



Ghana (*sub-national*)

Infrastructure Transparency Index

2021 Report



The Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI) is an instrument of CoST - the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative (CoST) that measures levels of transparency and the quality of processes related to public infrastructure at both national and sub-national levels. Collaboratively designed and based on interNational good practice and lessons learned, its objective is to provide stakeholders with quality information that serves to promote transparency and improve the management of public infrastructure.

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Disclaimer

This report presents the results of an evaluation of the transparency in the infrastructure sector to provide inputs for strengthening public institutions. Like other evaluation instruments, its impact depends on the use to which it is put. This is not an instrument to evaluate corruption, not an instrument of organizational audit, and not an instrument of perception. It does not evaluate public officials, nor does it measure the general quality of procuring entities' websites. The results in this document do not represent the opinion of CoST regarding the administrative work of governments or procuring entities.



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Chapter 1 | Infrastructure Transparency Index

1.1 Concept

CoST – the *Infrastructure Transparency Initiative* (CoST) works with governments, the private sector, and civil society to improve transparency, participation, and accountability in public infrastructure investment. It achieves this by disclosing, validating, and using infrastructure data at each stage of the infrastructure project cycle. CoST's experience indicates that this provides the evidence and process to help drive reforms that reduce mismanagement, inefficiency, and corruption, and improve the performance of the sector. Applying this approach results in cost savings, helping to close the infrastructure financing gap and deliver better quality infrastructure for millions of people.

CoST Sekondi-Takoradi Foundation is a local chapter of CoST International founded in 2019 and registered as a non-profit organization in 2020. It is currently operating in the western region of Ghana. It was formed in response to the growing demand for better infrastructure governance to mitigate against vulnerabilities such as real and perceived cases of corruption and mismanagement throughout the infrastructure cycle. The effects of the realities of these inefficiencies are even more pronounced, not only because of the multiplier effects a robust infrastructure has on the national and local economy, but also the loss of often scarce investments.

As part of efforts to strengthen infrastructure governance; CoST has developed the Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI) as a national or sub-national evaluation instrument to measure levels of infrastructure transparency and the quality of the associated processes that improve participation and accountability. It aims to help stakeholders from the government, the private sector, and civil society understand the relative strengths and weaknesses of transparency, participation, and accountability within the sector. And it has been designed collaboratively and is based on international good practice and lessons learned.

In its design, the ITI interprets transparency in a broad and practical sense, not only by looking at it through the traditional lens of access to information but also by considering associated enablers and capacities. These include citizen participation that leads to the creation of public value through access to information.

The final national or sub-national ITI score is obtained from the weighted sums of four constituent dimensions, namely:

1. enabling environment
2. capacities and processes
3. citizen participation
4. information disclosure.

Although the ITI was designed for CoST members to evaluate and strengthen their national or sub-national programmes, other interested parties can also use it as a tool to strengthen their institutions.

1.2 Objectives

The ITI aims to assess the level of transparency and accountability in public infrastructure over time. The objectives are as follows:

- to assess the state of infrastructure transparency and the capacity to improve transparency among procuring entities (PEs) in a country at the national or sub-national level
- to track and encourage progress and facilitate peer learning, while helping to hold procuring entities to account
- to raise awareness of transparency at the national and international level, building on existing data standards such as the CoST IDS and the OC4IDS.

The tool calculates a transparency score on a scale of zero to one hundred (0-100) for a country's national or sub-national public infrastructure, as well as for each of its procuring entities. The scores are based on a large number of unique indicators. These are independently evaluated to assess procuring entity practices and the national or sub-national conditions that give rise to transparency and accountability in the local infrastructure sector.

The score is published in the form of an index that ranks procuring entities and provides a national or sub-national assessment. By identifying shortcomings in existing practice, an agenda can be developed to raise transparency and accountability standards within the country or sector and improve ongoing infrastructure management practices.

The ITI results provide information that can guide public leaders and others with an interest in strengthening transparency and accountability at the national or sub-national level, as well as in procuring entities.

1.3 Principles

The ITI is based on the following principles;

- **Relevance:** offers information about the state of the legal framework, the institutional capacities, and the disclosure of information to improve infrastructure project administration and implementation.
- **Comprehensiveness:** uses a comprehensive set of indices that allows for a broad assessment of the sector and in-depth evaluation of a procuring entity.
- **Simplicity and trustworthiness:** the methods for collecting and processing data are simple, so the results are readily understood and can be made use of by different stakeholders.
- **Replicability and objectivity:** any person replicating the ITI methodology will be able to obtain the same results as presented in formal reports.

Further characteristics of the ITI are as follows;

- **Impartial:** the coordination of the ITI methodology and its implementation is undertaken through an independent third party with relevant expertise.

- Periodic: the evaluation is typically performed annually to offer time between evaluations to improve transparency, accountability, and management of infrastructure delivery.
- Accurate: the indicators are determined using primary sources of information stemming from national websites and surveys of key public officials.
- Specific: the score for each indicator is determined against a single piece of information. This piece of information is not re-used to determine the score of other indicators.
- Informative: the results offer a snapshot of assessed procuring entities, which shed light more broadly on the national or sub-national situation.
- Evolving: the number of procuring entities assessed will grow in time to offer a more complete representation of the national or sub-National context. In addition, the ITI is expected to be reviewed and updated after some years to ensure it continues to offer relevant guidance for transparency in public infrastructure.
- Constructive: the ITI can help stakeholders compare the level of transparency of procuring entities and monitor how these changes over time. At this stage, the ITI is not intended to compare countries as the methodology does not take into account the contextual factors and it allows for some decisions that may lead to a slightly different approach being taken. Nevertheless, CoST plans to use the lessons from the initial application of the ITI to allow for country comparisons at a later stage of development.

As with other measuring instruments, the impact of an ITI evaluation depends on the extent to which its results are used by those responsible for decision-making.

1.4 Structure and Content

The Infrastructure Transparency Index is made up of four building blocks known as dimensions, namely:

1. enabling environment
2. capacities and processes
3. citizen participation
4. information disclosure

The first dimension evaluates the national or sub-national context with its legal framework. The other three evaluate the capacities and transparency outcomes at the procuring entities' level. Together, the four dimensions align with empirical studies that describe how the quality of procurement outcomes depends on a combination of the regulatory framework and institutional capacities.

Each of the four dimensions is divided into a series of components to allow for their comprehensive evaluation. The result is a four-level hierarchy: the dimensions are formed by variables, which in turn are made up of sub-variables, which in turn are composed of indicators (*see figure 1*).

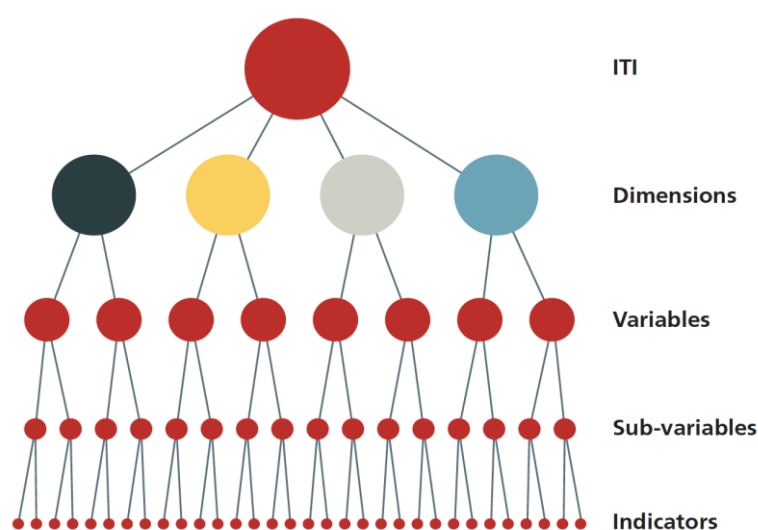


Figure 1. ITI hierarchy example

All the indicators are individually evaluated and scored. A set of weighted indicator scores then gives a sub-variable score; a set of weighted sub-variable scores gives a variable score, and a set of weighted variable scores gives a dimension score. A national or sub-national ITI score is finally obtained from the weighted sum of the four dimension scores.

Dimensions

Dimension 1: Enabling Environment

Dimension 1 assesses national or sub-national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector considering the regulatory framework and centralized digital tools. It has one variable, three sub-variables, and 12 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variable and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Legal framework and digital tools
 - Access to public information regulatory framework
 - Transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector
 - National and subnational digital information tools.

All indicators of this dimension are national or sub-national and are measured once at the country or local level, irrespective of the number of procuring entities selected for evaluation. Its results offer feedback to strengthen the national or sub-national environment, not processes within institutions. The score for the dimension is obtained through the weighted sum of the underlying indicators.

The indicators in this dimension are evaluated using information that is typically available from online sources such as websites containing national regulatory frameworks and information linked to the sector, such as those focused on transparency, public procurement, public infrastructure, and public finances.

Dimension 2: Capacities and Processes

Dimension 2 assesses the soundness of procuring entities' procedures and capacities to disclose data and information. It has two variables, five sub-variables, and 25 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variables and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Institutional capacities
 - Basic knowledge
 - Digital capacities
- Institutional processes
 - Procedures to disclose information
 - Enablers and barriers to disclosing information
 - Control over infrastructure projects disclosure.

All the indicators of this dimension evaluate procuring entities, not national or sub-national conditions. The indicators are evaluated once in each of "n_e" selected procuring entities. The dimension results offer feedback to strengthen capacities and processes at the procuring entity level. The score of the dimension is obtained through the weighted sums of the underlying indicators for each procuring entity.

The data required to evaluate the indicators from this dimension are captured by a survey that has to be undertaken by a selected government officer at each procuring entity through either self-assessment or interview.

Dimension 3: Citizen Participation

Dimension 3 evaluates the opportunities provided by procuring entities for citizen participation and how citizens can use the disclosed public information. It has one variable, two sub-variables, and 12 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variable and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Participation practices
 - Participation opportunities
 - Use of information by citizens.

All the indicators of this dimension evaluate procuring entities. The indicators are evaluated once for each of "n_e" selected procuring entities. The results from this dimension offer feedback to strengthen a procuring entity's citizen's participation practices. The score for this dimension is obtained through the weighted sums of the underlying indicators for each procuring entity.

The data required to evaluate the indicators from this dimension are captured by a survey (the same as for dimension 2) that has to be undertaken by a selected government officer at each procuring entity through either self-assessment or interview.

Dimension 4: Information Disclosure

Dimension 4 assesses the amount of project data and information disclosed by the procuring entities according to the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard or the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data

Standard. It has one variable, six sub-variables, and 44 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variable and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Disclosure practices
 - Project identification
 - Project preparation
 - Execution or construction contract procurement
 - Supervision or project management contract procurement
 - Execution or construction contract implementation
 - Supervision or project management contract implementation

All indicators of this dimension evaluate “ n_p ” infrastructure projects developed by each of “ n_e ” procuring entities. The dimension results offer feedback to the selected procuring entities to strengthen their information disclosure. The overall score of the dimension is obtained by averaging the weighted sum of the underlying indicators for each of “ n_p ” projects.

The indices in this dimension are evaluated using information that is typically available from online sources such as websites containing information on public infrastructure projects and public procurement and other websites showing information linked to these subjects.

Table 1 below presents a summary of the evaluation subjects and data collection methods for each of the four dimensions.

	DIMENSION 1: enabling environment	DIMENSION 2: capacities and processes	DIMENSION 3: citizens participation	DIMENSION 4: information disclosure
Evaluation subject	National or sub-national conditions	Procuring entities	Procuring entities	Procuring entities' projects
Data collection method	Desktop research	Self-assessment or interview	Self-assessment or interview	Desktop research

Table 1.1: *Summary of the evaluation subjects and the data collection methods for each ITI dimension*

Chapter 2 | Methodology

2.1 Evaluation process

Each of the four ITI dimensions has its evaluation process, as follows;

Dimension 1: Enabling Environment

Dimension 1 assessed the sub-national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector and its indicators were determined through desktop research. Each indicator required inputs from at least two evaluators, who made an initial evaluation independently of each other to avoid any bias.

If the results from both evaluators for each indicator were the same, then the results were considered final. If there was a difference between them, then a third evaluator resolved the difference. This third evaluation coincided with one of the first two and consider a score as final.

The quality of the collected data in Dimension 1 was achieved through this approach, which ensured that the same observation was always independently obtained by two different evaluators.

Dimension 2: Capacities and Processes

Dimension 2 assessed the soundness of a procuring entity's procedures and capacities to disclose data and information. Its indicators were evaluated through a survey that was completed once by an officer at the procuring entity. The ITI sought a person that was familiarized with the principles of transparency, accountability, open data, citizen participation, collaboration, and innovation.

The quality of data collected by the survey was verified by triangulating the results with other sources of information. These include the following.

- Endorsement - The officer that completed the survey at the PE endorsed the responses that he/she provided. Through the exchange of formal communications, this officer was also officially named by the PE to provide the information required by the ITI.
- Evidence that Validated the Assigned Scores - Along with the survey responses, the officer also provided evidence (such as explanations, documents, websites, pictures of notice boards, and newspapers) to validate his/her response to the questions of the survey. This information was reviewed by the evaluation team. If the information did not match with the score assigned by the officer, the evaluation team either went back to the officer to ask for more information and/or adjust the score based on the evidence that was provided.

Dimension 3: Citizen Participation

Dimension 3 assessed the opportunities provided by procuring entities for citizen participation and how citizens used the disclosed public information. Its indicators were evaluated through the same survey that was completed by the information officer of each procuring entity.

The quality of data collected by the survey was verified by the same evidence and endorsement control method as used with the other dimension.

Dimension 4: Information Disclosure

Dimension 4 assessed the amount of data and information disclosed by the procuring entities according to the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard or the OC4IDS, and its indicators were measured through desktop research. These indicators required two or three evaluators, as in dimension 1. The quality of the collected data came from the same method, where a single observation was always obtained through independent evaluation by two different people.

2.2 Data collection

Desktop research

To evaluate the sub-national enabling environment for infrastructure transparency (Dimension 1), 3 sub-variables (*access to public information regulatory framework, transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector, and national digital information tools*) were assessed based on the existence or otherwise of legislations and digital platforms that promote and safeguard the disclosure of infrastructure data. Evaluation for Dimension 4 similarly considered online infrastructure data sources disclosing pertinent information related to various aspects of the project cycle; targeting data points in line with the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard or the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standards (OC4IDS).

For data credibility, accuracy, and consistency; government official websites, funding agencies websites, PE websites, and reputable international and local online news portals were the main sources of data to ascertain the existing enabling conditions and avenues for proactive disclosure of infrastructure data such as;

- <http://elibrary.jsq.gov.gh> - for all relevant legislation promoting access to information, including infrastructure information, such as the Right to Information Act, 2019 (989), Public Procurement (amendment) Act 2016 (Act 914) and the Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 936)
- <https://ppa.gov.gh/> - government electronic public bulletin portal to access information germane to infrastructure procurement
- <https://mofep.gov.gh/index.php/publications> - publications on budget information from government institutions relating to, among other, infrastructure projects
- <https://www.coda.gov.gh/> - official website disclosing information on progress of infrastructural projects undertaken by the PE
- <https://www.ship-technology.com/> - independent electronic news portal disclosing information on developments in the shipping industry
- <https://www.afdb.org/> - website disclosing information on funded infrastructure projects
- <https://tenders.com.gh/> - electronic bulletin portal for the disclosure tender information, including infrastructure projects

- <https://www.myjoyonline.com/> - independent online news portal covering all issues of national interest, including infrastructure reporting
- <https://citinewsroom.com/> - independent online news portal covering all issues of national interest, including infrastructure reporting

The evaluations for Dimensions 1 and 4 were carried out by two (2) Evaluators, independent of each other, to ensure objectivity. Where there were differences in the scoring of the indicators, a third evaluator resolved the disagreement by conducting another evaluation to coincide with one of the two previous scores. This method of double reviews and triangulating results to ascertain data quality was applied in evaluating Dimensions 1 and 4.

Procuring Entity Survey

For Dimensions 2 and 3, self-assessment questionnaires were used in collecting data. Each questionnaire was completed by an appointed Information Officer (or the person performing in a similar role) of a Procuring Entity (PE); who was expected to be familiar with the principles of transparency, accountability, open data, citizen participation, collaboration, and innovation. The designated officers were also expected to back their responses in the questionnaire with supporting explanations or evidence of claims.

The choice of a self-assessment questionnaire, in lieu of one-on-one interviews, was informed by the prevailing health situation and the subnational context during the survey period. Risks associated with human contact during a raging CoVID-19 pandemic, and to a lesser degree, the geographical location of the PEs made the use of interviews as a data collection tool an imprudent option. The self-assessment approach was preferred not only because of its flexibility in allowing for further engagement and validation of responses but also due to the decentralized nature of the public administration system in Ghana and the lack of properly designated information officers meeting expected requirements for the survey. Below is the list of information officers that were reached to complete the survey.

S/N	Procuring Entities (PEs)	Lead Respondent (Information Officer)	Position
1	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA)	Adjei S. Acheampong	Metropolitan Development Planning Officer
2	Effia-Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly (EKMA)	Theophilus Tawartey-Agbo	Assistant Municipal Development Planning Officer
3	Shama District Assembly (SDA)	Alhaji Abu Mahama	District Development Planning Officer
4	Ahanta West Municipal Assembly (AWMA)	Frank Gyapong	Head of Works Department
5	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly (TNMA)	Ebenezer Annoh-Kwafo	Head of Works Department
6	Wassa East District Assembly (WEDA)	Michael Beyaw	District Works Engineer

7	Mpohor District Assembly (MDA)	Ayisha Mahama	District Development Planning Officer
8	Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly (PHVMA)	Hannah Arkah	Municipal Procurement Officer
9	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA)	David Halm	Estate And Environmental Manager
10	Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL)	Winfred F. Kwamivi	Regional Materials Manager
11	Urban Roads – WRCC	John Owusu Duah	Regional Maintenance Engineer
12	Coastal Development Authority (CODA)	Kweku Addo Agyapong	Project Officer – Western Regional Office
13	GNPC Foundation*	<i>Self-assessment form was not returned</i>	
14	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly (WAWMA)*	<i>Self-assessment form was not returned</i>	
15	Nzema East Municipal Assembly (NEMA)*	<i>Self-assessment form was not returned</i>	

Table 2.2.1: Information Officer for dimensions 2 and 3

*PEs did not confirm their participation nor return completed self-assessment forms for the survey.

Data collection period

Data collection for the sub-national ITI commenced in May 2021 and ended on the 25th of August, 2021. Dimension 1 was evaluated in May 2021, whereas Dimensions 2 and 3 were evaluated in July 2021. Evaluation of Dimension 4 began in June and ended on 30th August 2021.

2.3 Procuring Entities Sample

In selecting the Procuring Entities (PE) sample for the survey, an exhaustive list of all 30 PEs within the Western Region was acquired from the Zonal Office of the Public Procurement Authority (PPA zonal office, 2021). The number included PEs from local government authorities, state-owned public utility providers as well as subvented and non-subvented agencies of government. Being a sub-national survey, a combination of stratified random sampling method and PEs' mandate in infrastructure delivery was an under-girding consideration in helping the evaluation team arrive at an accurate picture of sub-national transparency, accountability, and participation.

To ensure a more representative sample, consideration was given to;

- infrastructure budget size of the procuring entity (as an indicator of the socioeconomic impact of its projects);
- category or type of the procuring entity (e.g., central government, municipality, autonomous);
- the sector of the procuring entity (e.g., education, health, energy).

A final sample size of 15, representing 50% of all PEs in the Western Region of Ghana was arrived at based on; the 3 aforementioned criteria. Further consideration was given to PE's procurement threshold to provide more nuance in arriving at the sample size. Given this, 8 local governments authorities

(Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies) were used for the survey. Other entities include Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA), Ghana Water Company Limited, Urban Roads – Western Regional Co-ordinating Council, Coastal Development Authority (CODA), and GNPC Foundation.

2.4 Infrastructure Project Sample

A key determinant for evaluating the PEs in the survey sample involved the selection of projects completed between 2018 to 2020, using a mix of selective and random methods.

Two projects each were selected from a list of completed projects submitted by the 15 PEs participating in the sub-national ITI. The first of the two projects were selected based on; highest budget, socio-economic impact, and/or perceived importance to stakeholders. The other project was randomly selected from the total list of projects implemented by each PE.

Each selected project was evaluated using the indicators in Dimension 4 (information disclosure) through desktop research. It was a requirement that each project for evaluation was fully completed to allow an evaluation of the whole project cycle in accordance with the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard or the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS). As with Dimension 1, evaluation was done by 2 evaluators independently, double reviews and triangulation to ascertain data quality and appropriateness of assigned scores were carried out where necessary.

The table below presents the general details of selected projects for ITI-survey;

Name of Project	Sector	Budget /Contract Sum (GH¢)	PE
Construction of 17No. lockable stores with metal handrail, pavement works, and entrance gate at Kojokrom	Economic	521,702.55	STMA
Construction of 10 no. additional garages at Kansawurado-Mampong	Economic	1,476,455.75	
Construction of culvert with roadside drains and culvert approach fillings at white diamonds, Anaji choice mall, Takoradi Technical Institute and I-Adu road (GSCSP)	Transport	4,000,270.26	EKMA
Construction of 30 bay partitioned market shed at Whindo	Economic	198,482.52	
Construction of park with ancillary facilities at upper Inchaban	Sport	549,646.38	SDA
Construction of community centre at Asemasa No.2	Recreation	131,126010	
Construction of 1 no 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Asemko	Education	271,661.00	AWMA
Construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Kejabil	Health	126,108.40	

Construction of 1 no. 6- unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Domeabra	Education	548,812.25	TNMA
Construction of 6-unit classroom block, office, and store, computer room	Education	549,638.68	TNMA
Construction of 1 no. 3 unit skills training center with toilet and urinal at Ekutuase	Education	252,215.24	WEDA
Construction of 1 no. 2 unit classroom block with toilet and urinal	Education	252,215.24	
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities Ayien	Education	290,519.10	MDA
Construction of water 40- stall unit market shed at Manso	Economic	179,700.50	
Construction of 1 no. CHPScompound, 2 unit bedroom detached nurses quarters with furniture, mechanized borehole overhead stand tank and furniture at Ehyireso-Beppoh	Health	399,828.60	PHVMA
Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block with staff room, store, office, library/ICT room, 3 unit urinal mechanized borehole overhead stand tank, and furniture at Awudua	Education	339,920.55	
Construction of 5km paa grant-New Takoradi road	Transportation	28,000,000.00	GPHA
Takoradi Deep Sea Port Expansion	Transportation	2,632,500,000.00	
Kpong Water Supply expansion project	Water	1,597,050,000.00	GWCL
Nsawam water supply rehabilitation and expansion project	Water	936,000,000.00	
Emergency upgrading of selected arterial and critical collector roads in five towns within the gas enclave (29.89 km)	Roads	84,489,657.92	Urban Roads Division (WRCC)
Dualisation of Kansawurodo bypass, PHASE 3	Roads	61,029,737.36	
Construction of box culvert and reshaping of roads	Roads	950,000.00	CODA
Construction of community center at Kojokrom	Recreation	500,000.00	CODA
Construction of Adiembra Astro-turf park	Recreation		

Construction of six-unit classroom block at Daboase Senior High School	Education		GNPC Foundation
Construction of 1 no. Ultra-modern maternity block for Wassa Akropong government hospital	Health	410,410.0	WAWMA
Construction of 1 no. 2 storey 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furniture for Wassa akropong "a" school phase (i)	Education	474,472.00	WAWMA
Construction of office block for Driver Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) at Ayisakro	Transport	626,937.15	NEMA
Construction of 1 no. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Yedeyesle	Education	252,215.24	

Table 2.2.2: Infrastructure Project details.

2.5 Interaction Protocol

The following table describes the general interaction and standard process that was followed with each of the PEs.

Item	Activity	Protocols
A	Coordination with PEs	<i>Contact Information:</i> Acquired preliminary information about the PE's mandate, and contact information
		<i>Preparation:</i> Submitted formal letters soliciting all PE's participation in the ITI survey. The letters contained information about CoST, the ITI process, information requirements, and sample self-assessment questionnaires
		<i>Standardized Communications:</i> agreed on means of formal and standard communication for follow-ups to ensure objectivity
B	Buy-in from PEs	<i>Collaboration Building:</i> Built a working rapport with the PEs conducive to cooperation. Held one-on-one conversations, either physical or via phone calls, to introduce the ITI process, its expected outcome, and benefits to the PEs. Confirmations of PEs' willingness to participate were ascertained via this process.
		Follow-up by Evaluation Team on Dimension 2, 3, and 4;

C	Follow-up and Communication Protocol	• Initial follow-up placed calls, emails, and official visits to PEs to enquire whether there were questions or problems with the self-assessment questionnaires or to provide any other further information requested by the PE's Information Officer. • Follow-up phone call (or email) from the evaluation team when the deadline has just expired to try to commit the procuring entity to a new and prompt deadline. • Another follow-up phone call (or email) from the evaluation team within the second deadline to ask the procuring entity if there are questions or problems with the survey • Documented the lack of responses from the PEs (NEMA, GNPC Foundation, and WAWMA)
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Table 2.2.3: *Interaction Protocol.*

2.6 Challenges and limitations

PE Selection

As a sub-national ITI survey, government agencies that deliver infrastructure projects remotely from their headquarters in the national capital (Accra) could not be considered during the PE sample size determination, as this was scoped as a sub-national evaluation. Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETfund), a major funding source and procuring entity for educational infrastructure with numerous projects in the Western Region and other parts of the country could not be added to the sample frame because it did not have a sub-national office.

Lack of Response

Although there exists a national framework for access to information, enshrined in the Right to Information Act, 2019, Act (989), stipulating clear timelines within which access to information requests needed to be granted, some of the PEs failed to meet minimum requests expected of public service organizations. Even though several follow-ups were made, three (3) PEs failed to submit self-assessment forms for Dimensions 2 and 3 (Nzema East Municipal Assembly, Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly, and GNPC Foundation).

Delays

The PEs getting time to respond to the questionnaire was very challenging. The excuse was the voluminous nature of the questionnaire. Averagely, it took more than 3 follow-up visits and several phone calls, from June to August, to receive completed self-assessment forms. Since there was not in

existence a formal disclosure (CoST IDS) portal getting information on the selected projects was also difficult.

Chapter 3 | Main results

3.1 Sub-national ITI Score

The sub-national ITI score of 21.60 is an indication of a low level of transparency in the procurement of public infrastructure. The ITI score is a 100 based score defined by a weighted sum of enabling environment, capacities and processes, citizen participation, and information disclosure. Among the 4 dimensions that defined the national ITI score, enabling environment recorded the highest score of 60.90 whereas information disclosure recorded the least score (3.69). This implies a positive enabling environment (mainly because of strong access to public information regulatory framework) but also, there is a very weak culture of information disclosure being exhibited by PEs.

The table below presents the sub-national ITI score and its dimensions.

Level	Name	Results
Sub-national ITI Score		21.60
Dimension 1	<i>Enabling environment</i>	60.90
Dimension 2	<i>Capacities and processes</i>	16.17
Dimension 3	<i>Citizen participation</i>	20.40
Dimension 4	<i>Information disclosure</i>	3.69

Table 3.1: Sub-national ITI Score and its dimensions

3.1.1 Enabling environment

Enabling environment had three sub-variables namely access to public information regulatory framework, transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector, and national digital information tools. Whereas access to public information regulatory framework obtained the highest score (90.00), national digital information tools recorded the lowest (42.00). The scores suggest though there is in existence a national regulatory framework on access to public information, and/or another related regulation relevant to the infrastructure sector, the availability of national digital tools to facilitate transparency in the procurement of public infrastructure is a challenge. Furthermore, indicators of enabling environment such as access-to-public information law, right to request public information, sanctions over non-compliance with access to public information mandates, proactive publication of information on public procurement processes, and proactive publication of information on public infrastructure projects recorded the highest scores, a 100 score each, in the contrast, infrastructure data disclosure standard, the organization responsible for the infrastructure data disclosure standard, and infrastructure projects geographic information system (GIS) platform obtained the lowest scores, 0.00 each. The table below presents the score for enabling environment (Dimension 1).

Dimension	Enabling environment	Evaluates national or sub-national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector considering the legal and regulatory framework and the centralised digital information tools.	0.2	60.90
Variable	Legal framework and digital tools		1.00	60.90
Sub-variable	Access to public information regulatory framework	Evaluates the existence of a national regulation on access to public information, or other related regulation, relevant to the infrastructure sector.	0.30	90.00
Indicator	Access-to-public information law	There is a national law that guarantees the access to public information in all public sector institutions, which applies to all material held by or on behalf of public authorities with only few exceptions contained in the same law.	0.25	100.00
Indicator	Right to request public information	There exists within the national legal framework the right of citizens to request and obtain non-published public information with · access to both information and records/documents · no need to provide reasons for their requests · clear maximum timelines · access to all public institutions.	0.25	100.00
Indicator	Sanctions over non-compliance with access to public information mandates	Within the national legal framework there are sanctions for non-compliance on proactive and reactive disclosure of information.	0.25	100.00
Indicator	Organisation guaranteeing the sanctions	Within the national legal framework there are organisations or mechanisms that are · protected against political and financial interference · responsible for overseeing the compliance of access-to-information requirements · compliant with the sanctions determined by law.	0.25	60.00
Sub-variable	Transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector	Evaluates the existence of laws and regulations that guarantee access to information in accordance with a transparency data standard for public infrastructure.	0.45	52.00
Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public procurement processes	There is a national act or regulation that guarantees proactive disclosure of public procurement information in all public sector institutions.	0.20	100.00
Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public infrastructure projects	There is a national act or regulation that guarantees proactive disclosure on public infrastructure projects in all public sector institutions.	0.20	100.00
Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard	There is a national act or regulation that defines a data disclosure standard in public infrastructure (such as a formal disclosure requirement (FDR) requesting for the data of CoST IDS or OC4IDS), that must be complied with by all national or sub-national procuring entities.	0.20	0.00
Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard proactively published as open data	The national act or regulation with the infrastructure data disclosure standard requests proactive disclosure of infrastructure projects as open data.	0.20	60.00
Indicator	Organisation responsible for the infrastructure data disclosure standard	Within the law or regulation there is an organisation responsible for overseeing the compliance of the publication of information according to the infrastructure data disclosure standard.	0.20	0.00
Sub-variable	National digital information tools	Evaluates the availability of national digital tools that facilitate transparency in public infrastructure.	0.25	42.00
Indicator	Centralised digital information platforms	There are centralised national or sub-national digital platforms with information on public infrastructure projects.	0.30	60.00
Indicator	Easy access to information in digital information platforms	The information that offers the details of public infrastructure projects, used for example for verification reports, is easily accessible, complete and available in an orderly manner in digital format.	0.40	60.00
Indicator	Infrastructure projects geographic information system (GIS) platform	There is a web platform tailored to the needs of citizens that allows in a simple and visual manner, access to a GIS database of infrastructure projects with key information on works under execution or recently executed.	0.30	0.00

Table 3.1.2: *Enabling Environment; Dimension 1 scores*

3.1.2 Capacities and processes

Capacities and processes recorded the second-lowest score (20.40) among the four dimensions that define the sub-national ITI score of the Western Region (Ghana). Within this dimension, the sub-variable on institutional capacities recorded the highest score (20.10) whereas institutional processes recorded the lowest (13.55). Under institutional capacities, the sub-variable on basic knowledge recorded a very low score of (18.27) an indication of a very low knowledge level of public officers on subjects on access to information and transparency in public infrastructure. Further, the sub variable digital capacities recorded a score of (21.93) an indication of low-level institutional capacities on the use of digital technologies to facilitate efficiency and transparency in procuring public infrastructure. Regarding institutional processes, all the sub variable recorded very low scores. For example, procedures to disclose information recorded a score of 15.47 an indication that the existing institutional procedures guarantee a low level of transparency in obtaining data and information relating to public infrastructure. Below is the table for capacities and processes (institutional capacities).

Dimension	Capacities and processes	Evaluates the soundness of procuring entities' procedures and capacities to disclose data and information.	0.25	16.17
Variable	Institutional capacities		0.4	20.10
Sub-variable	Basic knowledge	Assesses the knowledge of public officers on subjects of access to information and transparency in public infrastructure.	0.5	18.27
Indicator	Knowledge about the access-to-information law	The officer who completes the survey knows the national access-to-information law on public information and the main provisions.	0.2	16.67
Indicator	Knowledge about transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the existence of the transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector and their objectives.	0.2	18.67
Indicator	Knowledge about the transparency data standard in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the national or sub-national transparency data standard for the infrastructure sector and its requirements.	0.2	18.00
Indicator	Knowledge about sanctions due to non-compliance on the access-to-public-information law	The officer who completes the survey knows the sanctions applied for non-compliance with the standards of access to public information and/or State contracts.	0.2	10.00
Indicator	Knowledge about different data categories	The officer who completes the survey knows what constitutes and the differences between: public data, personal data, sensitive data, confidential data and reserved data.	0.2	28.00
Sub-variable	Digital capacities	Assesses institutional capacities on the use of digital technologies to facilitate efficiency and transparency.	0.5	21.93
Indicator	Computer equipment	The entity has computer equipment for all personnel performing any type of administrative work.	0.2	30.67
Indicator	Connectivity to the internet	The entity has an internet connection that offers an adequate bandwidth for the systems operations and the personnel.	0.2	14.67
Indicator	Institutional website	The institution has its own website and is capable of managing its content and services in real time.	0.2	28.00
Indicator	Information systems for infrastructure projects	The institution has a digital system to record all information related to public infrastructure projects.	0.1	18.00
Indicator	Use of digital information systems	Officers use available digital systems for activities related to public infrastructure projects.	0.1	18.67
Indicator	Infrastructure open data publication	The entity publishes information of its infrastructure projects in this format, complying with the following conditions: · tabulated · updated · complete · processable by computer · free of payment · with a license allowing their free use.	0.1	20.00
Indicator	Visualisations based on infrastructure projects data	The public entity uses visualisations that facilitate the presentation and interpretation of information referring to public infrastructure projects.	0.1	16.00

Table 3.1.3(a): *Capacities and Processes (institutional capacities); Dimension 2 Scores.*

The existing conditions within the PEs in the sub-national are more related to barriers to proactive information disclosure than being enablers. This culminated into the sub-variables (enablers and barriers to disclose information) recording the lowest score (12.40) among the three sub-variables defining institutional processes.

Variable	Institutional processes		0.6	13.55
Sub-variable	Procedures to disclose information	Evaluates institutional procedures to guarantee transparency of data and information related to public infrastructure.	0.35	15.47
Indicator	Responsibilities for disclosure	The procedure for proactive disclosure refers to named officers who are responsible for the various stages of the proactive disclosure of information process.	0.2	10.00
Indicator	Information officer profile	There is a documented professional profile in the institution for an "information officer", "information unit", or similar, that describes the professional requirements and main tasks for this person or unit.	0.2	16.00
Indicator	Information officer	There is a person nominated for the position of information officer and the person fully complies with the job profile.	0.2	17.33
Indicator	Follow-up mechanisms on information requests	There are procedures to provide an internal follow-up to public infrastructure project information requests that come from citizens or other actors.	0.2	26.00
Sub-variable	Enablers and barriers to disclose information	Evaluates conditions at the entity facilitating or limiting the public information publication.	0.35	12.40
Indicator	Internal policy for information publication	There is in the entity an internal policy, issued from the institutional authorities, for the publication of information containing, among other data, those referring to infrastructure projects.	0.2	14.00
Indicator	Disclosure training programme	There is an internal disclosure training programme or dissemination process that makes personnel aware at all levels on matters of access to public information that includes infrastructure projects.	0.2	6.00
Indicator	Identification of limitations for publishing information	The internal limitations to publishing infrastructure projects information have been clearly identified.	0.15	19.33
Indicator	Plan to mitigate limitations for publishing information	There is a document that contains the plan to reduce or eliminate the present limitations to publishing information related to infrastructure projects.	0.15	8.67
Indicator	Bureaucratic barriers to publish information	The process of proactive and reactive publication of public information, in practice, is not hindered by internal bureaucracy, as for example when it is necessary to obtain approval from multiple parties.	0.15	21.33
Indicator	Documentation of non-compliance and sanctions	There is documentation at the entity acknowledging and following-up on non-compliance and sanctions imposed by controlling entities due to non-compliance with the access-to-information standards and/or state contracts.	0.15	6.67

Sub-variable	Control over infrastructure projects disclosure	Assesses the existence of disclosure control mechanisms and their practical impact in improving data disclosure.	0.3	12.67
Indicator	Level of disclosed infrastructure projects	Proportion of projects on which information is disclosed, complying with the infrastructure data standard, compared with the total number of projects managed by the procuring entity, expressed as a percentage.	0.5	13.33
Indicator	Level of investment represented by disclosed infrastructure projects	Amount of investment represented by projects on which information is proactively disclosed by the procuring entity, complying with the infrastructure data standard, as a proportion of the total amount of investment on infrastructure projects, expressed as a percentage.	0.5	12.00

Table 3.1.3(b): *Capacities and Processes (institutional processes); Dimension 2 Scores.*

3.1.3 Citizen participation

In general citizen participation within the sub-national was very low, as low as 20.40 thus below 25 percentage score. Among the two sub-variables that constitute the citizen participation dimension, the use of information by citizens recorded the lowest score (17.23) an indication that the rate at which citizens are using information relating to infrastructure projects stemming from case evidence is very low. Interestingly, the indicator Citizens use evidence also recorded a very low score (18.00) under the sub-variable (the use of information by citizens). This is an indication of low-level usage of information made public regarding infrastructure projects by the citizens, civil society organizations, academia, media, private sector, or any other actor. This could be attributed to the limited disclosure PEs made regarding infrastructure as many PEs, especially from the Local Government and Rural Development Sector mostly disclose pictures of projects and scanty project particulars online. This does not drive research and development within the sub-national.

More so, the sub-variable (participation opportunities) recorded a low score of (24.27) an indication that formalization of citizens' participation opportunities and online mechanisms to facilitate citizens' participation is very low. The indicator, permanent and inclusive citizen participation recorded a low score of 30.67, an indication that citizens' participation opportunities are not permanently available. Neither is it available with a constant periodicity through a variety of inclusive channels. The table below presents the score for citizen participation.

Dimension	Citizen participation	Evaluates the opportunities provided by procuring entities for citizen participation and how citizens use the disclosed public information.	20.40
Variable	Participation practices		20.40
Sub-variable	Participation opportunities	Assesses the formalisation of citizens participation opportunities and online mechanisms to facilitate this participation.	24.27
Indicator	Institutionalised citizen participation	The institution has formal citizen participation opportunities that allow the procuring entity to listen and implement requests from the citizenship, that may be used for public infrastructure projects.	27.33
Indicator	Permanent and inclusive citizen participation	The citizens participation opportunities are permanently available or are available with a constant periodicity through a variety of inclusive channels.	30.67
Indicator	Citizen participation in infrastructure projects	The entity conducts formal citizen consultation processes to identify, define, prioritize and monitor public infrastructure projects.	24.00
Indicator	Citizen attention office	There is in the institution an office for citizen service (called the Transparency Office, Complaints Office, Information Office, etc.) that sees subjects related to infrastructure projects.	22.67
Indicator	Online form for consultation or requests	There is an online form by which any person may request information, perform a consultation, or present a complaint referring to an infrastructure project and receive an effective response.	10.00
Indicator	Awareness of participation opportunities	The institution makes an effort to ensure that citizens are aware of existing participation opportunities and of the availability of information related infrastructure projects.	26.67
Sub-variable	Use of information by citizens	Assesses the use of information related to infrastructure projects by citizens, stemming from case evidence.	17.23
Indicator	Centralised citizen complaints	There is a mechanism that documents citizens' complaints related to public infrastructure projects, generates a log and manages responses in an orderly fashion.	13.33
Indicator	Requests and responses of access to information	Access- to-information requests and responses there were from the entity are recorded.	22.00

Indicator	Institutional response capacity	The response to citizens' access-to-information requests is provided according to the period established by law.	14.67
Indicator	Institutional use evidence	The institution provides the public with feedback, such as reports or announcements, on how citizens' inputs have been used in infrastructure projects.	17.33
Indicator	Citizens use evidence	The information made public regarding infrastructure projects is used by the citizens, civil society organisations, academia, media, private sector, or any other actor.	18.00
Indicator	Evidence of joint projects	The institution has developed joint projects with other actors out of the institution as a result of the information on infrastructure projects.	17.33
Indicator	Improvements as a response to citizen participation	Changes or reforms have been made to infrastructure projects in response to feedback, evaluation, or some other type of citizen participation.	18.00

Table 3.1.4: *Citizen Participation; Dimension 3.*

3.1.4 Information disclosure

Six sub-variables constituted the information disclosure dimension namely project identification (17.29), project preparation (3.33), execution contract procurement (3.43), supervision contract procurement (2.17), execution contract implementation (0.00), and supervision contract implementation (0.00). The disclosure trend shows information disclosure peaks at the project identification phase of public infrastructure procurement and dwindles towards absolutely no information disclosure at the execution contract implementation and supervision contract implementation stage of public infrastructure procurement. Thus, Project identification (17.29), obtained relatively the highest score whereas execution contract implementation (0.00), and supervision contract implementation (0.00) recorded the lowest score. Within the project identification phase, the indicator that recorded the highest score was project owner (28.33) whereas project reference number (8.00) obtained the lowest score. Notwithstanding the project identification phase dominating the information disclosure dimension, the general disclosure practices within the sub-national were found to be very low, as low as 3.69 based on a 100 score thus, falling below 25 percentage score. It suggests that procurement of public infrastructure is largely shrouded in secrecy, and the level of transparency diminishes as the project approaches completion. Below is the table presenting the scores for information disclosure.

Level	Name	Description	Weighting	Results
Dimension	Information Disclosure	Evaluates the amount of data and information disclosed by procuring entities on infrastructure projects according to the CoST IDS or the OC4IDS	0.4	
Variable	Disclosure practices	Description	1	3.69
Sub-variable	Project identification		0.1	17.29
Indicator	Project reference number	There is a number or code assigned to the project that uniquely identifies it.	0.075	8.33
Indicator	Project owner	The entity in charge of project development and execution contract is clearly identified.	0.1	28.33
Indicator	Sector and sub-sector	The sector and sub-sector are identified according to the government structure, for which the project is being developed.	0.1	16.00
Indicator	Project name	The project is clearly identified with the same name throughout the project cycle.	0.075	22.00
Indicator	Project location	The physical location of the project is clearly identified.	0.15	35.00
Indicator	Project description	The project's description is available, indicating what it is about and the infrastructure outputs that are part of it.	0.25	12.33
Indicator	Purpose	There is a project purpose expressed in terms of public infrastructure and its intended social and economic impact.	0.25	9.00
Sub-variable	Project preparation		0.15	3.33
Indicator	Environmental impact	A document that identifies, evaluates and describes the environmental impacts produced by the project on its surroundings is available; including reference to relevant additional studies (soil, topography, hydrogeology, etc.)	0.3	0.00

Indicator	Land and settlement impact	A document that identifies, assesses and describes the impacts on human settlements and population centres, produced by the project, is available.	0.3	0.00
Indicator	Contact details	Information identifies the contact details of the officer responsible for the project in the procuring entity.	0.1	7.33
Indicator	Project budget and date of approval	The total required budget is available for the development of the project and the date of approval provided.	0.2	4.67
Indicator	Funding sources	The sources where the funds are coming from are identified, e.g. from the national budget, cooperation, multilateral organisations, or others.	0.1	16.67
Sub-variable	Execution contract procurement		0.3	3.43
Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the execution of the infrastructure project and its contact details are clearly identified.	0.1	11.00
Indicator	Procurement process	The type of procurement process that was applied to award the contract is clearly identified.	0.1	8.33
Indicator	Number of firms bidding	The number of companies participating in the bidding process for the infrastructure execution is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract to be signed is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the execution contract is clearly stated.	0.1	3.33
Indicator	Contract start date	The date when the contract execution starts is clearly identified.	0.1	1.67
Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	0.1	5.00
Indicator	Contractor(s)	The · name · identification number · contact information of the winning contractor is clearly identified.	0.1	4.00
Indicator	The contract scope of work	The description of the work and services that the firm has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	0.1	1.00

Table 3.1.5(a): Information disclosure (project identification, project preparation, and execution contract procurement)

Sub-variable	Supervision contract procurement		0.2	2.17
Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the supervision of the infrastructure and its contact details are clearly identified.	0.1	10.33
Indicator	Procurement process	The type of tender management process applied to award the contract is clearly identified.	0.1	1.67
Indicator	Number of firms/individuals bidding	The number of companies or individuals participating in the bidding process for the supervision is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract signed is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract Price	The final amount of the supervision contract is clearly provided.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract start date	The start date of the supervision contract started is clearly identified.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	0.1	5.00
Indicator	Contract firm/individual	The name and information of the awarded company or individual to implement the project supervision is clearly identified.	0.1	1.67
Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work and services that the firm or individual has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	0.1	3.00
Sub-variable	Execution contract implementation		0.15	0.00
Indicator	Variation to contract Price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Reasons for price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	0.25	0.00
Indicator	Variation to contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly indicated, if made.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Reasons for contract duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	0.25	0.00

Indicator	Variation to contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly indicated.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Reasons for scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	0.2	0.00
Sub-variable	Supervision contract implementation		0.1	0.00
Indicator	Variation to contract Price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Reasons for price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	0.25	0.00
Indicator	Variation to contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly pointed out, if made.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Reasons for duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	0.25	0.00
Indicator	Variation to contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly pointed out.	0.1	0.00
Indicator	Reasons for scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	0.2	0.00

Table 3.1.5(b): *Information disclosure (supervision contract procurement, execution contract implementation, and supervision contract implementation)*

3.2 Procuring Entities ITI score

All the PEs obtained ITI scores less than 50 percentage points. This is an indication that the level of transparency in the procurement of public infrastructure was below average. Though all the fifteen (15) PEs obtained ITI-scores less than 50 percentage points, ranking the PEs by their respective ITI-scores resulted in Ghana Water Company Limited emerging 1st with an ITI-score of 46.83. Ghana Water Company Limited's strength lies in citizens' participation (89.85) but it is very weak in information disclosure (12.60). Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly recorded an ITI-score of 42.95 and ranked 2nd. Its strength lies in citizens' participation (83.85) but weak in information disclosure (12.85). Mpohor District Assembly recorded an ITI-score of (39.38) and ranked 3rd. Ranking 15th, 14th, and 13th respectively were Nzema East Municipal Assembly, Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly, and GNPC foundation. Nzema East Municipal Assembly, Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly, and GNPC foundation are yet to return the completed questionnaire for dimensions 2 and 3. Thus their ITI-score is devoid of dimensions 2 and 3 scores.

The table below presents the ITI score for PEs;

Name of PE	Dimension 2-score (capcities and processes)	Dimension 3-score (citizen participation)	Dimension 4-score (information disclosure)	ITI-score	ITI – score Rank/Position
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly	48.14	83.85	12.85	42.95	2 nd
Effia-Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly	48.19	12.15	9.50	23.70	10 th
Shama District Assembly	49.28	37.35	0.00	26.59	8 th
Ahanta West Municipal Assembly	37.30	68.20	12.33	35.04	4 th
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly	35.08	61.65	1.13	28.14	7 th
Wassa East District Assembly	49.96	43.75	12.50	33.42	5 th
Mpohor District Assembly	57.22	65.00	7.75	39.38	3 rd

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly	48.82	45.75	6.25	31.02	6 th
Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority	18.02	29.65	8.50	17.12	11 th
Ghana Water Company Limited	55.21	89.85	12.60	46.83	1 st
Urban Roads – WRCC	27.42	52.10	4.63	24.47	9 th
Coastal Development Authority (CODA)	10.52	22.65	3.25	10.64	12 th
GNPC Foundation	0.00	0.00	12.45	4.98	13 th
Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly	0.00	0.00	5.20	2.08	14 th
Nzema East Municipal Assembly	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.74	15 th

Table 3.2: *Procuring Entities ITI Score.*

3.2.1 Results by Procuring Entities Budget

The survey was from six sectors/ministries namely ministry of local government and rural development, presidential special initiative, ministry of roads and highways, ministry of energy, ministry of transport, and ministry of water resources, work, and housing. Ministry of local government and rural development had the biggest budget (GH¢ 142,847,221.41) whiles the presidential special initiative sector had the least budget (GH¢1,450,000). GNPC Foundation, under the ministry of energy, did not disclose its infrastructure budget.

The table below presents the outcome of Procuring Entities' Budget.

Sector/Ministry/group	PE	Purpose	Budget per Project (GH¢)	Budget per sector/ministry (GH¢)
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	STMA	Economic	521,702.55	142,847,221.41
	STMA	Economic	1,476,455.75	
	EKMA	Transport	4,000,270.26	
	EKMA	Economic	198,482.52	
	SDA	Sport	549,646.38	
	SDA	Recreation	131,126010	
	AWMA	Education	271,661.00	
	AWMA	Health	126,108.40	
	TNMA	Education	549,638.68	
	TNMA	Education	548,812.25	
	WEDA	Education	252,215.24	
	WEDA	Education	252,215.24	
	MDA	Education	290,519.10	
	MDA	Economic	179,700.50	
	PHVMA	Health	399,828.60	
	PHVMA	Education	339,920.55	
	WAWMA	Health	410,410.00	
	WAWMA	Education	474,472.00	
	NEMA	Transport	626,937.15	

	NEMA	Education	252,215.24	
Presidential Special Initiative	CODA	Roads	950,000.00	1,450,000
	CODA	Recreation	500,000.00	
Ministry of Roads and Highways	Urban Roads	Roads	84,489,657.92	69,478,703.28
	Urban Roads	Roads	61,029,737.36	
Ministry of Energy	GNPC Foundation	Recreation	Information not available in the public domain	Information not available in the public domain
	GNPC Foundation	Education	Information not available in the public domain	
Ministry of Transport	GPHA	Transportation	28,000,000	2,660,500,000
	GPHA	Transportation	US\$ 450,000,000 (1 dollar=GH¢ 5.85)	
Ministry of Water Resources, Work and Housing	Ghana Water Company Ltd	Water	US\$273,000,000 (1 dollar=GH¢ 5.85)	2,568,150,000
	Ghana Water Company Ltd	Water	€117,000,000 (1 GBP=GH¢ 8.30)	

Table 3.3: Results by Procuring Entities Budget

3.2.4 Sub-Rankings

Regarding institutional capacities and processes, Mpohor District Assembly (MDA), under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, recorded the highest score (57.22) based on a 100-point score. The 2nd highest was recorded by Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL) under the Ministry of Water Resources, Works, and Housing. The PE obtained a 100-base score of 55.21. The PEs that recorded the lowest score were Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly (0.00), Nzema East Municipal Assembly (0.00) (both Assemblies are under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development), and GNPC Foundation (0.00) under the Ministry of Energy. This was followed by Coastal Development Authority (CODA) (10.52) under the Presidential Special Initiative. It could be observed that the performance of all the PEs under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, in terms of institutional capacities and processes, ranged from 0.00 to 57.22. This is an indication that the PEs are under-resourced though they have the sector that has the biggest budget for public infrastructure procurement.

Regarding citizen participation, Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL) under the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing recorded the highest based on a 100 score. The PE obtained (89.85). This was followed by Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA) with a score of (85.83) under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly, Nzema East Municipal Assembly, (both Assemblies are under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development), and GNPC Foundation recorded the lowest score (0.00) followed by Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly (EKMA) with a score of (12.15). Both GWCL and STMA obtained scores above 75 percentage points whereas the scores recorded by GNPC, Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly, and Nzema East Municipal Assembly were below 25 percentage points.

Concerning information disclosure all the PEs under the various sectors/ministries recorded scores that were below 25 percentage points. This is an indication of a very low disclosure practice among the PEs.

Amid the weak information disclosure practice, STMA under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development obtained the highest score (12.85), followed by Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL) under the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (12.60), and Wassa East District Assembly (WEDA) (12.50). The PE that recorded the lowest was Shama District Assembly (SDA) (0.00), followed by Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly (TNMA) (1.13) and Nzema East Municipal Assembly (NEMA) (1.85). The table below presents the outcome of the sub-ranking.

Sector/Ministry/Group	PE	Dimension 2 (capacities and processes)	Dimension 3 (citizen participation)	Dimension 4 (information disclosure)
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA)	48.14	83.85	12.85
	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly (EKMA)	48.19	12.15	9.50
	Shama District Assembly (SDA)	49.28	37.35	0.00
	Ahanta West Municipal Assembly (AWMA)	37.30	68.20	12.33
	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly (TNMA)	35.08	61.65	1.13
	Wassa East District Assembly (WEDA)	49.96	43.75	12.50
	Mpohor District Assembly (MDA)	57.22	65.00	7.75
	Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly (PHVMA)	48.82	45.75	6.25
	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly	0.00	0.00	5.20
	Nzema East Municipal Assembly (NEMA)	0.00	0.00	1.85
Presidential Special Initiative	Coastal Development Authority (CODA)	10.52	22.65	3.25
Ministry of Roads and Highways	Urban Roads (UR)	27.42	52.10	4.63
Ministry of Energy	GNPC Foundation	0.00	0.00	12.45
Ministry of Transport	Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority (GPHA)	18.02	29.65	8.50
Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL)	55.21	89.85	12.60

Table 3.4: *Sub-Ranking.*

Regarding the relative performance of the 10 PEs under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development on Dimension 2,3, and 4, Mpohor District Assembly emerged 1st with a score of 57.22 under dimension 2(capacities and processes) whereas Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly and Nzema East Municipal Assembly (NEMA) obtained the lowest score under capacities and processes. Each PE obtained a score of 0.00. Regarding dimension 3 (citizen participation), STMA obtained the highest score (83.85) emerging 1st whereas Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly and Nzema East Municipal Assembly (NEMA) obtained the lowest scores, (0.00) each. Under dimension 4(information disclosure), STMA recorded the highest score (12.85) whereas Shama District Assembly recorded the lowest score (0.00).

3.3 Infrastructure Projects scores

The table below gives an account of the project-by-project information disclosure practice of PEs;

PE	Project	Project Information Disclosure Score	Average Project Information Disclosure Score	Ranking/ Position
STMA	Construction of 17 No. lockable stores at Kojokrom with metal hand-rails, pavement works and entrance gate at kojokrom	19.45	12.85	1 st
	Construction of 10 No. additional garages at Kansaworodo-Mampong	6.25		
EKMA	Construction of Culvert with Roadside Drains and Culvert Approach Fillings at White Diamonds, Anaji Choice Mall, Takoradi Technical Institute and I-Adu Road (GSCSP)	19.00	9.50	6 th
	Construction of 30 Bay Partitioned Market Shed at Whindo	0.00		
SDA	Construction of park with ancillary facilities - Upper Nchaban	0.00	0	15 th
	Construction of community centre - Asemasa No. 2	0.00		
AWMA	Construction of 1 no. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facility – Asemko	0.00	12.33	5 th
	Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound – Kejabil	24.65		
TNMA	Construction of 6-unit classroom block, Office and Store, Computer room, 6-seater Enviro-loo toilet facility -	0.00	1.13	14 th
	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities – Domeabra	2.25		
WEDA	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit skills training center with toilet and urinal at Ektuase	12.50	12.50	3 rd
	Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block with toilet and urinal	12.50		
MDA	Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	15.50	7.75	8 th
	Construction of water 40- stall unit market shed at Manso	0.00		
PHVMA	Construction of 1 No. CHPs Compound, 2 unit bedroom detached nurses quarters with furniture, mechanized borehole overhead stand tank and furniture at Ehyireso – Beppoh	12.50	6.25	9 th
	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with staff room ,store, office, library/ICT room, 3 unit urinal mechanized borehole overhead stand tank and furniture at Awudua.	0.00		
GPHA	Takoradi Deep Sea Port Expansion	8.50	8.50	7 th
	Construction of 5km New Takoradi Road	8.50		
GWCL	Kpong Water Supply Expansion Project	12.60	12.60	2 nd
	Nsawam water supply rehabilitation and expansion project 2	12.60		
	Emergency upgrading of selected arterial and critical collector roads in five towns within the gas enclave (29.89 km)	0.00	4.63	11 th

Urban Roads - WRCC	Dualisation of Kansawurodo bypass, phase 3	9.25		
CODA	Construction of box culvert and reshaping of roads	3.25	3.25	12th
	Construction of community center at Kojokrom	3.25		
GNPC Foundation	Adiembra Astro Turf	12.45	12.45	4th
	Construction of six-unit classroom block at Daboase SHS	12.45		
WAWMA	Construction of 1 No. Ultra-Modern Maternity Block for Wassa Akropong Government Hospital at Wassa akropong	5.20	5.20	10th
	Construction of 1 No. 2 Storey 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities and furniture for Wassa Akropong "A" School Phase (I)	5.20		
NEMA	Construction of office block for Driver Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) at Ayisakro	3.70	1.85	13th
	Construction of 1 No 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Yedeyesle	0.00		

Table 3.3.1(a): *Project by project information disclosure practice of PEs*

All through the level of disclosure exhibited by the PEs on a project basis was less than 25 percentage points, a project by project comparisons revealed that the construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound – Kejabil (24.65) was the project with the highest information disclosure. The PE was Ahanta West Municipal Assembly. This was followed by the construction of 17 No. lockable stores at Kojokrom with metal hand-rails, pavement works, and an entrance gate a Kojokrom (19.45). The PE was Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly.

Conclusions

- The ITI aims to assess the level of transparency and accountability in public infrastructure over time. The survey revealed a sub-national ITI score of 21.60 based on a 100 score. This is an indication of a low level of transparency in the delivery of public infrastructure in the sub-national. The sub-national ITI score was defined by four dimensions namely enabling environment, capacities and processes, citizen participation, and information disclosure. Among the 4 dimensions, enabling environment recorded the highest score of 60.90 whereas information disclosure recorded the least score (3.69). This is a clear indication that the existing regulatory frameworks are not guaranteeing information disclosure. Capacities and processes recorded the second-lowest score (16.17) among the four dimensions that defined the sub-national ITI score of the sub-national. This score is below the 25 percentage score. Thus implying that existing capacities and processes in the procurement of public infrastructure do not contribute to transparency in infrastructure procurement even by 25 percent. In general citizen participation within the sub-national was very low, as low as 20.40 thus below 25 percentage score.

- Regarding procurement entities ITI-score. All fifteen (15) PEs obtained ITI-scores less than 50 percentage points. Indicating that low-level transparency has characterized public infrastructure procurement by PEs within the sub-national. Ranking the PEs by their respective ITI-scores resulted in Ghana Water Company Limited emerging 1st with an ITI-score of 46.83 followed by the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly.
- All through the level of disclosure exhibited by the PEs on a project basis was less than 25 percentage points, a project by project comparisons revealed that the construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound – Kejabil (24.65) was the project with the highest information disclosure. The PE was Ahanta West Municipal Assembly. This was followed by the construction of 17 No. lockable stores at Kojokrom with metal hand-rails, pavement works, and an entrance gate at Kojokrom (19.45). The PE was Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly.

Recommendations

The sub-national ITI survey aims to assess the level of transparency and accountability in public infrastructure over time. In line with the aim and objectives of the study, it is recommended that:

Government:

- Government should enhance the operationalization of enabling legislation that improves proactive disclosure of information related to infrastructure projects by PEs through capacity support (*staffing, capacity building on open data principles*);
- To enhance compliance with access to information requests, the government should strengthen the Right to Information Commission to fully discharge its mandate and enforce sanctions consistent with section 82 (*subsection 2c*) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989);
- Government, through the Public Procurement Authority (PPA), should adopt the CoST (IDS) and Open Contracting Partnership's (OC4IDS) disclosure standards to enhance proactive disclosure of project and contract data throughout the project cycle to promote transparency in infrastructure delivery;

PEs:

- PEs should build their internal capacity to adopt and implement CoST's Formal Disclosure Mandate (FDM) to enhance proactive and reactive disclosure of project and contract data in an open data standard;
- PEs should strengthen internal capacity to reduce barriers and non-compliance with access to information requests germane to infrastructure delivery;

Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG):

- The MSG should strengthen its collaboration with government (including PEs), anti-corruption civil society organizations, and other stakeholders for the adoption of CoST standards to improve infrastructure governance at the subnational level;

- The MSG, through the CoST Secretariat, should undertake institutional capacity building for PEs, community-based organizations, media and community members on social accountability and advocacy tools to use disclosed data to spur reform in infrastructure delivery

Annex 1 | Evaluation instrument

The Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI) score (range 0–1) is calculated as follows:

$$ITI \text{ score} = \sum wd (\sum wv (\sum wsv (\sum wi.i)))$$

Where w_i is the weighting for each evaluated indicator score i (range 0–1) within each sub-variable, w_{sv} is the weighting for each sub-variable score within each variable, w_v is the weighting for each variable score within each dimension and w_d is the weighting for each dimension score within the ITI.

All dimensions, variables, sub-variables, indicators, indicator points scale and weightings are shown in the following table.

When calculating a National or sub-National ITI score, the dimension 2 and 3 scores are calculated by adding the respective dimension scores for each procurement entity and then dividing each one by the number of procuring entities (n_e) to provide the average values. For dimension 4, the scores for each project are added together and then divided by the number of projects (n_p).

When calculating a procuring entity ITI score (individually or in groups), dimension 1 and its indicators, sub-variables and variables are not included and larger values of w_d are used for dimensions 2, 3 and 4 (see weighting column in table below). Again for dimension 4, the scores for each project are added together and then divided by the number of projects (n_p).

While the indicators have different evaluation processes, as explained in this manual, all need to be evaluated during the same evaluation period. For example, if evaluations are conducted annually, indicators need to be evaluated based on evidence and justifications accumulated between the previous evaluation and the present, without using information from previous evaluations.

No.	Level	Name	Description	Indicator evaluation source	Indicator scoring scale (0 points = 0, 1 point = 0.2, 2 points = 0.4, 3 points = 0.6, 4 points = 0.8, 5 points = 1)	Weighting	Indicator type
1	Dimension	Enabling environment	Evaluates National or sub-National conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector considering the legal and regulatory framework and the centralised digital information tools.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated just once at the National or sub-National level.	0.20 when calculating the National or sub-National ITI score 0.00 when calculating the procuring entity score (i.e. not used)	
1.1	Variable	Legal framework and digital tools				1.00	
1.1.1	Sub-variable	Access to public information regulatory framework	Evaluates the existence of a National regulation on access to public information, or other related regulation, relevant to the infrastructure sector.			0.30	

1.1.1.1	Indicator	Access-to-public information law	There is a National law that guarantees the access to public information in all public sector institutions, which applies to all material held by or on behalf of public authorities with only few exceptions contained in the same law.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = The law does not exist; 2 = It exists, but based on the text does not apply to all public institutions and does not apply to all material; 3 = It exists and complies with only one of the two conditions; 5 = It exists and complies with the two conditions.	0.25	National or sub-National
1.1.1.2	Indicator	Right to request public information	There exists within the National legal framework the right of citizens to request and obtain non-published public information with - access to both information and records/documents - no need to provide reasons for their requests - clear maximum timelines - access to all public institutions.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = This provision does not exist in the laws or regulations of access to information, or there is no law of access to information; 1 = The provision to request non-published information exists but none of the four conditions are covered by the law; 2 = The provision exists but only one condition is covered by the law; 3 = The provision and two conditions are covered by the law; 4 = The provision and three conditions are covered by the law; 5 = The provision and the four conditions are covered by the law.	0.25	National or sub-National
1.1.1.3	Indicator	Sanctions over non-compliance with access to public information mandates	Within the National legal framework there are sanctions for non-compliance on proactive and reactive disclosure of information.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = No sanctions exist in the laws or regulations, or no law of access to information exists; 3 = The sanctions only apply for non-compliance to proactive and reactive publication, or do not apply to all public sector institutions; 5 = There are sanctions in the law for non-compliance with proactive and reactive publications and they apply to all public sector institutions.	0.25	National or sub-National
1.1.1.4	Indicator	Organisation guaranteeing the sanctions	Within the National legal framework there are organisations or mechanisms that are - protected against political and financial interference - responsible for overseeing the compliance of access-to-information requirements - compliant with the sanctions determined by law.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = There is no organisation or mechanism in charge of enforcing compliance with the access-to- information law/regulation, or there is no access to information law/regulation; 2 = There are organisations or mechanisms with only one of the three conditions covered; 3 = There are organisations or mechanisms with two of the three conditions covered; 5 = There are organisations or mechanisms with the three conditions covered.	0.25	National or sub-National
1.1.2	Sub-variable	Transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector	Evaluates the existence of laws and regulations that guarantee access to information in accordance with a transparency data standard for public infrastructure.			0.45	

1.1.2.1	Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public procurement processes	There is a National act or regulation that guarantees proactive disclosure of public procurement information in all public sector institutions.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = It is not required by the law, or there is no law of access to information; 3 = It is required by the law but does not apply to all public sector institutions and/or the procurement data for disclosure are limited; 5 = It is required by the law, applies to all public sector institutions and the procurement file related to all procurement stages is required for disclosure.	0.20	National or sub-National
1.1.2.2	Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public infrastructure projects	There is a National act or regulation that guarantees proactive disclosure on public infrastructure projects in all public sector institutions.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = It is not required by the law, or there is no law of access to information; 3 = It is required by the law but does not apply to all public sector and/or the project infrastructure data for disclosure are limited; 5 = It is required by the law, applies to all public sector institutions and the full infrastructure project file is required for disclosure.	0.20	National or sub-National
1.1.2.3	Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard	There is a National act or regulation that defines a data disclosure standard in public infrastructure (such as a formal disclosure requirement (FDR) requesting for the data of CoST IDS or OC4IDS), that must be complied with by all National or sub-National procuring entities.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = FDR does not exist; 3 = Exists but does not apply to all public institutions; 5 = Exists and applies to all institutions.	0.20	National or sub-National
1.1.2.4	Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard proactively published as open data	The National act or regulation with the infrastructure data disclosure standard requests proactive disclosure of infrastructure projects as open data.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = Formal disclosure of open data is not required, or there is no law providing the standard for the data publication; 3 = Formal disclosure of open data is required, but partially because does apply to all public sector or does not apply to the full data standard (that is the CoST IDS or OC4IDS); 5 = It requires the publication of all the data standard for transparency in public infrastructure (that is the CoST IDS or OC4IDS) as open data in all public sector entities.	0.20	National or sub-National
1.1.2.5	Indicator	Organisation responsible for the infrastructure data disclosure standard	Within the law or regulation there is an organisation responsible for overseeing the compliance of the publication of information according to the infrastructure data disclosure standard.	Official websites on National legislation	0 = There is no organisation responsible for overseeing compliance with the regulation, or there is no relation on the standard for data publication; 3 = There is an organisation but it does not have the power to oversee compliance; 5 = There is an organisation and it oversees compliance with the standard.	0.20	National or sub-National
1.1.3	Sub-variable	National digital information tools	Evaluates the availability of National digital tools that			0.25	

			facilitate transparency in public infrastructure.				
1.1.3.1	Indicator	Centralised digital information platforms	There are centralised National or sub-National digital platforms with information on public infrastructure projects.	National websites	0 = There are none; 2-3-4 = There are, but access to information is partial; 5 = There are and the access to information they offer is complete.	0.30	National or sub-National
1.1.3.2	Indicator	Easy access to information in digital information platforms	The information that offers the details of public infrastructure projects, used for example for verification reports, is easily accessible, complete and available in an orderly manner in digital format.	National websites	0 = The information is not easily accessible, or there are no digital systems; 2-3-4 = The information is partially ordered, complete and easily accessible; 5 = It is easily accessible, ordered and complete.	0.40	National or sub-National
1.1.3.3	Indicator	Infrastructure projects geographic information system (GIS) platform	There is a web platform tailored to the needs of citizens that allows in a simple and visual manner, access to a GIS database of infrastructure projects with key information on works under execution or recently executed.	National websites	0 = There is no platform for geographical visualisation; 2-3-4 = There is a platform but it is outdated, or shows little information, or does not show all public infrastructure projects; 5 = There is a complete platform with comprehensive information.	0.30	National or sub-National
2	Dimension	Capacities and processes	Evaluates the soundness of procuring entities' procedures and capacities to disclose data and information.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated " n_a " times at the procuring entity level.	0.25 when calculating the National or sub-National ITI score 0.35 when calculating the procuring entity ITI score	
2.1	Variable	Institutional capacities				0.40	
2.1.1	Sub-variable	Basic knowledge	Assesses the knowledge of public officers on subjects of access to information and transparency in public infrastructure.			0.50	
2.1.1.1	Indicator	Knowledge about the access-to-information law	The officer who completes the survey knows the National access-to-information law on public information and the main provisions.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know the law; 1 = Only knows it exists without being able to quote its content; 2-3-4 = Can quote key elements; 5 = Describes what is public, the proactive and reactive publication, the request of access and the organisation that guarantees compliance.	0.20	Institutional
2.1.1.2	Indicator	Knowledge about transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the existence of the transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector and their objectives.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know them; 1 = Only knows they exist, without being able to quote on their scope; 2-3-4 = Can quote key elements; 5 = Describes what is CoST, the data standard, the FDR, the multisectoral group and the assurance of projects.	0.20	Institutional

2.1.1.3	Indicator	Knowledge about the transparency data standard in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the National or sub-National transparency data standard for the infrastructure sector and its requirements.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know it; 1 = Only knows it exists without being able to quote its scope; 2-3-4 = Can quote key elements; 5 = Besides the key elements, may indicate the level of adoption of his/her institution.	0.20	Institutional
2.1.1.4	Indicator	Knowledge about sanctions due to non-compliance on the access-to-public-information law	The officer who completes the survey knows the sanctions applied for non-compliance with the standards of access to public information and/or State contracts.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know about sanctions; 2-3-4 = Knows about them partially; 5 = Knows about the sanctions adequately or knows that the laws or regulations do not include sanctions (if it were so).	0.20	Institutional
2.1.1.5	Indicator	Knowledge about different data categories	The officer who completes the survey knows what constitutes and the differences between: public data, personal data, sensitive data, confidential data and reserved data.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know what the quoted type of data is; 2-3-4 = Knows them partially; 5 = Knows them and can differentiate them clearly.	0.20	Institutional
2.1.2	Sub-variable	Digital capacities	Assesses institutional capacities on the use of digital technologies to facilitate efficiency and transparency.			0.50	
2.1.2.1	Indicator	Computer equipment	The entity has computer equipment for all personnel performing any type of administrative work.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no access to computer equipment for any officer at the entity; 2-3-4 = Access to computer equipment is partial or insufficient; 5 = All officers performing administrative work have access to computer equipment.	0.20	Institutional
2.1.2.2	Indicator	Connectivity to the internet	The entity has an internet connection that offers an adequate bandwidth for the systems operations and the personnel.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no access to the internet; 2-3-4 = There is access but its bandwidth is insufficient for the systems and the personnel; 5 = The bandwidth is optimal for the entity's activity.	0.20	Institutional
2.1.2.3	Indicator	Institutional website	The institution has its own website and is capable of managing its content and services in real time.	Survey of public officials	0 = The institution does not have a website; 2-3-4 = Does have a website, but its management capacity is partial; 5 = Has total control.	0.20	Institutional
2.1.2.4	Indicator	Information systems for infrastructure projects	The institution has a digital system to record all information related to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The institution records are on paper; 2 = Some records are electronic; 3 = Records are mainly on spreadsheets, like Excel or others; 5 = All the records are in information systems.	0.10	Institutional
2.1.2.5	Indicator	Use of digital information systems	Officers use available digital systems for activities related to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = Systems are not used, or there are no systems; 3 = The systems are only partially used; 5 = They are fully used.	0.10	Institutional

2.1.2.6	Indicator	Infrastructure open data publication	The entity publishes information of its infrastructure projects in this format, complying with the following conditions: · tabulated · updated · complete · processable by computer · free of payment · with a license allowing their free use.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not publish infrastructure data; 1 = The entity publishes data but only complies with one condition; 2 = Publishes data and comply with two conditions; 3 = Publishes data and complies with three or four conditions; 4 = Publishes data and complies with five conditions; 5 = Publishes infrastructure data complying with all six conditions.	0.10	Institutional
2.1.2.7	Indicator	Visualisations based on infrastructure projects data	The public entity uses visualisations that facilitate the presentation and interpretation of information referring to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not publish visualisations on this subject; 3 = Publishes but not regularly; 5 = Publishes visualisations regularly (it can be on the web or other media such as print).	0.10	Institutional
2.2	Variable	Institutional processes				0.60	
2.2.1	Sub-variable	Procedures to disclose information	Evaluates institutional procedures to guarantee transparency of data and information related to public infrastructure.			0.35	
2.2.1.1	Indicator	Procedures for the publication of information	There is a documented institutional procedure for the proactive disclosure of information linked to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no procedure, or the officer does not know if any exists; 3 = There is a procedure, but the officer only quotes generalities; 5 = The officer knows it, shows it and describes the main elements.	0.20	Institutional
2.2.1.2	Indicator	Responsibilities for disclosure	The procedure for proactive disclosure refers to named officers who are responsible for the various stages of the proactive disclosure of information process.	Survey of public officials	0 = The procedure does not name anybody, or nobody exists in charge of the proactive disclosure; 3 = The procedure names only some people; 5 = The procedure names all people per stage.	0.20	Institutional
2.2.1.3	Indicator	Information officer profile	There is a documented professional profile in the institution for an "information officer", "information unit", or similar, that describes the professional requirements and main tasks for this person or unit.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no profile or the officer does not know if there is any; 3 = There is a profile, but it has unrelated responsibilities (includes other activities besides the ones related to public information access); 5 = There is a profile and all documented responsibilities are related to it.	0.20	Institutional
2.2.1.4	Indicator	Information officer	There is a person nominated for the position of information officer and the person fully complies with the job profile.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no person assigned, or there is no profile; 3 = There is an assigned person but does not comply with the profile requirements; 5 = The assigned person complies with all requirements.	0.20	Institutional

2.2.1.5	Indicator	Follow-up mechanisms on information requests	There are procedures to provide an internal follow-up to public infrastructure project information requests that come from citizens or other actors.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no follow-up mechanism on information requests, or the officer does not know if one exists; 3 = There is a follow-up mechanism but presents weaknesses that might result in a lack of response; 5 = There is an internal follow-up mechanism on which no information request can be lost or unanswered.	0.20	Institutional
2.2.2	Sub-variable	Enablers and barriers to disclose information	Evaluates conditions at the entity facilitating or limiting the public information publication.			0.35	
2.2.2.1	Indicator	Internal policy for information publication	There is in the entity an internal policy, issued from the institutional authorities, for the publication of information containing, among other data, those referring to infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no internal standard or policy, or the officer does not know if any exists; 3 = There is one, but the entity does not fully comply with it; 5 = There is one and the entity fully complies in practice with it.	0.20	Institutional
2.2.2.2	Indicator	Disclosure training programme	There is an internal disclosure training programme or dissemination process that makes personnel aware at all levels on matters of access to public information that includes infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no training programme, or the officer does not know if there is one; 3 = There is a programme but is only applied to some personnel; 5 = There is a programme and is applied to all institutional personnel.	0.20	Institutional
2.2.2.3	Indicator	Identification of limitations for publishing information	The internal limitations to publishing infrastructure projects information have been clearly identified.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not recognise the existence of limitations; 3 = The officer knows the limitations but does not describe them adequately; 5 = The officer knows the limitations, describes them and they are documented, or the officer may prove there are no limitations.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.2.4	Indicator	Plan to mitigate limitations for publishing information	There is a document that contains the plan to reduce or eliminate the present limitations to publishing information related to infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no documented plan to reduce or eliminate the limitations; 2 = There is a plan but it is not comprehensive and there is no evidence of its implementation; 3 = There is a non-comprehensive plan but there is evidence of its implementation; 4 = There is a comprehensive plan but there is no evidence of its implementation; 5 = There is a comprehensive plan and there is evidence of its implementation.	0.15	Institutional

2.2.2.5	Indicator	Bureaucratic barriers to publish information	The process of proactive and reactive publication of public information, in practice, is not hindered by internal bureaucracy, as for example when it is necessary to obtain approval from multiple parties.	Survey of public officials	0 = The process is highly bureaucratic, or the officer cannot describe whether this type of problem is present; 3 = It is considered that these obstacles are few; 5 = It is considered there are no bureaucratic obstacles to publish public information.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.2.6	Indicator	Documentation of non-compliance and sanctions	There is documentation at the entity acknowledging and following-up on non-compliance and sanctions imposed by controlling entities due to non-compliance with the access-to-information standards and/or state contracts.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no documentation, or the officer does not know if there is some; 2 = There is documentation but no follow-up (of the non-compliances and/or sanctions), or the follow-up cannot be described; 3 = There is documentation and follow-up (of the non-compliances and/or sanctions); 5 = The officer can show from the specific documentation that they have not received sanctions from controlling entities.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.3	Sub-variable	Control over infrastructure projects disclosure	Assesses the existence of disclosure control mechanisms and their practical impact in improving data disclosure.			0.30	
2.2.3.1	Indicator	Level of disclosed infrastructure projects	Proportion of projects on which information is disclosed, complying with the infrastructure data standard, compared with the total number of projects managed by the procuring entity, expressed as a percentage.	Survey of public officials and/or National or sub-National websites	0 = 0-10%, or if the officer could not give any numbers; 1 = 11-29%; 2 = 30-49%; 3 = 50-65%; 4 = 66-85%; 5 = 86-100% (approximate calculations according to the available information).	0.50	Institutional
2.2.3.2	Indicator	Level of investment represented by disclosed infrastructure projects	Amount of investment represented by projects on which information is proactively disclosed by the procuring entity, complying with the infrastructure data standard, as a proportion of the total amount of investment on infrastructure projects, expressed as a percentage.	Survey of public officials and/or National or sub-National websites	0 = 0-10%, or if the officer could not give any numbers; 1 = 11-29%; 2 = 30-49%; 3 = 50-65%; 4 = 66-85%; 5 = 86-100% (approximate calculations according to the available information).	0.50	Institutional
3	Dimension	Citizen participation	Evaluates the opportunities provided by procuring entities for citizen participation and how citizens use the disclosed public information.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated "n _e " times at the procuring entity level.	0.20 when calculating the National or sub-National ITI score 0.25 when calculating the procuring entity ITI score	
3.1	Variable	Participation practices				1.00	

3.1.1	Sub-variable	Participation opportunities	Assesses the formalisation of citizens participation opportunities and online mechanisms to facilitate this participation.			0.45	
3.1.1.1	Indicator	Institutionalised citizen participation	The institution has formal citizen participation opportunities that allow the procuring entity to listen and implement requests from the citizenship, that may be used for public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There are no laws, regulations, or policies that can be used as foundation for citizens participation; 2 = There is only a National or sub-National regulatory framework for participation, with no internal (institutional) framework; 3 = There are both, external and internal frameworks for participation; 5 = There are both external and internal frameworks and there are also efficient documented procedures for citizens' participation.	0.20	Institutional
3.1.1.2	Indicator	Permanent and inclusive citizen participation	The citizens participation opportunities are permanently available or are available with a constant periodicity through a variety of inclusive channels.	Survey of public officials	0 = There are no formal participation opportunities; 2 = There are participation opportunities, but are not permanent and are not available through a variety of inclusive channels; 3 = Participation opportunities are either permanent or available through a variety of inclusive channels; 5 = Participation spaces are both, permanent and available throughout different participation inclusive channels.	0.10	Institutional
3.1.1.3	Indicator	Citizen participation in infrastructure projects	The entity conducts formal citizen consultation processes to identify, define, prioritize and monitor public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not conduct these consultation processes on infrastructure projects, or the officer is not sure if they do them; 2 = The entity has consultation in infrastructure projects, but is not for all project stages and is not for all projects; 3 = The entity has consultation in infrastructure projects in all project stages, but is not applied to all infrastructure projects; 5 = The consultation applies to all infrastructure project stages and to all infrastructure projects.	0.25	Institutional
3.1.1.4	Indicator	Citizen attention office	There is in the institution an office for citizen service (called the Transparency Office, Complaints Office, Information Office, etc.) that sees subjects related to infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no office, or the officer is not sure if there is one; 3 = There is one but it has limitations; 5 = There is one and it serves citizens efficiently.	0.15	Institutional

3.1.1.5	Indicator	Online form for consultation or requests	There is an online form by which any person may request information, perform a consultation, or present a complaint referring to an infrastructure project and receive an effective response.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not have an online form, or has one that does not work; 2 = It has one but has to be downloaded, printed, completed and scanned or physically taken to the entity; 3 = The entity does have an online form but without a follow-up mechanisms (such as request identity number); 5 = The online form has a specific follow-up mechanism for the applicant.	0.10	Institutional
3.1.1.6	Indicator	Awareness of participation opportunities	The institution makes an effort to ensure that citizens are aware of existing participation opportunities and of the availability of information related infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not make any effort, or the officer does not know if it has; 3 = The entity makes an effort but not in a consistent, permanent and inclusive manner; 5 = Makes consistent, permanent and inclusive efforts for both things.	0.20	Institutional
3.1.2	Sub-variable	Use of information by citizens	Assesses the use of information related to infrastructure projects by citizens, stemming from case evidence.			0.55	
3.1.2.1	Indicator	Centralised citizen complaints	There is a mechanism that documents citizens' complaints related to public infrastructure projects, generates a log and manages responses in an orderly fashion.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no centralisation of citizens' complaints, or there is no evidence of its existence; 2 = There is one, but it does not work optimally; 3 = There is one, it works optimally, but it does not generate a report with inputs for specific infrastructure projects; 5 = It exists, works optimally and its results are evidenced in a report for improvements on specific infrastructure projects.	0.10	Institutional
3.3.2.2	Indicator	Requests and responses of access to information	Access- to-information requests and responses there were from the entity are recorded.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer cannot show how many requests were there, or there is no record of requests; 3 = The officer can show how many requests and how many responses were there, but with no specific details; 5 = The officer can show how many of the total responses were positive (that is, containing the information requested by the citizens), how many were referred to other agencies (because they were the wrong agency) and how many requests were about the same information.	0.10	Institutional

3.3.2.3	Indicator	Institutional response capacity	The response to citizens' access-to-information requests is provided according to the period established by law.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no capacity of response in the period established by law, or there is no control over the response time, or there is no information about requests; 2 = Only some cases receive response within the period established by law; 4 = Most cases are responded within the period established by law; 5 = 100% of cases are responded to within the period established by law.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.4	Indicator	Institutional use evidence	The institution provides the public with feedback, such as reports or announcements, on how citizens' inputs have been used in infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no feedback made public, or it is not known if there is internal use of citizens participation; 2 = There is internal use of citizens participation that can be referenced, but is not well documented; 3 = The is internal use and is documented, but not made public; 5 = The internal documented use of citizens participation in infrastructure projects is made public.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.5	Indicator	Citizens use evidence	The information made public regarding infrastructure projects is used by the citizens, civil society organisations, academia, media, private sector, or any other actor.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know if there is any type of use; 3 = The officer knows and quotes an example in this present year; 5 = The officer knows and quotes more than one example in this present year.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.6	Indicator	Evidence of joint projects	The institution has developed joint projects with other actors out of the institution as a result of the information on infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know if there has been a joint project; 3 = The officer knows and quotes an example in this present year; 5 = The officer knows and quotes more than an example in this present year.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.7	Indicator	Improvements as a response to citizen participation	Changes or reforms have been made to infrastructure projects in response to feedback, evaluation, or some other type of citizen participation.	Survey of public officials	0 = There are no case, or the officer does not know if there are any; 3 = There is evidence in a project in this current year; 5 = There is evidence of improvement in more than one project during this present year.	0.20	Institutional
4	Dimension	Information disclosure	Evaluates the amount of data and information disclosed by procuring entities on infrastructure projects according to the CoST IDS or the OC4IDS.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated " n_p " times at the infrastructure project level of each of the " n_e " evaluated procuring entities.	0.35 when calculating the National or sub-National ITI score 0.40 when calculating the procuring entity ITI score	
4.1	Variable	Disclosure practices				1.00	

4.1.1	Sub- variable	Project identification				0.10	
4.1.1.1	Indicator	Project reference number	There is a number or code assigned to the project that uniquely identifies it.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = It is available, but it changes, or it is not the same in all registries; 5 = It is always available.	0.075	Institutional by project
4.1.1.2	Indicator	Project owner	The entity in charge of project development and execution contract is clearly identified.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 5 = It is available.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.1.3	Indicator	Sector and sub-sector	The sector and sub-sector are identified according to the government structure, for which the project is being developed.	Project data on the web	0 = They are not available; 3 = Only one is available; 5 = Both are available.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.1.4	Indicator	Project name	The project is clearly identified with the same name throughout the project cycle.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = It is identified but it changes; 5 = It is identified with no changes.	0.075	Institutional by project
4.1.1.5	Indicator	Project location	The physical location of the project is clearly identified.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 5 = It is available.	0.15	Institutional by project
4.1.1.6	Indicator	Project description	The project's description is available, indicating what it is about and the infrastructure outputs that are part of it.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = It is available, but it is insufficient; 5 = It is available, clear and comprehensive.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.1.7	Indicator	Purpose	There is a project purpose expressed in terms of public infrastructure and its intended social and economic impact.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = It is available, but it is insufficient; 5 = It is available, clear and comprehensive.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.2	Sub-variable	Project preparation				0.15	
4.1.2.1	Indicator	Environmental impact	A document that identifies, evaluates and describes the environmental impacts produced by the project on its surroundings is available; including reference to relevant additional studies (soil, topography, hydrogeology, etc.)	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = Only a summary is available; 5 = The document is available, is clear and comprehensive.	0.30	Institutional by project

4.1.2.2	Indicator	Land and settlement impact	A document that identifies, assesses and describes the impacts on human settlements and population centres, produced by the project, is available.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = Only a summary is available; 5 = The document is available, is clear and comprehensive.	0.30	Institutional by project
4.1.2.3	Indicator	Contact details	Information identifies the contact details of the officer responsible for the project in the procuring entity.	Project data on the web	0 = It is impossible to know who is responsible; 2 = Only a few names are available; 3 = All names are available; 5 = Names are available, as well as their contact information.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.2.4	Indicator	Project budget and date of approval	The total required budget is available for the development of the project and the date of approval provided.	Project data on the web	0 = They are not available; 3 = Only one of the two is available; 5 = Both are available.	0.20	Institutional by project
4.1.2.5	Indicator	Funding sources	The sources where the funds are coming from are identified, e.g. from the National budget, cooperation, multilateral organisations, or others.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 5 = It is available	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3	Sub-variable	Execution contract procurement				0.30	
4.1.3.1	Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the execution of the infrastructure project and its contact details are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = They are not identified; 3 = Only one of the two data points is identified; 5 = Both are identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.2	Indicator	Procurement process	The type of procurement process that was applied to award the contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.3	Indicator	Number of firms bidding	The number of companies participating in the bidding process for the infrastructure execution is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.4	Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract to be signed is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.5	Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project

4.1.3.6	Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the execution contract is clearly stated.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.7	Indicator	Contract start date	The date when the contract execution starts is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.8	Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified, either because it is clearly provided or because it can be calculated with a starting and ending date.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.9	Indicator	Contractor(s)	The · name · identification number · contact information of the winning contractor is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = They are not identified; 2 = Only one of the three data points are identified; 3 = Two of the three data points are identified; 5 = The three data points are identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.3.10	Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work and services that the firm has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = It is identified but has deficiencies; 5 = It is identified, clear and comprehensive.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4	Sub-variable	Supervision contract procurement				0.20	
4.1.4.1	Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the supervision of the infrastructure and its contact details are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = They are not identified; 3 = Only one of the two data points is identified; 5 = Both are identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.2	Indicator	Procurement process	The type of tender management process applied to award the contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.3	Indicator	Number of firms/individuals bidding	The number of companies or individuals participating in the bidding process for the supervision is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.4	Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract signed is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project

4.1.4.5	Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.6	Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the supervision contract is clearly provided.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.7	Indicator	Contract start date	The start date of the supervision contract started is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.8	Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified, either because it is clearly provided or because it can be calculated with a starting and ending date.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.9	Indicator	Contract firm/individual	The name and information of the awarded company or individual to implement the project supervision is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = Only the name is identified, without all the details; 5 = The name, contact information and professional are identified.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.4.10	Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work and services that the firm or individual has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = It is identified but has deficiencies; 5 = It is identified, clear and comprehensive.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.5	Sub-variable	Execution contract implementation				0.15	
4.1.5.1	Indicator	Variation to contract price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	Contract data on the web	0 = The price variations are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or there is not price information in the contract; 5 = The price variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no price variations could be observed.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.5.2	Indicator	Reasons for price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = The reasons for price changes are not available and price changes were observed; 3 = There are reasons for price changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted price were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project

4.1.5.3	Indicator	Variation to contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly indicated, if made.	Contract data on the web	0 = Variations to the contract duration are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist; 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract duration could be observed.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.5.4	Indicator	Reasons for contract duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = The reasons for changes in the duration are not available and term changes were observed; 3 = There are reasons for term changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted term were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.5.5	Indicator	Variation to contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly indicated.	Contract data on the web	0 = Variations to the contract scope are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist; 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract scope could be observed.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.5.6	Indicator	Reasons for scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = The reasons for changes in the project scope are not available and changes were observed; 3 = There are reasons for scope changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted scope were observed.	0.20	Institutional by project
4.1.6	Sub-variable	Supervision contract implementation				0.10	
4.1.6.1	Indicator	Variation to contract price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	Contract data on the web	0 = The price variations are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or there is not price information in the contract; 5 = The price variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no price variations could be observed.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.6.2	Indicator	Reasons for price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = The reasons for price changes are not available and price changes were observed; 3 = There are reasons for price changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted price were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project

4.1.6.3	Indicator	Variation to contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly pointed out, if made.	Contract data on the web	0 = Variations to the contract duration are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist; 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract duration could be observed.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.6.4	Indicator	Reasons for duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = The reasons for changes in the duration are not available and duration changes were observed; 3 = There are reasons for term changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted term were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.6.5	Indicator	Variation to contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly pointed out.	Contract data on the web	0 = Variations to the contract scope are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist; 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract scope could be observed.	0.10	Institutional by project
4.1.6.6	Indicator	Reasons for scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = The reasons for changes in the project scope are not available and they were observed; 3 = There are reasons for scope changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted scope were observed.	0.20	Institutional by project

Annex 2 | Procuring Entities Survey

Annex 3 | National ITI scores in detail

Annex 4 | Procuring entities scorecards

Índice de Transparencia en Infraestructura Evaluación Honduras 2019



Inversión Estratégica de Honduras (INVEST-H)

Tipo de entidad de contratación:

Autonomous

Rank
1

Resumen

Entidad Promedio

Nota ITI Entidad de Contratación	91	53
Capacidades, Procesos y Prácticas de Divulgación	88	50
Participación Ciudadana	100	60

Dimensión 2: Capacidades, Procesos y Prácticas de Divulgación

Capacidades Institucionales	83	68	Prácticas de Divulgación	87	42
Conocimiento básico	80	57	Identificación del proyecto	78	80
Capacidades digitales	86	79	Preparación del proyecto	95	57
Procesos Institucionales	98	56	Proceso de adquisición (ejecución)	100	61
Procedimientos para divulgar información	100	69	Proceso de adquisición (supervisión)	100	32
Facilitadores y barreras a la divulgación de la información	100	45	Implementación del contrato (ejecución)	74	15
Rendición de cuentas	92	54	Implementación del contrato (supervisión)	50	9

Dimension 3: Citizen Participation

Participación ciudadana	100	60
Espacios de participación	100	72
Uso de la información por parte de la ciudadanía	100	48

Resumen

