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## Appendix 1: List interviews

### Involved government employees:

#### KMA

- Unstructured Interview District Co-ordinator
- Interview Head Public Relation Office (PRO)
- Second Interview PRO
- Final Interview PRO

#### Assemblymen

- Interview Assemblyman Ayigya Royal
- Final interview Assembly man Ayigya Ahenbronu
- Interviewi Assemblymen Aboabo 2
- Final interview Assembly man Aboabo 2

#### Departments

- Discussion with the director of TCPD; Town and Country Planning Department
- Waste Management Department (WMD)
  - o Interview with director, June22 + 28
  - o Interview solid waste manager, June 25
  - o Interview with Line Officer for Asokwa, June 28
  - o Interview with Support Service manager, July 6
  - o Final interview solid waste manager
  - o Final interview director
- Interview manager Environmental Health Department (EHD)

### Involved civil society groups / leaders

#### Religious leaders

- Interview Reverend Methodist Church, Ayigya Ahenbronu
- Interview with Imam Aboabo

#### Traditional leaders

- Interview With Queen Mother Ayigya
- Interview with Hausa Chief Aboabo 1 and 2
- Conversation with Osei Kwadwo, Museum curator

#### NGO leaders

- Interview Catholic Action for Graduates (CAGA)
- Interview Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), manager Micro Finance Kumasi Metropolitan area
- Interview ADRA, manager aids projects in the Ashanti and Brong Afaho Regions

#### CBO leaders

- Interview Royal society, Ayigya
- Interview Ayigya ladies, Ayigya
- Interview Family CBO Aboabo 2
- Interview CBO Aboabo 2

### Involved businesses

#### Local businesses

- Interview shop Basack (caterpillar shop) , Aboabo 2
- Interview with mama Lou, Ayigya Ahenbronu
- Interview shop Beatrice (jewellery and fabric), Ayigya Ahenbronu
- Interview tie and die shop Aboabo 2

#### Other businesses

- Private contractor MESKWORLD
- ASI zipcode
- ASI zipcode.2.

## Appendix 2: The questionnaire of the research

### Questionnaire households

How are people of the communities Ayigya royal and Aboabo 2 stimulated to deal with their waste?

#### BASIC INFORMATION

1. Community  
A. Ayigya Royal B. Aboabo 2
2. Type of house  
A. U shaped compound house C. multiple story E. tenement  
B. closed compound house D. multiple story compound house F. other

#### RESPONDENT

3. A. Male B. Female
4. Are you born in the Ashanti region?  
a. A. yes B. no  
b. please also state where
5. What is your age? Please select the right category  
A. 18 – 25 B. 26 – 40 C. 41 – 64 D. 65+
6. What is your religion? A. Christian B. Muslim C. Traditionalist D. Other

#### HOUSEHOLD SITUATION

7. What is your relation to the head of the household?  
A. I'm the head of the household  
B. child of the head  
C. married to the head  
D. uncle / aunt / niece / nephew  
E. mother / father of head  
F. I'm the servant / worker  
G. I'm the brother / sister of the head
8. What is the living situation of the household?  
A. we own the house / rooms B. we rent the house C. Family house, we live for free
9. How many persons are in the household?  
A. 1 B. 2-3 C. 4 – 6 D. 7 – 12 E. more than 12
10. Are there persons of 65 and older in the household?  
a. A. yes B. no, please go to the next question  
b. Please indicate how many: A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 or more
11. Kids.
  - a. Are there kids in the household?  
A. yes B. no, please go to the next question
  - b. Age of kids

		Kids (nr)
1	0-5 years	
2	6-13 years	
3	14-18 years	
  - c. Do the kids go to school? A. yes B. no, please go to e

d. Which school?

	School	Kids (nr)
1	Crèche / kindergarten	
2	Primary 1-6	
3	JSS	
4	SSS	
5	University	

e. Do the kids work for money? A. yes all work B. yes some work C. none work

12. What is the primary occupation of this household? (please select one)

- A. Farming C. Artisan E. Driver G. other, please specify  
 B. Trading D. Public service F. Student

13. What is the average income of this household?

- A. from 0 – 299.000 cedis  
 B. from 300.000 – 499.000 cedis  
 C. from 500.000 – 999.000 cedis  
 D. from 1.000.000 – 1.999.000 cedis  
 E. from 2.000.000 – 4.999.000 cedis  
 F. from 5.000.000 cedis on  
 G. don't know

14. How many people earn this income?

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 or more

#### LEVEL OF BASIC SERVICES IN HOUSE

15. Piped water; A. inside B. outside C. no  
 16. Toilet A. inside B. outside C. no  
 17. Electricity A. yes B. no

18. How do you dispose over your solid waste?

- A. Everyday  
 B. At least 2x per week  
 C. At least 1 time a week  
 D. At least 2 x a month  
 E. At least 1 x a month  
 F. Never

- a. Throwing in refuse container  
 b. Throwing on old dumpsite  
 c. Burn waste privately  
 d. Dumping at an other place than the appointed place by the government

#### Community life

19. When there are community cleaning projects

- a. Do you participate? A. yes B. no, please go to d.  
 b. How often do you participate?  
 A. Every time B. 1 out 2 times C. 1 out 3 times or less  
 c. How do you participate?  
 A. supply labor C. supply money B. supply equipment  
 d. Do the clean up campaigns benefit your household? A. yes B. no  
 For e & F please select what applies most to you:  
 e. A. they are in my neighborhood versus B. they are not in my neighborhood  
 f. A. they are regularly versus B. they are only on specific occasions

20. Membership

- a. Are you a member of an organization or church / mosque?  
 A. yes                      B. no, please go to the next question
- b. Please fill in the table

		No/ yes	Name	Location	Member since
1	Unit Committee				
2	Church or Mosque				
3	Sport club				
4	Political party				
5	NGO				
6	Social club				
7	Union				
8	Other (Voluntary guard, Opinion leader, bible club etc)				

- c. please state your opinion and the indicate what were the reasons you became a member (indicate Yes or no)

		I enjoy being a member	I benefit being a member	Cultural reason	Social reason	Political reason	Economical reason
1	Unit Committee						
2	Church or Mosque						
3	Sport club						
4	Political party						
5	NGO						
6	Social club						
7	Union						
8	Other(Voluntary guard, Opinion leader . etc)						

**Opinion and attitude towards the community**

21. Please mention your opinion on the cleanup campaigns.  
 Please select how you agree with the following statements

- A. Strongly agree  
 B. Agree  
 C. No opinion  
 D. Disagree  
 E. Strongly disagree

- a. It's important to keep the community clean
- b. It's my duty as an inhabitant of this neighborhood to keep the community clean
- c. Its my duty as an inhabitant of this neighborhood to help with the clean up campaigns
- d. I like to participate and contribute
- e. Trough participating I create a good relation With other inhabitants
- f. I mostly don't have time to contribute

22. Please mention your attitude towards the following; In our community:

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. No opinion
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree

- a. The current manner of how we deal with waste in this community worries me
- b. We as inhabitants should set up a good system to Clean the community regularly
- c. We're educated by the government on waste and Hygienic manners
- d. The waste is properly taken care of
- e. Improvements by the community allow for a cleaner Environment
- f. The government should clean the streets
- g. People can throw their litter on the ground when they Can't locate a dustbin
- h. The government should provide more dustbins

23. When the government together with a private company will set a system for private house to house collection I will:

- a. Agree to
  - A. buy the container for 650.000 and pay all in one time
  - B. buy the container for 20.000 in 40 terms
  - C. rent the container for 5.000 per month
  - D. none of the above
- b. Why? Please select most appropriate statement.
  - A. I think that this is a good system
  - B. find that the government must pay this for me
  - C. I think waste will not be picked up
  - D. cannot afford this
  - E. waste will not fit in container
  - F. find the amount to high
  - G. I like the current system
  - H. other reason, please specify
- c. Agree to pay the monthly charges of :
  - A. as much as is needed
  - B. 25.000 a month
  - C. less than 25.000 a month
  - D. none of the above
- d. Why? Please select most appropriate statement.
  - A. I think that this is a good system
  - B. find that the government must pay this for me
  - C. I think waste will not be picked up
  - D. cannot afford this
  - E. waste will not fit in container
  - F. find the amount to high
  - G. I like the current system
  - H. other reason, please specify

24. What is your opinion on the current level of cleanliness of the community?

25. What do you think can be improved in the community?

## Ghana's Place on the Human Development Index (HDI) 2004: 131 (of the 152 countries)

### Demographical and Geographical facts:

#### Ghana (former Gold Coast)

- Location: western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Cote D'Ivoire and Togo
- Surface: 239,460 square km
- Estimated population Ghana: 20,5 million people (July 2003)
- Capital: Accra, with 1,7 million inhabitants (2002)
- Other cities or metropolitan areas:
  - o Kumasi, see hereunder
  - o Tema, 0,5 million inhabitants, located on the South coast, largest port of Ghana
  - o Shama Ahant metropolis, 0,4 million inhabitants located on the South coast, made up of three cities Sekondi, takoradi, Shama
  - o Tamale, 0,3 million inhabitants, located in the northern region, also largest city in North Ghana

#### Kumasi

- Second largest city of Ghana, also called Kumasi Metropolitan Area
  - o Estimated population: 1,17 million (2002), estimation daytime population: 2 million
  - o **Growth population Kumasi city per around 30 years; 1901: 3000, 1931: 35,829 (1194%), 1960: 180,642 (504%), 1995: 644,550 (356%)!**
- Location: Around 200 km from the south coast in the middle of the Ashanti region
- Ashanti region:
  - o Level of urbanization: 51,8% (not above 2002 national average!)
  - o Distributed with a favorable climate for growing crops as well as natural resources such as Gold
- Presence of many schools and universities, most importantly the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)
- Presence of a number of government departments

### Economical facts:

#### Ghana:

- GDP, real growth rate; 5,8%
- Inflation rate: 14,5%

#### Kumasi

- Kumasi has the largest market of West Africa
- Economy hinges on petty commerce and service sector, and mainly the informal market plays an important role
- Developers are demolishing old buildings in the centre and replace these with new and modern shopping malls and apartments
- Especially three types of clusters in the industry:
  - o Suame magazine; devoted to mechanical & technical activities
  - o Analoga; small mills and furniture manufacturers
  - o Asokwa-Ahinsan-Kaase; timber and plywood manufacturing firms
- Factories of Coca Cola, Heineken, Gunniss

### Political Facts:

#### Ghana

- Democratic Republic since 1992
- Pluralist number of political parties. Of which NPP and NDC are the largest, covering 90% of the votes
- Last held elections December 2004, New Patriotic Party won, J.F. Kuffour is president
  - o Important policies concern taxation and zero tolerance for corruption
- Loyal follower of policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB)
  - o Core points; decentralization, privatization, participation policy

#### Kumasi

- Use of decentralized system of governance via the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly
  - o including local representation in all communities via the use of assemblymen and unit committees
- Not very positive experiences with especially the power of the Metropolitan Chief Executive

### Social & Cultural facts

#### Ghana

- Religions; indigenous beliefs 21%, Muslim, 16%, Christians 63%
- Languages: English (official), African languages
- Literacy: Population (15 years and older that can read and write; 75%

#### Kumasi

- Language; official; English, in practice Twi.
- Original empire of the Ashanti's,
  - o Ashanti kingdom was the most powerful chieftaincy institution in Ghana and its rich history and culture still influences the lives of the people and the governance and administration
  - o The land of Kumasi is owned by the chiefs
  - o Current Ashanti king is an internationally respected figure, also by the WB
  - o The Twi language is the language used on TV, radio, and especially on the street
- In the last century many migrants from the Northern region and from other countries have settled in the city
- The city knows an immense spread and practice of Christianity

## **Appendix 4: The of level of cleanliness**

(Answer to question 24 of the questionnaire)

### **Ayigya**

#### **1. Very dirty**

The community is very dirty, clean ups should be done. many troubles, gutters are choked and filthy. very weak, containers are not located at enough places the container is next to the toilet. And people don't empty the containers which causes unhygienic, sickness, malaria. I came here one month ago, and I'm amazed by the dirt. I don't dare to eat the food. Ayigya is very dirty people have not cemented gutters. People indiscriminately dispose anything. Gutters should be constructed, and one big one is needed. The construction of gutters should be made obligatory for all landlords. Ayigya is very very dirty. People don't have money to go to the toilet so they use the poly tin bag, also children when given the waste, they dump it anywhere but in the right place. very bad, people are throwing litter everywhere. When they eat a banana they throw away the skin. A small poly tin bag costs 1000. when people use one everyday it costs them 30.000 a month. It saves them therefore to use the container. Profit of 5.000. Ayigya is very very dirty there are a lot of unemptied gutters. People throw the waste everywhere! (11 remarks)

#### **2. Dirty**

People should do the cleaning exercise. Government should do this. When it rains and the gutters are choked its awful. It's not clean in the community. Still more to be done. Dirt is on the streets and there is little improvement. Ayigya is dirty people throw everything away; wastes and gutters are not neat. The place has not changed regarding cleanliness. Its dirty. Ayigya is not clean the gutters are choked because the people throw dirt into it, both adults and children. When looking at the refuse dump, its ok. But there are no gutters. No appropriate places. Liquid waste is not properly disposed at all. Ayigya is dirty because of the public toilet, and there is no sufficiently large place where we can dump the waste. Ayigya is not clean. the gutters and the streets are dirty, so if there's any help that can come in place and make the environment clean. Ayigya is dirty and the situation is not improving. its bad, people throw any type of things. There are not much containers. They need a large container. Somebody needs to do something. The level is not very encouraging, at the back of people's houses you find a lot of dirt (12)

#### **3. A bit dirty – a bit improved**

The community is medium. It is not satisfactory. Especially the toilets should be better. Current level; some places are clean, some are dirty. Some are in a bad state. You can see this when you walk around. Still more to be done. Dirt is on the streets and there is little improvement. I educate people on how to live well, here cleaning is not too bad but there are many other things like water and electricity that can be improved. People put refuse on the street but less thanks to actions of the sanitary inspectors. It's a bit improving, the cleanliness. When you compare it with other places, some places are good, others are bad and not clean at all. the level of cleanliness has improved especially thanks to the clean up exercises.. it is a bit ok. some places are good, others are dirty. its improving. dirty, but not all that dirty (there's worse) (9)

#### **4. Not dirty**

I don't go to a lot of places, but where I go its clean. its normal. Ayigya is clean. I observed that some time ago, children eased themselves on the streets and gutters, but now that is improving because of the sanitary inspectors! Ayigya is clean. Currently the level is good, especially comparing to some years ago. Right now there are 3 toilets and this has helped. However, people should not throw poly tin bags around. I came to this community not long ago but I think that it is clean. We are being advised to clean and keep our environment tidy; it's also on television. I like the current manner. Passers drop waste and they should not. However, in the morning we clean everything. not noticed level of waste and cleanliness. Ayigya is clean. (10)

#### **5. No opinion**

Around their place, it's clean. Other places I do not go so I don't know. I don't know, but I do know that the old dumpsite was better. Container is now next to houses, and some times the waste spills on the ground.(3)

### **Aboabo**

#### **1. Very dirty**

The community is not clean at all. The place is not clean at all. There is so much dirt in the community and the people do not do anything. It is not clean at all. Aboabo is very very dirty. The level is not up to expectation at all. There is malaria, mosquitoes, choked gutters. The level of cleanliness is very low. The people need to be educated and made responsible by the government and the assemblyman. Both should emphasize the POLICY!! Sanitary inspectors take bribes, that is also not good! Aboabo is not clean; the people are lazy, only a few will come out. Aboabo is very dirty. People don't clean the gutters, they are choked. (11 remarks)

#### **2. dirty**

I believe that the cleanliness is not good. More things should be done. People just throw their litter on the street, can't say that the community is clean. The level is deteriorating. Things are bad, the gutters, the dirt and filth. But maybe it will improve. Especially around this area its dirty. But compared to others there is room for improvement. The surroundings are not clean. Its dirty people have stopped cleaning the areas. The gutters are infected.



Aboabo is dirty. Place is not clean, gutters are too choked. Garbage is too much; its not clean. Aboabo is not clean. (11 remarks)

### **3. a bit dirty – a bit improved**

Its not all that clean. We have to do more. At first, the community was very dirty. People did not know how to deal with waste. At this moment, the people have learned how to deal with waste, children etc. so the community is cleaner than in the past. It's not all that satisfactory but in comparison with the past its ok. My opinion is that the current level is better than some years ago. Good but not very good. It improved a bit to some years ago. The assemblyman works more. Some areas are clean, not everywhere. Since it is raining it is ok. (Children use the gutters to dump waste, but the rain moves it!) . the current level is better than the former, people are provided with the containers and people don't litter so much. Its not their fault. But many put waste in the gutter. Currently the level of cleanliness is ok. Its not good. At first there was a big gutter where people dumped everything, since we have a road, things are better. The littering has reduced a little, in the past the dump was too far away, now they are around. Right now the place is better than some time ago. The place is cleaner than in the past. The place is a bit ok. The place is a bit ok, not all that good. No problem with cleanliness except the gutters are not emptied. Its better now than in the past. Not everywhere though. The level is improving, you no longer see a single man cleaning. People clean their surroundings in the morning; its improving. The place is improving; everyone sweeps around the neighborhood. The place that we clean is nice. But other places are dirty. Gutters are choked. Everyone sweeps around his / her place, however the fact that the containers are not picked up gives problems. The government encourages people to sweep, there has been much improvement. The container has reduced the dirt laying around. The situation is better than some time ago. Some places are clean, others are not. The surroundings are clean, but the gutters worry me. Its still improving. (26)

### **4. not dirty**

level is ok. Current level is ok; the people are maintaining it. It's good and fine. Its normal. Its normal, better than 5 years ago. **The level is Ok. Especially when it rains, the gutters are ok. People are living in peace.** Presently (not in the past) the places are clean. The streets are nice and clean. Community exercises are held and cleaning is easier now. Aboabo 2 has been clean for quiet a time now. The people are doing well; they are keeping the surrounding clean. The place is clean, the people clean the place. Right now there is not much litter, the level is good. People are doing well, regarding cleaning their surroundings. The community is clean. Aboabo is clean there is not litter around. Aboabo is clean now. Place is clean, other areas are also clean. Aboabo is clean, at first not. Aboabo is clean; example; everyday the master sweeps the area, so that the place looks neat! The surroundings are clean, we clean the gutters. I don't know a lot about other places. People work consciously on the cleaning. Because of the sanitary inspectors they work even more. There is no garbage in the community, the assemblyman ensures this, he is very nice. The place is clean! Aboabo is clean. Compared to the past aboabo is now clean (25)

### **5. no opinion**

I don't know, I don't look. But when I compare it to when I came 93years ago) it has improved a bit. I clean my house and that is what I know, Aboabo is different, people are aggressive, in Accra you have two communities like this. Our own site is neat, but I don't know about others. ( 2 remarks)

## Appendix 5: On what to improve in the community

<i>Item to be improved in Ayigya Ahenbronu</i>	<i>Frq</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Item to be improved in Aboabo 2</i>	<i>Frq.</i>	<i>%</i>
The roads need to be constructed	27	60	The electricity bill is too high	15	20
Toilets need to be bettered, more should be constructed, also in the houses	20	44	we need more toilets; the people complain about it on the streets	15	20
<b>Gutters need to be constructed and cemented</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	School fees are too high	9	12
<b>Better refuse system</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>the refuse needs to be collected more regularly (now there are many mosquitoes)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>More containers</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	The water bill is too high	9	12
The streetlights need to work	5	11	<b>We need more containers</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
Water is not good	5	11	<b>Government should appoint cleaners</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
Electricity is often of	4	9	Food and fuel is expensive	6	8
<b>Gov should give dustbin to the people</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>The general cleanups should find place at least 2 times per month (we should consult leaders)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Government should construct pipes	3	7	<b>We need more peace, law, and security, there are many fights, careless drivers, night an day</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>More clean ups</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	The street lights need to be improved	5	7
KMA should check more often	2	4	<b>we need more &amp; better gutters</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Pipes are not good	2	4	<b>We need to be educated, Government should come out and tell people about littering behavior</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Schools should be upgraded	2	4	Government should bring work	4	5
Work	2	4	Government should provide good education	4	5
<b>Assemblyman should do things</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	Government should provide piped water	3	4
Anything	1	2	Toilet is dirty	3	4
Bill electricity is too high	1	2	We need a clinic / hospital	3	4
Bill water is too high	1	2	Government should subsidize work	2	3
Community centre should be built	1	2	<b>Government should upgrade the community</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Government should give loans to women	1	2	We need a playground for children	2	3
Government should give us jobs	1	2	We want work	2	3
<b>H2H should be introduced</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Sanitary inspectors should clean and sweep</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Kiosks should be demolished	1	2	the refuse needs to be organized better	1	1
More frequent collection	1	2	Youth should work	1	1
More programs and education of KMA	1	2	<b>Government should inspire people to clean</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
More security	1	2	Government should spray the gutters	1	1
More supervision	1	2	<b>I want the house to house system</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
More volunteers	1	2	<b>People should play an instrumental role in the cleaning</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Park to play	1	2	<b>People should use the containers</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Sellers should be told to clean	1	2	<b>Sanitation site needs to be improved</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Students should fund us	1	2	<b>Sanitation sites are too far spread</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
There is too much dust	1	2	The phone boots are not working	1	1
There should be a clinic	1	2	we don't have money	1	1
Watch for danger	1	2	We need a company to settle here for work	1	1
We should help ourselves	1	2	We need a market	1	1

We should use our location	1	2	We need a public water pipe	1	1
			We need more tools and equipment to clean	1	1
			We need more transportation; more buses	1	1
			We want water to always run	1	1
			Women are suffering, need work! Also to pay for kids' education	1	1

\* Percentages are based on the number of questionnaires; i.e. 45 for Ayigya Ahenbronu, and 75 for Aboabo 2

## **Appendix 6: Tasks of the WMD**

The list including the main tasks of the WMD is the following;

- Keep the metropolis tidy
- Clear away mess and nuisance
- Develop and continuously update a metropolitan environmental sanitation plan
- Educate the public on how to keep the local environment clean
- Provide conveniently situated refuse disposal points
- Remove solid waste
- Dispose of waste safely
- Identify needs for public toilets
- Manage public toilets
- Manage promotion and subsidy programs for household toilets
- Evacuate liquid waste from homes and public toilets
- License and enforce standards on private liquid waste hauliers
- Manage sullage disposal
- Cleanse and carry out routine maintenance of drains.

## Appendix 7: Background information inhabitants

1. Type of house of the respondent?
2. Is respondent male or female?
3. What is the position in the household of the respondent?
4. What is the number of the household?
5. Is the house owned, a family house, or rented
6. How respondents have an elder person (or more) in the household
7. How respondents have a child (ore more) in the household
8. What is the main occupation
9. What is the total income
10. Is there water
11. Is there a toilet?
12. Is there electricity?

### HOUSETYP

COMM	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Ayigya Royal Valid	U shaped compound house	5	11,1	11,1	11,1
	closed compound house	22	48,9	48,9	60,0
	Multiple story	6	13,3	13,3	73,3
	Multiple story compound house	2	4,4	4,4	77,8
	Tenement	10	22,2	22,2	100,0
	Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2 Valid	U shaped compound house	8	10,7	10,7	10,7
	closed compound house	42	56,0	56,0	66,7
	Multiple story	7	9,3	9,3	76,0
	Multiple story compound house	6	8,0	8,0	84,0
	Tenement	11	14,7	14,7	98,7
	Other	1	1,3	1,3	100,0
	Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### MALEFEMA

COMM	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal Valid	Male	8	17,8	17,8
	Female	37	82,2	100,0
	Total	45	100,0	100,0
Aboabo 2 Valid	Male	22	29,3	29,3
	Female	53	70,7	100,0
	Total	75	100,0	100,0

### HHSITUAT

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	Head of the household	21	46,7	46,7	46,7
		Child of the head	6	13,3	13,3	60,0
		Married to the head	13	28,9	28,9	88,9
		Mother/father of the head	1	2,2	2,2	91,1
		Brother/sister of the head	4	8,9	8,9	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	Head of the household	28	37,3	37,3	37,3
		Child of the head	16	21,3	21,3	58,7
		Married to the head	24	32,0	32,0	90,7
		Brother/sister of the head	4	5,3	5,3	98,7
		uncle/aunt/niece/nephew of head	2	2,7	2,7	93,3
		Grandparent of the head	1	1,3	1,3	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### HHNR

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	1	6	13,3	13,3	13,3
		2-3	7	15,6	15,6	28,9
		4-6	21	46,7	46,7	75,6
		7-12	10	22,2	22,2	97,8
		More than 12	1	2,2	2,2	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	1	9	12,0	12,0	12,0
		2-3	11	14,7	14,7	26,7
		4-6	36	48,0	48,0	74,7
		7-12	17	22,7	22,7	97,3
		More than 12	2	2,7	2,7	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### LIVSITUA

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	Own the house	7	15,6	15,6	15,6
		Rent the house	23	51,1	51,1	66,7
		Family house	15	33,3	33,3	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	Own the house	8	10,7	10,7	10,7
		Rent the house	37	49,3	49,3	60,0
		Family house	30	40,0	40,0	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### ELDERLY

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	yes	10	22,2	22,2	22,2
		no	35	77,8	77,8	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	yes	32	42,7	42,7	42,7
		no	43	57,3	57,3	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### KIDS

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	yes	36	80,0	80,0	80,0
		no	9	20,0	20,0	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	yes	57	76,0	76,0	76,0
		no	18	24,0	24,0	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### OCCUPATI

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	Farming	3	6,7	6,7	6,7
		Trading	17	37,8	37,8	44,4
		Artisan	10	22,2	22,2	66,7
		Public Service	6	13,3	13,3	80,0
		Driver	1	2,2	2,2	82,2
		Student	3	6,7	6,7	88,9
		other	5	11,1	11,1	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
		Aboabo 2	Valid	Farming	2	2,7
Trading	33			44,0	44,0	46,7
Artisan	20			26,7	26,7	73,3
Public Service	6			8,0	8,0	81,3
Driver	6			8,0	8,0	89,3
Student	1			1,3	1,3	90,7
other	7			9,3	9,3	100,0
Total	75			100,0	100,0	

### INCCAT

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	From 0 - 299.000	2	4,4	4,4	4,4
		300.000 - 499.000	14	31,1	31,1	35,6
		500.000 - 999.000	17	37,8	37,8	73,3
		1.000.000 - 1.999.000	7	15,6	15,6	88,9
		2.000.000 - 4.999.0000	5	11,1	11,1	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	From 0 - 299.000	4	5,3	5,5	5,5
		300.000 - 499.000	10	13,3	13,7	19,2
		500.000 - 999.000	36	48,0	49,3	68,5
		1.000.000 - 1.999.000	13	17,3	17,8	86,3
		2.000.000 - 4.999.0000	10	13,3	13,7	100,0
		Total	73	97,3	100,0	
	Missing	1	2	2,7		
Total	75	100,0				

\* The missing categories represent respondents that did not want to answer the question

### WATER

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	Inside	15	33,3	33,3	33,3
		outside	1	2,2	2,2	35,6
		no	29	64,4	64,4	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	Inside	33	44,0	44,0	44,0
		outside	5	6,7	6,7	50,7
		no	37	49,3	49,3	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	

### TOILET

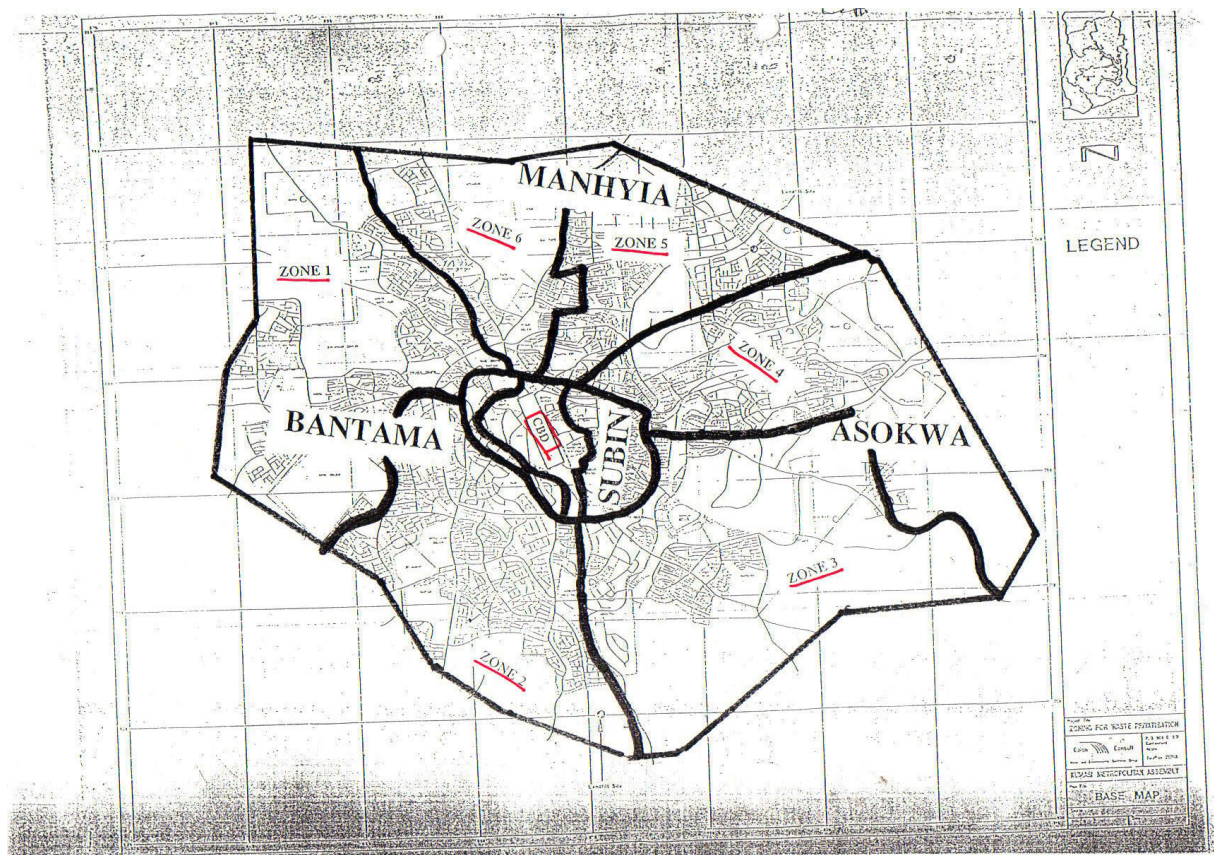
COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	Inside	27	60,0	60,0	60,0
		no	18	40,0	40,0	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	Inside	25	33,3	33,3	33,3
		no	49	65,3	65,3	100,0
		outside	1	1,3	1,3	34,7
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	


### ELECTICI

COMM			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ayigya Royal	Valid	yes	41	91,1	91,1	91,1
		no	4	8,9	8,9	100,0
		Total	45	100,0	100,0	
Aboabo 2	Valid	yes	69	92,0	92,0	92,0
		no	6	8,0	8,0	100,0
		Total	75	100,0	100,0	



Appendix 8: Map 7 zones Kumasi

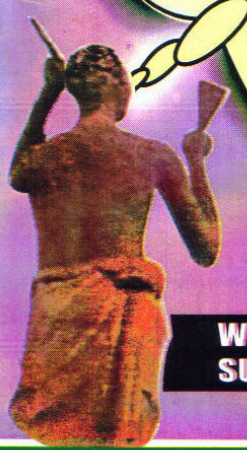




# **K.M.A** **COMMUNITY ALERT**

**With**  
**immediate effect,**  
**K.M.A. will be sending out**  
**Sanitary Inspectors and**  
**City Guards** to check if the  
frontage of your Store, House  
or Kiosk including Gutters are  
**CLEAN.**


**Culprits will face the full rigours of**  
**the law, which could include**  
**closure of your Store, Kiosks**  
**or Business**  
in accordance with K.M.A Sanitation &  
House Owners/ Occupiers **Bye-Laws**  
**of 1995 & Act 29 Chapter 8**  
**Section 296 Subsection 1&2 of**  
**Criminal Code**  
**1960**



**WE ARE APPEALING TO THE GENERAL COMMUNITY TO**  
**SUPPORT K.M.A. IN MAKING OUR BYE-LAWS WORK**

**ISSUED BY K.M.A**

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY OO-YEBO MULTI MEDIA CENTRE (TEL:020-818556 / 051-45503)



## Appendix 10: Example constitution social club royal society

### CONSTITUTION OF **ROYAL SOCIETY** AYIGYA, KUMASI.

#### ARTICLE 1: NAME AND ADDRESS AND GREETING OF SOCIETY

NAME: Royal Society (Ayigya, Kumasi)

ADDRESS : P O BOX 540,  
KNUST, KUMASI.

GREETING: 1<sup>st</sup> Person: Royal  
Response: Adehye

#### ARTICLE 2: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To promote fraternity among the members and to share in the happiness and sorrow of one another and render mutual assistance to members

#### ARTICLE 3: MEMBERSHIP

- a. Membership is open to open to all men and women above 20 years who share our aspirations
- b. New members shall pay an admission fee of (20,000) twenty thousand cedis
- c. All new members shall serve a probation of three (3) months

#### ARTICLE 4: PLACE, TIME AND ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS

- a. General meetings shall be held at 6pm every Sunday
- b. Executive meetings shall be held every 2 weeks
- c. Emergency meetings shall be held when necessary
- d. Any member who absents him/herself from meeting without a written permission one thousand cedis (1,000)
- e. Any member who absents him/herself from meeting without written permission for three (3) months shall be dismissed from society

#### ARTICLE 5:

- a. MONTHLY DUES: Monthly dues of 2,000 shall be paid by every member. This amount is subject to review
- b. SPECIAL LEVY: The Executive Committee reserves the right to impose a special levy for a specific period on members when necessary
- c. The Society shall keep a Savings Bank Account with the Asokore Rural Bank (Oforikrom Branch)
- d. All monies shall be paid to the treasurer who shall enter them in a cash-book and pay into the Society's Bank Account. The treasurer shall keep an impress of 50,000.00. All withdrawals shall only be made with the approval of the Executive Committee. Should it become necessary to make an immediate withdrawal such a withdrawal should be reported to the Executive Committee for approval
- e. The treasurer shall render accounts of the finances of the Society every three months

**ARTICLE 6: TRUSTEES**

- A.** There shall be a three-member trustee comprising the Chairman, Treasurer and any other member
- a. The Trustees shall have the power to operate the Bank Account
  - b. Any two members of the Trustees shall can withdraw money from the Bank on behalf of the Society
  - c. Two members from the Society outside the Executive Committee shall be appointed to audit the accounts when necessary

**ARTICLE 7: MANAGEMENT AND OFFICERS:**

The Executive Committee shall comprise the following:

- a. Chairman
- b. Vice-Chairman
- c. Secretary
- d. Organizing Secretary
- e. Treasurer
- f. Porter and
- g. Queen mother

**ARTICLE 8: ELECTION OF OFFICERS:**

- a. Officers of the Society shall be elected for a period two years at general meeting. All officers shall be eligible for another term of office. Officers cannot serve for more than two consecutive terms unless under special circumstances
- b. The Executive Committee shall have the power to co-opt some members of the society to assist in its functions as and when necessary

**ARTICLE 9: FUNERAL ARRANGEMENT:**

The society travels 30 miles. Beyond the 30 miles radius of Kumasi, the member shall pay half of the fare.

**ARTICLE 10: WEDDING OR ENGAGEMENT :**

- a. The benefit for wedding is 400,000 cedis.
- b. At birth the society gives 200,000 cedis plus BF Soap. This benefit is enjoyed only once.

**ARTICLE 11:**a. It is the duty of the society to help needy people in the society.

- c. New members shall pay the admission fee within 3 weeks.
- d. If you enjoy any benefit from the society and you leave the society before five years you will refund all benefits received.
- e. The society shall summon to a court of law to retrieve it's money.
- f. You have to inform the society through a letter and the payment of 20,000 cedis if you are bereaved want to inform the society to mourn with you.

**THIS CONSTITUTION SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE COME INTO EFFECT ON 1<sup>ST</sup> JUNE 2003.**

## Appendix 11: Civil society examples Ghana

### **Civil Society in Ghana**

From the previous paragraphs it became clear that networks and the belonging associations among Ghanaian do exist. In this paragraph is looked at what type of associations can be found in the field. Across Africa the potency and vibrancy of civil society organizations have been identified. Various civil society organizations are said to have succeeded in articulating societal demands along developmental lines in the social, political, and economic fields. (Boafo-Athur: 1997) And also in Ghana various authors have written about the there present civil society organizations. Almost every discussion on civil society and civil society organizations in Ghana includes one or more of the topics regarding constitutional issues, women, youth, political parties, labour, teachers, Ghana Bar Association, Association of recognized Professional Bodies.

The first type of organizations discussed is immediately a difficult type of organization. It concerns the prevalence of **Political parties** in Ghana. The definition used for civil society includes all organizations that undertake action, except governmental. Although the political parties are not directly a part of the government it can be thought that they play a big role in government matters. However it is included here because of its pluralistic existence. Various parties have gone trough various stages, as the government in Ghana went from independency to autocratic rule, to a military regime, etc, and eventually to a democracy, its parties followed suit. And the mere fact that the parties more or less have always existed and pronounced their opinion, whether or not in suppression or minority, shows the need of Ghanaians to represent themselves and their needs. At the time of this research the 2004 elections have just been held. And though the final battle was mainly between the 2 largest parties, there are a plural number of other parties in the country, each supporting their personal candidate.

Next to the controversial political parties there are a number of other organizations that have existed for a long time. **Youth associations**, whose membership is based on more than the ordinary criteria of age, have a long tradition. In these organizations members gather and ensure that there are no shortages under the members. Especially students are said to have played an important role in fighting for basic rights. Furthermore an analysis shows that the youth parties and committees have contributed to more justice. (Oquaye cited by Drah *et al*) Concerning the **Labour parties**, it must be mentioned that Ghana knows various organized labour associations. The main difficulties these face as identified by Amankwah, K. Adu (Drah *et al*: 1996) are; - underdeveloped consciousness of their autonomy, being perceived as anti-government, (they fear the government response and therefore communicate poorly), suffering from a weak internal democracy, having limited finances, and finally they have no acknowledgement of the legitimate concerns of other groups. However an analysis by Konings (2003) showed that especially the Labour Union has been responsible for consistent resist against government action and treatment of the workers, which also led to more groups feeling the need to represent their rights. **Teachers** are also found to be important provokers. The main organization is the GNAT; Ghana's National Association of Teachers and its main purpose is to bring all qualified teachers in public and private educational institutions in the pre-university sector into a unified association. The organization exists over 60 years. And as stakeholders in education, teachers want to be accorded the recognition of active partners and not passive actors in a benevolent state service. (Nyoagbe, JK cited by Drah *et al*). **The Ghana Bar Association** (association for judges and advocates) concern is with the sustenance of the process of democratization. The Association exists since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century but has only become active during the last two decades. **The Association of Recognized Professional Bodies**, incorporated in 1981, has an umbrella function for a number of professional organizations such as the Bar, Medical and University Teachers' Association. The association promotes democracy and justice and can be linked with several events in Ghanaian politics. An example is their reaction on the murder of three judges in 1982.

The spread, size, level of democracy and effectiveness of **NGOs** and **civil society organizations in general** in Ghana is analyzed and discussed by Denkabe (Drah: 1996), who has written an overview of the non governmental sector in Ghana, and by Boafo-Athur (1997) who has conducted research on the type of civil society organizations present in Ghana. Several comments need to be made; first of all it can be mentioned that the NGOs and CSOs with the largest networks and with the biggest part of international funds are situated in the Northern parts of Ghana. This most of all has to do with the fact that international donor organizations think of this area as needing the most help. Secondly, a large part of the civil society organizations promotes democracy (72,2%). Democracy in this case is based upon 14 activities stated in the survey of Boafo Athur (1997). A rather large part, i.e 79,9% is concerned about issues of social justice, 92,8% of the organizations uses a democratic manner to elect its members, in 82,85 of the cases five or more persons are involved in the decision making process.