



Ghana Integrity Initiative  
(Local Chapter of Transparency International)

# GII Alert

## Quarterly Newsletter

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## Formation of new Social Auditing Clubs in five regions

### Introduction:

The Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) has facilitated the formation of Social Auditing Clubs in five regions. The Volta, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern and Western Region. The chosen districts are: Kpando, Konongo, Tain-Nsawkaw, Savelugu Nanton and Agona Nkwanta respectively.

GII with support from the NCCE headquarters will be visiting the aforementioned municipalities and districts to set up the Social Auditing Clubs.

The concept of the "Social Auditing Club" is to enable or bring together community members to identify focal areas of concern to their communities and voluntarily audit projects or services being provided. In doing this, they are to report corruption issues to the GII office to be precise the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) and/or other appropriate institutions in their respective districts. This approach is aimed at enhancing good governance at the grassroots level by using a holistic approach to curb corruption to ensure efficient use of public resources and address prevailing community challenges.

The formation of the SACs is usually preceded by a workshop that addresses corruption and how to curb it.

Each of the workshops is held in the municipal/districts capitals with an average of fifty persons from the previous workshops attending.

The primary objective of the workshop is to form Social Auditing Clubs as a follow-



*Mrs. Linda Ofori-Kwafo, Programmes Manager, Ghana Integrity Initiative making remarks at the formation of a Social Auditing Club at Konongo in Ashanti.*

up to previous workshops organized on democracy and good governance and to promote the fight against corruption in Ghana.

Three topics were treated in all the workshops:

- Manifestations of corruption in Ghanaian society.
- Enhancing good governance through effective decentralization: focus on the District Assembly system.
- Local participation and social auditing for good governance.

The workshops were well attended with over 50 participants each comprising dignitaries within the Districts/Municipalities. In some districts, the workshop was graced with the Municipal/District Chief Executives, MPs, Heads of Departments, District Assemblies (DAs), Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Religious Bodies, Opinion leaders, Youth, Traditional Rulers, Political Parties, the Clergy, the Security Agencies as well as the media and Regional/District Directors of National Commission for Civic Education.

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## *Editorial Team*

**Prof. Audrey Gadzekpo**  
**Vitus A. Azeem**  
**Linda Ofori-Kwafo**  
**Likem H. Senaya**

The Editorial Board of GII Alert encourages readers to write "Letters to the Editor" on matters they wish to comment on as well as short stories or expert pieces on corruption/good governance. The stories must, however, be relevant to the anti-corruption crusade. Articles should remain brief and straight to the point to increase their chances of being published. The Editor reserves the right to edit such articles to suit the editorial policy of the newsletter and the general mandate of the GII.

## *Our Contact*

**Ghana Integrity Initiative**  
**Tel:** 233 0302  
760884/782364/5,  
**House No.** 21 Abelenkpe  
Road, Abelenkpe.  
**Fax:** 233 0302 782365  
**E-mail:**  
tighana@4u.com.gh  
**P. M. B.** CT 317,  
Cantonments, Accra,  
Ghana.  
**Website:** www.tighana.org  
**Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is the local chapter of Transparency International (TI), the leading non-governmental organisation in the fight against corruption worldwide.**

# *Editorial*

## **Ghana needs to intensify the fight against corruption**

**A**t the beginning of December, Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) released two very important reports to the Ghanaian public. The first report was the third report of the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations, comprising GII, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) and the Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) that has been working on the project titled, "Monitoring Abuse of Incumbency and Electoral Corruption in the 2012 Elections."

The second report was Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI), 2012. Due to the closeness of the release of these reports to the elections, some people questioned the propriety of our action. However, the timing of the release of these reports had nothing to do with the elections. In particular, the CPI is a global report that is always released simultaneously by chapters of Transparency International worldwide. GII, therefore, had no choice than to comply with the global timing. In any case, it would have been available on the Internet even if GII did not release it.

However, the important issue on these reports is that they both pointed to the fact that corruption was perceived to be very rife in the country. Ghana's score on the CPI indicates a fall in its performance, that is, the perception of Ghana as a corrupt country had increased. This clearly means that the country is not making progress in the fight against corruption. The government of the country and the other stakeholders, including the Judiciary, Parliament, the media and the civil society organizations must wake up to the call for a more serious approach to the fight against corruption. All the Presidential candidates in the just-ended elections all admitted that corruption is a serious problem and have promised various ways to deal with it. The report, therefore, confirms these concerns and pledged various measures to deal with it.

The Report on Abuse of Incumbency and Electoral Corruption also reveals acts of abuse of incumbency and electoral corruption by the ruling party as well as some public officials and sitting Members of Parliament who were contesting the elections. The project sought to draw the public's attention to the need for a level playing field for all contestants and the need for Ghanaians to condemn any acts contrary to this.

The CPI and the Report on Abuse of Incumbency both confirm that corruption is a problem in the country and that something needs to be done about it. It was to address this dire situation that huge resources were used to develop an anti-corruption action plan for the country. The document developed, the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) was sent to Parliament for adoption for all stakeholders to begin to implement their aspects of it. However, this has not been done even as that Parliament has come to the end of its tenure. The two reports, therefore, should sound a warning to the new Parliament that it needs to give priority to the adoption of the NACAP and adopt it without any further delay. The outgoing Parliament has also demonstrated lack of commitment to enact the Right to Information Bill that has been sent to it for almost three years. It has also failed to approve the Assets Declaration Regulations since 2009. There are a number of

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## Formation of new Social Auditing Clubs in five regions

The Programmes Manager of GII, Mrs. Linda Ofori-Kwafo in her presentation said, the workshop is a follow-up aimed at introducing the culture of accountability, transparency and integrity in society and demanding for better service delivery from people of authority. Her presentation on "Manifestations of corruption in Ghanaian Society" was based on the causes, forms, effects and strategies people use in indulging in corruption and the reasons why people should shun corrupt acts. In her presentation, she emphasized the need for the formation of the clubs because it was going to benefit the various communities.

The Programmes Manager indicated that corruption is defined by Transparency International (TI) as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain while the World Bank also defines it as abuse of public office for private gain. According to her, corruption is a criminal offence and can be found in the Criminal Code 1960 (Act 29) as such.

The presentation on Local participation and social auditing for good governance indicated that citizens should know that any project being done in the community may not be a gift but financed with their share of national revenue to which we have all contributed. They should, therefore, be interested, ask questions and ensure that the project is undertaken satisfactorily

As being a leader is voluntary, participants were asked to nominate persons they believe have the interest of the community at heart to lead them in the community. The nomination was for the Chairperson, Vice Chair, Secretary, treasurer and organiser.

After the nominations, the executive members were sworn into office by the Regional Directors of NCCE present. The executive members are expected to start working on the projects in their various districts this year due to the upcoming election. GII believes the successes chalked in the other eight districts will be emulated in these new districts.



A group photograph of participants after the formation of a Social Auditing Club at Konongo.

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## Editorial

other pending bills some of which have not even been approved by the Cabinet, which seek to promote transparency and accountability and, hence, curb corruption.

We look up to the new Mahama government to do its best on the pending legislature.

On the abuse of incumbency, GII wishes to call on all politicians to ensure fair competition for elected positions by resisting from abusing their incumbency. Instances of the abuses reported by our observers in the constituencies included "turning public functions into campaign events, using official functions to promote party interests, using state-owned vehicles for campaigns, the running for elected office by public officers without resigning from their positions and the use of official hours to promote part interests.

Other instances of abuses reported included the unequal and unfair access to the state media, vote buying, and electoral fraud. In effect, the ruling party and sitting members of Parliament and other public officials who have control over state resources have used this control for electoral gain. This is definitely unfair to the rest of the contestants and does not make for fair competition and compliance with the national laws and the public service code of conduct. The situation is more serious where it involves public resources.

GII calls on all politicians and the general Ghanaian public to see corruption as very harmful to the country and join the fight against corruption. Furthermore, all politicians must not only stop abusing their incumbency but must condemn it as this is the only way that can ensure free and fair elections. Ghanaians deserve the leaders they want and nothing should be done to prevent them from getting the leaders of their choice.

# GII Activities for the quarter (September-December, 2012)



A group picture of participants at Tain-Nsawkaw workshop in the Brong-Ahafo region.



Executive members of SAC at Agona-Nkwanta being sworn in.



Executive members of SAC at Savelugu Nanton being sworn in.



Participants during the risk analysis group session of the LEARN Project



A group session during the Takoradi Risk Mapping and PV editing training under the LEARN Project.



A group photograph of participants at the LEARN Project, Risk Mapping and PV editing training in Takoradi.

# PRESS RELEASE

## Third Report on the Monitoring of Abuse of Incumbency and Electoral corruption project in Ghana's 2012 Elections by GII, CDD-Ghana and GACC

### *Introduction*

The Coalition of civil society organizations “Monitoring the Abuse of Incumbency in the 2012 Elections”, comprising Ghana Integrity Initiative, the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition and the Ghana Center for Democratic Development, is pleased to release its third report for your information and public discourse.

As most of you will recall, the Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) and Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) are collaborating in the implementation of an election Monitoring Exercise on the Abuse of Incumbency and Electoral Corruption prior to the 2012 general elections. The aim of this project is to monitor and expose the existence and extent of both the occurrence and variety of abuse of incumbency and pre-election political party corruption in Ghana, as a tool for promoting clean and fair elections in the upcoming 2012 elections. Specifically, the project will track the abuse of institutional resources, like state-supported or organized platforms and state assets, budget resources and state media resources by the ruling party, sitting members of parliament and other current appointees as well as monitor electoral corruption.

### *Methodology and Scope*

The Coalition trained thirty-five (35) observers who were deployed to work in three (3) constituencies each in the ten (10) regions of Ghana and five media observers who observed the state media in Accra. The observers were given a format for recording their observations of abuses and electoral corruption. Upon identifying an act of abuse of incumbency and/or electoral corruption, the observers would record it, including taking pictures where possible without endangering their lives, noting the date of the event, describing the event in detail, providing concrete sources of their information, identifying the candidate/party that perpetrated the alleged abuse of incumbency and electoral corruption, and undertake additional fact checking, verification and follow-up. They would then submit their reports to GII on a weekly basis.

Ghana Integrity Initiative would conduct further check-ups to enable the Coalition's Steering Committee to prepare a draft report, which is then submitted to the Project's Review Committee for review and approval. It is only after this approval that the report is released. The Coalition wishes to state that it received several reports from its observers but could not use those that it could not confirm from credible sources.

### *Possible limitations*

Like any social study, the Coalition cannot rule out some limitations arising from human error. While every effort has been made to ensure the impartiality and diligence of our field observers, this study is reliant, to some extent, on the efforts of our constituency level observers to accurately, fairly, and even-handedly report on events within their constituencies.

It must be stated that reports of abuse of incumbency and electoral corruption from our observers have drastically reduced. This may be a reflection of a reduction in the instances of abuse of incumbency. It may also be a reflection of the fact that candidates have become more discreet – hence, activities that may be construed as abuse of incumbency are rarely conducted in the open anymore. On the other hand, our observers have reported that activities that constitute vote buying, which is a category of electoral corruption being monitored under the project, is still being engaged in by many politicians.

### *Main Findings:*

#### **Abuse of Incumbency:**

##### **Use of official state events for partisan purposes**

We continue to receive several reports from our observers on the use of national events as party events, as well as the use of official vehicles for party activities. For example, the regional Farmers Day Celebration in Wa West constituency was turned, for all intents and purposes, into a party activity. The District Chief Executive for Wa West and others wore NDC T-Shirts. The official vehicles present at the function were also decorated with NDC paraphernalia.

Similarly, at the Farmers Day event in the Central Gonja District there were official vehicles decorated with ruling party paraphernalia. The District Chief Executive also used his speech to announce the date of an impending campaign visit of the candidate of the ruling party to Yapei.

##### **Public officers contesting elections without resigning their positions and continuing to use public resources**

At the national level, the Coalition has noted with concern that some heads of public institutions who are contesting the Parliamentary seats of the ruling NDC have failed to resign from these positions. Although some of them have taken their leave to campaign, they continue to use the resources of their institutions such as official vehicles and fuel coupons for their campaigns.

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## PRESS RELEASE

For example, the Coalition has received reports that the CEO of the Ghana Tourist Board who is contesting parliamentary elections on the ruling party's ticket has taken a leave for campaign activities instead of resigning his position. Hence, he continues to use the official vehicle and draw fuel from the office for his campaign activities. It has also emerged that the CEO of the GIPC who is also contesting parliamentary elections on the NDC ticket resigned only recently after the allegation, that he approved a request for funds to support the activities of an organization whose primary objective is the re-election of the incumbent President, was made public. It is even possible that there are other public officers who lost their primaries but have joined the campaign of the NDC without resigning their positions even though the Constitution clearly bars them from engaging in active party politics. We encourage the media to continue to highlight the activities of these officers.

### **Advertisements of state institutions portraying the achievements of the ruling party**

During the period under review, a number of politically themed advertisements were shown on TV and radio using certain categories of public officials and state institutions. An advert on teachers and the Single Spine Salary policy, for example, had to be withdrawn following complaints from the teachers. For about a month now, officials and some of the beneficiaries of the LESDEP have also come on TV and radio to extol the benefits of this program, attributing it to the "Better Ghana Agenda". This is a slogan with strong association with the incumbent party, and its adoption by state agencies in communications concerning national projects is improper, and should be discouraged.

### **Electoral Corruption (Vote buying): *Provision of infrastructure and material support to communities***

Candidates continue to use official and personal inducements to encourage the electorate to vote for them. The ruling NDC parliamentary candidate for Tema West Constituency, for example, is reported to be using street lights and other items to influence people to vote for him. At a meeting with transport operator groups and traders in October, for example, presentations of jerseys, footballs, and benches with the name of the parliamentary aspirant were presented to those at the function, with the promise of further benefits should he be elected.

### ***The distribution of gas cylinders and the criteria***

The ruling NDC decided during the period under review to distribute gas cylinders to the rural folks throughout the country. While the policy is, on its face, laudable as its target is

the distribution of gas cylinders to the rural poor, the timing of the distribution as well as the failure to clearly outline the criteria to be used for the distribution makes the policy somewhat open to abuse. For example, it is alleged that the Tamale Central NDC parliamentary candidate and his associates are distributing gas cylinders to people in his constituency. Tamale Central can hardly be described as a rural constituency. Furthermore, the MP in question is also the Deputy Minister of Energy. This makes the need to clarify the criteria for the distribution of these free cylinders even more imperative.

### **The launch of projects at the last minute and its use as a campaign strategy**

As occurred in 2008, as the campaign season draws to a close, there are still promises of projects and the launching of new projects even though the year is just about to end. For example, the Coalition's observer in Zebilla in the Upper East Region has reported that since the last week of October 2012, the Bawku West District has been providing last minute infrastructure, including the distribution of electricity poles to communities with the promise that they will come back and connect them to the national grid. Another troubling example of this is the distribution of laptops under the One Laptop per Child Program. While the timing of the distribution may be beyond the control of the government, it is important that the distribution takes place in a manner that is free of political coloration and is free from all association with any partisan political programs.

### **Fair and Equal Access to State Media Resources**

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana, in Article 163 of Chapter 12 states: "All state-owned media shall afford fair opportunities and facilities for the presentation of divergent views and dissenting opinions."

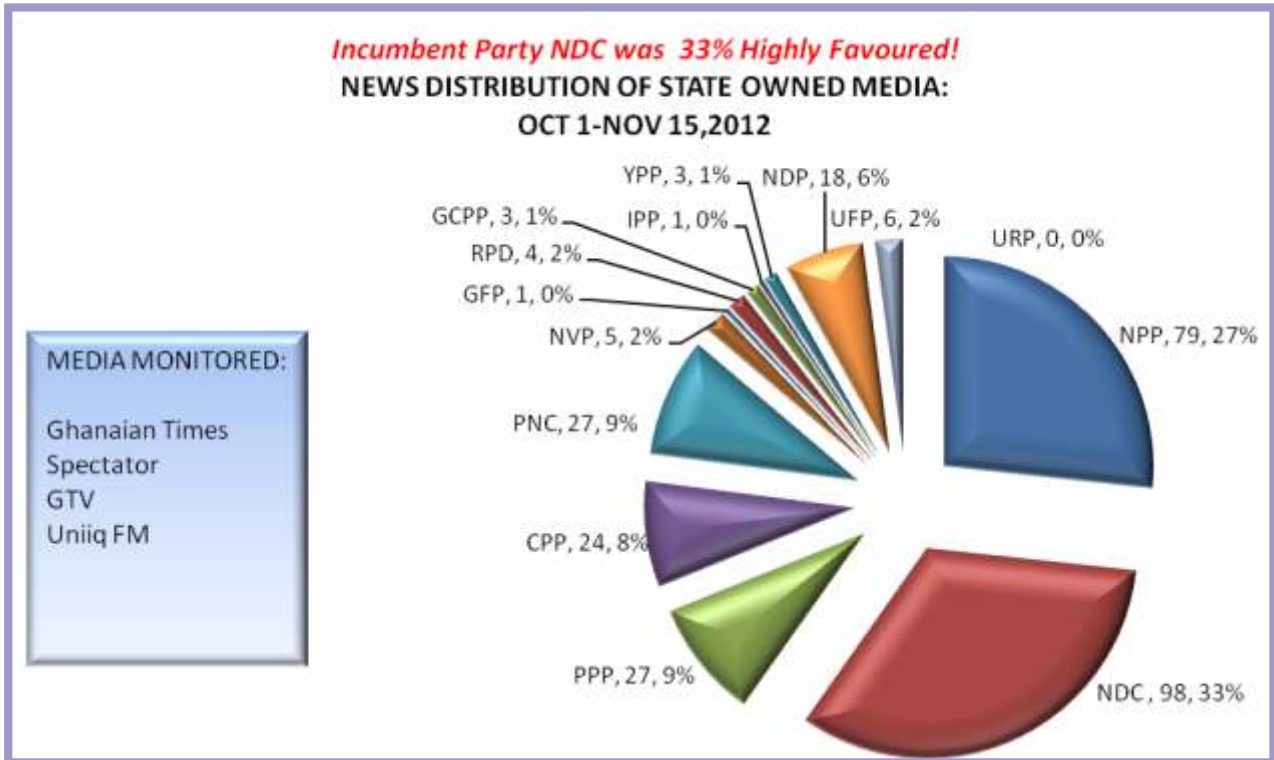
Observations of the state owned media reportage from October to November 15, 2012 shows an advantage of 33% projection of the ruling party NDC in terms of news coverage followed by the NPP with 27%. The PPP and the PNC had equal projection of 9% each.

The state-owned electronic media, **GTV** and **Uniiq FM**, highly favoured the NDC with a total of 35% each as against 24% and 22% they allotted to the largest opposition party, NPP, respectively.

The **Spectator** newspaper gave an equal share of 43% each to the NPP and NDC while the remaining share of 14% was allotted to the PPP.

**PRESS RELEASE**

**Chart 1**



**Table 1: News Distribution to Political Parties: October 1 – November 15, 2012**

PARTY	UNIIQ FM	%	GTV	%	GH.TIMES	%	SPECTATOR	%	OVER ALL TOTAL	%
NPP	39	24	18	22	19	42	3	43	79	27
NDC	57	35	30	37	8	18	3	43	98	33
PPP	9	6	9	11	8	18	1	14	27	9
CPP	13	8	2	2	9	20	0	0	24	8
PNC	16	10	10	12	1	2	0	0	27	9
NVP	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	5	2
GFP	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RPD	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	4	1
GCPP	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
IPP	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
YPP	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
NDP	16	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	18	6
UFP	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
URP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100</b>

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“After a year of focus on corruption, we expect governments to take a tougher stance against the abuse of power. The Corruption Perceptions Index 2012 results demonstrate that societies continue to pay the high cost of corruption.”

Madam Huguette Labelle, Chair, Transparency International

## PRESS RELEASE

The **Ghanaian Times** newspaper, however, allotted to the NPP the highest news share of 42% while giving the CPP 20% share of news coverage and pegged the NDC and the PPP at an equal share of 18% each.

See chart 1, table 1 on page 7:

### Space Allocation and News Airtime

Observations in terms of equal space given to all political parties from the period October 1 to 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2012, show an abuse of incumbency, as the ruling National Democratic Congress (NDC) receiving the highest news space of 43% out of a total space allocation of 1289.8 CM<sup>2</sup>. The NPP had the second highest with a total of 25% while the CPP and PPP had an equal share of 8% each.

The state-owned electronic media during the monitoring period, also clearly favored the ruling party NDC as the party recorded a total of 12 hours, 15 minutes and 7 seconds air time; the NPP recorded a total of 9 hours, 59 minutes and

53 seconds whereas the PPP was allotted a total of 9 hours, 6 minutes and 15 seconds. CPP had 8 hours, 44 minutes, 14 seconds while the PNC had 4 hours, 9 minutes, 27 seconds.

Out of a total of 951.8 CM<sup>2</sup> allotted to political parties coverage, the **Ghanaian Times** gave the NDC the highest news space of 51% as against a lesser space of 26% given to the largest opposition party the NPP. The Ghanaian Times also gave the CPP 11%, the PPP 10% and the PNC 2%.

However, the Spectator gave the NPP the highest space share of 47%, and allotted to the NDC a total space share of 42% while it gave a space share of 10% to the PPP.

Uniiq FM gave the ruling NDC the highest air time of 5 hours, 44 minutes, 6 seconds and a total of 5 hours, 6 minutes, 25 seconds to the NPP. PNC was allotted a total of 4 hours, 23 minutes, 15 seconds while the State Radio also gave the CPP a total of 4 hours, 13 minutes, and 14 seconds.

GTV did not only favour the NDC in terms of news but also favored the party with the largest air time share of 6 hours, 31 minutes and 1 second. The station gave the NPP a total of 4

*Table 2: News Airtime and Space Distribution to Political Parties: October 1 – November 15, 2012*

PARTY	UNIIQ FM	GTV	TOTAL AIR TIME	GH.TIMES	%	SPECTATOR	%	TOTAL SPACE	%
NPP	5hrs , 6 mins, 25 sacs	4hrs , 53mins,28 sacs	9hrs ,59 mins,53 sacs	248.3 CM <sup>2</sup>	26	79.8 CM <sup>2</sup>	47	328.1 CM <sup>2</sup>	25
NDC	5 hrs , 44mins, 6secs	6hrs, 31mins,1 sec	12 hrs , 15mins, 7secs	489 CM <sup>2</sup>	51	71.7 CM <sup>2</sup>	42	560.7 CM <sup>2</sup>	43
PPP	1 hr ,2mins	3hrs, 7mins,27 secs	4 hr ,9mins,27 secs	91.8 CM <sup>2</sup>	10	17.5 CM <sup>2</sup>	10	109.3 CM <sup>2</sup>	8
CPP	4hrs , 13mins, 14 secs	4hrs 31mins	8hrs , 44mins, 14 secs	107.7 CM <sup>2</sup>	11	0	0	107.7 CM <sup>2</sup>	8
PNC	4 hrs , 23mins ,15 secs	4hrs 42mins 55secs	9hrs , 6mins ,15 secs	15 CM <sup>2</sup>	2	0	0	15 CM <sup>2</sup>	1
URP	12mins 53secs	3hrs ,4mins,40secs	12mins 53secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
UFP	7mins 15secs	3hrs 2mins 52secs	3 hrs , 11mins, 45secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
NVP	4mins	3hrs 2mins 20secs	3hrs ,6mins,52 secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
NDP	11 mins, 5 secs		3hrs ,13 mins, 25 secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
IPP	0	1min	1min	0	0	0	0	0	0
GFP	1min 15secs	0	1min 15secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
GCPP	3mins ,6secs	0	3mins ,6secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>951.8 CM<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>169 CM<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1289.8 CM<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100</b>

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hours, 53 minutes and 28 seconds. The PNC recorded a total of 4 hours 42 minutes and 55 seconds and the CPP recorded a total of 4 hours and 31 minutes.

See table 2 on page 8:

Chart 2

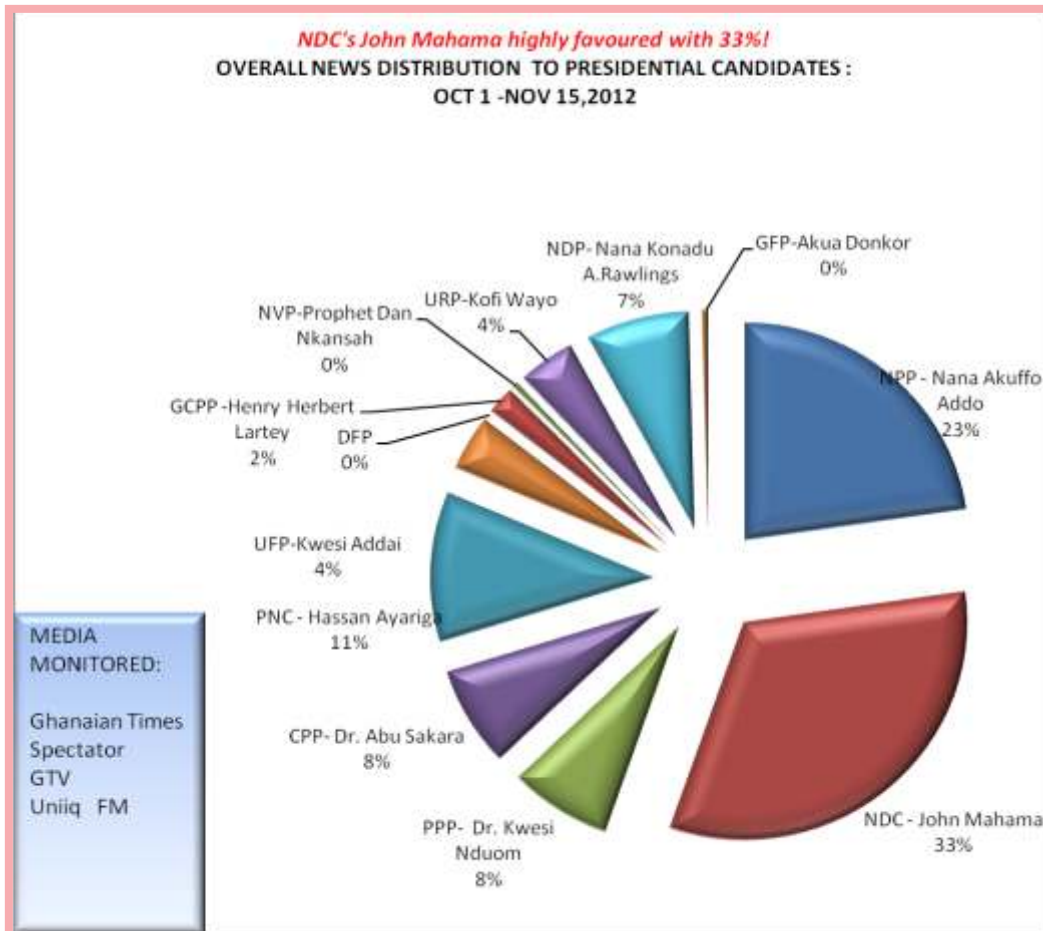


Table 3: News Distribution to Presidential Candidates: October 1 – November 15, 2012

CANDIDATES	UNIIQ FM	%	GTV	%	GH.TIMES	%	SPECTATOR	%	OVERALL TOTAL	%
NPP - Nana Akuffo Addo	33	21	16	22	4	36	2	67	55	23
NDC - John Mahama	48	31	27	36	3	27	1	33	79	33
PPP - Dr. Kwesi Nduom	8	5	8	11	2	18	0	0	18	7
CPP - Dr. Abu Sakara	12	8	4	5	2	18	0	0	18	7
PNC - Hassan Ayariga	15	10	12	16	0	0	0	0	27	11
UFP - Kwesi Addai	7	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	10	4
GCPP - Henry Herbert Lartey	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	2
NVP - Prophet Dan Nkansah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
URP - Kofi Wayo	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
NDP - Nana Konadu A. Rawlings	16	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	18	7
GFP - Akua Donkor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>100</b>

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recorded a total of 11% while CPP's Dr. Abu Sakara and PPP's Dr. Kwesi Nduom recorded a total of 8% each.

See chart 2 on page 9:

Observations on fair distribution and equal share of space to Presidential Candidates show overall, that the electronic state-owned media again favoured the incumbent, President, His Excellency John Mahama, and candidate for the NDC with a total of 12 hours and 11 seconds air time, followed by the NPP's Candidate, Honourable Nana Addo

Danquah Akufo Addo with a total air slot of 9 hours, 49 minutes and 30 seconds.

PNC's candidate, Mr. Hassan Ayariga had a total of 9 hours, 2 minutes, 41 seconds while CPP's Dr. Abu Sakara had 8 hours, 44 minutes, and 1 second.

However, the trend of space allotment by the state-owned print media favoured the NPP's candidate Nana Akufo Addo as he received a total space share of 65% while the NDC's John Mahama received 35% share.

See table 4 below:

Table 4: News Airtime and Space Distribution to Presidential Candidates: October 1 – November 15, 2012

CANDIDATES	UNIIQ FM	GTV	OVERALL AIR TOTAL	GH.TIMES	%	SPECTATOR	%	OVERALL SPACE TOTAL	%
<b>NPP - Nana Akuffo Addo</b>	4hrs , 57 mins,45secs	4hrs ,51 mins ,28secs	9hrs,49mins, 30 secs	25.2	100%	26	49	51	65
<b>NDC - John Mahama</b>	5hrs, 31 mins, 41secs	6hrs, 29mins ,11secs	12 hrs, 11 secs	0	0	27.5	51	28	35
<b>PPP- Dr. Kwesi Nduom</b>	8mins 9secs	3hrs 5mins 27secs	3hrs ,13mins,28secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CPP-Dr. Abu Sakara</b>	4hrs, 13mins, 1sec	4hrs 31mins	8hrs,44mins, 1sec	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PNC - Hassan Ayariga</b>	4hrs, 20mins ,40secs	4hrs 42mins 55secs	9hrs,2mins, 41sec	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DFP</b>		3hrs 3mins 40secs	3hrs 3mins 40secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GCPP -Henry Herbert Lartey</b>	3mins 33secs		3mins 33secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NVP-Prophet Dan Nkansah</b>	1min	3hrs 2mins	3hrs,3mins	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>URP-Kofi Wayo</b>	7min 26secs		7min 26secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NDP- Nana Konadu A.Rawlings</b>	11mins 5sec	1 min	12mins,5secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GFP-Akua Donkor</b>	1mins 15sec	3hrs 2min 20secs	3hrs,3mins,35secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UFP</b>	8mins 15secs		8mins 15secs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>				25.2	100	53.5	100	78.7	100

In conclusion, in general, instances of abuse of incumbency and electoral corruption continue to be reported by our observers although there appears to be a reduction in these abuses. Also, overall, the state-owned media, The Ghanaian Times, Spectator, Uniiq FM and GTV gave the highest attention to the ruling party NDC in news story share, space allotment and time slots.

However, in terms of its coverage of Presidential candidates, it gave the highest news distribution share and airtime to the NDC's John Mahama but favoured the NPP's Nana Addo Danquah Akufo Addo in relation to space measurement.

Thank you,

For further enquires please contact the following:

Linda Ofori-Kwafo (Mrs) on telephone number 0244643886

Theodore Dzeble (Mr.) on 233-0302-784293

Vitus A. Azeem (Mr.) on telephone number 0244-233512

Florence Dennis (Mrs.) on telephone number +233 230483



# PRESS RELEASE

## Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2012

*Governments should hear the global outcry against corruption*

*Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), Accra, 5 December 2012*

Transparency International, the leading civil society organization fighting corruption worldwide, has released its 18th annual Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for 2012 on Thursday, 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 across the globe. The 2012 CPI ranks 176 countries/territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption.

The annual CPI makes an important contribution to raising awareness on the issue of corruption and is a powerful advocacy tool that creates an incentive for governments to act to fight corruption.

### *What is the CPI?*

The CPI is the leading indicator of public sector corruption. It scores and ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector (administrative and political) is perceived to be. It also offers a yearly snapshot of the relative degree of the corruption problem by ranking countries from all over the globe.

The CPI 2012 is an aggregate index, which draws on relevant questions from a number of different data sources that capture business and expert views, including the African Development

Bank and the World Bank. Globally, 13, different data sources were used to construct the CPI 2012. The CPI also reflects the views of observers from around the world, including experts living and working in the countries/territories evaluated.

### *Methodology*

This year Transparency International has updated its methodology for computing Corruption Perceptions Index. The updated methodology has been developed following a comprehensive review and consultation process, both within the Transparency International movement and with the help of external experts. The updated methodology has been reviewed and validated by an independent statistical assessment. For 2012, CPI, Transparency International used the most recent years' available data (2011-2012) from each source for each country. To reflect this, the Corruption Perceptions Index is presented on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

The data sources used to compile the index include questions relating to the abuse of public power and focus on: bribery of public officials, kickbacks in public procurement, embezzlement of

public funds, and on questions that probe the strength and effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts in the public sector. The new methodology will better show changes from one year to the next.

### *The Corruption Perceptions Index 2012: The Results*

The CPI 2012 scores 176 countries and territories from 0% (highly corrupt) to 100% (very clean) based on perceived levels of public sector corruption. The report revealed that, two-thirds of the 176 countries ranked in the 2012 index score below 50, showing that public institutions need to be more transparent with powerful officials held more accountable.

In a statement to launch the CPI 2012, Transparency International said, "A growing outcry over corrupt governments forced several leaders from office last year, but as the dust has cleared it has become apparent that the levels of bribery, abuse of power and secret dealings are still very high in many countries. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2012 shows corruption continues to ravage societies around the world."

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## MONEY QUOTES

**“To possess money is very well; it may be a most valuable servant; to be possessed by it, is to be possessed by a devil, and one of the meanest and worst kind of devils.”**

**-Tryon Edwards (1809-1894-American Theologian and Editor)**

## PRESS RELEASE

According to Madam Huguette Labelle, the Chair of Transparency International, "Governments need to integrate anti-corruption actions into all public decision-making. Priorities include better rules on lobbying and political financing, making public spending and contracting more transparent and making public bodies more accountable to people."

Furthermore, "After a year of focus on corruption, we expect governments to take a tougher stance against the abuse of power. The Corruption Perceptions Index 2012 results demonstrate that societies continue to pay the high cost of corruption," she concluded.

Cobus de Swardt, Managing Director of Transparency International also stated that, "Corruption is the world's most talked about problem." He called on the world's leading economies to lead by example, making sure that their institutions are fully transparent and their leaders are held accountable.

According to him, "This is crucial since their institutions play a significant role in preventing corruption from flourishing globally".

### The Global Picture

Globally, the CPI 2012 ranks Denmark, Finland and New Zealand first with scores of 90 each, followed by Sweden, Singapore, Switzerland with scores of 88, 87, 86, respectively out of a clean score of 100. Both Australia and Norway rank 7 with scores of 85 each. This means that these are the top performers and are largely clean of corruption, almost perfect and slightly short of a score of 100. These countries are helped

by strong access to information systems and rules governing the behaviour of those in public positions and they should be good examples to Ghana. It is noteworthy that economic giants like

Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America are not among the top ten best performers.

Germany scored 79 and ranked 13 out of the 176 countries. Both Japan and the United Kingdom scored 74 each and ranked 17 while the United Kingdom scored 73 with a rank of 19. It is also noteworthy that Chile and Uruguay, not part of the Western world, scored 72 each, ranking 20 out of the 176 countries globally.

However, Somalia, North Korea, and Afghanistan scored 8 each, placing them at the bottom of the list of 176 countries covered, with a rank of 174 each. These are the countries perceived to be the most corrupt worldwide. Myanmar and Sudan also scored 15 and 13 each with ranks of 172 and 173, respectively. These countries continue to cling to the bottom rung of the CPI over the years. In these countries, the lack of accountable leadership and effective public institutions underscore the need to take a much stronger stance against corruption.

### The African Picture

The CPI 2012 ranks Botswana 30 with a score of 65. Botswana has been the best scoring country in Africa for several years. Cape Verde, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles and Namibia followed in that order with scores of 60, 57, 53, 52 and 48, respectively. While Cape Verde, Mauritius and Rwanda ranked 39, 43, 50, respectively, Seychelles and Namibia ranked 51 and 58, respectively. This ranking almost follows the ranking of 2011 with the exception of South

Africa which has fallen below Ghana with a score of 43 and a rank of 69. Only five African countries scored above the scale of 50. Ghana was not among these five countries.

Many African countries dominated the bottom of the CPI with Zimbabwe (163), Burundi (165), Chad (165), Sudan (173) and Somalia (174), ranking lowest with scores of 20, 19, 19, 13 and 8, respectively. Most of these low scoring countries are also conflict countries.

### The Ghanaian Picture

In 2012, Ghana scored 45 on the CPI out of a clean score of 100. This ranked Ghana 64 among the 176 countries/territories. It would be recalled that in 2011, Ghana's CPI score was 3.9 based on the old methodology. If this 2011 score is re-calculated using the new methodology, Ghana's score for 2011 would have been 46. This means that Ghana's position on the CPI has dropped implying that Ghana is still not winning the fight against corruption.

However, the score and rank of Ghana showed that the country also performed much better than several other African countries with Eritria, Guinea Bissau and Guinea at the very bottom with a score of 25, 25 and 24, respectively. It must also be noted that six African countries performed better than Ghana with Botswana leading with a score of 65 and ranking 30 globally.

*Transparency International is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption*

*For the full ranking and regional tables, go to: [www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi) Information on how the CPI is prepared is available in the FAQ.*

**Ghana Integrity Initiative is the local chapter of Transparency International.**  
*For more information, contact*

**Linda Ofori-Kwafo (Mrs.)**

**0244 643 886**

**lynkwaf@yahoo.com**

**Kwame Gyasi (Board chair)**

**0277588256**

**Nana Yaw Saah Aboagye**

**0247828388**

# CORRUPTION ISSUES IN AFRICA AND AROUND THE GLOBE



## UGANDA

**R**ecent Ugandan headlines of corruption are ubiquitous: leading donor agencies such as the British government's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Irish government are suspending aid to Uganda following highly publicized corruption scandals.

In August external auditors from the Office of the Auditor General revealed that approximately €12 million in aid from Scandinavian countries and Ireland were allegedly funneled to the private bank accounts of officials from the Ugandan Prime Minister's office. As the fraud investigation wore on, Ireland, Denmark and Norway suspended aid to Uganda. The Ugandan government has pledged to return the money.

In light of the scandal, DFID has indefinitely suspended the remaining £11.1 million (US\$17.6 million) allocated this year to further Ugandan development.

### THE POOR LOSE THE MOST

The decision to pull funding is not surprising, but the impact on the poor can be devastating. As the Ugandan government re-evaluates its budget following the halt in aid, programmes and services tailored to benefit the public – especially the poor – will suffer cuts that undermine development.

“We strongly believe there [are] enough [resources] for the needs of every Ugandan but not enough for the greed of public servants entrusted to manage resources responsibly for the good of all Ugandans. This unacceptably shameful, draconian, uncivil form of conduct must be stopped in the greater interest of ensuring meaningful development for all Ugandans.”

–**Peter Wandera, Executive Director of Transparency International Uganda**

Uganda suffers from a strong culture of impunity. The Ugandan government may have committed to repaying Ireland the €4 million lost, but there is no political accountability. Drastic steps are therefore needed to ensure that corruption does not trump aid and development.

### WHAT CAN BE DONE

Internal monitoring mechanisms are in place, as demonstrated by the Office of the Auditor General's report on the fraud allegations. But enforcement of the law is weak. To prevent corruption in development and improve accountability, the following is recommended by Transparency International Uganda:

- Individuals in charge of respective departments and ministries should take full political and administrative responsibility.
- Ugandan anti-corruption legislation and its effectiveness need to be re-evaluated.
- Corruption investigations should be expedited by the police. The judiciary should address these matters with urgency before the case reaches the statute of limitations.
- The Office of the Prime Minister's role in handling funds should be assessed. If some funds had been decentralized to other ministries, the amount allegedly swindled could have been far less.
- The donor community should put more stringent clauses in future funding agreements to deter graft. Including more direct funding to civil society for service delivery and monitoring should be explored.
- Individuals found guilty of corruption should be held to account.

Source: **Transparency International**

## THOUGHTS OF GOLD

*“No one who cannot  
master himself is  
worthy to rule,  
and only he  
can rule.” -*

Johann Wolfgang von, **GOETHE** (1749-1832)-  
German Poet, Dramatist and Philosopher

## Russian farmer strikes back at corruption by publishing his own newspaper

YARABAIKASY, Russia –

**W**hen Eduard Mochalov tried to have the people who stole his cattle and pig farm brought to justice, he spent eight months in jail on charges he says were cooked up. He appealed to Vladimir Putin and even set himself on fire outside the Kremlin in protest, but still couldn't draw attention to his cause as his farm slowly fell into disrepair.

Now, Mochalov has found a new life as a crusading journalist investigating corruption in his native region, fueled by tips from disgruntled businessmen and government workers. Undeterred by a system where the law is selectively used to protect the powerful and crack down on critics, Mochalov has quickly earned cult status — not to mention the ire of countless local officials — throughout the small province of Chuvashia.

Roughly once a month, he publishes a free newspaper called Vzyatka, or The Bribe, which rails against what it calls "Chuvash kingpins" who steal from the province's budget. Headlines include "The Governor of Chuvashia's Family Business" and "If Nobody's Been Found Guilty, That Means They're Already In Power." The paper has proved so popular that with a print run of 20,000 he has trouble meeting demand.

Frustration with corrupt officials has skyrocketed under President Putin's rule. Twenty-nine percent of Russians believe that civil servants only care about using public funds to enrich themselves, a more than nine-fold increase since Putin took power in 2000, according to the Levada Center, an independent polling agency.

Corruption was a key motivation behind the unprecedented series of mass protests against Putin in Moscow last winter and spring, and remains a key rallying point for the opposition. Recently, the Kremlin has attempted to siphon off popular anger by launching a major crackdown on corruption, which has cost several high-level officials their jobs.

In Chuvashia, a sleepy rural region about 650 kilometers (400 miles) east of Moscow best known for its felt boots, Mochalov devotes all his energy to campaigning against local corruption. That makes him unusual in Russia, especially in the provinces, where few journalists seriously investigate officials and those who do frequently face violent reprisal.

Chuvashia is one of the three most corrupt regions in Russia, according to the country's top investigative agency, but few cases make it to court. Officials in Chuvashia did not immediately respond to requests for comment on this story.

"If they brought charges based on my investigations, they'd have to arrest the entire provincial government," said Mochalov, as what remained of his abandoned hog barn's roof crumbled around him.

What started as an attempt to end the legal struggles over his farm has become an all-consuming mission. The newspaper's high costs — each print run costs 100,000 rubles (\$3,150) — have essentially forced Mochalov to give up his farm: He sold all his livestock and equipment years ago, and rents out some of the buildings to local services like banks and post offices.

The rest lack heat and electricity, if they are still standing at all. One barn is filled with rotting bales of hay; a corrugated iron shed next to it has nearly collapsed.

The change was a dramatic one for Mochalov, who left school at 16 and now at age 38 sports the thickly callused hands and yellow gap-toothed grin of the provincial farmer. He once employed 150 workers from 11 surrounding villages and ran a thriving concern trading in pigs, cows, sheep, and horses.

But seven years ago, Mochalov says, he failed to pay a policeman a bribe in full. Shortly afterward, men burst into his office with armed guards and presented tax papers supposedly showing that Mochalov had sold them the farm. When he filed a legal appeal, prosecutors filed charges against him instead, accusing him of having obtained credit illegally to buy the farm.

After spending eight months in jail awaiting trial, Mochalov was released on time served and later succeeded in restoring his legal ownership. By then, however, the farm had already fallen into disrepair.

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## Integrity Spotlight



*"Give us the man of integrity, on whom we know we can thoroughly depend; who will stand firm when others fail"*

Arthur P. Stanley (1815-1851), English Clergy, Dean of Westminster

## RUSSIA

Mochalov set about trying to bring the raiders to justice. First he tried the legal route, but to no avail. Appeals to Putin and the government also produced nothing. Then he staged protests, including the 2007 Kremlin fire stunt, which caused little physical harm aside from a few scars on his hands. The disused barn where he stores newspapers is full of banners left over from demonstrations imploring pro-Kremlin political parties to "help us fight corruption."

He put his faith in Dmitry Medvedev, who served as president from 2004 to 2008 when Putin had to step aside because of term limits — but was soon disappointed.

"He promised to crack down on corruption when he was elected, and I believed him!" laughs Mochalov. "I've never considered myself a member of the opposition. It's about sorting out what's wrong with our country — it's plagued by corruption."

Russia is considered to be one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index ranks Russia 143rd out of 183 countries, level with Nigeria and below Pakistan.

Mochalov puts the newspaper together in a pokey office smelling of stale varnish at the back of a truck repair shop. He prints it in a neighboring province, since no printer in Chuvashia will go near it. He only has two colleagues, a journalist and a village woman who helps hand the paper out at factories, and he writes many of the articles himself under pseudonyms.

To his frustration, however, no charges have been filed against the officials exposed in *The Bribe*. Russian officials frequently turn a blind eye to corruption stories in the press.

*The Bribe* has nonetheless struck a chord in Chuvashia, whose president earlier this year proposed creating a blacklist of print media "that write untruths." Several officials mentioned in the newspaper have sued him for damaging their reputation. In court, Mochalov, who says he cannot afford a lawyer, defends himself by insisting proceedings be carried out in his native Chuvash language and storming out.

"All of the government knows about what he's writing," Alexei Glukhov, a local human rights activist, said. "So they try to make him look like a crazy village person who sets himself on fire, and Eduard favors the poetic aspect over the legal side. He has his own, idiosyncratic way of doing things."

In a sense, Mochalov has always been something of a performer. He began his campaign to get his farm back by blocking off a highway with tractors. Earlier this year he spent 15 days in jail for throwing eggs at government buildings at a protest.

That unusual style is earning him fans far and wide. Last month, he traveled to Moscow to meet Alexei Navalny, one of the main leaders of the opposition, who made his name through his own efforts to expose corruption in the government and state-owned companies. In messages posted on Twitter, Navalny described Mochalov and his assistant as "incredibly cool people" and "real heroes," and wondered how he has "managed not to get whacked yet."

Mochalov says he is undeterred by any possible reprisal, legal or otherwise. Recently, prosecutors began to investigate an article that they suspect of inciting racial hatred, although no charges have been filed. He also shrugs off the threat of physical violence. Russia is the ninth most dangerous country in the world to be a journalist, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, a New York-based watchdog. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, 53 journalists have been murdered.

More importantly for Mochalov, however, is the newspaper's continued popularity. Demand has been so great that he is considering selling copies to help cover its increasing costs. When he set up a makeshift stall at a market on a recent snowy afternoon, he was quickly surrounded by people who made off with several copies at a time. After 15 minutes he had given away several hundred.

"The people have had it with all these corrupt people in power," Mochalov said, grinning. "They want to know the truth."

Source: I PAID A BRIBE/ ASSOCIATED PRESS

**“WE SEEK TO PUT A STOP TO THE IMPUNITY OF THE CORRUPT”-IACC**

Posted 11 November 2012

### *“We Seek To Put A Stop To The Impunity Of The Corrupt”*

– Transparency International Managing Director Cobus De Swardt At The Final Session Of The 15th IACC In Brasilia

At each International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), participants express their collective commitment to the fight against corruption through a conference declaration.

The 15th IACC declaration was based on the outputs of workshops and plenary sessions that took place in Brasilia between 7 and 10 November 2012. The declaration was produced over the four days of the Conference and read out by young people from Brazil and South Africa during the closing plenary. Read the 2012 Brasilia Declaration below.

### **THE BRASILIA DECLARATION**

15th IACC, 10 November 2012

More than 1,900 people from 140 countries gathered in Brasilia to discuss one of the most pressing issues of our time: corruption in today's world.

When the International Anti-Corruption Conference last met in Bangkok in 2010, the raging financial crisis made restoring trust an imperative. Since then, as a result of the lessons learned not being put into practice, the world has seen countless examples of trust abused.

Trust continues to be eroded. Many realise that in politics, in sport, in education, and in business, in local offices and global institutions, corruption denies them a voice, well-being and justice. Now more than ever we must bring corruption fighters together to create a more focused effort against the abuse of entrusted power.

### **Connecting Citizens**

People know they can make a difference when they come together in sufficient numbers and with a clear goal.

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## “WE SEEK TO PUT A STOP TO THE IMPUNITY OF THE CORRUPT”

Citizens, acting in coordination, can more effectively challenge governments, corporations, financial institutions, sports bodies or international organisations that neglect their duty towards them.

By focusing on daily lives and concerns, efforts toward transparency and the fight against corruption empower people. The fight against corruption must mean more than the passing of new laws. It must mean the practice of transparency in day-

## “Don't Let Them Get Away With It”

As we gathered this week to discuss issues of concern to all of us — politics and economics, development and sports, responses to climate change and the arms trade — it is clear we all face a common challenge in our work: impunity for those who abuse positions of power.

If impunity is not stopped, we risk the dissolution of the very fabric of society and the rule of law, our trust in our politics and our hope for social justice.

Activists, businesspeople, politicians, public officials,



A group picture of participants at the 15th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) held in Brasilia in November 2012

by-day government activities; and its impact must be felt at every level of society and compel citizens to join forces.

The most vulnerable people in our society, often severely affected by corruption, must be able to hold leaders to their word, and to expose those who go back on promises. To do so they need access to information through a free press, unfettered Internet and other open pathways to inform the public and facilitate the fight against corruption.

Communities must be given the means to hold leaders and institutions accountable for their actions in between elections, as well as multinational companies that profit from operations in their country. We must develop ways to draw corporations into collective action against corruption.

Empowerment of civil society to review the distribution of aid and the extraction of minerals is a key element.

We must take more action to address the effects of corruption on the younger generations and on women since it is they who are disproportionately affected by corruption.

Secrecy in the world of money has meant trillions lost by developing countries. To restore their trust, transparency and accountability must be rooted in the financial system.

In the realm of sports, fans and sponsors, players and athletes need power over the bodies that run their sport. These bodies should be encouraged to lead by example by upholding basic principles of integrity.

journalists, academics, youth and citizens who gathered in Brasilia to discuss the threat of corruption made it clear that impunity undermines integrity everywhere.

## “Don't Let Them Get Away With it”

Whether we are investing collective efforts and resources in fighting poverty, human rights violations, climate change or bailing out indebted economies, we need to give

the people a reason to believe that impunity will be stopped.

To take this important struggle forward the international anti-corruption community should promote greater people engagement and find ways to provide greater security for anti-corruption activists.

Reducing impunity also requires independent and well-resourced judiciaries that are accountable to the people they serve.

We call on leaders everywhere to embrace not only transparency in public life but a culture of transparency leading to a participatory society in which leaders are accountable.

We call on the anti-corruption movement to support and protect the activists, whistleblowers and journalists who speak out against corruption, often at great risk.

It is up to all of us in government, business and society to embrace transparency so that it ensures full participation of all people, bringing us together to send a clear message: We are watching those who act with impunity and we will not let them get away with it.

Source: Transparency International