide a forum for the formulation of agricultural policies in Africa.
- ☞ Offer support with the supervision of donor and international organizations to deprived hinterlands of Africa
- ☞ Workshops on policy evaluations on agricultural research activities to shape and modernize the agriculture sector of Africa.
- ☞ Research into mutual beneficial trade between Africa and its trading partners.
- ☞ Seek funding to implement the International Trade Organisation (I.T.O) policies towards Africa that can propel Africa development.
- ☞ Provide Africa stakeholder workshops and conferences for Africa integrated trade.
- ☞ Research into emerging economic policies that will speed up Africa development.
- ☞ Liaise with other think tanks in Africa to formulate collaborative policies for trade.
- ☞ Sponsor micro/small inventions by people of Africa descent.
- ☞ Encourage through policy formulation Africa governments support for engineers.
- ☞ Provide workshops and conferences for engineers to exhibit their inventions.

- ☞ Sponsor research activities to boost engineers' confidence to shape Africa development.
- ☞ Collaborate and fund inventions in the area of Solar energy and equipment manufactured in Africa.
- ☞ Research into emerging trends in ICT for Africa development.
- ☞ Partner with firms and industries in Africa in the area of ICT in Africa.
- ☞ Facilitates workshops and conferences in the area of ICT development in Africa.
- ☞ Work and partner with international ICT firms and industries to train individuals and firms in the area of ICT.
- ☞ Provide research grants to young nutrition students in the universities in Africa to increase their availability.
- ☞ Hold conferences and workshops to educate the public on trends in nutrition.
- ☞ Research into new methods of diet that can increase the health status of the people of Africa.
- ☞ Provide a platform for doctors to showcase their research activities as practitioners.
- ☞ Dialogue with Africa governments to fund education in the area of medicine
- ☞ Offer funding to its researchers to study new trends in disease control.
- ☞ Provide public education in reducing sanitation related diseases.
- ☞ Offer funding for young doctors in Africa to increase number of doctors and reduce patient-doctor ratio.
- ☞ Research into new forms of undertaking laboratory investigation.
- ☞ Seek funding to sponsor students in the area of laboratory technology.
- ☞ Collaborate with foreign scientist in this area to train young laboratory technologists in Africa.
- ☞ Seek funding to purchase equipment's for major hospitals in Africa.
- ☞ Research into new trends in technical education.
- ☞ Provide workshops and conferences forum for policymakers and researchers to communicate their findings.
- ☞ Work with governments to provide solutions to business and technical education.
- ☞ To seek and receive subscriptions, donations and other supports from persons, institutions or Organizations both from home and abroad and use the same for the purposes of the Organization; however, for receiving and utilizing any foreign donation or contributions, or support the organization shall abide by all provisions laid down in the Foreign Donation (Voluntary activities) Regulation and anti-money laundering regulation in Ghana and Africa.

09. ADRRI MAIN ACTIVITIES

- Research Advocacy
- Development Advocacy and Policy dialogue

- Project Monitoring & Evaluation
- Environmental Quality Monitoring and Management
- Project Execution
- Project Implementation
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Research Workshop Organization
- Project Appraisal
- Research Collaboration
- Research Consultancy
- Research Conference
- Research Training
- Journal Publication
- Cost-Benefit Analysis for Projects

Management Team

In addition to collaborating with partner organisations and relevant institutions locally, ADRRI has constituted a project implementation team, which ensures effectiveness and success of projects. The team members are as follows:

Dr. Jamal Mohammed – Executive Director. He holds PhD in Economics He is currently pursuing a Law at the Central University. He has proven expertise in private sector development, youth economic empowerment, international development planning, environmental protection, or other relevant areas. He has over 15 years' experience in the management of NGO projects and programmes; has considerable knowledge and experience in gender, poverty reduction and environmental issues. Roles/responsibilities: Undertakes routine monitoring of project; preparation and submission of reports to donors and other stakeholders; and approval of memos, PVs and expenditures.

Dr. Salifu Katara – Deputy Executive (Monitoring and Evaluation). He holds PhD in Mathematical Statistics and He is currently Senior Lecturer with the University for Development Studies. He acts as an external consultant to our activities.

Dr. Prince Adjei – Deputy Executive (Programmes Manager). He holds PhD and Master of Philosophy in Economics. He is currently a Lecturer with the Koforidua Technical University.

Dr. Emelia Danquah – Project Development Director. She has a PhD in Human Resource Development, Open University of Malaysia. Over 15 years' experience in the management of Government projects and programmes; has considerable knowledge and experience in adult learning, developing community-based associations and environmental issues and has received training in these fields. Roles: Facilitates project implementation in the field; in charge of spending, recording and reporting progress and constraints in the field; providing follow-up support and supervision to beneficiaries; and reports to Programme Manager.

Samuel Baffoe - Statistician. He holds Masters in Statistics from the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. He has extensive experience as a socio-economic researcher, local governance, monitoring and evaluation activities. He has been involved as a Project Manager in a couple of local and development partner's funded projects in conducting baseline, midline and end-line surveys and evaluations on education agriculture/livelihoods, environment, local governance, maternal and child health, water and sanitation projects in Ghana. Specifically, in the area of project baseline and end-line surveys and evaluation, He has worked for projects funded by the DFID, World Bank, USAID, World Vision International, Global Communities, African Development Bank, Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies Among others. Mr. Baffoe has wide experience and working knowledge in the application of participatory learning and action methodologies such as focused group discussions, key informant and institutional interviews and eliciting information using household survey questionnaires. He is also very conversant in the application of Computer Aided Personal Interviewing Techniques such as Survey CTO, KoBo Collect, ODK Collect and ROMITY in data collection and also the use of data analytical tools such as Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS), MATLAB, MINITAB and STATA.

Undertaken Activities For 2020

HEADING

The 2020 presidential election is in coming, and it will be one of the hottest elections in the history of Ghana especially for the two leading political parties led by the incumbent president Nana Adu Donkwa Adukufo-Addo of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and opposition party led by the former president John Dramani Mahama of the National Democratic Congress (NDC). There have been serious debates on television, radio and social media platforms on who will win this coming election. President Nana Adu Donkwa Adukufo-Addo and his NPP government are doing everything possible to be re-elected with a slogan, four more for Nana to do more for Ghanaians while the former president John Dramani Mahama and his NDC foot soldiers are also charming to come to power for the second time with their slogan rescue mission 2020.

This presidential election is going to bring another surprise to many members and observers, both domestic observers and the international community. A group of Ghanaians are calling for the incumbent president to be re-elected whilst the opposition side are calling the incumbent president incompetent and does not deserve another term in office. Moreover, both NPP and NDC have mounted a powerful campaign manifesto message to persuade Ghanaians in order to win the coming election. The floating and intellectual voters, describe this coming election as very difficult and mysterious to predict the winner.

The Manifesto promises of the various political parties plays an important role in determining their success in an election. The Africa Development and Resources Research Institute ADRRI, a non-governmental organisation has therefore conducted a survey to determine the perception of Ghanaians on the Manifesto promises of the two leading political parties, the NPP and the NDC on Education, Infrastructure, climate change and Agricultural Development. Finding of this survey will inform leadership of the two leading political parties the confidence Ghanaians have in their manifesto promises and the way forward for this coming and future elections.

This report attempts to offer further insights into the manifesto promises of the two main leading political parties NPP and NDC base on empirical information from campaign manifesto conducted by Africa Development and Resources Research Institute (ADRRI). We argue that the findings from ADRRI manifesto surveys provide compelling evidence to support the assertion that Ghanaian voters has express their warmth opinions on their manifesto promises. We hope our study offers new insight into Ghanaian voters, and provide prudent actions and decisions in choosing the perfect president for Ghana.

Governance and Accountability Project

ADRRI in the quest to improve governance and accountability of government and government agencies has developed a community reporting and assessment platform. ADRRI has currently launch the project which is currently gathering data for assessing government and government agencies performance and as well reporting community needs. The second phase of this project is to begin in 2021, which will be geared towards increasing and sensitizing community leaders and citizens on the usage of the platform, as part of the second phase which is intended to be rolled off in 2020, ADRRI intends to provide quarterly assessment of government and government agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted was quantitative design with cluster sampling technique. The study also took survey respondents using online surveys. The last part of the data was obtained from the Barometer reporting software developed by Dr. Jamal Mohammed for ADRRI.

This study obtained data from Ghanaian voters on key issues of the 2020 manifesto promises of the two leading political parties in Ghana, NDC and NPP. This was done to determine the perceptions of Ghanaians on the manifesto promises of the two political parties.

ADRRI manifesto survey was carried out between October, 2020-November 2020. Respondents were randomly selected, from age 18 and above, an equal chance of being elected. The survey sample size

was 2000. It was conducted across the 16 regions of Ghana. Online questionnaire alongside face-to-face interviews were conducted to obtain responses from Ghanaians. Respondents were randomly selected, giving every adult citizen from age 18 and above an equal chance of being elected. The analyses were done using SPSS (Version 21) and Microsoft Excel (2016) and we employed basic descriptive statistics to analyse the results. In this report, we employed basic descriptive statistics to analyse the results of the two main leading political parties manifesto promises. The results of the analysis are reported using percentages in tables, graphs and pictorial display. Whichever party wins the coming general election; their manifesto will be the basis for governing. The manifesto must tell voters about the kind of government they are electing, to give the Government a clear mandate. It must show how the issues that are most important to the public shape the Government's priorities. And it should commit the Government to measures that will help it make better decisions over its term in office and help it run the country better.

RESULTS

This section discusses the perception of Ghanaians on the 2020 Manifesto promises of the two leading political parties, NDC and NPP and the implication it will have on the incoming 2020 election. The confidence Ghanaians have on the 2020 Manifesto promises of NDC and NPP on education, infrastructure and climate change and its impact on agriculture were ascertain. Results from the survey revealed that both political parties had low consultation coverage in drawing their 2020 Manifesto, NDC consulted about 39% of Ghanaian and NPP consulted only 13.0%.

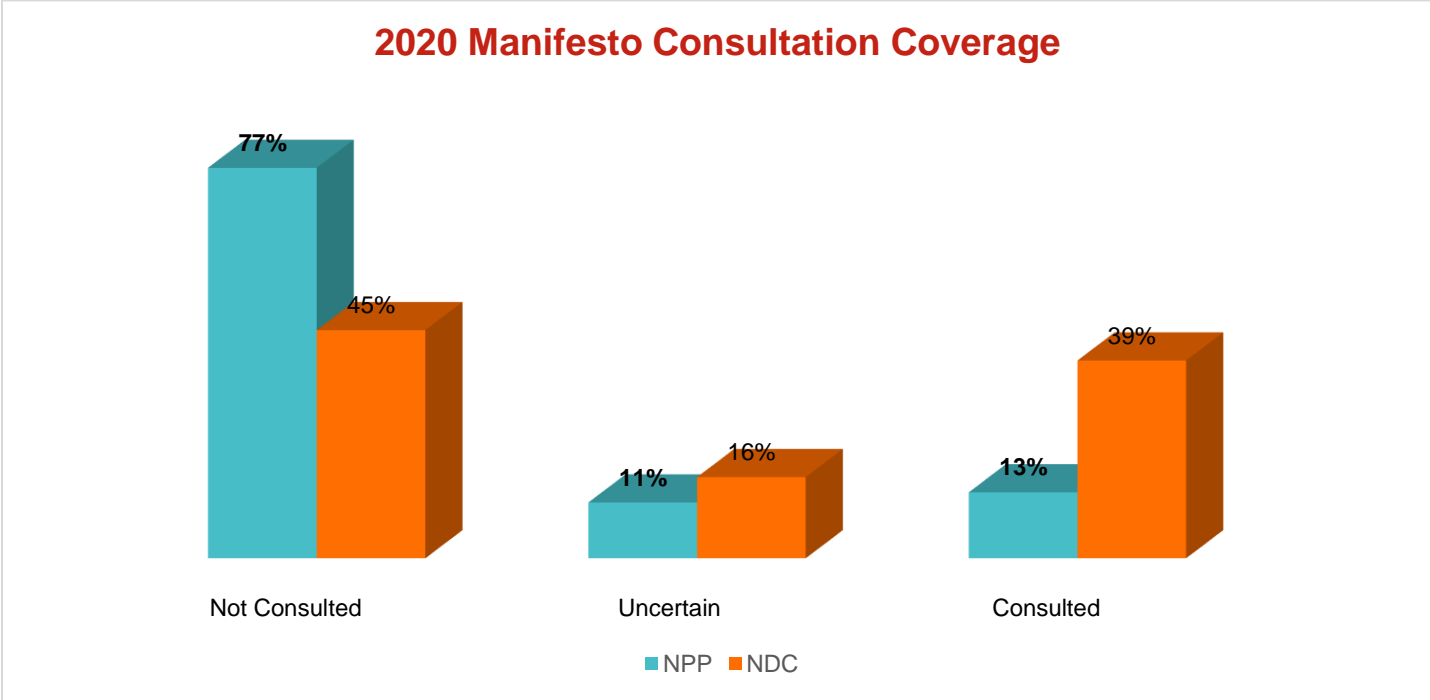


Figure 1: NDC and NPP 2020 Manifesto Consultation Coverage

Even though the consultation coverage of both the political was low, the NDC Consulted far more Ghanaians in drawing their 2020 Manifesto than the NPP did, this is evidenced as the NDC indicated their 2020 Manifesto was from the people.

3.1 Education

The Confidence of Ghanaians in the 2020 Manifesto Promises of the NDC under Education

The two leading political parties, NDC and NPP has made numerous promises on education in their 2020 Manifesto. This study highlighted some salient promises made by both NDC and NPP, in their 2020 Manifesto and measure the confidence of Ghanaian against these promises. The NDC Government promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will allow private schools to join the Free SHS System, under this promise, 22% and 9.9% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that the NDC when voted into power in the incoming elections will fulfill the promise, 9% were uncertain and a greater percentage of Ghanaian agreed (23.9%) and strongly agreed (35.3%) that the NDC Will live up to their promise. Thus, a majority 59.2% of Ghanaians have confidence in the NDC that when they are voted in power, they will extend Free SHS to the private schools.

The NDC further promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will abolish double-track system when voted into power in the incoming 2020 elections. A greater percentage of Ghanaian 74.4% believed in the NDC in abolishing the double track system, thus 23.1% agreed and 51.3% strongly agreed that the NDC will abolish double-track SHS system once they are voted in power, however only the few 8.6% of Ghanaians were uncertain and 8.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed with the NDC in fulfilling the promise.

50% fees for university students as promised by the NDC in the 2020 Manifesto will be absorbed, 11.7% and 7.2% of Ghanaians strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that the NDC when voted in power will not be able to accomplished the promise and 12.6% were uncertain. However, a greater percentage of Ghanaian, 68.6% had confidence that the NDC when voted in power in the 2020 election will absorb 50% of the fees for university students.

The NDC in their 2020 Manifesto, also promised that they will provide free tertiary education to people living with disabilities. On this, most Ghanaian 82.9% had confidence in the NDC for fulfilling the promise when they are elected into power in the incoming elections. Thus, 50.1% strongly agreed and 32.8% agreed on the implementation of the Manifesto promise by the NDC, however, only 5.9%, 4.9% and 6.50% strongly disagreed, disagreed and were uncertain respectively that the NDC will not provide free tertiary education to people living with disabilities when voted in power.

Finally, the survey determined the confidence of Ghanaians with the NDC on expanding access to legal education as indicated in their 2020 Manifesto when they are given power by the good people of

Ghana. Consistent with the other promises, most Ghanaians 74.2% had confidence that NDC will fulfil this campaign promise when elected.

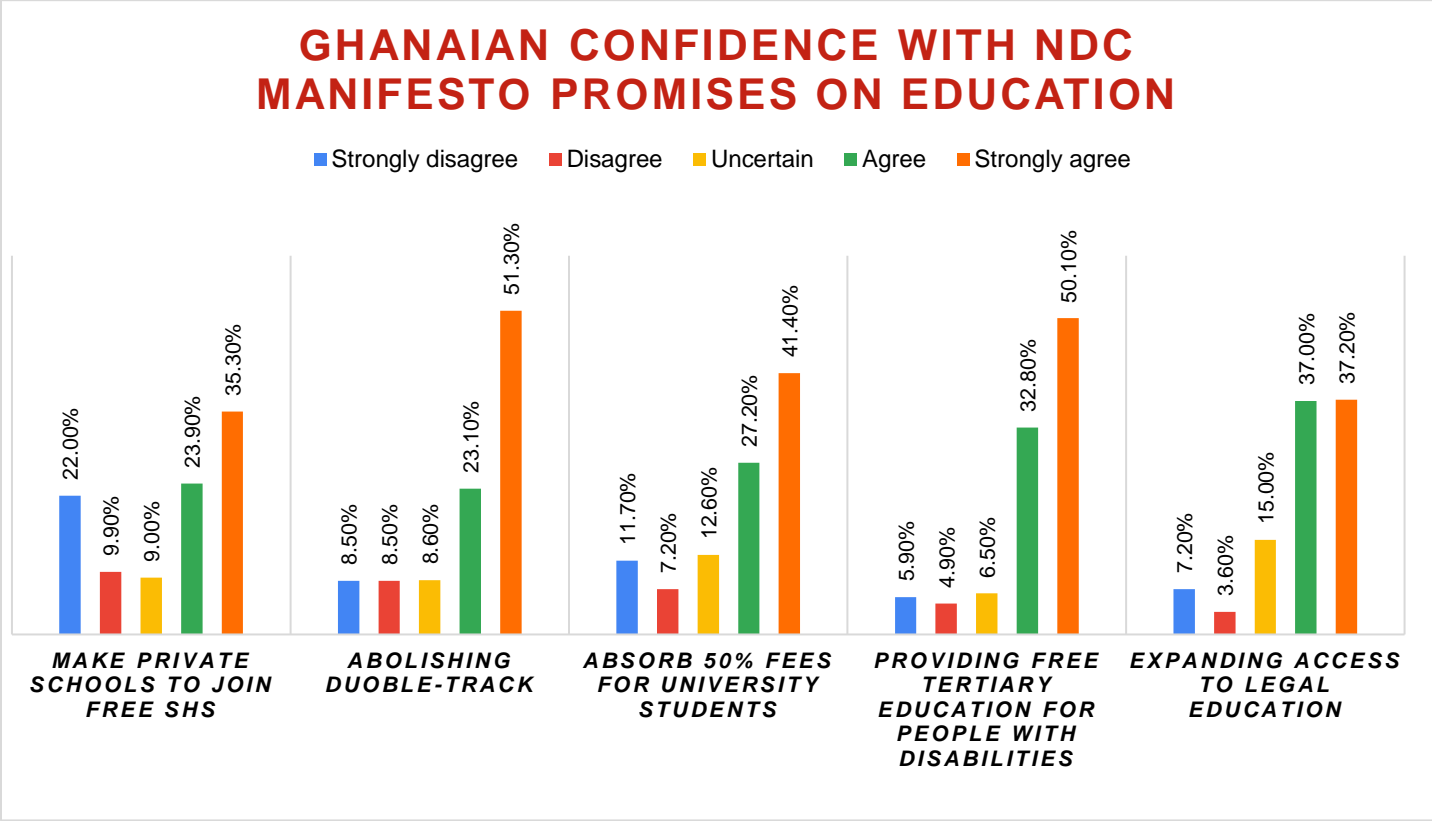


Figure 2: Ghanaians Confidence with NDC 2020 Manifesto Promises on Education

The results depict that a majority 71.86% of Ghanaians have confidence in the NDC in improving and enhancing the condition of the educational sector per the campaign promises they highlighted in their 2020 Manifesto. Under the following metrics: expanding Free SHS to private school, abolishing double-track, absorbing 50% fees for university students, providing free tertiary education for people living with disabilities and expanding access to legal education. This is because, the policies of the NDC under education as outlined in the 2020 Manifesto are ground breaking and when well implemented, the quality of education and the entire standard of the educational sub sector of Ghana will be enhanced considerable and the good people of Ghana seems to believe in the policies of the NDC outlined in the 2020 Manifesto to be able to raise the quality and standard of the education in the country especially following the implementation of the Free SHS which many criticized as poorly implemented.

The Confidence of Ghanaians in the 2020 Manifesto Promises of the NPP under Education

The NPP Government in its current Manifesto have made promises on education following their implementation of the Free SHS in line with enhancing the quality of education in the country and to

win endorsement of Ghanaians to continuing administering the affairs of the country. The current study identified some major promises on education of the NPP and determined the confidence of Ghanaian in the NPP on fulfilling the promises and implementation of these promises.

The NPP in their 2020 Manifesto promised Ghanaians that they will increase the manpower of resources to enhance the implementation of the Free SHS when they are given a second turn of office in the incoming 2020 election. As shown in Figure 3, 56.3% of Ghanaians had confidence that the NPP will be able to fulfill this promise when they are re-elected into power, 19.5% were uncertain whilst 24.3% had no confidence in the NPP with the implementation of the policy.

Moving forward, the NPP assured Ghanaians in their Manifesto, that when they are given the nod for second term to rule the country, they will make sure that not student is denied access to tertiary education due to inability to pay fees. As clearly indicated in Figure 3, 59.7% had confidence in the NPP for implementing the policy, however, 18.9%

were uncertain with the NPP for fulfilling the promise whilst 12.3% disagreed and 9.20% strongly disagreed, thus had no confidence in them in implementing the policy

The NPP further promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will implement a US\$219 million Ghana Accountability for Learning Account (GALOP) to improve the quality of education in 10,000 low performing basic schools across 260 Districts. As highlighted in Figure 3, a majority 51.4% of Ghanaians had confidence in the NPP in implementing the Account when re-elected into power, 25.0% were uncertain and 23.7% had no confidence with NPP Government in implementing the policy

Finally, the study determined the confidence of Ghanaians with NPP 2020 Manifesto promise that, they will put in place a comprehensive national teacher policy and implement and national digital literacy project of teachers. As shown in Figure 2, a little above half 56% of Ghanaians have confidence with the NPP in the implementation of the policy once they are reelected, 22.20% were uncertain and 22.0% had no confidence at all with the NPP in implementing the policy.

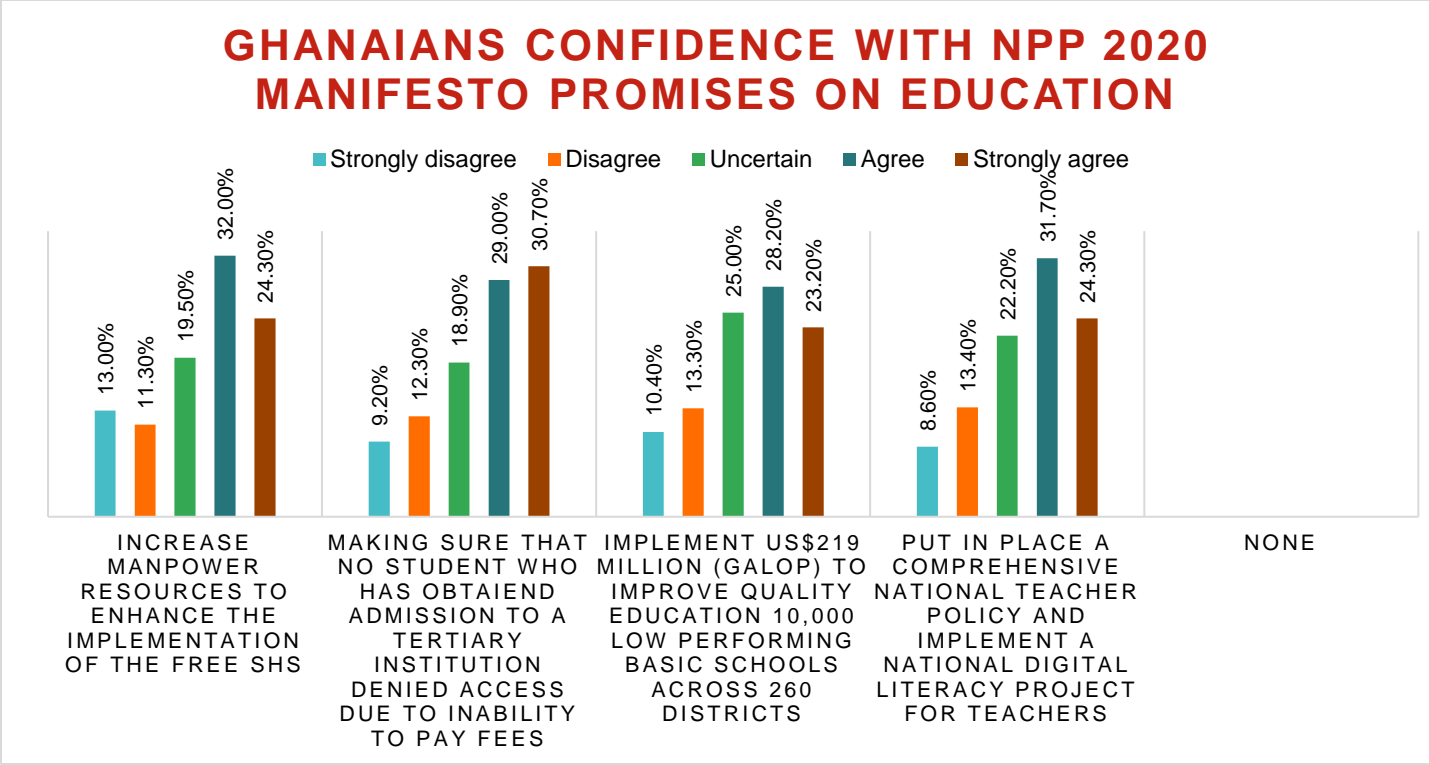


Figure 3: Ghanaian Confidence with NPP 2020 Manifesto Promises on Education

The results therefore depict that a considerable percent, 55.58% of Ghanaians have confidence in the NPP with the implementation of its policies on education and in enhancing the quality and standard of educational delivery in Ghana. This when compared to the percentage of Ghanaians who had confidence with the NDC on implementing their 2020 Manifesto promises on education and enhancing the standard and quality of education in the country is below, thus 71.86% had confidence in the policies on education of the NDC. The lower confidence of Ghanaians on the implementation of the policies of education of the NPP as compared to that of the NDC might be because Ghanaians think the current implementation of the policy of the NPP on education is poor and as such, subsequent policies on education will follow that trend.

3.2 Infrastructural Development

Ghanaians Confidence with the NDC 2020 Manifesto Promises on Infrastructural Development

Infrastructure is the backbone for growth and posterity for every nation, knowing that the NDC made numerous promises geared toward infrastructural development hoping to convince the voting population of Ghana to endorse them in the incoming 2020 elections. The current study determined confidence of Ghanaians on the promises made by the NDC on infrastructural development in their 2020 Manifesto.

The NDC in their 2020 Manifesto promised Ghanaians that they will complete the construction of the Eastern Corridor road when voted into power in the incoming 2020 elections. Most Ghanaians 64.7% had no confidence in the NDC in fulfilling the campaign promise when they elected into power in the incoming elections. However only 26% had confidence in the NDC in fulfilling the manifesto promise.

The NDC also indicated in their 2020 Manifesto that they will dualize the Accra-Kumasi Highway when into office. A greater percentage 75.0% of Ghanaian believed that the NDC will dualize the Accra-Kumasi Highway once they are elected into office to lead the good people of Ghana. However only 14.8% of Ghanaians were uncertain with the NDC in fulfilling the promise and 10.3% disagreed with them.

Furthermore, Ghanaians were promised by the NDC in their 2020 Manifesto that they will provide residential facilities to all health workers when they are elected in the 2020 election. Also, a majority of Ghanaian 60.3% had confidence with the NDC in accomplishing this manifesto promise, 21.2% were uncertain and 18.3% do not believe in them in fulfilling the promise.

One building hospitals, the NDC promised they will provide district hospitals to all districts without hospitals. On this a very high percentage of Ghanaians 85.5% had confidence with the NDC in fulfilling the promise, only 1.10% and 13.5% were uncertain and entirely had no confidence respective with the NDC in living up to their promise.

The NDC further promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will construct road in all cocoa growing areas. Ghanaians, most of them 78.7% trusted that when the NPP government win the incoming 2020 election, they will live up to their promise of building the roads in all the cocoa growing areas. Meanwhile, only 11.6% had no trust in the NDC in fulfilling the promise and 9.8% were uncertain.

Ghanaians Confidence with NDC 2020 Manifesto Promises on Infrastructural Development

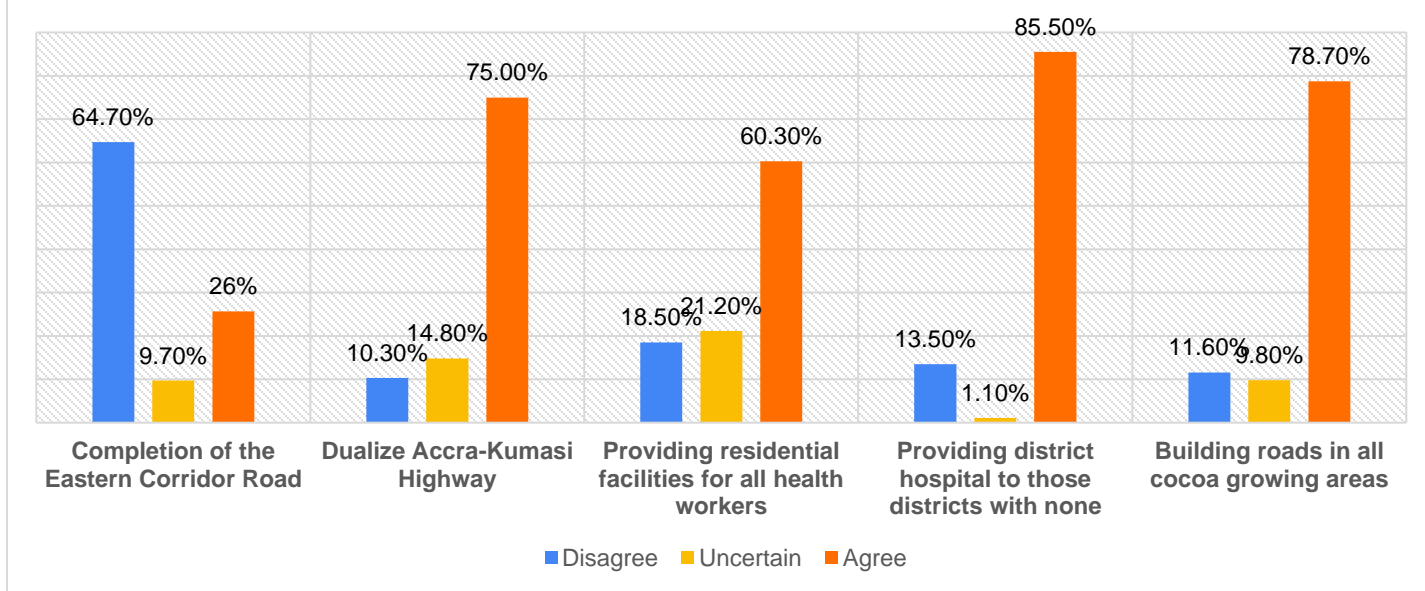


Figure 4: Ghanaian Confidence with the NDC 2020 Manifesto Promises on Infrastructural Development

The study score Ghanaians with 65.1% confidence in the NDC on their 2020 Manifesto promises on infrastructural development of Ghana, considering fulfilling the following

campaign promises on infrastructural development completion of the Eastern Corridor road, dualizing Accra-Kumasi Highway, providing residential facilities for all health workers, providing district hospital to those with none and building roads in all cocoa growing areas. This is considerably high and could be because, the Mahama-Led NDC past government, when they were in power performed well in infrastructural development, and by this Ghanaians will believe that they will always live up to the promises under infrastructural development.

Ghana Confidence with the NPP 2020 Manifesto Promises on Infrastructural Development

The NPP also in their 2020 Manifesto made numerous promises on infrastructural development to Ghanaians. This was done to convince Ghanaians that they are best political party to lead that country after the incoming 2020 elections. The current study therefore determined the confidence of Ghanaians with the Manifesto promises on infrastructural development made by the NPP.

The NPP in their 2020 Manifesto promised Ghanaians that they will construct six new regional hospitals in the six new regions when they are given a second turn of office in the incoming 2020 election. As shown in Figure 5, a majority 63.8% of Ghanaians had confidence that the NPP will be able to fulfill this promise when they are re-elected into power, 19.1% were uncertain whilst 17.2% had no confidence in the NPP with the implementation of the policy.

The NPP further promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will construct two new Psychiatric Hospitals and rehabilitate the existing ones once they are given the mandate to continue ruling the country. As highlighted in Figure 5, most 60.2% of Ghanaians had confidence in the NPP in implementing the policy, 23.1% were uncertain with them and 16.7% had no confidence at all in the NPP in implementing the policy.

Under housing infrastructure, the NPP promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will build low-income housing estates to address the housing plight in low income communities in Ghana. As shown in Figure 5, 44.9% of Ghanaians had confidence in the NPP in building the low-income estates in low income communities as promised when

they are re-elected into power, 27.7% were uncertain and 27.4% disagreed with the NPP Government on the promise. Under Zongo development, the NPP promised Ghanaians they will strengthen the capacity of Development Authorities and Zongo Development Fund to attract investors, a low percentage of Ghanaians 36.9% had confidence with the NPP in fulfilling the promise, meanwhile more than half 53.1% Ghanaians were uncertain and even had no confidence with the NPP with Zongo development. Finally, under infrastructure, the current study determined the confidence of Ghanaians with NPP 2020 Manifesto promise that, the Yendi, Tamale and Damango water supply project. As shown in Figure 4, a majority 65.3% of Ghanaians have confidence with the NPP in the implementation of the policy once they are reelected, 20.10% were uncertain and 14.7% had no confidence at all with the NPP in implementing the policy.

GHANAIANS CONFIDENCE WITH THE NPP 2020 MANIFESTO PROMISES ON INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

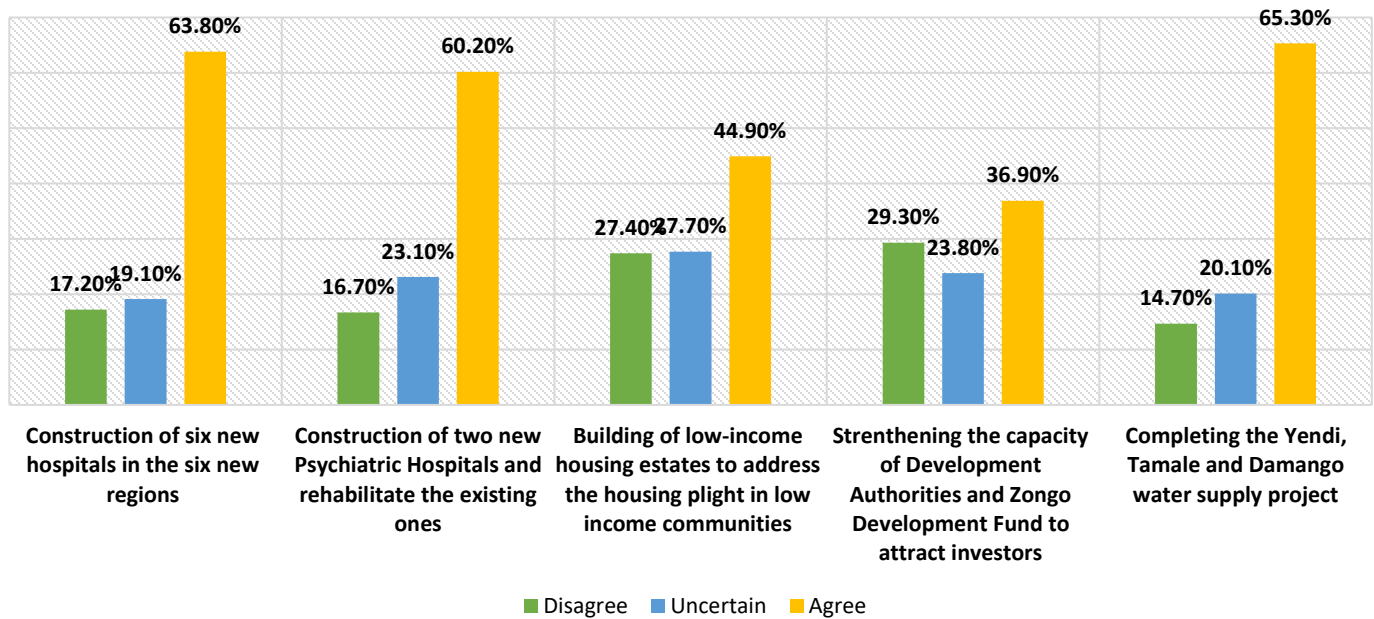


Figure 5: Ghanaians Confidence with the NPP 2020 Manifesto Promises on Infrastructural Development

The results therefore depict that about half, 50.72% of Ghanaians have confidence in the NPP with the implementation of its policies on infrastructural development and in enhancing the quality and standard of infrastructure in Ghana. Comparing this to the proportion of Ghanaians having confidence with the policies under infrastructural as

outlined in the 2020 Manifesto, the proportion of Ghanaians having confidence in the infrastructural development policies of NDC far outweighs that of the NPP, about 65.1% of Ghanaians. This could be because of many reasons but the reason that stands out is because the NPP in their first and current tenure of office have not been able to do more under infrastructural development. The NPP promised Ghanaians that the second half of their current tenure of office will be devoted to infrastructural development, especially the construction of roads but unfortunately with the incidence of Covid-19, their ability to construct infrastructure especially roads was disabled and as a result less was done under infrastructure. Since they were not able to live up to their current promise, Ghanaians have low credence to their policies under infrastructural development as compared to that of the NPP moving into the incoming elections.

3.3 Climate Change and Agriculture

The agriculture sub sector is an important contributor to the economic growth and fortunes of Ghana partly because its labor intensive and as such growth in the agriculture sub sector signifies growth in the employment and the overall the overall wellbeing of Ghana. The leading political parties in their 2020 Manifesto outlined promise towards agriculture growth and the tackling climates change. The confidence of Ghanaians were on the implementation of these promises by the two leading political parties, NDC and NPP were determined as shown below;

Ghanaians Confidence in the NDC 2020 Manifesto Promises on Climate Change and Agricultural Development

The NDC in their 2020 Manifesto promised Ghanaians that they will create jobs for the youth by including them in coconut planting for coastal protection. As shown in Figure 6, a majority 77.6% of Ghanaians had confidence that the NDC will be able to fulfill this promise when they are elected into power, 11.1% were uncertain whilst 11.4% had no confidence in the NDC with the implementation of the policy.

The NDC also indicated in their 2020 Manifesto that they will empower the water and sanitation sub sectors when elected into office in the Incoming 2020 elections. A greater percentage 78.9% of Ghanaian believed that the NDC will empower the water and sanitation subsectors once they are elected into office to lead the good people of Ghana. However only 10% of Ghanaians were uncertain with the NDC in fulfilling the promise and 11.2% disagreed with them.

On waste management and creation of green jobs, The NDC promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will establish a waste management Fund to address waste management and create green jobs. As highlighted in Figure 6, a majority 77.2% of Ghanaians had confidence in the NDC in implementing the policy when re-elected into power, however, 12.2% were uncertain and 10.7% had no with the NDC.

Under foreign policy, the NDC assured Ghanaians in their 2020 Manifesto that when they are elected into power, they will create and strengthen collaboration with the United Nations and other multilateral organization in the fight against the threat of climate change. As shown in Figure 6, 77.7% of Ghanaians had confidence in the NDC in implementing the policy, 10.8% were uncertain and 11.4% had no confidence in the NDC with regards to implementing the policy.

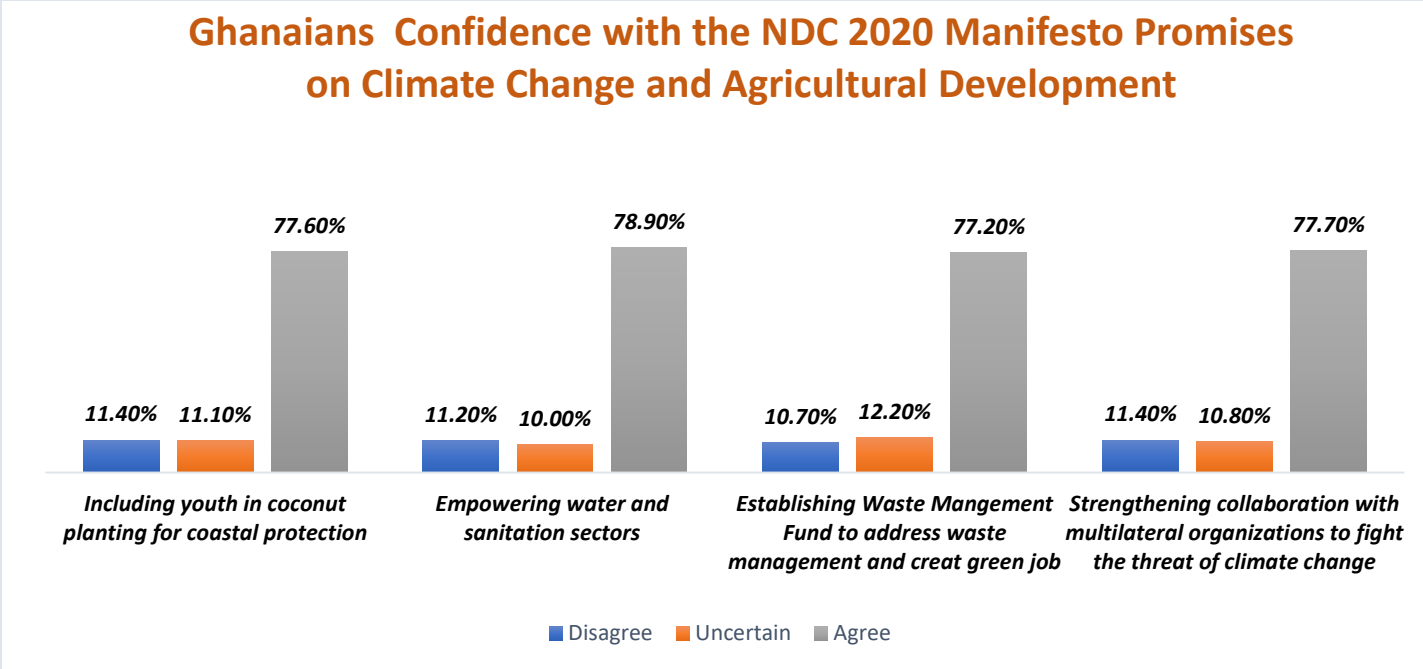


Figure 6: Confidence in promises on Climate Change and Agricultural Development

Ghanaians Confidence in the NPP 2020 Manifesto Promises on Climate Change and Agricultural Development

The NPP in their 2020 Manifesto promised Ghanaians they will promote cattle ranching and facilitate land acquisition for its development when they re-elected into power. As shown in Figure 7, 49.8% of Ghanaians had confidence that the NPP will be able to fulfill this promise when they are reelected into power, however, more than half 50.2% of Ghanaians were uncertain and had no confidence in the NPP in implementing the policy when re-elected.

The NPP also indicated in their 2020 Manifesto that they will increase subsidies on retail prices of seeds and fertilizer and other agrochemicals for agricultural enhancement. As shown in Figure 7, a majority of Ghanaian 60.6% believed that the NPP will live up to their promise when they are reelected, 17.3% were uncertain and 22.2% had no confidence in the NPP in implementing the policy.

Finally, on research and development, the NPP promised in their 2020 Manifesto that they will revive agricultural research at CSIR and in public universities to support agriculture and to control climate change. As shown in Figure 7, a majority 59.4% of Ghanaians had confidence in the NPP in enhancing agricultural research toward agricultural growth and development, 22.5% were uncertain and 28.10% had no confidence with the NPP in implementing the policy.

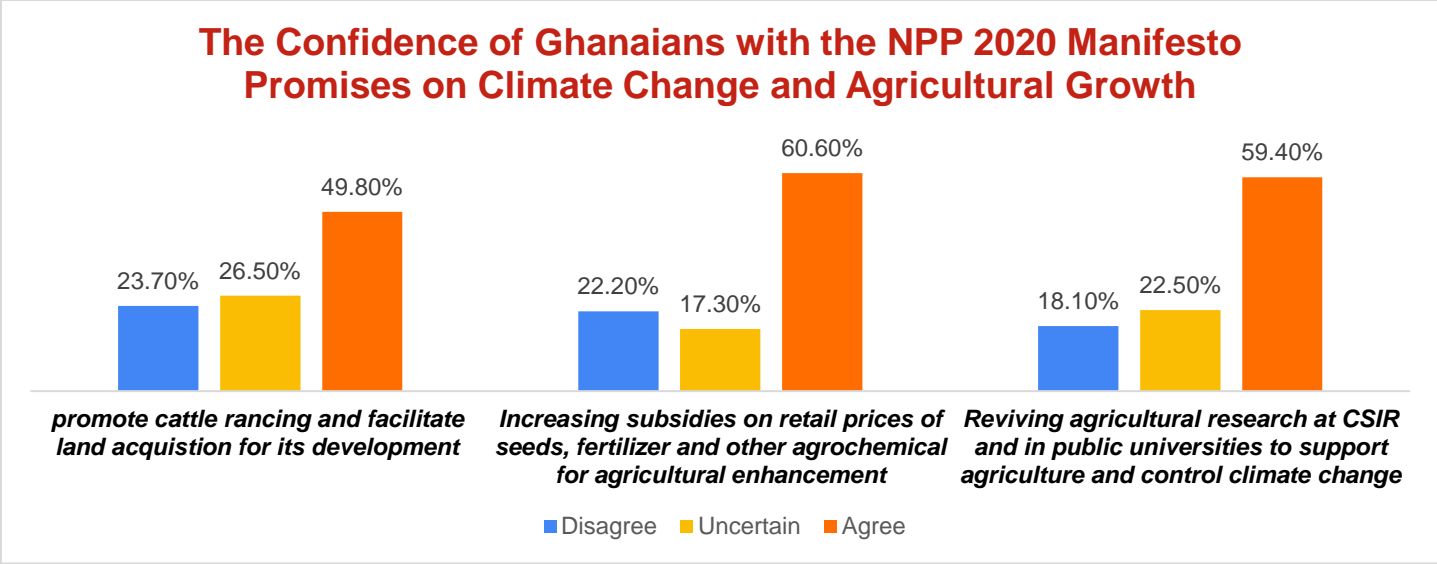


Figure 7: Confidence in NPP Manifesto promises on Climate Change and Agricultural Development

On average 56.6% of Ghanaians have confidence in the NPP with the implementation of its policies on climate change and agricultural growth and development, compared to 77.85% of Ghanaians who had confidence with the implementation of the policies of the NDC as outlined in their 2020 manifesto on infrastructural development. It is therefore clear that most Ghanaians favored and trusted the policy of the NDC under combating the threat of climate change and developing agriculture. This could be attributed to the fact NDC had more consultation coverage than their NPP in drawing their 2020 manifesto promises, thus, the NDC had more than two times coverage of Ghanaians as the NPP had in drawing their 2020 manifesto. As such they were able to better understand the demand and preference of Ghanaians under agriculture which informed their manifesto promises.

DEVELOPMENT TRANSPARENCY BAROMETER INDEX
GOVERNANCE EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE SCORE

This section sips through reporting which is demand driven from the perspective of citizens regarding general governance and monitoring of lower level governance machinery.

The report covers the areas of concern for the public and the response of central government and other local government machinery at the local level.

The data reported here are what is within the coverage of ADRRI. The participation in this survey has been voluntary. The data coding using the barometer keys as specified by ADRRI. This survey hinged on drawing citizens participation to hold duty bearers accountable while expressing an opinion on what development issues are seen to be important and vital to them.

This development transparency index measures development performance through the lens of individual, community, citizen reporting, civil society activeness and monitoring and evaluation. The barometer provides ratings for Government in general, Ministries, Departments, Agencies, MMDAs, Academia, civil society activeness for development and also corruption reported cases.

The ratings are:

General government performance towards development: GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, NR

Ministries performance towards development: MiA, MiB, MiC, MiD, MiE, MiF, NR

Departments' performance towards development: DeA, DeB, DeC, DeD, DeE, DeF, NR

Agencies performance towards development: AgA, AgB, AgC, AgD, AgE, AgF, NR

Metropolitan assemblies' performance towards development: MeA, MeB, MeC, MeD, MeE, MeF, NR

Municipal assemblies' performance towards development: MuA, MuB, MuC, MuD, MuE, MuF, NR

District assemblies' performance towards development: DiA, DiB, DiC, DiD, DiE, DiF, NR

Academia participation performance towards development: AcA, AcB, AcC, AcD, AcE, AcF, NR

Civil society activeness and performance towards development: CiA, CiB, CiC, CiD, CiE, CiF, NR

Corruption frequency reporting in development issues: CoA, CoB, CoC, CoD, CoE, CoF, NR

KEY

A (80-100) -- Excellent and resilient without reversal of developmental gains and strong institutions.

B (70-79) - Very good and resilient without structural deterioration with institutional building.

C(60-69)- Good and resilient with new reforms policy and structural building.

D (50-59) - Fair with policy formulation, institutional capacity strengthening and infrastructural building.

E (40-49) - Average with stagnant policies, institutional growth misdirection and poor governance

F (1-39)- Fail and below average with no institutional building, dictatorship and high human rights abuses.

NR(X)- Not Rated

VARIABLES

G-Government

Mi-Ministries

De-Departments'

Ag-Agencies

Me-Metropolitan assemblies'

Mu-Municipal assemblies'

Di-District assemblies'

- Ac**-Academia participation
- Ci**-Civil society activeness
- Co**- Corruption frequency reporting

TABLE 1: BAROMETER REPORTING ACROSS THE COUNTRY-NPP

Development Challenges Reported	Total Reported Score	Initiatives to Solve potential challenges	Governance Reform	DTBI Score
<i>Open Defecation</i>	6%	32%	76.50%	MeB/MuB/DiB-MiB
<i>Sanitation</i>	14.2%	18%	51.50%	MeD/MuD/DiD-MiD
<i>Poor Road Network</i>	42.5%	21%	52.50%	MeD/MuD/DiD-MiD- GD
<i>Media Reported Corruption</i>	9.3%	4.5%	41.50%	CoE-DeE-GE
<i>Armed Robbery</i>	9.5%	6.5%	40.50%	MeE/MuE/DiE-MiE
<i>Portable Drinking Water</i>	7%	14%	58.50%	DeD-MiD -GD
<i>Street Lights</i>	11.5%	4%	40.50%	MeE/MuE/DiE-MiE
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	-----	

Key: Total Citizens' Barometer reporting from 1st June, 2020 to 1st November, 2020 accounted for 520 respondents.

Source: DTBI Reporting Index

Summary

The development transparency barometer index (<https://dtbi.adrri.org>) reporting takes into consideration developmental issues reported by citizens. At the same time, the report considers which section of the government machinery charged with the mandate to perform the task.

The result in Table 1 shows that, open defecation received a governance reform of **76.50%**. The MMDAs (**MeB/MuB/DiB- MiB**) has managed the issues of open defecation and the structural response to curve it is very good. This means that, a lot of investments have gone to curve open defecation in most cities in Ghana. The report highlighted sanitation issues and how it is managed. The governance reform from the Table 1 shows **51.50%** (**MeD/MuD/DiD- MiD**) as fairly managed within the country. Poor road network has been a major developmental issue in Ghana. The

result from the above shows a score of **52.50% (MeD/MuD/DiD- MiD- GD)**. The interpretation is that, the citizens perceived an a fairly increased in investments in road within the period. In addition, Media Reported Corruption showed a poor score regarding governance reforms to curb the situation. The governance reform received **41.50% (CoE-DeE-GE)** which means our institutional corruptions fight is weak and such impact the citizens view of the central government. Also, the institutional capacity and reforms to curb Armed Robbery according to perception index is very weak thus received a governance reform of **40.50% (MeE/MuE/DiE- MiE)**. Another important social amenity is Portable Drinking Water. *The governance reform shows 58.50% (DeE-MiD -GE)*. The intervention in the water sector and institutional effectiveness has been good. The governance reform is **40.50% (MeE/MuE/DiE- MiE)** for Street Lights which explains that, citizens have perceived duty bearers not to be committed.

BAROMETER CUMULATIVE INDEX FOR GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Based on the development transparency barometer index, a barometer cumulative index for NPP government effectiveness and citizen political party participation for 2020 has been computed to explain how citizens are likely to participate in the election 2020.

In this case, one can view the changes and the governance reform from citizenry as a measure for political party power.

The overall cumulative index is measured around 500 basis point (DTBI IN-HOUSE POINT (500 basis point)).

Development Transparency Barometer Index= **GOVERNANCE REFORM**

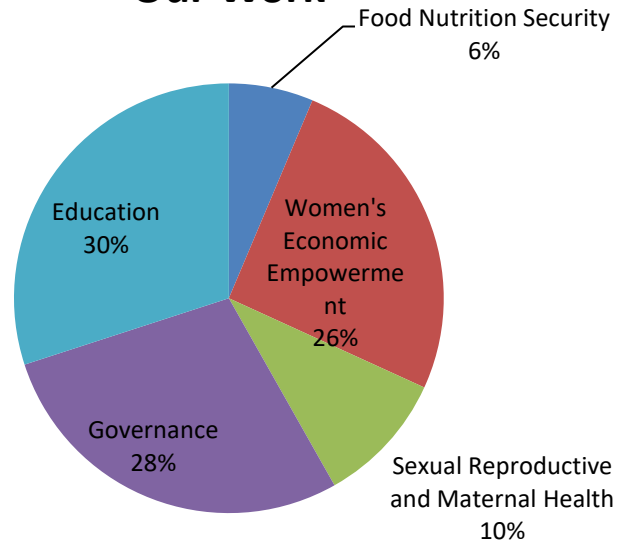
$$\begin{array}{r}
 \dots\dots\dots \\
 \text{DTBI IN-HOUSE POINT} \\
 =361.50 \\
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 500 \\
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This is close to one (1) which signifies public perception confidence for the NPP government for year under consideration.

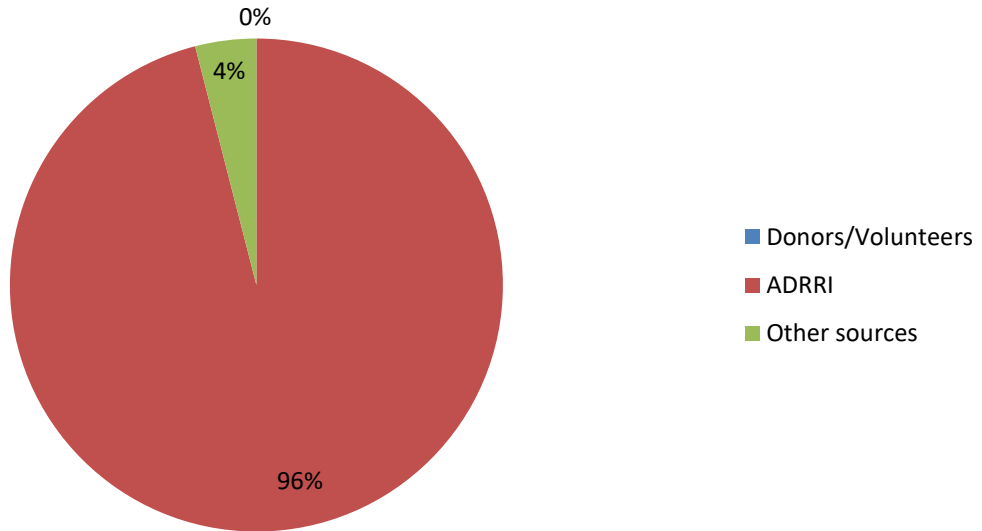
LIMITATIONS

This survey is purely perception survey is inferred only to the respondents who took part in the survey. The scope is limited to those who have accessed to our platforms after series of sensitisations. All shortcomings are that of ADRRI.

Our Work



Sources of funding



WAY FORWARD

Regardless of challenges faced by the institute, *ADRRRI* still believes that whatever we set our minds to would become a reality with determination and perseverance.

In 2021, we look forward to creating an enabling environment that would be suitable for providing solutions to the challenges that may be hindering the people of various communities.

Partnership always plays a key role in building a sustainable environment. To this effect, *ADRRRI* looks forward to partnering with other stakeholders willing to work together with us.