

Ghana's 2024 Elections

Monitoring of Indecent Campaign Language on Radio



Findings for December 1-31, 2024

**Monitoring Indecent Language on Radio:
Findings for December 1-31, 2024**

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1.0 Introduction

This report presents findings from the daily monitoring of selected programs on 30 radio stations in Ghana. The data was collected from 1st to the 31st of December 2024. It specifically cites the number of indecent expressions recorded, categorizes these expressions, and identifies the individuals who made the remarks. Additionally, it lists the radio stations where these expressions were made as well as hosts who made indecent remarks. The report concludes with recommendations for relevant stakeholders.

1.1 Background

For the past 31 years, Ghana has maintained a relatively peaceful and democratically stable environment, earning global recognition and favourable rankings. Notably, in the 2022 Global Peace Index (GPI) Report, Ghana was ranked as the most peaceful country in West Africa, 2nd in Africa, and 40th worldwide—an improvement over its 2019 and 2020 rankings. However, the 2023 index saw a significant decline, with Ghana falling to 51st globally, 4th in Africa, and 2nd in West Africa. This decline in rankings is attributed to several factors, including divisive narratives that exacerbate polarization along partisan, ethnic, religious, and chieftaincy lines, as well as the rise of radicalism. These narratives often manifest through hate speech, inflammatory language, political propaganda, and misinformation disseminated via radio.

During election periods, Ghana often witnesses the use of abusive and inappropriate language directed at political opponents, institutions, and other groups. Unfortunately, some radio stations allow political parties and their representatives to misuse the airwaves, with little or no intervention from hosts or presenters. This unchecked behaviour tends to escalate political tensions every four years. In a proactive move to address this issue, the Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) has been implementing a language monitoring project since 2012. This initiative monitors, reports, and publicly identifies individuals who engage in hate speech and indecent expressions on radio.

Building on insights gained from the 2012, 2016, and 2020 language monitoring projects, the MFWA is once again monitoring radio broadcasts during the 2024 election season. The goal is to contribute to Ghana's peace and democratic stability by fostering a national culture that rejects hate speech, incitement to violence, and other divisive narratives while promoting a narrative of

peaceful coexistence and respectful political discourse. The project involves daily monitoring of selected programs on various radio stations to track and report the use of hate speech and other inappropriate language by politicians and other participants. It also assesses the effectiveness of presenters or hosts in moderating these programs.

2.0 Methodology

The project involves the daily monitoring of expressions used by politicians and other actors who feature on radio programmes such as news bulletins, political discussions and current affairs discussions. It also involves assessing and reporting how presenters or moderators of selected programmes on radio stations handle their programmes and whether or not they tolerate the use of hate speech and other indecent language on their programmes. This report covers the monitoring of 30 radio stations in Ghana from December 1 to December 31, 2024. The stations were selected based on findings from previous reports, perceived allegiance to or ownership by politicians or politically exposed persons, and geographical spread. Table 1 presents names and regional locations of the 30 radio stations that were monitored under the current phase of the project.

Table 1: Radio stations monitored under the current phase

No.	Name of Radio Station	Region
1	Accra Fm	Greater Accra
2	Adom FM	Greater Accra
3	Akpini Radio	Volta
4	A1 Radio	Upper East
5	Angel FM	Ashanti
6	Asempa FM	Greater Accra
7	Ashh Fm	Ashanti
8	Happy FM	Greater Accra
9	Haske FM	Ashanti
10	Holy FM	Volta
11	Kesben FM	Ashanti
12	Kingdom FM	Greater Accra
13	Link Radio	Bono East
14	Maxx Empire FM	Upper East
15	Nananom FM	Ahafo
16	North Star Radio	Northern
17	Okay FM	Greater Accra
18	Oman Fm	Greater Accra
19	Onua FM	Greater Accra

No.	Name of Radio Station	Region
20	Oyerepa Fm	Ashanti
21	Power Fm	Greater Accra
22	Radio Gold	Greater Accra
23	Radio Justice	Northern
24	Radio Tamale	Northern
25	Shaft FM	Ashanti
26	Suncity Radio	Bono East
27	Tain FM	Bono
28	Winners FM	Bono East
29	Wontumi Radio	Ashanti
30	Zaa Radio	Northern

The monitoring is done based on a validated [monitoring instrument](#). Thirty (30) language monitors have been recruited (one monitor per station) and trained on the use of the monitoring instrument. Each monitor is assigned a digital recorder for purposes of recording the programmes they monitor. Monitors send daily reports to the MFWA which are analysed by a team of programme staff and researchers for a consolidated report to be produced.

3.0 Findings

Table 2 provides a summary of radio discussions monitored across 30 stations in Ghana from December 1 to 30, 2024, focusing on a variety of political and social issues. The table presents an analysis of the main subjects covered in news stories, programs, and discussions monitored across the 30 radio stations in Ghana during December 2024. The findings from the monitoring of selected radio programs in Ghana during December 2024 indicate a strong focus on election-related issues. Out of the 93 news stories and discussions analysed, 71% were centred on elections, reflecting the intense media coverage of the electoral process. This trend is expected, given that elections naturally dominate public discourse, with discussions revolving around candidates, campaign strategies, voter education, and electoral management. Following closely, political party activities accounted for 12% of the discussions, indicating substantial media attention on party strategies, internal conflicts, and campaign promises. Beyond elections and party activities, 10% of the discussions were classified under the "Other" category, covering a range of issues not explicitly categorized in the study.

This suggests that while some attention was given to broader societal issues, they were significantly overshadowed by election-related discussions. Notably, governance and security-related issues received minimal coverage. Crime, presidential and vice-presidential affairs, parliamentary matters, judiciary-related discussions, security concerns, and development projects each accounted for just 1% of the total discussions. The marginal coverage of these issues indicates that governance and national security were largely overlooked during the election season.

Table 2: Main subject of news story/programme/discussion

Main subject of news story/programme/discussion	Frequency	Percent
Elections-related issues	66	71
Political party activities/issues	11	12
Other	9	10
Crime	2	2
President/Vice President/ Presidential affairs	1	1
Parliament	1	1
Judiciary	1	1
Security	1	1
Development Projects	1	1
Total	93	100

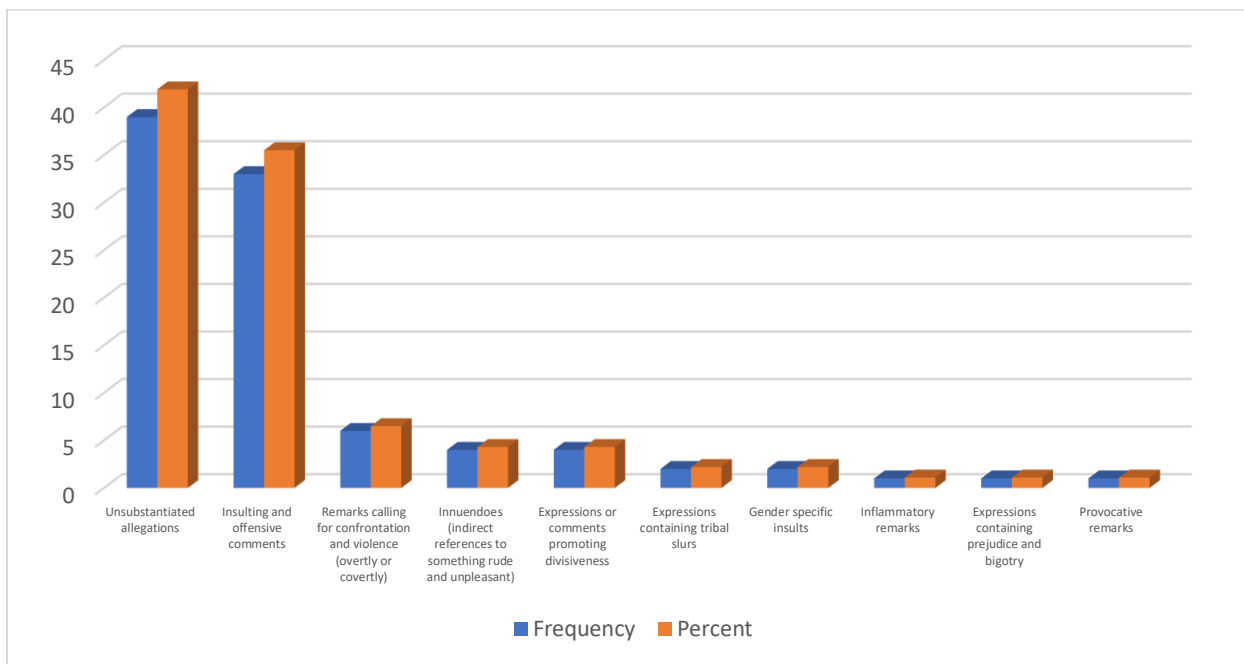
3.1 Categories of Indecent Expressions Recorded

Figure 1 categorizes the types of indecent language violations identified during the period under review, revealing the nature and severity of inappropriate comments made on radio. The data shows that unsubstantiated allegations emerged as the most prevalent, accounting for 42% (39 cases). This suggests that radio discussions frequently featured accusations made without factual backing, potentially fuelling misinformation and public mistrust. Following closely, insulting and offensive comments represented 36% (33 cases) of the violations. The high occurrence of derogatory language underscores the confrontational nature of political discourse ahead of Ghana’s December 2024 general elections. These comments not only degrade the quality of discussions but can also incite hostility among political opponents and their supporters, deepening existing divisions.

Another area of concern is remarks calling for confrontation and violence, which constituted 7% (6 cases) of the violations. While this percentage appears relatively low compared to other categories, any form of incitement to violence is alarming, especially during election seasons. Additionally, innuendoes and expressions promoting divisiveness, each recorded 4% (4 cases). Furthermore, expressions containing tribal slurs and gender-specific insults each accounted for 2% (2 cases) of the total violations. Although less frequent, these instances are significant as they highlight the use of derogatory language targeting specific ethnic or gender groups, which can perpetuate discrimination and social exclusion.

Other notable but less frequent violations included inflammatory remarks, expressions containing prejudice and bigotry, and provocative remarks, each contributing 1% (1 case). While their occurrence was minimal, these types of language violations are particularly dangerous as they can fuel hatred, reinforce stereotypes, and provoke unnecessary confrontations.

Figure 1: Categories of Indecent Expressions Recorded



3.2 Radio Stations and Incidents of Indecent Expressions Recorded

The data from Table 3 provides a breakdown of various types of language violations across the 30 radio stations monitored in December 2024.

Oman FM emerged as the station with the highest number of violations, recording 22 cases, which accounted for nearly a quarter of all incidents documented. The station had the highest number of unsubstantiated allegations, with 17 instances, indicating a trend of airing claims without verification. Additionally, Oman FM featured isolated cases of insulting and offensive comments, remarks calling for confrontation and violence, expressions promoting divisiveness, inflammatory remarks, and expressions containing prejudice and bigotry.

Following closely behind was Power FM, which recorded 12 violations, dominated by insulting and offensive comments, with eight instances. The station also aired two remarks that called for confrontation and violence. Similarly, Radio Tamale recorded 11 cases, with the majority consisting of insulting and offensive comments. The high frequency of derogatory remarks on these two stations suggests an aggressive tone in political discussions, which could contribute to heightened tensions and polarization.

Haske FM recorded nine violations, with a mix of unsubstantiated allegations, insulting and offensive comments, and one instance each of innuendoes and gender-specific insults. Meanwhile, Wontumi Radio, with seven violations, was notable for having two instances each of remarks calling for confrontation and violence and innuendoes. Radio Justice also recorded seven cases, primarily consisting of unsubstantiated allegations, insulting and offensive comments, and gender-specific insults. Other stations, such as Onua, Kesben FM, and Ashh FM, contributed to the overall violations but to a lesser extent, with five, four, and three cases, respectively.

Several stations recorded minimal violations, with between one and two cases each. These included Akpini, Adom FM, Shaft FM, A1 Radio, Radio Gold, Zaa Radio, Oyerepa FM, Sandcity FM, and Winners FM.

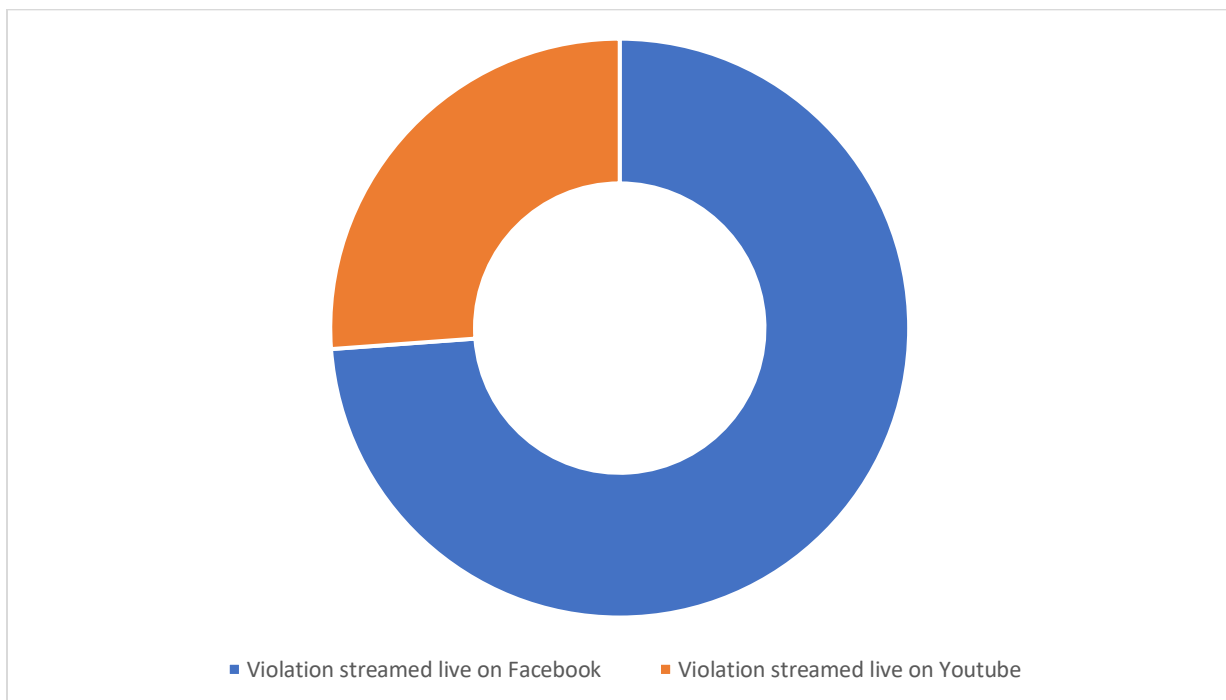
Table 3: Radio stations and the category of violations recorded

Station	Type of language violation on air										Total
	Unsubstantiated allegations	Insulting and offensive comments	Remarks calling for confrontation and violence	Innuendoes	Expressions promoting divisiveness	Expressions containing tribal slurs	Gender specific insults	Inflammatory remarks	Expressions containing prejudice and bigotry	Provocative remarks	
Oman Fm	17	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	22
Power Fm	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Radio Tamale	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Haske FM	3	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Wontumi Radio	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Radio Justice	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Onua	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
kesben FM	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ashh Fm	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Akpini	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Adom FM	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
shaft FM	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
A1 RADIO	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Radio Gold	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zaa Radio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oyerepa FM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sandcity FM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
winners FM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	33	6	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	93

3.3. Social Media Broadcast

The data highlights the role of live streaming in the dissemination of radio content where language violations occurred. The findings on the promotion of live streaming during radio programs where language violations occurred reveal a concerning trend in the amplification of harmful discourse. Out of the 71 cases analysed, a significant 73% (52 cases) involved instances where the host, hostess, or program made an explicit reference to a live streaming platform. In contrast, only 27% (19 cases) did not make such an announcement. This data suggests that in most cases where indecent language was recorded, the offending programs were not only broadcast on traditional radio but also deliberately extended to online audiences through live streaming. This significantly increases the reach and potential impact of harmful rhetoric. Unlike conventional radio broadcasts, which have a limited geographical reach, digital streaming allows content to be accessed by a broader audience, including those outside the immediate listening area. Moreover, once streamed online, the content can be replayed, reshared, and even edited for further distribution, making it more difficult to contain or regulate the spread of misinformation, hate speech, or inflammatory comments.

Figure 2: Social Media platforms that broadcasted violations live on radio



The findings on the streaming of language violations on social media platforms reveal that Facebook was the dominant platform for live broadcasts containing inappropriate language. Out of the 65 recorded instances, 48 cases (74%) were streamed live on Facebook, while 17 cases (26%) were streamed on YouTube.

3.4 Culprits of Indecent Expressions Used on Radio

Table 4 shows the names of the individuals who authored the 93 indecent expressions. The findings reveal that several individuals were responsible for the use of indecent language on air, with varying degrees of frequency and severity. Among them, Robbicon Mornahson stood out as the most frequent offender, with 11 recorded violations. His transgressions were dominated by insulting and offensive comments, accounting for ten of his recorded cases, in addition to one instance of expressions promoting divisiveness. Another significant offender was Mugabe Maase, who accumulated seven violations, all of which were insulting and offensive comments. Similarly, Suhail Abdul Mumin was responsible for seven violations, but his involvement extended beyond insults. He was recorded making three unsubstantiated allegations, two insulting comments, one gender-specific insult, and one expression promoting divisiveness.

Blessed Godsbrain Smart, another notable name in the dataset, was responsible for five violations, all of which were insulting and offensive comments. Osman Masawudu, on the other hand, recorded two violations, including one unsubstantiated allegation and one remark calling for confrontation and violence.

Several other individuals contributed to the overall tally of violations, including Owoahene Antwi Boasiako, who was responsible for three unsubstantiated allegations. Yaw Amofa Boakye and Ernest Owusu Bempah each made two unsubstantiated allegations, adding to the prevalence of baseless claims made on air. Sunday Caspard Capoli and Abena Nyarko Kweikuma also engaged in similar speech, with two recorded violations each. Their comments, while fewer in number than the leading offenders, still contributed to the wider issue of misleading and harmful rhetoric dominating radio discussions.

Notable figures such as Chairman Wontumi were also implicated, with one recorded remark calling for confrontation and violence. Similarly, H.E. Alhaji Said Sinare and Godwin Ayamba Mahama were also responsible for one remark each calling for confrontation and violence. The findings also document the involvement of individuals such as Kweku Antwi Boasiako, Alexander Afenyo Markins, and Dr. Seidu Fitter, who were each responsible for one unsubstantiated allegation. Other contributors to indecent language included Fred, Hopson Adorye, Keskin Owusu Poku, and Nana Yiadom, each of whom made one recorded allegation without evidence.

There were also cases of expressions promoting divisiveness, with Omani Acheampong and Kwabena Frimpong making one such comment each. Similarly, Lord Jeff and Nana Yaw Mensah Joel were responsible for tribal slurs, while Suhail Abdul Mumin and Lord Jeff were cited for gender-specific insults. These statements indicate that beyond insults and allegations, some individuals actively contributed to social and political divisions through their remarks.

Table 4: Number and Categories of Expressions Authored by Culprits

Name of Culprit	Unsubstantiated allegations	Insulting and offensive comments	Remarks calling for confrontation and violence	Expressions promoting divisiveness	Innuendoes	Expressions containing tribal slurs	Gender specific insults	Inflammatory remarks	Expressions containing prejudice and bigotry	Provocative remarks	Total
Robbicon	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Mornahson											
Mugabe Maase	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Suhail Abdul Mumin	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Blessed Godsbrain Smart	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Abaawa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Alhaji Beniyuribuusheli	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Owoahene	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Antwi Boasiako											
Abena Nyarko	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kweikuma											
Ernest Owusu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bempah											
Kwabena	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Frimpong											
Kweku Antwi Boasiako	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ohemaa Pokuaa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Omani	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Acheampong											
Osman	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Masawudu											
Sunday Caspard	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Capoli											
Yaw Amofa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Boakye											
A. A. Kadri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Adu Kwaku	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jeremiah											
Albert	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asomanin											
Alexander	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Afenyo Markins											
Alhaj Kumasi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asafoagyei	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Name of Culprit	Unsubstantiated allegations	Insulting and offensive comments	Remarks calling for confrontation and violence	Expressions promoting divisiveness	Innuendoes	Expressions containing tribal slurs	Gender specific insults	Inflammatory remarks	Expressions containing prejudice and bigotry	Provocative remarks	Total
ASB from Aveme	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Baba Iddi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chairman Wontumi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dr Seidu Fitter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dr. Keskin Owusu Poku	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fred	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Godwin Ayamba Mahama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H.E Alhaji Said Sinare	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hon. Kwabena Mintah Akando	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hopeson Adorye	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Keskin Owusu Poku	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kofi Asare	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kweku Kyeremanteng	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nkansah Listowell Nana Poku	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lord Jeff	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mohammed Abdul-Salam Gulbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mohammed Ibrahim (Kanawu)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anthony Nukpenu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mr. Osman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nana Yaw Mensah Joel	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nana Yiadom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Odeneho Appianin Ennin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

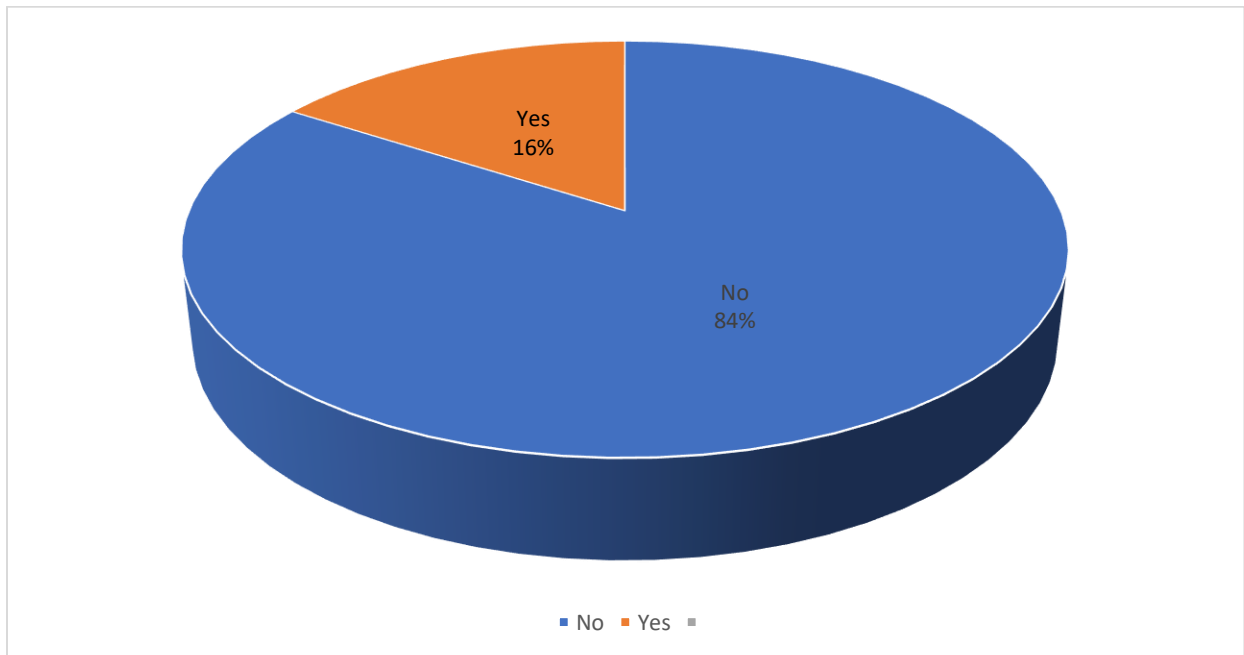
Name of Culprit	Unsubstantiated allegations	Insulting and offensive comments	Remarks calling for confrontation and violence	Expressions promoting divisiveness	Innuendoes	Expressions containing tribal slurs	Gender specific insults	Inflammatory remarks	Expressions containing prejudice and bigotry	Provocative remarks	Total
Oheneba Boama Bennie	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oheneba Nana Asiedu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sister Naomi From Kpeve	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Solomom Sasu Mensah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sumaila Yelwa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tony Blair	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Undisclosed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yaw Obeng Fosu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	33	6	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	93

4.0 Assessment of Moderation of Programmes by Hosts

The data reveals a significant gap in the role of moderators during discussions involving inappropriate language. The findings on moderator interventions during discussions where language violations occurred reveal a lack of corrective action in the majority of cases. Out of 63 recorded instances, 84% (53 cases) showed that moderators did not attempt to correct or challenge discussants who engaged in inappropriate speech. Only 16% (10 cases) involved moderators making efforts to intervene.

The overwhelming absence of corrective action suggests that moderators either tolerated, ignored, or were unable to challenge the use of indecent language during discussions. This trend raises concerns about the role of radio presenters and hosts in maintaining ethical broadcasting standards. Given that moderators serve as gatekeepers in media discourse, their reluctance or failure to address language violations allows inflammatory, misleading, and offensive remarks to go unchecked, potentially exacerbating political tensions and misinformation.

Figure 3: Attempts by show hosts/moderators to correct the use of indecent language on air



The low rate of intervention (16%) also indicates that in the few instances where corrections were made, they were not sufficient to curb the overall trend of inappropriate speech. This could be due

to lack of enforcement mechanisms, editorial bias, or even the deliberate use of controversial rhetoric to attract listeners and engagement. Additionally, in politically charged environments, some moderators may feel pressured to allow discussants to speak freely, even when their remarks violate ethical broadcasting standards.

5.0 Categories of Culprits

The data reveals the distribution of language violations across various categories of participants, providing valuable insights into the contributors of inappropriate content on radio (Fig 4). The findings on the status of individuals responsible for language violations on air reveal that radio hosts and hostesses were the primary culprits, accounting for 42% (43 cases) of the recorded infractions. This suggests that a significant portion of the indecent expressions was not merely incidental but rather facilitated or initiated by the very individuals responsible for moderating discussions. The role of hosts and hostesses is particularly crucial, as they are expected to ensure decorum and ethical broadcasting. However, the data indicates that many actively participated in or failed to restrain the use of harmful language.

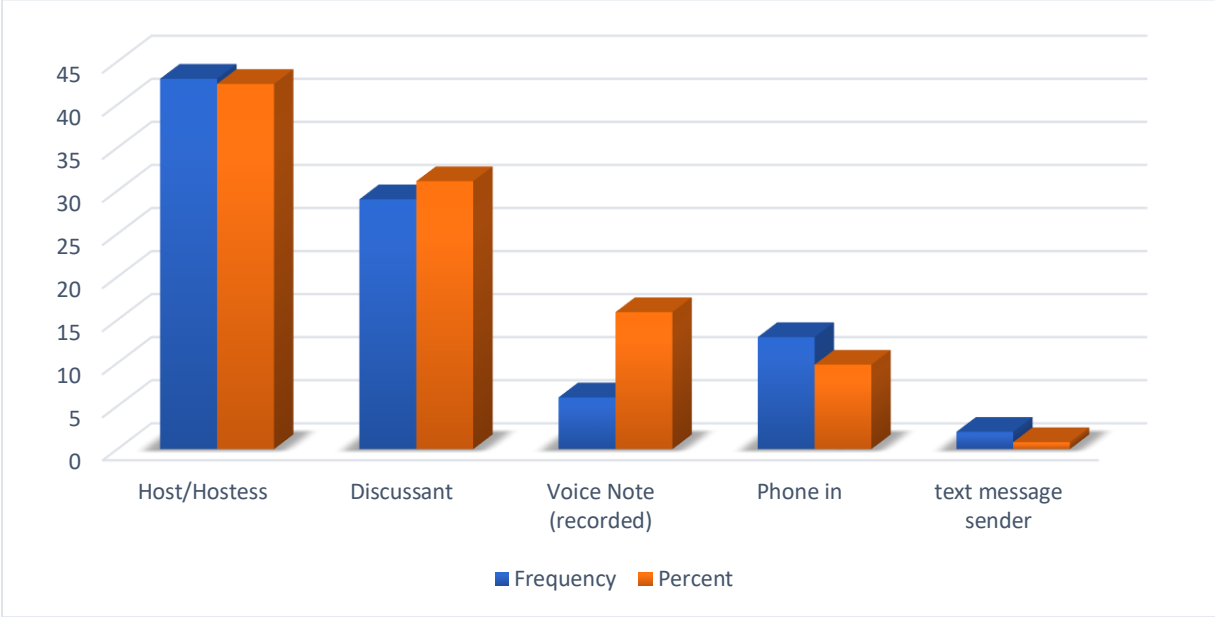
Discussants, who are typically guests invited to share their views on political and social issues, contributed to 31% (29 cases) of the violations. This figure underscores the fact that much of the inappropriate rhetoric came from individuals who were given a platform to express their opinions. A notable portion of violations also came from recorded voice notes (16%), showing that some offensive remarks were not made in real-time but were instead pre-recorded and played during broadcasts. This raises questions about editorial oversight, as such content could have been filtered or edited before airing.

Additionally, call-in participants (10%) were responsible for a fair share of the infractions. These violations likely occurred during live interactions, where listeners phoned in to express their views. Given the spontaneous nature of phone-ins, it is possible that moderators either lacked effective control mechanisms or deliberately allowed inflammatory remarks to pass unchecked.

Finally, text message senders accounted for just 1% (2 cases) of the total violations. While their contribution was minimal, the fact that offensive content was also submitted through written

messages suggests that inappropriate discourse is not limited to verbal communication but extends to text-based interactions as well.

Figure 4: Status of Culprits



6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

This report presents the findings from a language monitoring exercise conducted between December 1 and 30, 2024, on 30 selected radio stations across Ghana. Thirty (30) trained language monitors were assigned to these stations, where they used validated monitoring instruments and digital recorders to track and document instances of indecent expressions. The collected data was analyzed to produce this report. The analysis focused on the language used by radio listeners, politicians, and other public figures during various programs, including news broadcasts, political discussions, and current affairs debates. Additionally, it assessed how program hosts managed their platforms, particularly in addressing or tolerating hate speech and other inappropriate expressions.

The findings indicate that media houses, hosts, and discussants played significant roles in the spread of inappropriate language during the review period. Oman FM recorded the highest number of violations (22), followed by Power FM (12), Radio Tamale (11), and Haske FM (9). Among individual offenders, Robbicon Mornahson was the most frequent, responsible for 11 violations, primarily consisting of insulting and offensive comments. Other notable contributors included

Mugabe Maase and Suhail Abdul Mumin (7 violations each) and Blessed Godsbrain Smart (5 violations), mostly involving offensive remarks. Additionally, key political figures such as Chairman Wontumi, H.E. Alhaji Said Sinare, and Godwin Ayamba Mahama were cited for inciting confrontation and violence.

A particularly alarming trend was the role of radio hosts and moderators, who failed to intervene in 84% of instances where indecent language was used. Worse still, they were directly responsible for 42% of the violations. This failure of moderation contributed to the spread of divisive narratives, further deepening political polarization. Additionally, social media amplified harmful discourse, with 73% of recorded violations being live-streamed, primarily on Facebook (74%) and YouTube (26%). This extended the reach of harmful rhetoric, making it more difficult to contain or regulate.

In consideration of the above findings, the MFWA makes the following recommendations:

1. The National Media Commission (NMC), the Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association (GIBA), and the Ghana Journalists Association (GJA) need to enhance regulatory and self-regulatory mechanisms to enhance media professionalism
2. Radio stations, particularly presenters and moderators, should maintain professionalism by refraining from indecent expressions and ensuring that their guests adhere to respectful, fact-based expressions.
3. Program moderators should establish and enforce clear ground rules for their shows to maintain decorum.
4. Political party leaders should urge their representatives, affiliates, and communicators to prioritize issue-based discussions and avoid using indecent language.

Appendix: Reference to Indecent Expressions Recorded in December 2024

Name Of Culprit	Date Reported	Designation	Radio Station	Radio Programme	Violation Type	Frequency
Mohammed Ibrahim (Kanawu)	02-Dec-24	Discussant	Adom Fm	Dawub) Nkrataa Mpensenmpensenmu	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Godwin Ayamba Mahama	02-Dec-24	Discussant	Power Fm	Dwaboase	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Hopeson Adorye	02-Dec-24	Discussant	Power Fm	Inside Politics	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Mugabe Maase	02-Dec-24	Host	Power Fm	Inside Politics	Insulting & Offensive	2
Oheneba Boama Bennie	02-Dec-24	Host	Power Fm	Battle Ground	Insulting & Offensive	1
Solomom Sasu Mensah	02-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Insulting & Offensive	1
Yaw Amofa Boakye	02-Dec-24	Host	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
A. A. Kadri	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Salo Yelmugsira Saha	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Abaawa	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	Boiling Point	Innuendoes	1
Abaawa	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	Boiling Point	Expression Containing Prejudice And Bigotry	1
Abawa	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	Boiling Point	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Alhaji Biniyuribuusheli	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Salo Yelmugsira Saha	Insulting & Offensive	1
Ernest Owusu Bempah	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	Boiling Point	Unsubstantiated Allegations	2
Kwabena Frimpong	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Kwabena Frimpong	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Provocative Remarks	1
Odeneho Appianin Ennin	03-Dec-24	Discussant	Shaft Fm	Shaft Morning Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1

Dr. Keskin Owusu Poku	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Kessben Fm	News	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Fred	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Sandcity Fm	Super Morning Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
H.E Alhaji Said Sinare	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Power Fm	Inside Politics	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Hon. Kwabena Mintah Akando	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Kessben Fm	News	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Keskin Owusu Poku	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Kessben Fm	News	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Mohammed Abdul-Salam Gulbia	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Justice Supper Morning Show	Provocative Remarks	1
Mugabe Maase	04-Dec-24	Host	Power Fm	Inside Politics	Insulting & Offensive	1
Suhail Abdul Mumin	04-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Tony Blair	04-Dec-24	Discussant	Winners Fm	Adekeya Mu Sem	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Undisclosed	04-Dec-24	#Null!	Adom Fm	Dwaso Ns3m -Trends	Expressions Or Comments Promoting Divisiveness	1
Alhaji Beniyuribuusheli	05-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Justice Supper Morning Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Kweku Kyeremanteng Nkansah	05-Dec-24	Host	Wontumi Radio	Talk Ghana	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Mr. Osman	05-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Justice Supper Morning Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Oheneba Nana Asiedu	05-Dec-24	Host	Wontumi Radio	Morning Show	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Sunday Caspard Capoli	05-Dec-24	Discussant	A1 Radio	Day Break Upper East Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Sunday Caspard Capoli	05-Dec-24	Discussant	A1 Radio	Day Break Upper East Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1

Suhail Abdul Mumin	06-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Abena Nyarko Kweikuma	07-Dec-24	Host	Oman Fm	Election Reference Center	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Alhaj Kumasi	07-Dec-24	Discussant	Wontumi Radio	Elections Mirror	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Chairman Wontumi	07-Dec-24	Discussant	Wontumi Radio	Elections Mirror	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Kofi Asare	07-Dec-24	Host	Wontumi Radio	Elections Mirror	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Nana Yiadom	07-Dec-24	Discussant	Ashh Fm	Election	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Albert Asomanin	09-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	Election Reference Center	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Godsbrain Smart Yirenkyi	09-Dec-24	Host	Onua Fm	Abato) Asoe3	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Kweku Antwi Boasiako	09-Dec-24	Host	Oman Fm	Election Reference Center	Unsubstantiated Allegations	2
Nana Yaw Mensah Joel	09-Dec-24	Host	Oyerepa Fm	Oyerepa Breakfast Show	Expressions Containing Tribal Slurs	1
Ohemaa Pokuaa	09-Dec-24	Discussant	Ashh Fm	National Agenda	Provocative Remarks	1
Suhail Abdul Mumin	09-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Gender Specific Insults	1
Adu Kwaku Jeremiah	10-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Gold	Gold Morning Conversation	Insulting & Offensive	1
Dr Seidu Fitter	10-Dec-24	Discussant	Zaa Radio	Siyasa Ni Lebgimsim Saha	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Godsbrain Smart	10-Dec-24	Host	Onua Fm	Abato) Aso)3	Insulting & Offensive	1
Alexander Afenyo Markins	11-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	Nunsia Kase3b)	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Baba Iddi	11-Dec-24	Discussant	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Insulting & Offensive	1
Captain Smart	11-Dec-24	Host	Onua Fm	Abato) Aso)3	Insulting & Offensive	1

Robbicon Mornahson	11-Dec-24	Host	Radio Tamale	Be Citizens Not Spectators	Insulting & Offensive	4
Robbicon Mornahson	11-Dec-24	Host	Radio Tamale	Be Citizens Not Spectators	Provocative Remarks	1
Alhaji Beniyuribuusheli	12-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Justice Supper Morning Show	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Blessed Godsbrain Smart	12-Dec-24	Host	Onua Fm	Abato) Aso)3	Insulting & Offensive	1
Owoahene Antwi Boasiako	12-Dec-24	Host	Oman Fm	Elections Reference Center	Unsubstantiated Allegations	3
Yaw Obeng Fosu	12-Dec-24	Host	Shaft Fm	Shaft Morning Show	Expressions Containing Tribal Slurs	1
Blessed Godsbrain Smart	13-Dec-24	Host	Onua Fm	Abato) Aso)3	Insulting & Offensive	1
Abena Nyarko Kweikuma	16-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Listowell Nana Poku	16-Dec-24	Discussant	Power Fm	Battle Grounds	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Osman Masawudu	17-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Osman Masawudu	17-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Remarks Calling For Confrontation	1
Suhail Abdul Mumin	17-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Suhail Abdul Mumin	17-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Inflammatory Remarks	1
Yaw Amofa Boakye	17-Dec-24	Host	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Omani Acheampong	18-Dec-24	Discussant	Wontumi Radio	Morning Show	Inflammatory Remarks	2
Robbicon Mornahson	18-Dec-24	Host	Radio Tamale	Be Citizens Not Spectators	Insulting & Offensive	6
Mugabe Maase	19-Dec-24	Host	Power Fm	Inside Politics	Insulting & Offensive	2

Lordjef	20-Dec-24	Discussant	Radio Justice	Justice Supper Morning Show	Gender Specific Insults	1
Mugabe Maase	20-Dec-24	Host	Power Fm	Inside Politics	Insulting & Offensive	2
Ohemaa Pokuaa	20-Dec-24	Discussant	Ashh Fm	Key Note	Insulting & Offensive	1
Sumaila Yelwa	20-Dec-24	Discussant	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Insulting & Offensive	1
Asafoagyei	23-Dec-24	Discussant	Oman Fm	National Agenda	Unsubstantiated Allegations	1
Asb From Aveme	23-Dec-24	Discussant	Akpeni Radio	Akpini Radio Morning Show	Inflammatory Remarks	1
Sister Naomi From Kpeve	23-Dec-24	Discussant	Akpeni Radio	Akpini Radio Morning Show	Insulting & Offensive	1
Suhail Abdul Mumin	24-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Insulting & Offensive	1
Suhail Abdul Mumin	26-Dec-24	Host	Haske Fm	Safiyar Haske	Insulting & Offensive	1
Mr. Anthony Nukwenu	30-Dec-24	Discussant	Kessben Fm	Maakye	Insulting & Offensive	1



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