



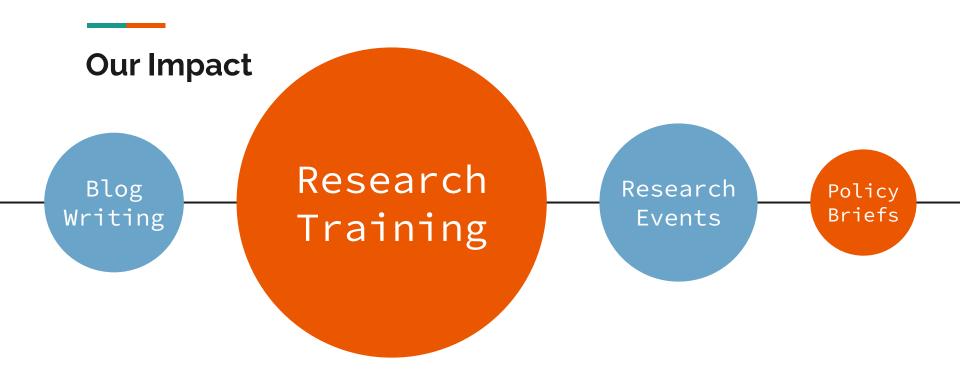


AuthorAID Ghana Hub

2024 Strategic Plan & 2022-2023 Report

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Strategic Compass

About AuthorAID Ghana Hub

The AuthorAID Ghana Hub is a research initiative supported by the International Network for Advancing Science and Policy (INASP) and AuthorAID for researchers in Ghana with implementation partners such as Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital and the Dataking Research Lab of Dataking Consulting.

Despite the strong demographic stance of African countries, the continent contributes less than 1% to the global research output and budgetary contributions to research and development are only about 0.42% to the continent's gross domestic product, which is below the global average of 1.7%.

The Hub aims to create a knowledge-sharing environment driven by peer-to-peer learning for both health and social science researchers to enhance their research acumen.

About AuthorAID Ghana Hub

Vision statement: To create a contemporary maturing environment for grooming the next generation of researchers in Ghana

Mission statement: To create an ecosystem for an excellent trainer-trainee, mentor-mentee collaboration in research writing, publication and policy impact while having access to state-of-the-art research and scientific writing tools and techniques.

Values: Transparency, collaboration, equity, independence, sustainability

Outcome Highlights

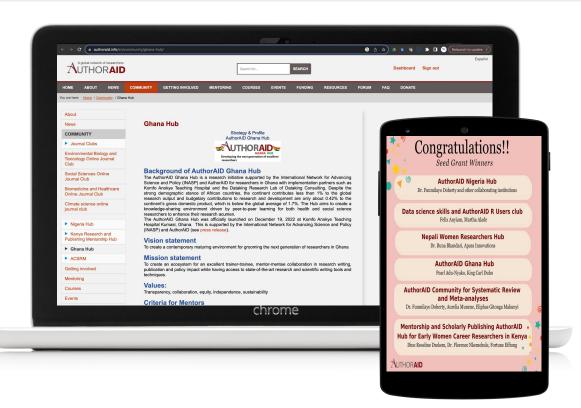
Outcome highlights 2022 - 2023

- Launch of AuthorAID Ghana Hub
- Local Research Training
- Participation in MOOCs
- Research and Policy Events
- Blog Writing
- Policy Brief Writing
- Long Essay/Thesis to Journal

Manuscript initiative (commenced)

AuthorAID Ghana Hub Website

The website provides the mission and vision of the hub, the leadership team and the criteria for selection of mentors. It also has a list of mentors for the national hub.





Launch of the Author AID Ghana Hub in Kumasi, Ghana.



Virtual event on AI and research inline with DORA's principles

2024 Strategic Plan

Consolidation and Expanding Impact

Overview

We are basing our plans for the lessons we have learnt from the last 2 years to develop the agenda for next year. First, we want to make the implementations of the initiatives agile yet effective to ensure we achieve the specific outcomes. In doing this, we will make it member driven, members-led and in a way that promote sustainability. In the past, some of our members moved on, some going for further studies in the Global North and some picking up research jobs. We want to drive a system that will ensure that we track our impacts along this lines.

Moreover, we aim to build a system that drives knowledge sharing as a way to pay it forward better, but to do so earlier than pushing it to a longer period. We will also aim to see how research ideas have transitioned into a full blown research outputs in the form of working papers, pre-prints, journal articles, book chapters, book reviews, and policy briefs. In some cases, we will also track to see if there are some research ideas or results that have been implemented in practice, something we wish to encourage.

Plans and Initiatives

- 1. Extend Collaborations to all major Universities
 - a. We already are in contact with the SRC and GRASAG executives of the universities for the leadership at undergraduate and graduate levels respectively
- 2. Hold 2 events each for the Universities, 1 for introduction and the other for specific focus to foster University focused virtual research clubs
- 3. Hold a National Research Writing Seminar
- 4. Further support research output development to help Undergraduates, Masters and PhD students
- 5. Foster connections to departments in areas like climate change, to drive multidisciplinary collaborations
- 6. Hold a Research Colloquium with awards for Best Paper, Best Peer Reviewer allow for submission of articles in the form of a conference with a discussant and presentation of the works
- 7. Hold webinars on topical global issues where members lead the discussions
- 8. Continue to develop blog posts on relevant issues
- 9. Develop policy briefs on research related issues, that emerge from notable research works of members









Timelines

Activities	Timeline
Extend Collaborations to all major Universities	Quarter 1
Foster connections to departments in areas like climate change, to drive multidisciplinary collaborations	Quarter 1 and 2
Continue to develop blog posts on relevant issues	Quarter 1, 2. 3 and 4
Develop policy briefs on research related issues, that emerge from notable research works of members	Quarter 1, 2, 3, and 4

Timelines Cont'd

Activities	Timeline
Extend Collaborations to all major Universities	Quarter 1
Hold 2 events each for the Universities, 1 for introduction and the other for specific focus to foster University focused virtual research clubs	Quarter 1, 2, 3, and 4
Hold a National Research Writing Seminar	Quarter 3
Hold a Research Colloquium with awards for Best Paper, Best Peer Reviewer - allows for submission of articles in the form of a conference with a discussant and presentation of the works	Quarter 4
Hold webinars on topical global issues where members lead the discussions	Quarter 1, 2, 3, and 4

Hub's Activities and Initiatives

2022 - 2023 Report

Overview

Since 2022, the AuthorAID Ghana (Research) Hub has been up and running with a number of initial activities.

In 2022, the Hub was launched and held a series of virtual research training sessions which students and earlier career researchers have benefited from.

In 2023, the Hub has held a number of virtual research events to discuss pertinent research and some policy issues. Together with the Nigerian Hub and colleagues from Nepal, we have been collaborating for the research mentorship initiative for early career researchers and research students in the Global South. Besides, our members have conducted some blog article analysis or policy writings. Small pilot initiatives involved the support of undergraduate research students to complete their long essay project through the AuthorAID MOOC resources.

Overview Cont'd

From now to 2024, we have established a number of milestones we aim to achieve at the end of 2024. This is based on our previous activities and the lessons we learnt from them. We aim to do the following:

- Collaborate with Ghanaian Universities through their student leadership fronts to promote research and policy analysis
- Hold annual national research colloquium
- Continue to promote research blog writing and policy brief writings
- Support journal article publication efforts of members

We proceed to provide a generic synopsis of the various activities we have undertaken and the upcoming initiatives. Further, we present the timelines of the proposed activities for the 2024 calendar year.

Launch of the Hub

In 2022 December, the Hub's official launch was held by the Dataking Research Lab together with the Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital at the Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana. These two organisations have been the main research partners of the AuthorAID Ghana Hub.

The aim of the launch was to unveil and introduce to young researchers the mission and vision of the Hub in developing the next generation of excellent researchers.

Author Aid Ghana Hub trains 80 health, social science professionals in research, scientific writing, MyJoyOnline.com

https://www.myjoyonline.com/author-aid-ghana-hub-trains-40-psychiatry-and-medical-professionals-in-research-scientific-writing/

Launch of the Hub Cont'd

This was achieved by the two parties through public display of the event on several social media platforms making known the aims and mission of the Hub which drew the attention of many young researchers who later participated in research training events held under the Hub.

For instance, through the launch of the Hub and its public display on social media handles, the Dataking Research Lab was able to receive interns from various institutions across the country who were trained and modeled by leading and experienced researchers.

Some of these interns or mentees have developed some research expertise which supported them and smoothen their journey in writing their academic thesis and journals articles among others.

This has been a pilot case, but has produced some interesting results and we aim to expand this going forward. Combining the Hub membership and internship, students provide stronger research experience on their CVs and obtain reference letters for application to graduate schools.

Local Research Training Course

As part of the intentional efforts made by the Hub to mentor and shape researchers for excellent work, the Hub conducted an extensive three months research mentorship program where professionals from various fields of research were engaged to teach and speak on research with the research students and early career researchers.





Participation in AuthorAID MOOC

The Hub has also succeeded in encouraging several tertiary students to join the AuthorAID MOOC training session to gain more knowledge and experience in research.

There is still potential in this area and in the upcoming plans, we will factor this more.

Event on Research and Policy

The AuthorAID Ghana Hub sponsored a very impactful event as part of the 10th anniversary of the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) discussing the use of AI as a tool to improve research and impact in the Global South. The focus of an initiative like this cover issues like open access, and the use of impact factor for promotional or assessment of researchers.

https://sfdora.org/anniversary-event/dora10-artificial-intelligence-with-chatgpt-and-research-in-the-global-south/

The DORA initiative aims to drive research impact that is dependent on the content of the specific research publication, and its impact but not merely by its inclusion in an 'elite' journal which evidence shows Global South researchers find difficult to publish in.



Event on Research and Policy Cont'd

The hub further supported other research events which were led by young researchers and policy enthusiasts.

Combating Cyber-insecurity, Mental Health, and Climate Poverty for a Resilient Adolescent and Youthful Future, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYHdXDSlvhs



Mentorship to support Blog Writing

As part of the many steps taken by the AuthorAID Ghana Hub to develop a generation of excellent researchers, it has succeeded in modeling through mentorship, some of its trainees who supported the Hub by writing article briefs and blogs for publication by AuthorAID, UK.

This is still at its initial stages and there are plans to drive some level of trickle down effect where previous writers mentor others. The following are some of the articles:

Basics of Large Language Models for Scientific Researchers, by Rhoda Ladjer Akuaku https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/details/1894/



Mentorship to support Blog Writing

Integrated Health Management System, Archival Data Generation and Research in Ghana, by Beatrice Akweley Sebbie https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/details/1896/

A Student-Driven Approach for Nudging Undergraduates Towards Quality Research, by Rhoda Ladjer Akuaku https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/details/1892/

Undergraduate Academic Research Writing in Groups: Pitfalls and Strategies for Success, by Rhoda Ladjer Akuaku https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/details/1890/

A Quick Guide to Selecting an Excellent Research Project Topic and Title, by Stephen Bannah https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/details/1903/



Mentorship to support Blog Writing Cont'd

With more other trainees developing write-ups on diverse research fields, the Hub aims to consistently support the AuthorAID blog writing efforts by providing an avenue for members to share their perspectives on research issues to others. Additionally, there was also an effort to drive policy-focused writing which was started with an initiative with Globaldev.blog. In this case, a brief was authored and presented to policy makers in Ghana's climate and waste management sectors. The aim is to expand things of this nature.

Can climate finance address sanitation's overlooked methane problem? A Global South perspective, co-authored by Wise Delight Duho https://globaldev.blog/can-climate-finance-address-sanitations-overlooked-methane-problem-a-global-south-perspective/



Early Career Mentorship Programme

Together with the AuthorAID National Research Hub, Nigeria; and Apara Innovational, Nepal, the AuthorAID Ghana Hub has been providing a mentorship programme to support early career researchers across the Global South.

The pilot programme involves the pairing of mentees to mentors who have been supporting the research agenda of junior members.

As a pilot initiative, all the partners aim to learn from this to be able to develop future initiatives that will drive impact.



Member Spotlight - From Long Essay to Journal Manuscript

Based on long essay of Rhoda Ladjer Akuaku.

An undergraduate member of the hub develops a journal article now submitted to Cogent Education from her long essay, thanks to the support of the Ghana Hub. The article is still under review and she plans to present it to the members of the Hub in the coming weeks as the review goes on.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GGOZBaXrjBoh633b hdAlXLcUEbg5te-a/view?usp=sharing Social Media Patterns and Drivers of Continuance Intention to Use TikTok in Higher Educational Context: Evidence from a Developing Country

Rhods Ladjer Akusku**

**Databing Resumb Lab, Dataking Consulting, Ghana

*Department of Toucher Education, University of Ghana, Ghana

Under review at Cogent Education (Taylor and Francis Group)

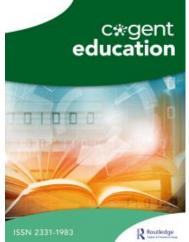
Abstrac

Akuaku (2023

This study explores the social media usage patterns of students and the drivers of continuance intention to use TikTok by students in higher educational institutions in a developing country context. The study surveyed 134 undergraduate students and tested a model that integrates the expectation confirmation model and the information system success model. Specifically, the study explores behavioural patterns with the use of different social media platforms in the educational setting. Using the partial least squares structural equation model (PLS-SEM), the study explored the drivers of continuous intention to use TikTok. In general, the study found that students use various social media platforms for educational and social interaction purposes. The top 5 platforms include WhatsApp, Snapchat, YouTube, Telegram and TikTok. There is evidence that students interact with their social media platforms while lectures are ongoing or while they participate in group engagements. The top 5 reasons students use TikTok include for fun, news access, socializing and as a distraction from academic work. The findings also show that both perceived usefulness and satisfaction drive the continuous intention to use. Additionally, interactivity and expectation confirmation enhance perceived usefulness while system quality and perceived usefulness drive satisfaction as hypothesized. Contrary to expectations, emotional enjoyment, information quality and expectation confirmation do not drive the satisfaction of users implying that the quality of information on this platform is not well tailored to the educational needs of students. The results provide insights that are useful for practitioners in the educational sector, policymakers and academics alike.

Keywords – social media, educational policy, development, higher education, continuance intention, Ghana, TikTok, PLS-SEM

JEL codes - C91, D83, I23, O14



Member Spotlight - From Long Essay to Journal Manuscript Cont'd

Based on long essay of Divine Mensah Duho

Another research collaboration effort from the Lab was selected for presentation at the Global Development Network conference which happened in Equador

The presenting author won a conference grant and was funded to attend the conference but due to visa restrictions and complexities, he could not make it.

He presented the manuscript at the virtual event which has 1000s of participants from all over the world.

https://conf2023.gdn.int/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/What-Determines-Biodiversity-or-Extinction-Disclosure-of-Mining-Firms-in-Africa.pdf



Global Development Conference 2023: Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Oct. 31 = Nov. 1, 2023, Quito, Ecuador

What Determines Biodiversity or Extinction Disclosure of Mining Firms in Africa? Role of Corporate Governance and Multistakeholder Initiatives

Divine Mensah Duho

Department of Accounting, University of Ghana Business School, Legon, Ghana.
Risk and Advisory Unit, Deloitte and Touche LLC, Accra, Ghana.
Dataking Research Lab, Dataking Consulting, Accra, Ghana.

Wise Delight Duho

Dataking Research Lab, Dataking Consulting, Acera, Ghana.

Development Economics Unit, Business and Economic Policy House, Acera, Ghana.

King Carl Tornam Duho*1

Dataking Research Lab, Dataking Consulting, Accea, Ghana.

Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, Illinois, Chicago, USA.

Development Economic Unit. Business and Economic Policy House. Accea. Ghana

Emmanuel Tetteh Asare

Department of Accounting, University of Ghana Business School, Legon, Ghana

Abstract

This study probes into the biodiversity disclosure practices of mining firms in Africa, the determinants and the evidence of convergence using information economics analysis. Data was sourced from 21 mining firms covering the period 2006 to 2019 operating in Morocco and South Africa with various mine sites owned in other countries like Ghana. Using a combination of panelcorrected standard regression, logistic regression and the test of beta and sigma-convergence, the study found that there is a moderate level of biodiversity disclosure across African mining firms and there is both beta and sigma-convergence. The study found that board size enhances disclosures on all biodiversity indicators, viz. biodiversity disclosure index, 304-1 (proximity of sites to biodiversity hotspots) being the most disclosed, followed by 304-2 (impact of activities on biodiversity), 304-3 (habitats protected or restored) and 304-4 (IUCN Red List Species). Board independence does not significantly drive disclosures. Board size and membership of the United Nations Global Compact, a multistakeholder initiative significantly affect disclosure on 304-1 and 304-2. Also, board size, financial leverage, cross-listing and membership of the United Nations Global Compact significantly affect disclosure on 304-3. The results also found that the factors that significantly affect disclosure on 304-4 are the board size, multinational enterprise status, firm size, financial leverage, United Nations Global Compact and gross domestic product growth. Profitability and human development do not significantly drive any of the disclosures. The study is unique in investigating the issue in the mining sector and also using an empirical test of convergence by extending the economics of disclosure literature. The results of the analyses are relevant for practitioners, policymakers, regulators and academics alike.

Keywords – biodiversity, extinction, corporate governance, corporate reporting, mining, Africa, sustainability

JEL Codes - Q54, G3, L72, G15



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Cleaner Production

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jclepro





Drivers of green economy in an emerging market: Generic and sector-specific insights

Scholastica Akalibey ^{a, b,e}, Albert Ahenkan ^a, King Carl Tornam Duho ^{b,c,d,*}, Theophilus Maloreh-Nyamekye ^a, Jiri Schneider ^e

- ³ Department of Public Administration and Health Services Management, University of Ghana Business School, Accra, Ghana
- ^b Green Economy and Environmental Intelligence Unit, Dataking Research Lab, Dataking Consulting, Accra, Ghana
- ^c Development Economics Unit, Business and Economic Policy House, Accra, Ghana
- d Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, Illinois, Chicago, USA
- ^e Faculty of Regional Development and International Studies, Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic

ARTICLEINFO

Handling Editor: Jun Bi

JEL classification: O44

Q01 P28

Q54 Q56

Keywords: Green economy Sustainable developmen Developing economies Climate change

Public policy

ABSTRACT

The study examines the drivers of the green economy generally and with a focus on sectors regarded as environmental-sensitive hotspots like waste, agriculture, forestry, energy, and transport sectors. The study was grounded on both the natural resource-based view and institutional theories. Creswell's (2014) thematic analysis and the graphic framework of Miles and Huberman (1984, 1994) were used to address the respective objectives of the study. A total of 10 interviewees were selected purposively based on their expertise and the institutions in question who provided responses that were analysed. The results show that the three generic drivers of the green economy include pollution prevention revealed by the impact of climate change, and environmental degradation cost, environmental stewardship portrayed by inefficient resource utilization and global demand for change, as well as, sustainable development manifesting from a futuristic drive, a focus on people-planet-profit, and rejection of environmentally unfriendly development models. The findings further reveal the differences and interrelatedness of the drivers of the green economy within the 5 hotspot sectors under investigation. The results of the study reveal that there are different and sector-specific strategies that policymakers and practitioners have to apply in their quest to drive a green economy at the central government, local government and grassroots levels. The study proposes the development of a comprehensive national green economy policy and also the promotion of peer-to-peer knowledge transfer networks structured as Communities of Practice. This study is one of the few that explores the concept of the green economy within the macroeconomic level and is novel in attaching theoretical

An MPhil Project Supported to be converted to a Journal Article

Book Review

Ezroj, A. 2021: Carbon Risk and Green Finance. Abingdon, Oxon & New York, NY: Routledge. 138 pp. £110.00 (Hardback), £38.99 (Paperback), £27.29 (VitalSource eBook). ISBN: 9780367559915 (Hardback), 9780367559922 (Paperback), 9781003095996 (VitalSource eBook).

Different sets of actors recognize that effective implementation of the global Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals requires changes in finance and risk management. These actors have requested that financial decision-making consider the negative externalities, by inculcating the goal to achieve 1.5°C as the upper limit for global warming (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, 2021; UNFCCC, 2022) while also ensuring that this is accompanied by emissions reductions, particularly by corporates, that is sufficient to avert climate change. Given the emission targets that corporates are required to meet, volatility in carbon prices presents a new risk and requires further consideration on how this affects green financing opportunities for and by corporates. Despite the various scientific studies on the climate crisis, there are still limited scholarly works that discuss these two concepts in a practical way and how they are applied in the private sector, public sector and within the international development space. In this book, Mr Ezroi draws inspiration

climate-related issues, the use of various tools, techniques and standards to analyse or assess climate risk and green finance opportunities with illustrations from different jurisdictions. It is presented across eight chapters, with the first and last providing an introduction and concluding insights. The second chapter focuses on the reporting frameworks, while the following five chapters are on various analytical tools covering Carbon Footprint, Brown Taxonomies, Green Taxonomies, Scenario Analysis and Stress Testing. Throughout the book, Ezroj discusses 'what', 'when', 'how' and 'why' of the various major tools or issues for carbon risk management with some vivid descriptions which could aid readers in cross-checking the tools themselves given the rapid changes evidenced in this space.

Given the recent developments in harmonization by the establishment of the International Sustainability Standards (ISSB) in 2021, this book focuses on climate change just before a global harmonization process has been initiated. The book generally argues that the current climate science reporting regimes across the world are just at experimental stages, characterized by an 'alphabetic soup' of standards either solely focused on climate change or as part of broader sustainability standards. Ezroj provides a historical discussion of carbon risk

Forthcoming: Book review: Ezroj, A. 2021. Carbon Risk and Green Finance. *Progress in Development Studies*, 23(4), 1 - 3. https://doi.org/10.1177/14649934231200657







Received: 02 March 2023 Accepted: 14 November 2023

*Corresponding author: King Carl Tornam Duho, Dataking Research Lab, Dataking Consulting, Accra, Ghana E-mail: kctduho@amail.com

Reviewing editor:

David McMillan, University of Stirling, UK

Additional information is available at the end of the article

FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | RESEARCH ARTICLE

Determinants of capital adequacy and voluntary capital buffer among microfinance institutions in an emerging market

King Carl Tornam Duho 1,2*

Abstract: This study examines the determinants of capital adequacy and voluntary capital buffers among microfinance institutions (MFIs). We apply the two-stage least squares (2SLS) with instrumental variables to account for endogeneity. Using quarterly panel data of 439 MFIs in Ghana covering the period 2015–2018, the study found that credit risk, income diversification, size, profitability, lending channel, and equity-to-asset ratio significantly affect capital adequacy. Also, the factors that drive voluntary capital buffers are income diversification, size and equity-to-asset ratio, but size and economic growth are insignificant when the upper limits of Basel III requirements are applied. Generally, the results are insignificant among non-deposit-taking (i.e. Tier 3 like Financial NGOs) MFIs. The findings show that non-performing loans negatively affect capital adequacy. Income diversification increases capital adequacy, especially among deposit-taking MFIs which have the regulatory liberty to engage in additional financial intermediation activities. Size has

Recent open access publication that benefited from the Hub: https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2023.2285142



of MFIs in funding the seed stage of new businesses and projects. Other studies can explore whether microfinance is a type of entrepreneurial finance that can replace other forms of financing like angel investment and venture capital, or even whether it will be useful for emerging areas like green and carbon financing. The question as to whether or not microfinance is an instrument for allocating credit to start-ups and new ventures is also worth considering. Studies on the application of technologies to various operations of MFIs are limited and there are no clear empirical conclusions on how MFIs could drive development agenda like the African Continental Free Trade Area. Other studies could also explore how the MFIs are responding to the introduction of FinTech tools and the electronic levy. Future researchers can also consider an experimental design in examining the various issues in MFIs, an area which is still grey.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author.

Data availability statement

Data is available upon reasonable request.

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges the constructive feedback of three anonymous reviewers in improving the article. The author also thanks Rhoda Ladjer Akuaku for proofreading the manuscript. This article benefited from comments from the members of the Dataking Research Lab and the AuthorAID Ghana Hub.

Funding

The author received no direct funding for this research.

Author details King Carl Tornam Duho^{1,2}

E-mail: kctduho@amail.com

ORCID ID: http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8736-3220

Dataking Research Lab, Dataking Consulting, Accra,

Ghana.

2 Booth School of Business Linkursity of Chicago Chicago

² Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA.

Citation information

Cite this article as: Determinants of capital adequacy and voluntary capital buffer among microfinance institutions in an emerging market, King Carl Tornam Duho, Cogent Economics & Finance (2023), 11: 2285142.

mobilize funds with the aim to pay interests on investments, the Bank of Ghana has been making efforts to raise its minimum capital requirements. It is also worth noting that, Bank of Ghana tend to have a tighter regulatory attention on the FNGOs even more than the other mainstream MFIs (like the Microfinance Companies in Tier 2).

These results are consistent whether we use the OLS model or the 2SLS in a simple model where we regress capital adequacy on the interaction of profitability and equity to asset while the latter is additionally treated as endogenous.

Supplemental material

Supplemental data for this article can be accessed online at https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2023.2285142

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The hub duly acknowledged in the article

Contact

The Secretariat:

AuthorAID Ghana Hub

Twitter: https://twitter.com/authoraidghana

Facebook: https://web.facebook.com/authoraidghanahub

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/authoraidghanahub/

Email: authoraidghanahub@datakingconsulting.com

Contact: +233543133307 (also WhatsApp) or +233594116302

EEDOM

*Report developed by Dataking Research Lab (<u>https://datakingconsulting.com/</u>) with the help of Rhoda Ladjer Akuaku