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Elections Ghana 1996



**Presidential and Parliamentary Elections
7th December 1996**

**STEP Project
Election Briefing Papers**

Scope of Work

This paper provides a very brief overview of the run-up to the elections in Ghana on 7 December 1996. You have already heard *ad nauseum* about the how the voter registration system was put in place, the exhibition of the voters register and the voter education programme. That information will not be repeated here. This document is designed to provide you with background information about the political developments that have taken place over the last 12 months and the problems the Electoral Commission is likely to encounter in administering the election in the regions to which you are assigned, and outline your responsibilities while you are here.

At the end of this briefing paper are reports prepared by the regional directors outlining the problems of election administration in their respective regions. These were prepared for STEP project sponsored workshops on election administration that were held in the 10 regional capitals during the past year. The reports form the basis for tackling the problems of election administration in Ghana. Your responsibility is to evaluate the progress made in solving the problems outlined by the Regional Directors. Through interviews with your Regional Director, his staff, returning officers, district electoral officers, polling station officials, political party representatives and your own observation of the organization and execution of the election operational plan you should be able to make a determination as to whether the Commission has been successful at solving the problems in an orderly and systematic way or is it still at sixes and sevens throwing things together at the last minute. Many of the problems outlined in the reports are not solvable by the Commission in the short term. These include stipends, impresses, and motivations. They are financial in nature.

Each of you have been assigned to a region. The appendix contains a good deal of information about the regions you have been assigned. These regions are among the most difficult for the Commission to administer. Their problems range from simple logistics problems to ethnic conflicts. Your regional assignments are as follows:



Keith Klein: Northern and Upper East Regions

Regional Director - Northern: Henry Okyene

Phone: (071) 22804/22873

Regional Director - Upper East: Carl Rhule

Phone: (072) 3074/3188

Notes: During the day, please try to visit Bolgatanga, Navrongo and Bawku Central. Bolgatanga is Upper East regional headquarters. Navrongo and Bawku Central have interesting races. Navrongo's MP is an independent who

defeated the NDC candidate in a by election in 1994. Bawku Central's MP is an outspoken independent woman who is likely to be on the NDC's "must defeat" list. Your problem will be that Bolgatanga is about two hours away from Tamale which takes you out of the Northern Region but allows you to visit the overseas area near Walewale.

Richard Soudriette: Western Region

Regional Director: S. A. Aidoo

Phone: (031) 46996/46905

Notes: Mr. Aidoo says that he's sending you to polling stations some very difficult areas in his region. You may be going out on a boat. There "riverine" communities in the Western Region.

Lesley Israel: Volta Region

Regional Director: Mark Ayimadu

Phone: (091) 486

Notes: Rawlings is from the Volta Region. Ask the Regional Director where his village is, if your interested in visiting. There was a great deal of controversy in 1992 in the Volta Region. Rawlings took most constituencies with over 80% of the vote. Allegation was that no one was that popular. Allegations of intimidation were also widespread and something to look for as you go around. There have been allegations of election fraud in the transfer of votes in North Dayi, and Biakoye along the Volta.

Michael Pinto-Duschinsky: Ashanti Region

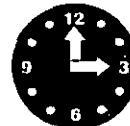
Regional Director: I. K. Boateng

Phone: (051) 28466/26061/28165

Notes: Ashanti Region is the centre of NPP strength. It is the only place where there was any violence during the 1995 voter registration exercise. Ask Mr. Boateng to point you in the direction of those areas.

Wherever you go please try to:

1. If possible, observe the packing of the ballot boxes and preparations for delivery the day/night before the election.
2. Observe the dispatch of ballot boxes. Sorry, but this starts at about 3 a.m. in most places. The ballots should arrive at the station no later than 6 a.m. for a 7 a.m. start.
3. Travel around the region as much as possible during the day and attend the count at a polling station.
4. Attend the arrival of the ballot boxes and collation of results at a constituency centre and observe the orderliness of the process and whether it was efficient. Candidates are likely to be at the centre.



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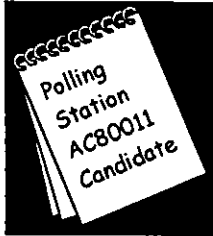
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Interview them as to how well the election went.

- Return to the Regional Capito4 for the arrival of the election results from the constituencies. Complaints will be funneled to the Regional Director. Please be available to explain how Ghana's election process compares to generally accepted principles of election administration to the disgruntled party officials and the press.

Reporting:

Please keep good notes. When you return home, we ask that you prepare a report of from 5 to 10 page in length, double spaced. The report should detail where in the region you visited, what you observed, who you spoke with and what they reported to you. We are particular interested comments about the administration of the election more than allegations of wrong doing - although those should be reported as well. To the extent that you can speak to district electoral officers and returning officers about how things are going, the problems they've run into, and how they are solving those problems, all the better. Your reports will be made part of and discussed at the evaluation of the election which will take place in mid-January 1997. Your reports, therefore, should be filed not later than 1 January 1997.



Logistics

Each of you will have your own vehicle and driver. You are free to travel where ever you want within the region to which you have been assigned. I have instructed, however, that your vehicle may be "commandeered" if needed on an emergency basis to transport election officials and/or material. Please offer your vehicle to the Regional Director and District Electoral Officer if the need arises. Lodging has been arranged by the Regional Director. He probably has also arranged for at least breakfast and dinner. There are few restaurants in the outlining areas. I suggest you take along a bottle of water in the car and some bananas or other fruit in case you don't find somewhere for lunch. In ordering food, rice and chicken and rice and grilled fish are good bets. The fish is almost always caught the same day its prepared. If you feel brave enough for Ghanaian food, feel free to try it.

Election Commissioners

Each of the Election Commissioners has taken a region for supervision. You may meet him or her in your

travels and will certainly meet on election night at the regional headquarters. The Commissioners and their respective regions are:

Northern: Kwame Ageyman Damoah, Chief Director

Mr. Damoah is the ranking member of the Commission's permanent staff. On election day he is taking the place of a vacant seat on the Commission and has supervisory authority over the Northern Region.. He has had extensive work in South Africa (knows Tom) and is a long serving member of the Commission's staff.

Western: Madame Theresa Cole, Member

After completing her studies at the Agricultural Training College at Bunso, Mrs. Cole worked as a marketing enumerator in the Ministry of Agriculture at Cape Coast before entering into social work. She is queenmother under the name of Nana Saa Asankye I; Gyasawahema of Adonten, Aburi.

Volta: Azey (David) Adenze Kanga, Deputy Chairman for Operations

Mr. Kanga is one of the sitting Commissioners. He holds a B. A. Degree and Diploma in Education from the University of Cape Coast and has done post-graduate studies at the University of London and Leeds in the U. K. and Antioch University (1996) in the US. He served as a member of the National Commission for Democracy (NCD) and the Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC).

Ashanti: Kwadwo Sarfo-Kantanka, Deputy Chairman F&A

Mr. Kantanka is a lawyer. He received his LL.B from the University of Ghana at Legon. He was in private practice before his appointment to the Commission.

Upper East: Mrs. Elizabeth Solomon

Mrs. Solomon is a lawyer. She holds a B.Sc. degree in nursing from the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut and an honors LL.B. from the University of Ghana, Legon. She served as legal advisor to the State Insurance Company before entering private practice. She is an active member of the Ghana chapter of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)



The Final Verdict?

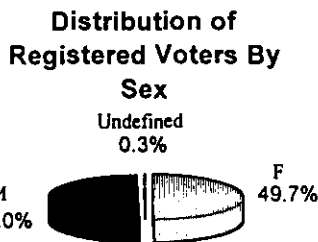
As you know, the 1992 elections were alleged to be seriously flawed by the New Patriotic Party (NPP). The National Democratic Congress (NDC) overwhelmed the NPP in every constituency except those in the Ashanti Region. The Peoples National Convention (PNC) won four constituencies. Map 1 in the appendix shows the constituencies won by each party in the 1992 election. Rather than filing suit in the courts as was their right, the NPP along with other opposition parties chose to boycott the subsequent parliamentary elections. They also produced a

(Continued on page 3)

Women: Will they do for J.J. what they did for Bill?

Whether or not women vote for Rawlings will have to wait to be seen. That they have the power to elect the president and many members of parliament is unquestioned. One of the major goals of the STEP project has been to increase the participation of women in the political life of the country. All of the programmes supported by the project had a "woman" component. Women were prominently featured in voter education and training materials. Special TV and radio spots and posters were developed to encourage women to participate.

Women make up about 51% of the eligible voting population in Ghana, it was a project goal to ensure that women registered to vote in that same proportion. Unfortunately, we fell short. As the graph at right shows, today in Ghana,



women make up 49.7% of all registered voters. The numbers are not as bad as they seem. A look at the statistics in the appendix shows that women make up the majority of registered voters in half of the regions. They are 50% or greater of the registered voter in 107 constituencies. And the number of women participating as candidates is 59 — up from 33 in 1992. *Map 7* in the appendix illustrate the power of women in the 1996 election. The map shows which constituencies are 50% or greater women and the constituencies in which women are candidates.

The Press, Free and Foul?

During the run-up to the voter registration exercise in October last year and after, the Electoral Commission came under a barrage of attacks by the Ghanaian press — both government and private. It seemed at times that the newspapers simply tried to out do one another in banner headlines. To the cries of "ALIENS INVADE EASTERN REGION" (*The Statesman*) and "MASSIVE VOTER FRAUD" (*The Statesman*) the Electoral Commission remained calm. It chose only to respond to the most abusive of articles. The Commission held a press conference shortly after the registration ended. That event laid to rest many of the wild and exaggerated stories.

The Commission was treated with another barrage, although not quite as vituperative, during the exhibi-

tion of the voters register in April and May of this year. Once again the Commission remained on message and continued to explain its policies and procedures in interviews, feature articles, and in public engagements.

Over the last couple of months the Commission has been commended by political leaders for having, thus far, done a good job in putting in place the mechanisms for a free and fair election.

Political leaders have commended the EC on the job done thus far.

With the lessened prospect of the Great Alliance winning the election because of the refusal of candidates to withdraw in the ranks of both the NPP and PCP, the private press has once again chosen to "uncover" the worst election crimes imaginable. Whether its "BALLOT BOXES GONE MISSING" (*The Chronicle*) or "TRANSFER OF VOTE FRAUD UNDER WAY" (*The Chronicle*) the stories continue. *IFES* is not untouched by the stories. In a recent front page editorial in the *Free Press*, the Commission was accused of hiding the signing up of security personnel for special voting from the foundation and Parliament. All of these stories have several things in common. They are untrue.

As election day gets closer, no doubt, the headlines will get bigger. A major concern is "How will the private press react to a Rawlings re-election?" Not well, if the run-up to the election is any indication. The possibility of violence following the election is real. Political, religious and traditional leaders are preaching against it. The security agencies are preparing for it. The private press will play an important role in keeping the country calm. To the extent that it abandons its responsibility with wildly exaggerated headlines, the private press will contribute to the tension and likelihood of civil disturbance in the first few days of the post election period.

The possibility of violence after the election is real.

(Continued from page 2) "FINAL VERDICT?"

book entitled "The Stolen Verdict". One of the yardsticks by which an election like the 1992 election may be judged is to see what happens in the following election. If, in fact, the 1992 election was stolen, the results this year should reflect a substantial gain in the constituencies where the NPP said it should have won in 1992. However, if Rawlings once again takes these constituencies, the stolen verdict is in serious doubt. *Map 2* in the appendix shows the constituencies that the NPP alleged were stolen.

The Electorate. Who's Voting Where?

Citizens of Ghana turned out in their numbers to register. We expect them to do the same in voting. With an estimated 90% plus of the eligible population registered, Ghana has one of the highest registration rates in the world. Our expectation is an 80% to 85% voter turnout. The goal of the project is 80%. This projection is based on the turnout for the exhibition. During that exercise which took place at the end of April this year, 6.7 million voters out of a registry of 9.2 million verified that their names were on the register. This represents 73% of the total register. The lowest turnout areas during the exhibition were in the major metropolitan areas where people had to work and did not have time to visit an exhibition centre. We expect, however, that they will turn out to vote.

One of the more interesting aspects of the voters' register is the number of young people registered. Citizens under 30 make up 46.7% of the entire register. Those under 40 make up 69.4% of the register. The breakdowns of various age groups are found in appendix K.

High turnout is only one factor to look at in an election. Another important factor is where the turnout is coming from. In the appendix, *maps 3, 4, 5, & 6* illustrate the vulnerable NDC constituencies in 1996, the top 50 turnout constituencies in 1992, Rawlings top 50 turnout constituencies, and the top 50 constituencies of the NPP in 1992. The maps show a definite leaning to Rawlings in the top 50's. If this trend holds in 1996, Rawlings will have a solid base in his re-election bid. If not, the election is wide open.

THE GREAT ALLIANCE

Great Alliance or Great Confusion. No one is quite sure. What everyone agrees on, however, is that the Great Alliance has been the biggest political fiasco that anyone can remember.

The talk of an alliance of opposition parties began in 1993 following the 1992 elections. Up until this year, however, the talks went nowhere. With the pull out of the National Convention Party (NCP) from the Progressive Alliance which was formed in 1992 by PNDC supporters to contest the elections alongside the NDC, the door finally cracked open. But once again there was a lot of talk and no action. The NPP moved forward with conducting primaries and nominating candidates for Parliament. The Peoples Convention Party held back.

In July, the NPP held its national congress and nominated J. A. Kuffor as its nominee. In August, the PCP held its congress and nominated Vice President Kow Arkaah who, you will recall, is a member of the NCP. Amid this confusion, the NPP and PCP formed the "Great Alliance." Kuffor was to be the Presidential candidate and Arkaah the Vice. The parliamentary seats were to be divided 112 for the NPP and 86 for the PCP.

Trouble began immediately as NPP parliamentary candidates didn't care for the idea that Accra would tell them to withdraw. Negotiations over who would stand and who wouldn't dragged on for over a month. The nomination of candidates took place on the 17 and 18 of September. The NDC filed first - arriving at the EC at 5:30 a.m. They arrived with the required amount of

money and a list of 200 parliamentary candidate names. The Great Alliance filed about mid-morning. They brought the money but no list. The EC took them at their word that the filing was taking place in the field. Shortly after the Alliance left the Chairman's office, he started receiving calls from Regional Directors saying that both NPP and PCP candidates were filing in the constituencies. They were wanting to know who they should certify NPP or PCP. The situation was resolved by the NPP as many of its candidates paid on the spot as they were filing. The EC took the Alliance money and applied it to the PCP candidates and any NPP candidates who did not pay while filing. The situation has remain at that point since. The NPP

and PCP continue to wrangle over who are the Alliance candidates. The EC refuses to let them submit one list. Its position, and I agree, is that all of the candidates stand nominated. The leaders in Accra can't simply order a candidate off the ballot when he/she has been nominated in a primary (NPP) and been certified by the party as the candidate. *Map 8* in the appendix shows the constituencies where PCP and NPP candidates have filed. On election day, it will be interesting to see what effect one presidential candidate under the NPP party symbol and two candidates for parliament under different symbols will have on the fortunes of the Great Alliance.

**NPP and PCP
Candidates are
competing in about
95 constituencies**

THE APPENDIX

The appendix contains a great deal of information we hope you will find useful. Included in the appendix is:

- A. Voter Registration Statistics
 - 1. National Regional Summary
 - 2. National Age Distribution

- B. Northern Region
 - 1. Report Summary
 - 2. Constituency Voter Registration Summary
 - 3. Regional Age Distribution
 - 4. Regional List of Candidates

- C. Upper East
 - 1. Constituency Voter Registration Summary
 - 2. Regional Age Distribution
 - 3. Regional List of Candidates

- D. Western Region
 - 1. Report
 - 2. Constituency Voter Registration Summary
 - 3. Regional Age Distribution
 - 4. Regional List of Candidates

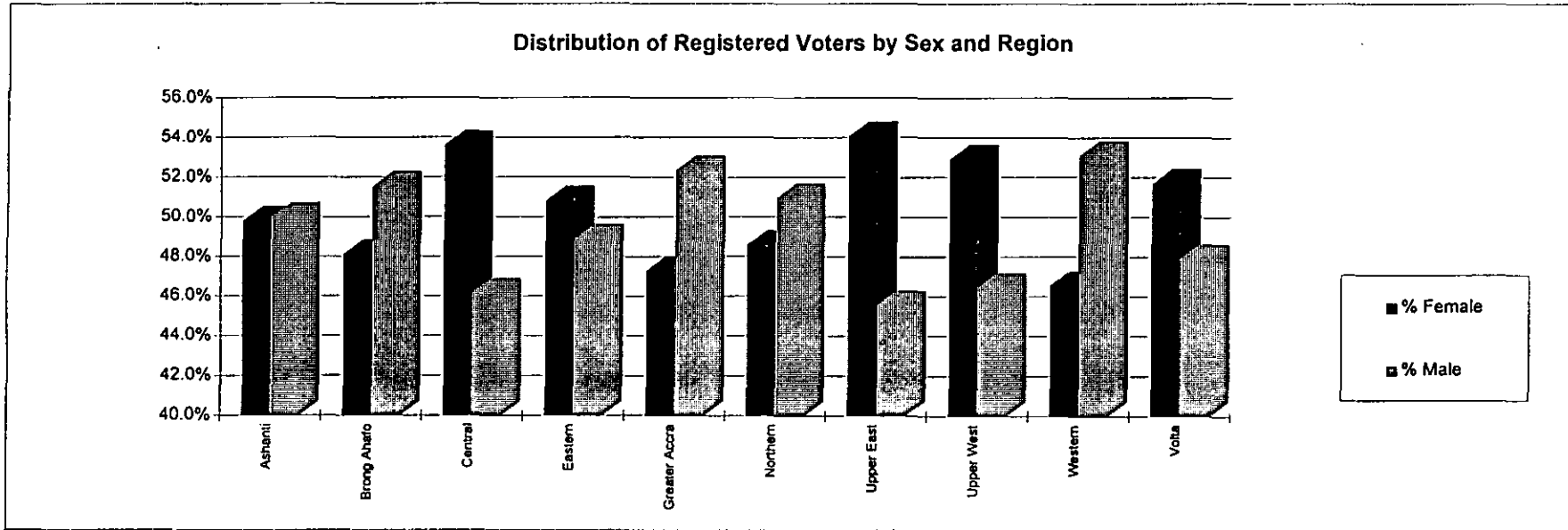
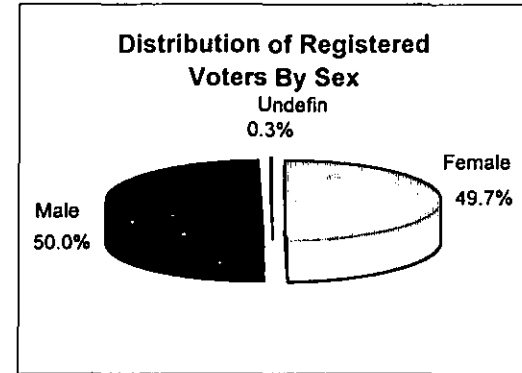
- E. Volta Region
 - 1. Report Summary
 - 2. Constituency Voter Registration Summary
 - 3. Regional Age Distribution
 - 4. Regional List of Candidates

- F. Ashanti Region
 - 1. Report Summary
 - 2. Constituency Voter Registration Summary
 - 3. Regional Age Distribution
 - 4. Regional List of Candidates

- G. MAPS
 - 1. 1992 Election Results by Constituency
 - 2. "Stolen Verdict" Constituencies 1992
 - 3. Vulnerable NDC Constituencies 1996
 - 4. Top 50 Turnout Constituencies 1992
 - 5. Rawlings Top 50 Constituencies 1992
 - 6. NPP Top 50 Constituencies 1992
 - 7. Women in the 1996 Elections
 - 8. NPP/PCP Candidates 1996
 - 9. Constituency Map Showing Constituency Centres
 - 10. Constituency Map Showing Names of Constituencies

1996 Voters' Register Regional Summary

Region	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total	% of Total
Ashanti	793642	49.8%	797792	50.0%	1075	0.2%	1592509	17.2%
Brong Ahafo	435477	48.1%	466425	51.5%	3042	0.3%	904944	9.8%
Central	415176	53.6%	357557	46.2%	1638	0.2%	774371	8.3%
Eastern	536307	50.8%	515665	48.9%	2948	0.3%	1054920	11.4%
Greater Accra	739521	47.3%	818568	52.4%	5475	0.4%	1563564	16.9%
Northern	393336	48.6%	412514	51.0%	3330	0.4%	809180	8.7%
Upper East	237719	54.1%	200171	45.5%	1659	0.4%	439549	4.7%
Upper West	143900	52.9%	126316	46.5%	1650	0.6%	271866	2.9%
Western	450937	46.6%	514329	53.1%	2971	0.3%	968237	10.4%
Volta	463145	51.7%	429269	47.9%	3394	0.4%	895808	9.7%
Totals	4609160	49.7%	4638606	50.0%	27182	0.3%	9274948	100.0%

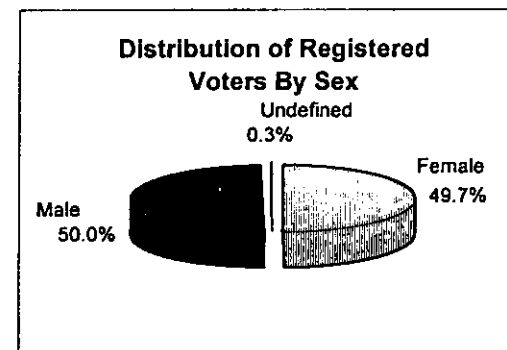
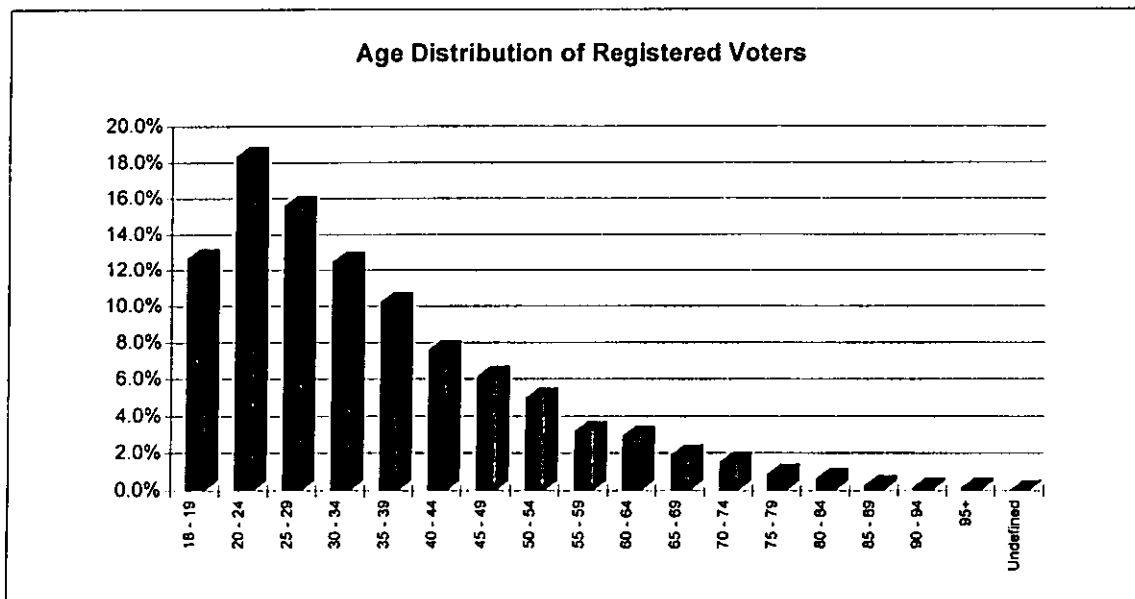


Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

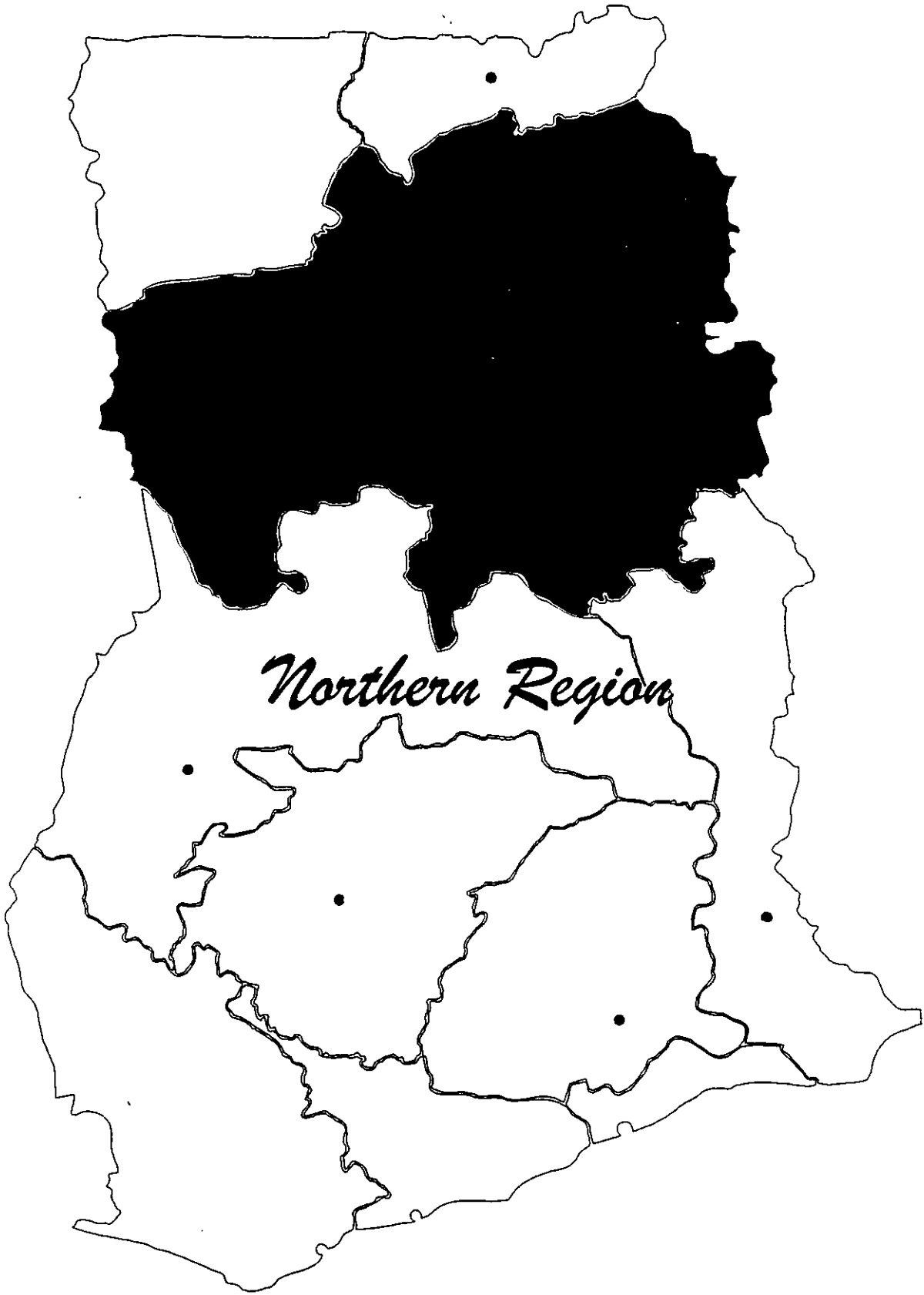
Age Distribution in the 1996 Voters Register

Age Group	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total	% Total
18 - 19	555821	47.3%	616123	52.4%	4250	0.4%	1176194	12.7%
20 - 24	840988	49.4%	857560	50.4%	4494	0.3%	1703042	18.4%
25 - 29	715911	49.4%	728133	50.3%	4851	0.3%	1448895	15.6%
30 - 34	593368	51.2%	561685	48.5%	2906	0.3%	1157959	12.5%
35 - 39	471664	49.6%	475907	50.1%	3083	0.3%	950654	10.2%
40 - 44	359245	51.0%	344084	48.8%	1661	0.2%	704990	7.6%
45 - 49	276347	48.1%	296560	51.6%	1649	0.3%	574556	6.2%
50 - 54	243160	52.3%	220383	47.4%	1098	0.2%	464641	5.0%
55 - 59	139401	46.9%	156883	52.8%	913	0.3%	297197	3.2%
60 - 64	145996	53.3%	127496	46.5%	601	0.2%	274093	3.0%
65 - 69	92204	51.7%	85793	48.1%	510	0.3%	178507	1.9%
70 - 74	75730	53.9%	64456	45.9%	305	0.2%	140491	1.5%
75 - 79	39963	48.2%	42722	51.5%	230	0.3%	82915	0.9%
80 - 84	32251	53.4%	27995	46.4%	125	0.2%	60371	0.7%
85 - 89	13128	47.6%	14402	52.2%	73	0.3%	27603	0.3%
90 - 94	6801	43.9%	8648	55.8%	39	0.3%	15488	0.2%
95+	5784	40.4%	8318	58.0%	232	1.6%	14334	0.2%
Undefined	1398	46.3%	1458	48.3%	162	5.4%	3018	0.0%
Total	4609160	49.7%	4638606	50.0%	27182	0.3%	9274948	100.0%

Ten Year Age Grouping	
Age Group	% of Voters
18 - 29	46.7%
30 - 39	22.7%
40 - 49	13.8%
50 - 59	8.2%
60 - 69	4.9%
70 - 79	2.4%
80 - 89	0.9%
90+	0.3%
Undefined	0.0%
Total	100.0%



Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana



Northern Region

Northern Region

Below are some of the issues in administering and election in the Northern Region that were discussed at the Regional Director's meeting in Tamale in March 1996. The text was taken from the report of the Regional Office on problems in election administration in the region. When a Regional Directors meeting is held in a particular region, the Regional Office staff is expected to present a report on election administration in that region.

In terms of area, the Northern Region is the largest in Ghana. Most of its cities and towns are separated from the district capitals by very great distances. This makes access to polling stations and communication with election officials all the more difficult. The general features of the region which create problems include:

A. Poor accessibility:

Access many polling stations is very poor due to the terrain in most districts. Most are plagued with riverine conditions and bad roads. The region also has overseas areas, which create serious mobility problems especially at the peak of the rains from June to December.

B. Poor Transportation System:

The region lacks an efficient public transportation system in the districts. This is further worsened by a network of highly unmotorable roads especially in the hinterlands which constitute the focus of electoral activities. In some cases tractors, bicycles and motorbikes are the only appropriate means of transport. This problem is very acute in such areas as Daboya and Kuni zones in the West Gonja and Yendi districts.

C. Communication:

Communication between the districts and the regional office is very poor, owing largely to the non-availability of radio equipment in the long established districts and the often unreliable telephone system. Even the districts with the radio equipment often experience frequent breaks in communication.

D. Arrival, Distribution and Retrieval of Materials:

The late arrival of materials in the region and the districts, as well as the time for distribution and transportation to the various centres has always been a source of worry, in the effective discharge of electoral operations.

Inaccessibility and the poor transport system has made the distribution and retrieval of materials to and from the centres in the districts a very serious problem. This has compounded the already mentioned distribution problems. This problem is more pronounced in the districts with large "overseas" areas, notably West Mamprusi, East Mamprusi, East Gonja, West Gonja and Nanumba.

E. Recruitment/Training/Deployment of Staff

In general, a common feature in the recruitment and training process and deployment of election personnel to the field is that, almost all the election staff are

always recruited and trained at the urban and district centres to work in the various villages. This has been necessitated by the virtual non-existence of qualified personnel in the rural areas. The problem has also been worsened by the mass exodus of qualified personnel, mostly teachers, from the rural areas to the urban centres in the aftermath of the northern ethnic conflict.

F. Collation of Election Results at Constituency Centres

There is an apparent geographical problem if collating results at certain constituency centres, owing to technical problems of the need to collate ballots at specified constituency centres, regardless of distance and time, as well as cost in terms of fuel. For example, in the Yendi district, ballots from Nakpache and Tagnamo electoral areas, which are towards Bimbilla and Tuwula and Donbini electoral areas, which are towards Gushiegu will have to be sent to Sang in the direction of Tamale, through Yendi, for collation at the constituency centre - Sang. This entails cost in terms of fuel. Nanumba District and Salaga Constituency have similar problems.

APPENDIX A - GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFICULTY, INACCESSIBILITY AND DISTANCE PROBLEMS - N/R

DISTRICT	E/A, P/S OR AREA AFFECTED	NATURE OF INACCESSIBILITY PROBLEM	MODE OF TRANSPORT RECOM.	REMARKS
SOLE	Sawla, Kalba, Bambei	Distance involved & nature of roads	Bicycles, Tractors, Vehicles	
WEST GOMJA	Daboya, Mpaha, Mankarigu	Distance coupled with very high inaccessibility (rivers, lakes)	Bicycles, Canoes, Boats & Vehicles	
EAST GOMJA	Kulaw Zone (11 centres) Kariba zone (11 centres) Makango zone (8 centres)	Riverine condition due to the Black & White Volta, deep gullies and unmotorable roads	Bicycles, Ferry Craft, Canoes Vehicles	
NANUMBA	Areas include Pudua, Natinga, Chichagi Lohito, Kpalin, Bator-ya, Ngabuya, Boadi, Chajinaya, Moala & Kanjokura	Overseas conditions	Bicycles, Canoes, Boats, Vehicles	By road, you pass through Yendi to Zabzugu and travel about 20 miles to reach some of these areas.
YENDI	Budget for 20 polling centres Yendi (1) Mion (17)	Due to River Kulkpene, Streams bad roads and riverine conditions long stretch water courses (valleys)	Bicycles, Canoes & Boats, Vehicles	Such centres are cut off by water courses between June and December
ZABZUGU/TATALE	Sheini	Long distance from district capital coupled with bad road	Bicycles, Vehicles	
SABOBA/CHERZPONI	Demon, Chereponi, Wenchiki	Distances from zone centres & bad roads	Bicycles, Vehicles	
GUSHIEGU/KARACA	Zandua, Bagli, Baglini, Lantaa, Nambon Gdiabihhi, Gunduwu, Molzegu, Ditani, Sologu, Sandua, Takaligu	These are distance areas from the Urban, coupled with the crossing of rivers	Bicycles, Vehicles	
SATELOGU/NANTON	Zoggu and Zonchegni Communities	Scattered settlement by distance	Bicycles, Vehicles	

APPENDIX A

TAMALE				
TOLON/KUMBUNGU	Inaccessible areas include Zantani, Cunsighini, Sinya and Toigu Zones	Riverine conditions of the White Volta River	Bicycles, Motorbikes, Lorries Vehicles, Canoes	
WEST MAMPRUJI	Overseas areas include Yagaba, Loagra, Kpatorigu, Kubori, Yizesi, Mangruma, Fantala, Wuntubii, Yikpabonga	'Overseas' areas due to Riverine conditions of River	Bicycles, boats, vehicles	
EAST MAMPRUJI	Ghintiri zone (11 centres) Naghan zone(7) Nasuan (5) Dungalaa-Gberuk-Binde and Yunyuo/Cbankokruguzones	Inaccessible roads	Bicycles, Motorbikes, Tractors Vehicle	

APPENDIX B - CREATION OF ZONAL CENTRES FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DEPLOYMENT OF MATERIALS & PERSONNEL -
NORTHERN REGION

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	ZONAL CENTRES	MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION AND RETRIEVAL POINTS	SUB-ZONES	% OF STAFF FROM URBAN	% OF STAFF FROM RURAL	REMARKS
BOLE	BOLE/BAMBOI SAYLA/KALBA	BOLE, BAMBOI SAYLA, TUNA			VERY HIGH	LOW	
WEST GURJA	DAMONCO/DABOYA YAPRI/KUSAWCU	DAMONCO, DABOYA YAPRI/TULUWE, BUIPE, MPAHA	DAMONCO, DABOYA, YAPRI TULUWE, BUIPE, MPAHA		VERY HIGH	LOW	DABOYA & BUIPE MPAHA ZONES ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT
EAST GURJA	SALACA KPAKAI	SALACA, ABRUMASE KARANCO, KPALBE	SALACA, ABRUMASE, KARANCO, KPALBE, LOLOTO, KAYABA	LOLOTO, KAPABA, KPALBE			
NANUMBA	BIMBILLA WOLENSI				VERY HIGH	LOW	
YENDI	YENDI MION	YENDI AND SANG ZONES	YENDI, SANG, TOSAANI, ZUGU, (YENDI-MION)	(YENDI-MION) TOSAANI, ZUGU	90%	10%	THE DISTRICT STRETCH ALONG 5 MAJOR ROADS ROOTS TO OTHER DISTRICT
ZABZUGU/TATALE	ZABZUGU/TATALE	ZABZUGU, TATALE NAKPALE, SHEINI WORIBOGU, KORPALGU	ZABZUGU, TATALE, NAKPALE, WORIBOGU AND KORPALGU		VERY HIGH	LOW	
SABOBA/CHEREPONI	SABOBA CHEREPONI	SABOBA (4 SUB- ZONES)CHEREPONI (5 SUB-ZONES)		SABOBA, WAPOLI KPALBA, CHANGRANPONG CHEREPONI WENCHIKI GARINKUKA, WONJOCA & AWEREKE	60%	40%	

OSHEGCO/KARAEA	OSHEGCO/KARACA	ZANDUA NABULI KARACA, LIMO GALWEI GUMA SANDUA	ZANDUA NABULI KARACA LIMO GALWEI GUMA SANDUA	EPATINGA ZORI TAMALIGU PISHIGU	70%	30%	ZANDUA, NABULI AND SANDUA ZONES ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT
SAVELOGU/NANTON	SAVELOGU NANTON						
SAXALE	COXPEGU/SARONJIDA CHOCGU/TISHIGU						
TOLOH/KOMBONGU	TOLOH KOMBONGU				VERY HIGH	LOW	
WEST MAMPROSI	WALEWALE						
EAST MAMPROSI	CAMPACA/MALERIGU BUNKORUGU/YUNYOO	GBINTIRI, NAGROO NASUAN, BINDI YUNYOO, GBANKORUGU ZONE			VERY HIGH	LOW	

APPENDIX C - SECURITY PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENT

DISTRICT	TOTAL # OF P/CENTRES	# OF MILITARY PERSONNEL NEEDED	AVAILABILITY OF POLICE, CEPS, FIRE AND PRISON PERSONNEL IN THE DISTRICTS	REMARKS
BOLE	130			
WEST CONJA	203		NEED FOR DEPLOYMENT FROM THE REGIONAL CAPITAL SINCE PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND ARE INADEQUATE	
EAST CONJA	182	20	NEED TO BACK PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND WITH RE-INFORCEMENTS FROM TAMALE	POLICE, PRISON'S STAFF
NANUMBA	134			
YENDI	86	35	POLICE, FIRE, PRISONS AND CEPS PERSONNEL ARE ON THE GROUND BUT ACTUAL NUMBER CANNOT BE STATED IMMEDIATELY	IF MILITARY PERSONNEL (35) ARE DEPLOYED SOME POLICE PERSONNEL CAN ASSIST IN OTHER DISTRICTS
ZABZUGU/TATALE	76	15	NEED FOR DEPLOYMENT FROM OTHER PLACES	THE DISTRICT HAS ONLY 3 POLICE PERSONNEL
SABOBA/CHREPONI	96		REQUIRE A LARGE NUMBER OF SECURITY PERSONNEL INCOMPATIBLE WITH EXISTING NO. OF PERSONNEL	
CUSHIEGU/KARAGA	124	10	NEED FOR DEPLOYMENT FROM THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, SINCE PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND ARE INADEQUATE	
SAVREUGU/WANTON	116			
TAMALE	207			
TOLON/KOMBONGU	139	NOT NEEDED	NEED FOR DEPLOYMENT FROM THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, SINCE PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND ARE INADEQUATE	DO NOT RECOMMEND USE OF CITY GUARDS, RED CROSS & BOYS SCOUTS AS SECURITY PERSONNEL
WEST MAMPRUJI	192			
EAST MAMPRUJI	177	NOT NEEDED	NEED POLICE PERSONNEL	

APPENDIX D - CREATION OF SUB-DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL EXH. SUPERVISORS	ADDITIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATION
BOLE		BAMBOI, KALBA	BAMBOI
WEST CONJA		MPAHA, DABOYA	DABOYA, MPAHA & YAPEI
EAST CONJA	KPANDAI	KPANDAI	KPANDAI AND SALAGA
SABOBA/CHEREPONI		CHEREPONI	CHEREPONI
WEST MAMPROSI		ADDITIONAL TWO FOR WALEWALE OVERSEAS	WALEWALE OVERSEAS
EAST MAMPROSI		BONKPORUGU	BONKPORUGU

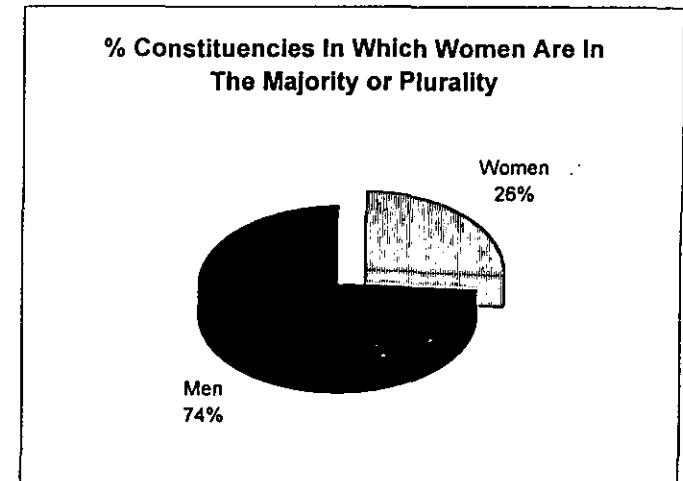
APPENDIX E - LOGISTICS PLANNING - N/R

DISTRICT	# OF P/CEN.	LAMP	HIRING OF BICYCLE	HIRING OF MOTOCBIKE	HIRING OF CANOE AND BOAT SERVICES	HIRING OF TRACTOR	COMMANDERED/ HIRING OF VEH.
BOLE	130	2	DISTRICT (16)		KALBA ZONE (1)	TUNA (2)	APPLICABLE
WEST CONJA	203	4	DABOYA (57)		DABOYA ZONE (6)	DABOYA ZONE	APPLICABLE
EAST CONJA	182	3		16	KULAW ZONE (3) KAPABA ZONE (1) MAKANGO (1)		APPLICABLE
NANUMBA	134	2					APPLICABLE
YENDI	86	2	DISTRICT (30)	10	ALONG ROUTES (20) TO INACCESSIBLE CENTRES	-	APPLICABLE
ZABZUCU/TATALE	76	2	DISTRICT (25)	7			APPLICABLE
SABOBA/CHEREPOHI	96	2	DISTRICT (60)				APPLICABLE
GUSHIBCU/KAHAGA	124	2	DISTRICT (35)				APPLICABLE
SAPELUCU/NANTON	116	1					APPLICABLE
TAMALE	207	1					APPLICABLE
TOLOW/KOMBUNGU	139	2	NEEDED ()		NEEDED ()		APPLICABLE
WEST KAMPUSI	192	3					APPLICABLE
EAST KAMPUSI	177	3	DISTRICT (30)	6			APPLICABLE

Northern Region Constituency Summary

Constituency	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total
Bimbilla	20745	48.2%	22156	51.4%	169	0.4%	43070
Bole	9977	48.5%	10527	51.1%	88	0.4%	20592
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	20399	50.1%	20263	49.7%	68	0.2%	40730
Chereponi	11654	50.7%	11266	49.0%	60	0.3%	22980
Choggo-Tishigu	32360	45.3%	38770	54.3%	313	0.4%	71443
Damongo-Daboya	11121	47.7%	12150	52.1%	63	0.3%	23334
Gukpegu-Sabongida	34814	46.2%	40126	53.3%	399	0.5%	75339
Gushiegu-Karaga	24819	49.0%	25743	50.8%	135	0.3%	50697
Kpandai	17702	47.2%	19658	52.5%	108	0.3%	37468
Kumbungu	13073	47.2%	14512	52.4%	104	0.4%	27689
Mion	14583	48.9%	15170	50.9%	58	0.2%	29811
Nalerigu	18838	51.5%	17493	47.8%	260	0.7%	36591
Nanton	6888	50.2%	6784	49.5%	37	0.3%	13709
Saboba	9644	49.8%	9665	49.9%	47	0.2%	19356
Salaga	17487	46.8%	19482	52.1%	414	1.1%	37383
Savelugu	14748	50.1%	14524	49.4%	157	0.5%	29429
Sawla-Kalba	16244	54.1%	13678	45.6%	93	0.3%	30015
Tolon	15634	48.4%	16557	51.3%	104	0.3%	32295
West Mamprusi	25507	51.4%	23796	48.0%	302	0.6%	49605
Wulensi	12042	48.7%	12594	50.9%	94	0.4%	24730
Yapei-Kusawgu	13957	48.7%	14658	51.2%	36	0.1%	28651
Yendi	13983	48.5%	14729	51.1%	129	0.4%	28841
Zabzugu-Tatale	17117	48.3%	18213	51.4%	92	0.3%	35422
Total	393336	48.6%	412514	51.0%	3330	0.4%	809180

Constituency Women Statistics		
Number of Constituencies at least 50% Women	Women	6
Number of Constituencies at least 50% Men	Men	17
Constituency with Highest % Women:	54.3% Sawla-Kalba	
Constituency with Lowest % Women:	45.3% Choggo-Tishigu	

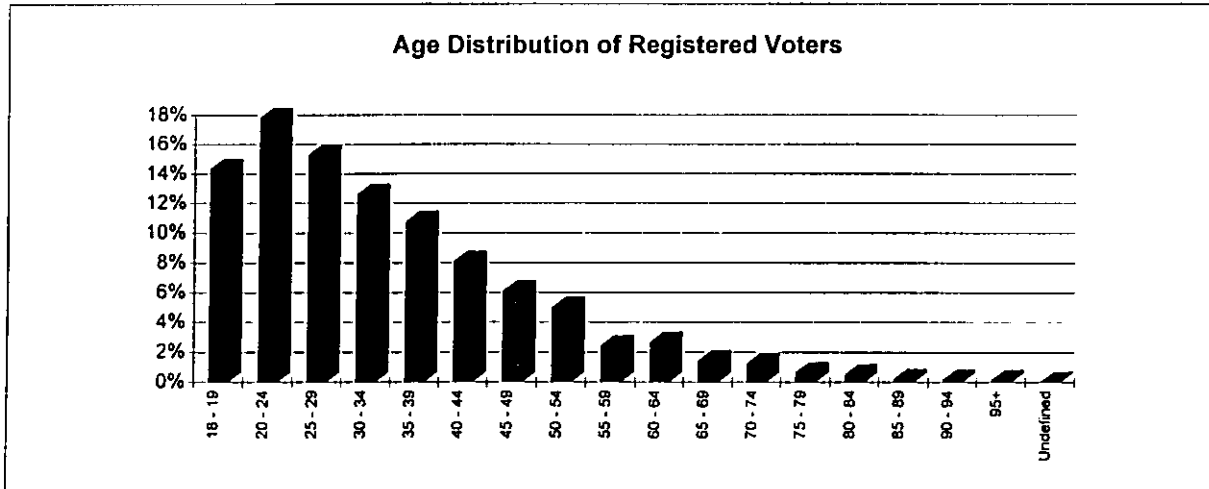
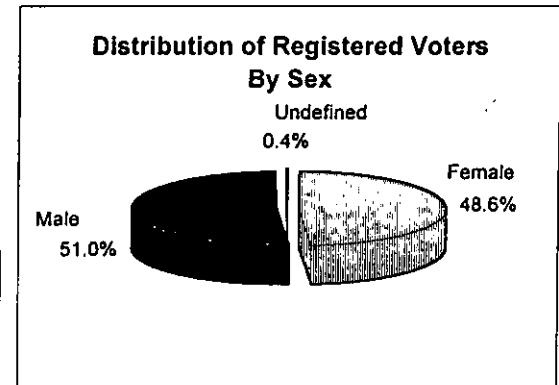


Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Northern Region

Age Group	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total	% Total
18 - 19	50147	43.1%	65568	56.4%	601	0.5%	116316	14%
20 - 24	69096	47.8%	74753	51.8%	555	0.4%	144404	18%
25 - 29	63420	51.1%	60184	48.5%	592	0.5%	124196	15%
30 - 34	55572	54.3%	46350	45.3%	364	0.4%	102286	13%
35 - 39	43152	49.4%	43872	50.2%	361	0.4%	87385	11%
40 - 44	35516	53.9%	30170	45.8%	202	0.3%	65888	8%
45 - 49	23105	46.8%	26113	52.9%	190	0.4%	49408	6%
50 - 54	20386	50.3%	19993	49.3%	136	0.3%	40515	5%
55 - 59	8814	44.3%	11000	55.3%	95	0.5%	19909	2%
60 - 64	10438	47.7%	11397	52.1%	56	0.3%	21891	3%
65 - 69	4947	41.8%	6853	57.9%	41	0.3%	11841	1%
70 - 74	3977	38.8%	6240	60.9%	24	0.2%	10241	1%
75 - 79	1715	31.6%	3693	68.0%	24	0.4%	5432	1%
80 - 84	1589	36.5%	2748	63.2%	11	0.3%	4348	1%
85 - 89	527	27.8%	1362	71.9%	4	0.2%	1893	0%
90 - 94	387	26.6%	1061	72.9%	8	0.5%	1456	0%
95+	408	28.3%	1007	69.9%	25	1.7%	1440	0%
Undefined	140	42.3%	150	45.3%	41	12.4%	331	0%
Total	393336	48.6%	412514	51.0%	3330	0.4%	809180	100%

Ten Year Age Grouping	% of Voters
18 - 29	47.6%
30 - 39	23.4%
40 - 49	14.2%
50 - 59	7.5%
60 - 69	4.2%
70 - 79	1.9%
80 - 89	0.8%
90+	0.4%
Undefined	0.0%
	100.0%



Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

1996 Parliamentary Candidates by Constituency

<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Northern	<i>Bimbilla</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Bimbilla	<i>Returning Officer: J. A. Akparibo</i>		
	George	Dagmanyi	Mpambi	PNC	44	M
	Grundow	Justice	K.	NCP	23	M
	Ibn Chambas	Mohammed		NDC	46	M
	Maham	Aliu	Aduna	PCP	44	M
Northern	<i>Bole</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Bole	<i>Returning Officer: Samuel S. Akwesi</i>		
	Issah	Zakaria		NPP	24	M
	Mahama	John	Dramni	NDC	36	M
Northern	<i>Bunkpurugu Yunyoo</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Yunyoo	<i>Returning Officer: Lawrence Kwotua</i>		
	Banamin	Kombian		PNC	37	M
	Konlaa	David	D.	PCP	44	M
	Yanni	Labik	J.	NDC	42	M
Northern	<i>Chereponi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Chereponi	<i>Returning Officer: M. A. Jawula</i>		
	Bamshie	Bawa	Ali	PNC	43	M
	Innocent	Alhaji	Mahamadu Yahaya	NDC	44	M
	Mariba	Jakpa	Samson	PCP	41	M
	Yaw	Tabi	Anthony Bondo	NPP	36	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Northern	<i>Choggo/Tishigu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Tamale	<i>Returning Officer: Gilbert Sebik</i>		
	Adam	Ibrahim		NDC	45	M
	Al-Hassan	Abubakr		NCP	54	M
	Hudu	Iddrisu		PNC	32	M
	Moutrage	Faiz	Aouni	IND	44	M
	Muhtar	Abdul-Samed		NCP	28	M
	Sadiq	Mohammed	A.	PCP	37	M
	Seini	Al-Hassan	Wayo	NPP	51	M
Northern	<i>Damago/Daboya</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Damago	<i>Returning Officer: S. M. Sinkari</i>		
	Adam	Alhaji	Maham	NDC	42	M
	Adams	Abdulai		PNC	59	M
	Ewuntomah	Skido	Alhassan	NCP	48	M
	Sofo	Alex	Seidu	PCP	45	M
Northern	<i>Gukpegu/Sabongida</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Tamale	<i>Returning Officer: J. E. Lamptey</i>		
	Ayuba	Iddrisu	H.	PCP	39	M
	Fuseini	Alhaji	B. A.	NDC	54	M
	Idris	Mustapha	Alli	NPP	41	M
	Salifu	Mohammed	S.	NCP	33	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Northern	<i>Gushiegu/Karaga</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Gushiegu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: P. V. Alhassah</i>		
	Hudu	Iddrisu		NDC	37	M
	Iddi	Rita	Tani	NPP	47	F
	Mahamudu	Oliver	Sigli	NCP	55	M
	Yahaya	Alhassan	Musah	PCP	51	M
Northern	<i>Kpandai</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kpandai</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Victory Kpekur</i>		
	Dawuni	Konde	Paul Ewans	IND	42	M
	James	Kpajal	Kwasi	NPP	39	M
	Tawiah	Likpalmor	Kwajo	NDC	36	M
Northern	<i>Kumbungu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kumbungu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Adam Iddrisu</i>		
	Abdallah	Saeed	Ahmed	PCP	52	M
	Huseini	Iddrisu		NCP	31	M
	Mumuni	Alhaji	Muhammed	NDC	47	M
Northern	<i>Mion</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Sang</i>	<i>Returning Officer: F. T. Tetteh</i>		
	Alidu	Fuseini	Saaka	NPP	41	M
	Ibrahim	Alabira		PCP	44	M
	Jacob	Iddrisu	Kojo	PNC	42	M
	Musah	Abu		NDC	38	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Northern	<i>Nalerigu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nalerigu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: C. Y. Addah</i>		
	Batesimah	Isaac	K.	NDC	47	M
	Dawuni	Hamidu	N.	PCP	38	M
	E. Grumah	Assani John	Issahaku Wuni	PNC NPP	50 46	M M
Northern	<i>Nanton</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nanton</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Ahmed Danaa</i>		
	Alhassan	Tia		NPP	37	M
	Dawud Yakubu	Ibrahim Alhaji		PCP NDC	34 47	M M
Northern	<i>Saboba</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Saboba</i>	<i>Returning Officer: George B. Nadzie</i>		
	Jagri Mabengba	Joshua Bukari	Yakpir Moses	NPP NDC	46 40	M M
Northern	<i>Salaga</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Salaga</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Ben Adamu</i>		
	Braimah	Hamid	Baba	NDC	43	M
	Issah Sulemana	Abdulai Mahama		NCP NPP	29 44	M M
Northern	<i>Savelugu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Savelugu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Z. K. Abrokwa</i>		
	Abubakari	Alhassan	Abdulai	NPP	44	M
	Baba	Bawa	Muhammed	PCP	44	M
	Boforo Issah	Mary Baba	Salifu	NDC PNC	45 35	F M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Northern	<i>Swala/Kalba</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Swala		<i>Returning Officer: Ben Gado</i>	
	Bayel	Joseph	Trumah	NDC	42	M
	Mantor	Simindon	Alfred	PCP	46	M
Northern	<i>Tolon</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Tolon		<i>Returning Officer: Salifu Yahaya</i>	
	Baako	Alhassan	Abukari	NPP	44	M
	Baako	Mohammed	Zakaria	PCP	50	M
	Salifu	Alhaji	Abdullah	NDC	53	M
Northern	<i>West Mamprusi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Walewale		<i>Returning Officer: John K. Adams</i>	
	Adam	Susan		NDC	40	F
	Musah	Sulemana	Wakaso	NCP	40	M
	Nayina	Stephen	Sumani	PCP	48	M
	Sulemana	Alhaji	Amadu	PNC	55	M
Northern	<i>Wulensi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Wulensi		<i>Returning Officer: K. I. B. Amponsan</i>	
	Ibrahim	Choko	Kwame	IND	36	M
	Nongbatakri	Daniel		IND	40	M
	Ogajah	Thosmas	Donkor	PNC	28	M
	Seidu	Alhaji	Amidu	NDC	40	M
	Shani	Iddi		NPP	39	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Updated as of: Sunday, 24 November, 1996

<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Northern	<i>Yapei/Kusawgu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Yapei</i>	<i>Returning Officer: E. T. Adams</i>		
	Amadu	Alhaji	Seidu	NDC	42	M
	Langah	Samson	Mahamadu	NCP	35	M
	Yakubu	Zakariah		NPP	31	M
	Zarkariah	Daniel	Sulemana	PCP	51	M
Northern	<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Michael Agana</i>		
	Iddrisu, Jnr.	Sulemana	Ibn	NDC	46	M
	John	Nalari	Nyoja	PNC	40	M
	Yakubu	Malik	Al-Hassen	NPP	50	M
Northern	<i>Zabzugu/Tatale</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Zabzugu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Abdulal Mohammed</i>		
	Dramani	Mohamed		NPP	43	M
	Korkpah	John	Jagri	NDC	40	M
	Nwulu	Jacob	Nasanpi	IND	36	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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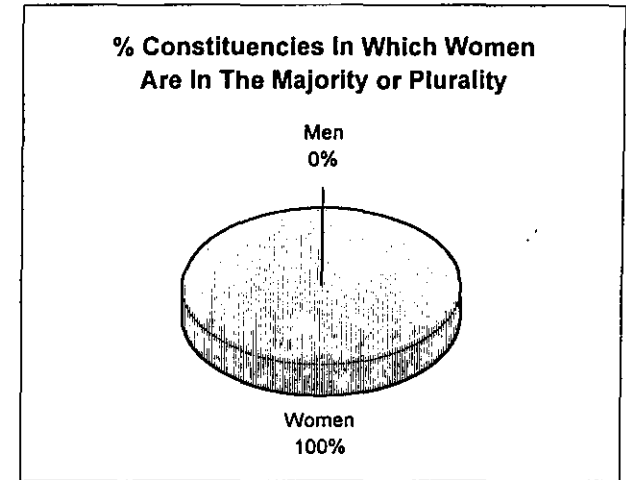


Upper East Region

Upper East Constituency Summary

Constituency	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total
Bawku Central	36628	53.8%	31187	45.8%	253	0.4%	68068
Bawku West	20688	57.2%	15326	42.4%	163	0.5%	36177
Binduri	14074	54.4%	11726	45.3%	75	0.3%	25875
Bolgatanga	32210	51.8%	29731	47.8%	284	0.5%	62225
Bongo	21785	57.4%	16029	42.3%	113	0.3%	37927
Bulsa North	12029	52.8%	10664	46.8%	91	0.4%	22784
Bulsa South	7773	54.9%	6316	44.6%	68	0.5%	14157
Chiana/Paga	21158	52.7%	18807	46.9%	164	0.4%	40129
Garu/Tempane	25779	55.7%	20368	44.0%	139	0.3%	46286
Nabdram	7981	52.9%	7023	46.6%	75	0.5%	15079
Navrongo Central	21833	53.4%	18923	46.3%	136	0.3%	40892
Talensi	15781	52.7%	14071	47.0%	98	0.3%	29950
Total	237719	54.1%	200171	45.5%	1659	0.4%	439549

Constituency Women Statistics		
Number of Constituencies 50% or Plurality	Women	12
Number of Constituencies 50% or Plurality	Men	0
Constituency with Highest % Women:	57.4% Bongo	
Constituency with Lowest % Women:	51.8% Bolgatanga	

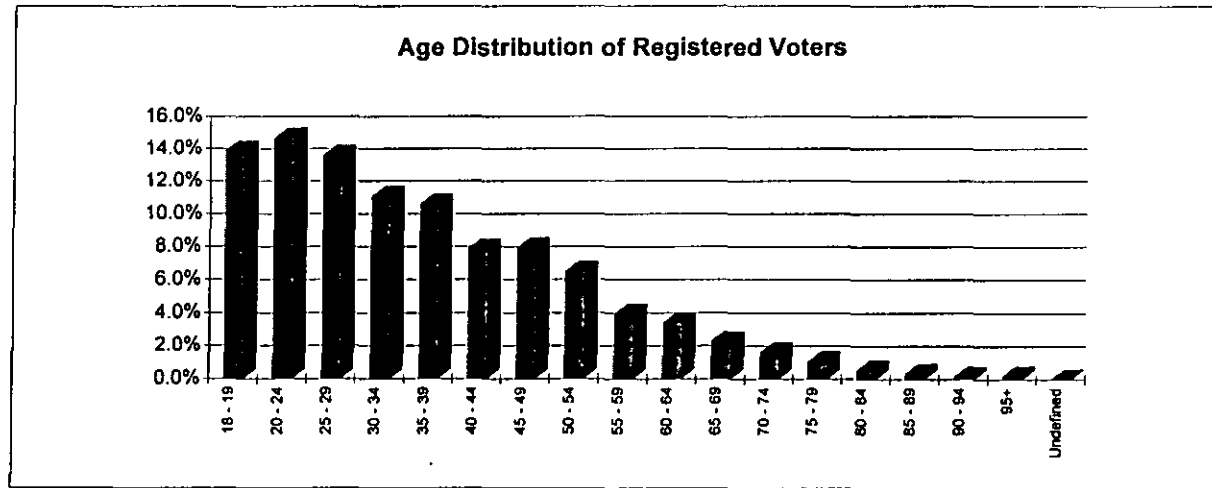
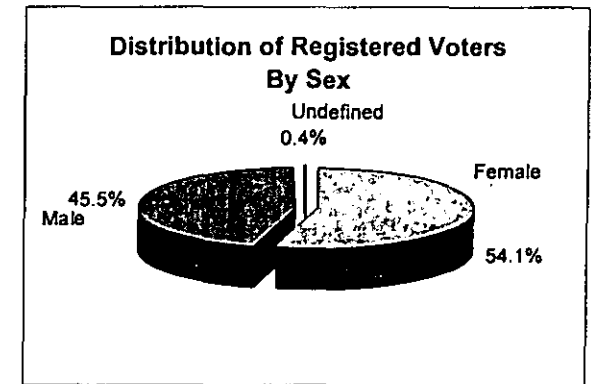


Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Upper East Region

Age Group	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total	% of Total
18 - 19	28655	46.9%	32193	52.7%	277	0.5%	61125	13.9%
20 - 24	33325	51.6%	31020	48.0%	220	0.3%	64565	14.7%
25 - 29	34065	56.9%	25491	42.6%	270	0.5%	59826	13.6%
30 - 34	28709	58.8%	19944	40.9%	151	0.3%	48804	11.1%
35 - 39	26739	57.2%	19784	42.3%	214	0.5%	46737	10.6%
40 - 44	21751	62.7%	12819	37.0%	98	0.3%	34668	7.9%
45 - 49	20114	57.5%	14717	42.1%	133	0.4%	34964	8.0%
50 - 54	16936	59.3%	11550	40.4%	80	0.3%	28566	6.5%
55 - 59	9077	52.1%	8294	47.6%	59	0.3%	17430	4.0%
60 - 64	7870	52.4%	7108	47.3%	39	0.3%	15017	3.4%
65 - 69	4544	44.7%	5582	54.9%	44	0.4%	10170	2.3%
70 - 74	2846	39.7%	4295	60.0%	20	0.3%	7161	1.6%
75 - 79	1416	30.1%	3264	69.5%	19	0.4%	4699	1.1%
80 - 84	800	32.9%	1630	67.0%	4	0.2%	2434	0.6%
85 - 89	376	25.3%	1104	74.2%	8	0.5%	1488	0.3%
90 - 94	187	21.9%	666	78.0%	1	0.1%	854	0.2%
95+	266	27.8%	670	70.1%	20	2.1%	956	0.2%
Undefined	43	50.6%	40	47.1%	2	2.4%	85	0.0%
Total	237719	54.1%	200171	45.5%	1659	0.4%	439549	100.0%

Ten Year Age Grouping	% of Voters
18 - 29	42.2%
30 - 39	21.7%
40 - 49	15.8%
50 - 59	10.5%
60 - 69	5.7%
70 - 79	2.7%
80 - 89	0.9%
90+	0.4%
Undefined	0.0%
Total	100.0%



Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

1996 Parliamentary Candidates by Constituency

<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Upper East	<i>Bawku Central</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Bawku	<i>Returning Officer: B. A. Amidu</i>		
	Akani	Awini	Emmanuel	PNC	48	M
	Hawa	Yakubu		IND	48	F
	Seidu	Hajia	Fati	NDC	48	F
Upper East	<i>Bawku West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Zebilla	<i>Returning Officer: Thomas A. Samari</i>		
	A.	Daniel	Ayamdongo	NPP	54	M
	Avoka	Cletus	Apul	NDC	35	M
	Ndebugri	John	Akparibo	PNC	46	M
Upper East	<i>Binduri</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Binduri	<i>Returning Officer: Cletus Atobiga</i>		
	Atubiga	Fortunate		NDC	46	M
	Ayaribilla	Asaana	Dunstan	PNC	39	M
	Ayariga	Francis	Aboko	PCP	42	M
	Mustafa	Issaka		NPP	37	M
Upper East	<i>Bolgatanga</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Bolga	<i>Returning Officer: Gladys Seldu</i>		
	Anyoa	Abingya	Simon	NDC	48	M
	Apasera	David		PNC	36	M
	Francis	Amiyinne		NCP	62	M
	Kaba	James	Ben	NPP	54	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Updated as of: *Sunday, 24 November, 1996*

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Upper East	<i>Bongo</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Bongo</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Lawrence A. Haya</i>		
	Asabo	Alangde	Simon	NDC	37	M
	Atanga	John	Adobongo	PNC	54	M
	E.	Adosenaba	Akobire	PCP	46	M
	Leo	Ayamga	Joseph	NCP	35	M
Upper East	<i>Builsa North</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Sandema</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Peter Ayoreko</i>		
	Akumboa	Avaasi	Solomon	PNC	46	M
	Akuobey	Azaanab	Waksman	PCP	39	M
	Amarnah	George	Kwado	NCP	41	M
	Andrew	Atulisi	Alakawan	NPP	40	M
	Anuka	Basil	Theodore	NDC	30	M
Upper East	<i>Builsa South</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Fumblisi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: William Ateng</i>		
	Abeka	Kabonaba	Henry	NPP	46	M
	Awulley	Norbert	Garko	NDC	42	M
	Elmina	John	Anko	PNC	39	M
Upper East	<i>Chiana/Paga</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Chiana</i>	<i>Returning Officer: T. A. Aluah</i>		
	Abuga	Pele		NDC	39	M
	Adongo	Edward	Nchor	NPP	47	M
	Dominica	Akanson		PNC	46	F
	James	Achinan	Apiyese	PCP	40	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Upper East	<i>Garu/Tempene</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Garu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Edward Dahamani</i>		
	Azimbe	Azumah	Dominic	NDC	46	M
	Azuga	Raymond		PCP	40	M
	Tindana	Sylvester	Sandow	PNC	50	M
	Yusuf	Musa		NPP	37	M
Upper East	<i>Nabdam</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nangodi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Nicholas Kolog</i>		
	Asaga	Moses	Aduko	NDC	39	M
	Nonlri	Nayembil	Nicholas	PNC	52	M
	Sampanah	Edward	Baba	PCP	56	M
Upper East	<i>Navrongo Central</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Navrongo</i>	<i>Returning Officer: H. M. Sinabisi</i>		
	Achuliwor	John	Setuni	IND	43	M
	Tumfuga	Bugase	Clement	NDC	42	M
Upper East	<i>Talensi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Tongo</i>	<i>Returning Officer: James Bubglla</i>		
	Abagna Kahldi	Marian	Aukuma	NPP	54	F
	Nyaaba	Belmorgre	Gaspard	PNC	47	M
	Tia	Akologo	John	NDC	42	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Updated as of: *Sunday, 24 November, 1996*

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**PREPARATION FOR EXHIBITION; PRESIDENTIAL
AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 1996
WESTERN REGION**

INTRODUCTION:

As part of our preparations for the Exhibition of the Provisional Voters Register and the Presidential and Parliamentary elections this year, this memorandum has been developed to highlight the problems and difficulties which have constituted blocks on the effort of this region to efficient delivery and successful implementation of exercises. An attempt has been made from a purely regional perspective to map out strategies to minimize the negative effects of the problems. It is our fervent hope that the recommendations embodied in this memo would be considered by the Commission as representing the candid and express conviction of the electoral staff of this region towards eliminating the nagging and seemingly chronic problems in this region.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION:

Western Region is considered to be one of the largest among the Regions found in the southern part of the country. It covers an area of 23,921.13 sq km and located within 4°-7° latitude, and 1°-3° west longitude.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFICATION

Problems identified in the region are classified under the following; transportation, inaccessibility, communication, security, lack of appropriate human resource, climatic conditions, temporary structures, and time-factor.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

Western Region is known to be one of the regions with poor roads in the country. It has actually been observed by all officials who have travelled extensively in the region that about 90% of the roads are untarred and most of them unmotorable, especially during rainfall. We can, therefore, imagine what happens as greater part of the region experience rainfall throughout the year.

The net effect of this situation causes exorbitant transport fares. Charges are not based on mileage but rather on the nature of the roads. For instance, in Jomoro District one pays ₦2,000.00 from Half Assini - Tikobo No.1, a distance of about 19 kms. And from Juabeso to Asawinso cost ₦1,500.00 for a distance of 15 km.

This confirms the fact that the flat rate normally paid to operatives irrespective of where they come from create a lot of embarrassment. Besides the risk that the

field officers of the Commission are exposed to in the course of their work, the roads also do a lot of damage to the vehicles thus affecting their longevity.

PROBLEM OF RIVER STATES

Two districts, namely Nzema East and Jomoro have riverine communities. The only means of transport to these areas are boats. Boat owners usually take undue advantage of the situation and render services at exorbitant charges. Unfortunately payment for the services are made long after the exercise resulting in suspicion and friction.

VEHICLES

The Niva vehicles are ageing resulting in high fuel consumption and high maintenance cost. Furthermore the tyres are all worn out posing a great danger to users. Currently three of the Niva vehicles don't have tyres and cannot move.

COMMUNICATION PROBLEM

Communication between the districts and the regional office is poor. Four districts namely Nzema East,

Ahanta West, Wassam West and Mponor Wassam East do not have radio equipment. The existing equipment in six districts are also ineffective owing to lack of regular maintenance servicing. The three large districts in the region namely Juabeso Bia; Wassam Amenfi and Wassam West require two

radio equipment each to enhance intra district communication. Wassa Amenfi has three (3) constituencies while Juabeso Bia and Wassa West have two constituencies each.

PROBLEM OF INACCESSIBILITY

Almost all districts in the region experience the problem of inaccessibility in varying nature. Inaccessible areas in the forest zones can only be reached by means of either moto-bikes, bicycles or by foot.

In the Wassa West, all areas on the railway transport system are inaccessible out side the train services. The train services have proved to be unreliable because the trains stop at only designated stations.

In the Aowin Suaman district, officials cover various distances on foot to certain inaccessible areas. From Nkrankrom to Omanpe is about 20 kilometres. From Omanpe to Akwakom is about 11 kilometres. From Dadieso to Sunkwa is about 18 kilometres. In the Juabeso-Bia district from Brekrom to Mansokrom is about 6 kilometres. From Amoya to Adukrom is about 8 kilometres. From Kwesikrom to Behyiremwere is about 10 kilometres.

Undoubtedly the problem of inaccessibility militate against smooth distribution and collection of materials during exercises.

PROBLEM OF INSECURITY

Security at polling stations and of election materials has become paramount considering the tension and suspicion that are generated during exercises especially elections. It is therefore pertinent to consider the kind of personnel and the type of instrument or logistics to be employed in the maintenance of peace and order especially during the elections. The question of whether the presence of a well dressed security person at a polling station is enough for the security we envisage or the security person must be in a position to avert or control any public disturbance, should it occur must be critically examined and resolved.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

The creation of temporary polling structures is a common feature in the management of elections. However such temporary structures often become sources of conflict and agitation. These temporary structures are mainly non public premises. Quite often the character of the owner(s) of the premise(s) can be a source of worry. Either his/her political leanings may be grounds for suspicion or he/she may make certain demands which may appear unreasonable. Furthermore most temporary structures are open spaces often without any sun shade facility. Officials who work under such conditions make

genuine complaints and often agitate for compensatory package of which provision are not considered.

LACK OF APPROPRIATE HUMAN RESOURCE

The recruitment of the right calibre of human resource for exercises has become a problem for the hinterlands where the literacy rate is low and without schools. Consequently, trained officials have to commute daily to these "deprived centres" or are compelled to stay for the period of the exercise usually under very trying conditions.

TIME FACTOR

Delays constitute the bane of the operational efforts of the region. Delays in the release of materials and finance on the part of Head office are a source of great concern. Plans nicely work out for the distribution of materials and for training are usually made meaningless because the provision for the necessary resources to be made by Head office are delayed. Such delays are very frustrating. Currently schedules on the Regional and District calendars in respect of training and publicity have been thrown apart because of the failure of Head office to adhere to its time table which formed the basis for the Regional and District calendars.

SOLUTIONS

PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION

The traditional reliance on friendly government departments for assistance is to be vigorously pursued. It is however recommended that the initiative for the commandeering of vehicles should be taken at Head office as was done in 1992. Attempts are being made to ensure that at least one of the Supervisors or Returning officers for each district has an official four wheel vehicle or a motor - bike. This has so far proved to be strategic.

The region cannot do anything to offset the exorbitant transport fares. It is therefore anticipated that the Commission would seriously consider this problem and develop an appropriate policy to resolve it.

On the existing Niva vehicles, it is realized that apart from the size which makes it difficult for large quantities of materials to be lifted, they possess the stability and toughness for the nature of roads in the region. There is however the urgent need for an effective maintenance policy to enhance their durability and longevity. In the absence of an effective maintenance policy no matter how many new vehicles are supplied, they may not last.

On the river states, the region has established a fair cordial relations with the boat owners and hope to

strengthen it to enable us derive maximum benefit from their services. It is however recommended that the Commission exploits the possibility of acquiring outboard motors and canoes for the rivers states.

COMMUNICATION PROBLEM

It is strongly recommended that radio communication be provided for the four (4) districts which do not have. Furthermore proper maintenance of the existing facilities should also be undertaken to enhance efficiency. It is further recommended that addition communication equipment should be provided for Juabeso-Bia, Wassa Amenfi and Wassa West to serve Essem, Akropong and Prestea respectively. To enhance effective communication, all districts in the region with existing Ghana Telecoms operating centres are being encouraged to arrange for installation. Axim is the latest in the region to benefit from this arrangement.

PROBLEM OF INACCESSIBILITY

Most of the inaccessible areas in the forest zones are reached by election officials on foot with the exception of officials who possess their own motor - bikes or bicycles. Agreement has therefore been reached with DEOs and Supervisors to make provision for the hiring of motor - bikes and bicycles in their supervision plans to enable them reach all inaccessible areas.

PROBLEM OF SECURITY

Consultation with the Regional Police has already begun in an effort to design a good plan for the security at polling stations. It is anticipated that as part of the plan the police would provide the technical expertise on how best to combat insecurity at the polling stations without the use of fire arms. Details of our conclusions would be made available to the Commission. It is recommended that similar consultations should start at all levels to enable us develop a common security strategy before the elections.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

The following recommendations are being made to solve the problem of temporary structures.

- (a) An appeal similar to that made in 1992 for collapsable booths should be made for a kind of canopy.*
- (b) The many collapsable booths in the system be disposed of and the proceeds utilized to hire or to procure local canopies for the very serious areas especially in the urban areas.*
- (c) Provision should be made for the hiring of local canopies for serious centres in the urban areas.*

LACK OF APPROPRIATE HUMAN RESOURCE

The only means of motivating officials who work at the "deprived centres" is to develop a special compensation package for them. It is hoped the Commission will seriously consider this.

TIME FACTOR

The effects of delays are very obvious. We therefore wish to appeal earnestly to the Commission to ensure that delays are eliminated especially at a time that we are impressing upon our field operatives the need to develop a culture of planning in our scheme of affairs. The level of our supervisors and other hired staff is quite high in terms of education and social status. Therefore any inconsistency in our dealings with them would undermine our integrity.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

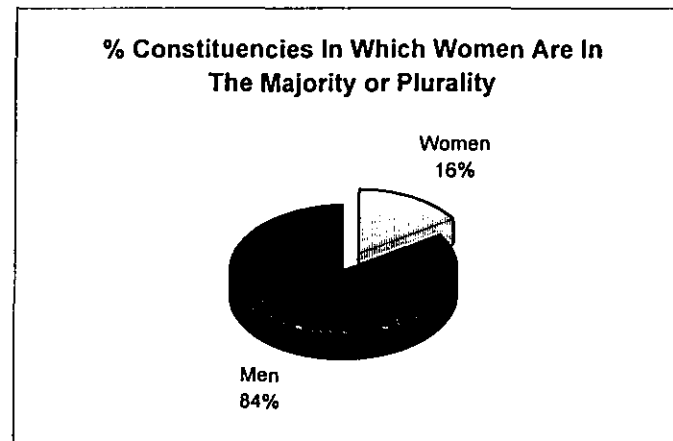
1. There is the urgent need for an effective maintenance policy for the Niva vehicles and all other vehicles to enhance durability and longevity.
2. The Commission may consider the possibility of acquiring outboard motors and canoes for the river states.
3. There is the need for an effective maintenance policy for the existing radio communication

- equipment.
4. *Appropriate security arrangements should be made to enable security personnel at polling station maintain peace and order without the use of fire arms.*
 5. *An appeal similar to that made in 1992 for the collapsable booths should be made for a kind of canopy for temporary polling stations.*
 6. *The existing collapsable booths should be disposed of and the proceeds used to hire or procure local canopies for the very serious centres in the urban areas.*
 7. *Monetary provision should be made for the hiring of local canopies for serious centres in the urban areas.*
 8. *The Commission may consider developing a special compensation package for election officials who work in "deprived centres".*
 9. *Time as a resource should be meticulously utilized to eliminate delays in the supply and distribution of materials.*
 10. *A fair criteria for the payment of T & T to training participants should be evolved to remove the unfairness in the flat rate system prevailing.*

Western Region Constituency Summary

Constituency	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total
Ahanta West	21314	53.2%	18632	46.5%	125	0.3%	40071
Amenfi Central	17296	44.7%	21271	55.0%	122	0.3%	38689
Amenfi East	19053	45.9%	22317	53.8%	118	0.3%	41488
Amenfi West	15626	45.0%	18974	54.7%	89	0.3%	34689
Aowim Suaman	26506	41.2%	37606	58.4%	275	0.4%	64387
Bia	30118	41.8%	41715	57.9%	162	0.2%	71995
Bibiani	23164	49.6%	23455	50.2%	75	0.2%	46694
Effia-Kwesimintsim	32297	47.5%	35556	52.3%	173	0.3%	68026
Ellembelle	18813	49.8%	18869	49.9%	111	0.3%	37793
Evalue-Gwira	12683	50.0%	12608	49.7%	64	0.3%	25355
Jomoro	33373	47.8%	36278	51.9%	227	0.3%	69878
Juabeso	27984	44.7%	34466	55.0%	201	0.3%	62651
Mpohor-Wassa East	24232	48.4%	25685	51.3%	111	0.2%	50028
Prestea-Huni Valley	26630	44.3%	33151	55.1%	358	0.6%	60139
Sefwi-Wiawaso	32689	45.7%	38633	54.0%	271	0.4%	71593
Sekondi	26124	48.8%	27289	50.9%	166	0.3%	53579
Shama	17526	54.7%	14478	45.2%	39	0.1%	32043
Takoradi	21157	47.0%	23768	52.8%	100	0.2%	45025
Tarkwa Nsuaem	24352	45.0%	29578	54.7%	184	0.3%	54114
Total	450937	46.6%	514329	53.1%	2971	0.3%	968237

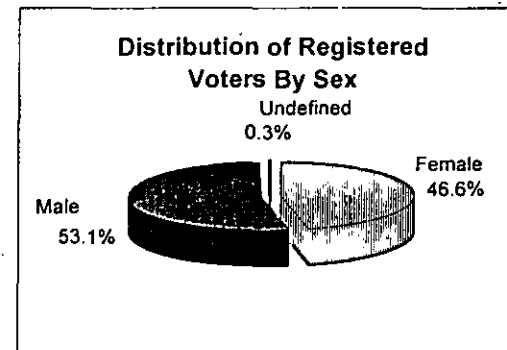
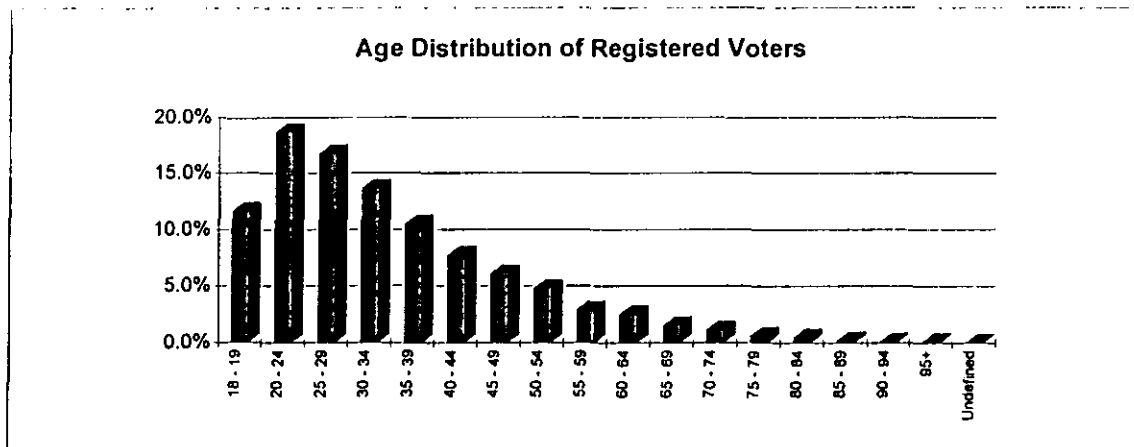
Constituency Women Statistics	
Number of Constituencies 50% or Plurality Women	3
Number of Constituencies 50% or Plurality Men	16
Constituency with Highest % Women:	53.0% Shama
Constituency with Lowest % Women:	41.2% Aowim Suaman



Western Region

Age Group	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total	% Total
18 - 19	52897	46.9%	59417	52.7%	437	0.4%	112751	11.6%
20 - 24	88684	48.9%	92209	50.8%	465	0.3%	181358	18.7%
25 - 29	75670	46.5%	86344	53.1%	610	0.4%	162624	16.8%
30 - 34	61437	46.4%	70672	53.4%	350	0.3%	132459	13.7%
35 - 39	45745	44.7%	56317	55.0%	354	0.3%	102416	10.6%
40 - 44	34384	45.7%	40617	54.0%	183	0.2%	75184	7.8%
45 - 49	25529	43.2%	33435	56.5%	190	0.3%	59154	6.1%
50 - 54	22374	48.0%	24141	51.8%	105	0.2%	46620	4.8%
55 - 59	12033	41.9%	16596	57.8%	86	0.3%	28715	3.0%
60 - 64	12193	49.2%	12548	50.6%	49	0.2%	24790	2.6%
65 - 69	7247	47.6%	7910	52.0%	57	0.4%	15214	1.6%
70 - 74	5624	49.7%	5661	50.0%	26	0.2%	11311	1.2%
75 - 79	2830	44.7%	3487	55.1%	16	0.3%	6333	0.7%
80 - 84	2262	49.1%	2327	50.5%	15	0.3%	4604	0.5%
85 - 89	919	44.4%	1146	55.3%	6	0.3%	2071	0.2%
90 - 94	451	41.0%	648	58.9%	2	0.2%	1101	0.1%
95+	563	43.3%	725	55.8%	12	0.9%	1300	0.1%
Undefined	95	40.9%	129	55.6%	8	3.4%	232	0.0%
Total	450937	46.6%	514329	53.1%	2971	0.3%	968237	100.0%

Ten Year Age Grouping	
Age Group	% of Voters
18 - 29	47.2%
30 - 39	24.3%
40 - 49	13.9%
50 - 59	7.8%
60 - 69	4.1%
70 - 79	1.8%
80 - 89	0.7%
90+	0.2%
Undefined	0.0%
	100.0%



1996 Parliamentary Candidates by Constituency

<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Western	<i>Ahanta West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Agona Nkwanta</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. K. Anderson</i>		
	Aluade	Kaku		PCP	40	M
	Andoh	Moses		NCP	38	M
	Brace	Isaac	K.	PNC	45	M
	Fynn	Francis	M.	NDC	46	M
	Kwofie	Samuel	K.	NPP	56	M
Western	<i>Amenfi Central</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Manso-Amenfi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Dominic Boadi</i>		
	Abu	John	Frank	NDC	50	M
	Afari	Lawrence	K.	NCP	62	M
	Amoahene	Kwame	Adjei	PCP	43	M
	Dua	Emmanuel	O. K.	NPP	51	M
	Osei	Kofi		PNC	34	M
Western	<i>Amenfi East</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Wassa Akropong</i>	<i>Returning Officer: A. K. B. Kertson</i>		
	Buadi	George		NDC	33	M
	Coffie	Eric		NCP	32	M
	Oduro	Doris	Gyapomah	NPP	46	F
Western	<i>Amenfi West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Aankragwa</i>	<i>Returning Officer: B. S. K. Kyeremeh</i>		
	Asante	Abraham	Kofi	NDC	37	M
	Takyi	Samuel	Alberto	NPP	42	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Western	<i>Aowim Suaman</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Enchi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: D. R. K. Asiedu</i>		
	Ackah	John	Kwekucher	NDC	51	M
	Arthur	S. B.	Ing	NCP	59	M
	Asante	Kingsley	Ofori	NPP	41	M
	Prah	Frank	Ernest	IND	48	M
Western	<i>Bia</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Essam</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Benjamin Dadson</i>		
	Armah	Benjamin		NDC	36	M
	Asante	Christian	K.	NPP	56	M
Western	<i>Bibiani</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Bibiani</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Emmanuel A. Bekwal</i>		
	Adamu	Seidu	Paakuna	NDC	43	M
	Addae	Christopher		NPP	33	M
Western	<i>Effia-Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Effiakuma</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Albert Quarshie</i>		
	Abakah	J. E. K.		PCP	32	M
	Ackah	S. A. B.		PNC	49	M
	Quansah	Ebenezer	Kofi	NPP	58	M
	Seidu	Alhaji	Abdulai Mohammed	NDC	45	M
Western	<i>Ellembelle</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Ainyase</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Douglas F. Nuroh</i>		
	Blay	F. W. A.		PCP	45	M
	Nyame-Quaicoe	Constance		NDC	47	F
	Pannah	Abdula	Karim	PNC	34	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Updated as of: Sunday, 24 November, 1996

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Western	<i>Evalue-Gwira</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Axim		<i>Returning Officer: Moses K. Ackah</i>	
	Amah	Kojo		PCP	51	M
	Cobbina	James	Ackah	NDC	48	M
Western	<i>Jomoro</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Half Assini		<i>Returning Officer: J. M. Adeaba</i>	
	Ackah	Joseph	Emmanuel	NDC	62	M
	Jabialu	Anthony	Kwofie	PCP	59	M
	Williams	Patrick	Tandoh	NCP	38	M
Western	<i>Juabeso</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Juabeso		<i>Returning Officer: Wilfred K.Arthur</i>	
	Aborampa	Asiedu	Mensah	NPP	46	M
	Gypong	A. K.		NDC	41	M
	Tanko	Ayuba		PNC	36	M
Western	<i>Mpohor-Wassa East</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Daboase		<i>Returning Officer: Nokor Ankoma-Appiah</i>	
	Amponsah	Samuel	Kwame	NDC	59	M
	Ankomah	Mary	Stella	PCP	39	F
	Arthur	Paul	King	PNC	54	M
	Dogbeh	Alex	Pessa	NCP	30	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Western	<i>Prestea-Hunivalley</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Bogoso</i>	<i>Returning Officer: D. K. Afful</i>		
	Bekoe	Benjamin		NCP	42	M
	Bonful	Kweku	Acheampong	NDC	49	M
	Ewudzie	Emmanuel		PNC	49	M
	Gyima-Bota	Akwasi		PCP	41	M
	Imbiah-Tismark	Joseph		EGLE	42	M
	Nuako	Nana		PCP	54	M
	Obbin	Albert	Kweku	NPP	40	M
Western	<i>Sefwi-Wiawso</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Sefwi Wiawso</i>	<i>Returning Officer: E. A. Boateng</i>		
	Blay	Kwesi		NPP	39	M
	Ofori	I. K.	Nyame	NDC	53	M
Western	<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. B. Williams</i>		
	Ackah	Anthony		PNC	65	M
	Bosomtwi-Sam	Albert		NDC	42	M
	Owusu-Ankomah	Papa		NPP	38	M
Western	<i>Shama</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Shama</i>	<i>Returning Officer: John K. Aldoo</i>		
	Amissah	Angelina	Baiden	NPP	42	F
	Awortwi	Paul	Kingsley	PNC	46	M
	Nartey	Richard	Dornu	NDC	47	M
	Tackie-Otoo	Ernest	Nii	PCP	63	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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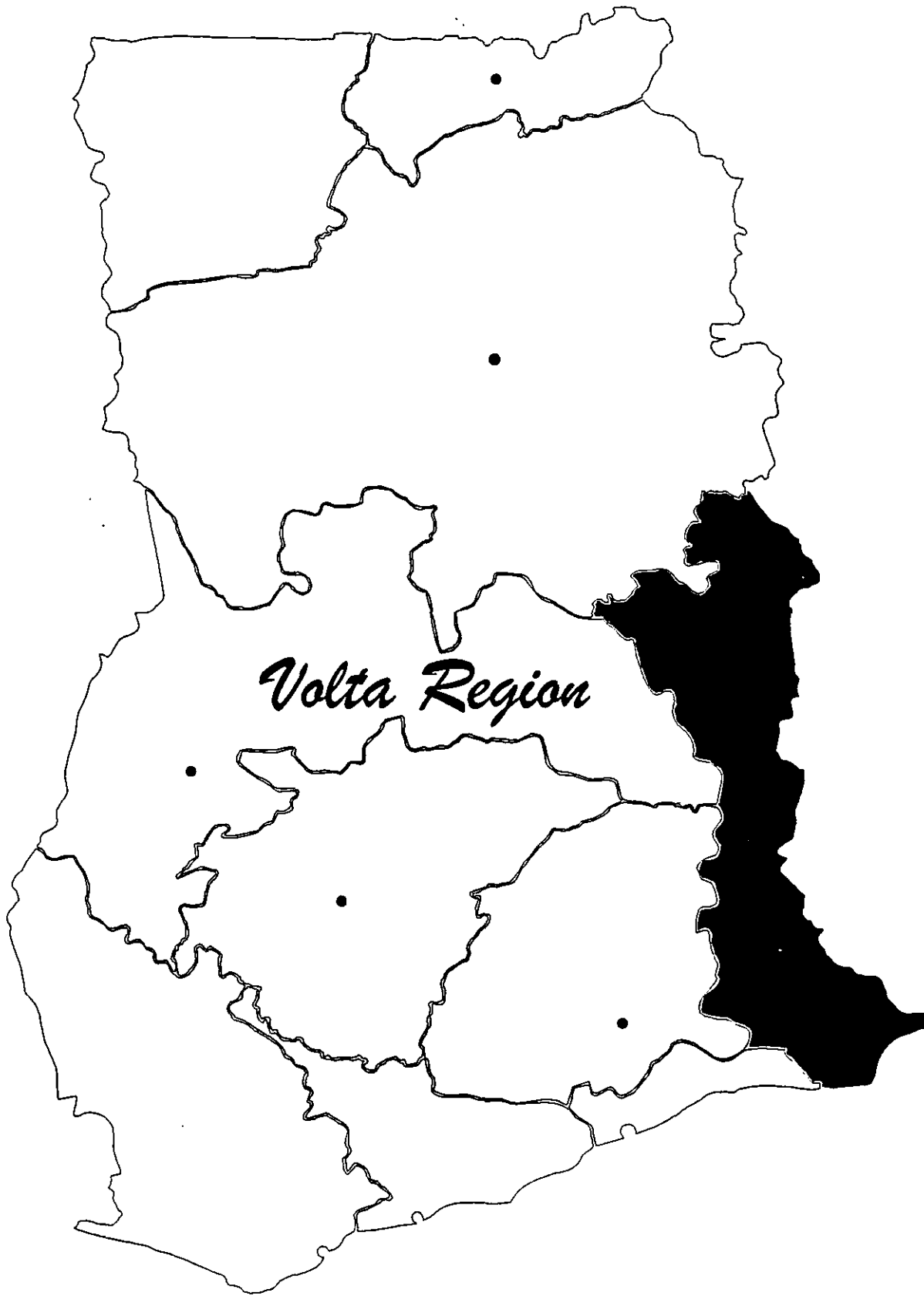
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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Western	<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: T. O. Akuffo</i>		
	Asmah	Gladys		NPP	60	F
	Blankson	Alex	Fosu	IND	36	M
	Kublenu	Timothy	Norbert	NCP	36	M
	Mochia	Crosby		PCP	53	M
	Nkansah	Esther		NDC	48	F
Western	<i>Tarkwa Nsuaem</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Tarkwa</i>	<i>Returning Officer: E. K. Aban</i>		
	Aidoo	John		NCP	64	M
	Arthur	Joe		NDC	49	M
	Ghansah	Joseph		PCP	57	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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Volta Region

**REPORT ON PROBLEMS
ASSOCIATED WITH ADMINISTRATION
OF ELECTIONS IN THE VOLTA REGION**

INTRODUCTION

On December 10 this year, the Commission will conduct another Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. The important nature of the elections demands an intensive and adequate preparations on our part. And as we prepare vigorously towards this exercise, it is of necessity that we remind ourselves of the teething problems which have tended to impede the smooth and effective administration of elections in the country over the years and attempt to find positive solutions to them. This report thus seeks to present the problems which militate against effective administration of elections in the Volta Region. It also attempts to present recommendations for solutions to the problems.

BRIEF SURVEY OF THE REGION

Volta Region lies along the country's border with Togo and shares common boundaries with Northern Region on the north, Brong-Ahafo and Eastern Regions on the west, Greater Accra Region on the south-west and the Gulf of Guinea on the south. It covers an area of approximately 20,570 square kilometres.

The topography of the region reveals three main features. The coastal area is characterised by an extensive low lying plains and marshy lands rising gradually to 150m above-sea-level. North of the plains across the middle belt are the southern foothills and uplands of the Akwapim-Togo Ranges which rise from 300 metres to 610 metres with the highest point in Ghana being 885 metres above sea level at Afadjato. A gentle rolling land

ranging from 150 metres to 300 metres above sea-level is found in the north-western part of the region.

Much of the western stretch of the region is covered by the Volta Lake which has several islands in it and peopled predominantly by fishing communities. In Krachi District alone there are over twenty islands in the lake.

Although the region has a road network of 3,919.6 kilometres representing 11% of the national road network of 36,541.9 kilometres, only about 10% of the region's road network is paved and therefore motorable all the year round. This is an indication that the rest of the road network in the region is unpaved and therefore unmotorable throughout the year.

With regard to road network in the districts, the following districts have very acute problems: Krachi, Nkwanta, Jasikan, Sogakofe, Adidome, Ketu and Akatsi. In some districts, the roads are more or less tracks, eg. Fieve-Dugame, Kpodzi-Dorvikofe, Dikato, Dedo-Todzokofe roads in Sogakofe District are just cattle tracks. So also are roads in Akatsi District, eg. Xevi, Wuata, Ave-Have, Dzayime, Kporvi, Wuxor, Tadzewu and Hadae.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Problems associated with the administration of elections in the region can well be classified under the following: (a) Transport (b) Inaccessibility (c) Fuel (d) Communication (e) Late arrival and inadequate supply of election materials. (f) Operations on the islands on the Volta Lake and riverine areas.

(A) TRANSPORT

Due to the bad nature of road network in the region, large quantities of fuel is consumed in covering short distances, Besides, exorbitant lorry fares are charged by commercial drivers. For instance, a fare of ₦15,000.00 is charged from Krachi to Ho and ₦10,000.00 from Nkwanta to Ho.

Another harmful effect of the poor nature of the roads is the constant damage done to the vehicles which calls for high cost of repairs. Besides, it makes the transportation of election materials rather difficult especially in most parts of Krachi and Nkwanta Districts.

There is a serious problem with vehicles for the execution of exercises in the region. Out of the 12 districts with a total number of 19 constituencies, only 6 have Niva Cars at present. This situation therefore necessitates the reliance on vehicle commandeered from other government departments. It is worthy of note that commandeering of vehicles for exercises in this region is an extremely difficult task.

Apart from the fact that most government departments and institutions in the districts, particularly, Nkwanta, Kadjebi, Krachi, Akatsi, Sogakofe and Adidome do not have vehicles, heads of departments which have vehicles are usually not much prepared to release their departmental vehicles for exercises. Some of them give flimsy excuses that they also have their own official programmes to carry out with their vehicles.

It is pertinent to note that even when they decide to release the vehicles, they do so grudgingly and give out only those weak ones which often report late to the District Officers.

Undoubtedly, this puts much strain on the meagre imprest given for exercises as repair works have to be carried out on them when they break down. Besides, the drivers of these vehicles expect to be paid huge allowances.

The GPRTU are sometimes relied upon for assistance but they also have their problems, as their drivers make unnecessary high demands for engine oil, gear oil and petrol.

(B) INACCESSIBILITY

All the twelve districts of the region have inaccessible areas particularly in Krachi, Nkwanta, Kadjebi and Adidome Districts where very few feeder roads exist. Such inaccessible areas can only be reached either by cycles, motor-bikes or by foot.

This impedes fast distribution and retrieval of materials before and after every exercise. It also affects effective supervision.

It is worthy of note that in Adidome District, Juapong and its surrounding villages cannot be reached directly from Adidome, as there are no direct access roads linking the capital to these places. The only way is by travelling through Ho.

(C) FUEL

The execution of exercises requires much fuel, particularly in view of the poor nature of the roads, the geographical spread of the region and the high fuel consumption rate of the ageing Commissions' vehicles as well as the weak vehicle commandeered from government organisations. Again, the several islands in the Volta Lake which have to be reached by boats hired from their owners also require that adequate fuel

is made available for use. Unfortunately, fuel allocation to the region just like other regions is far below expectation. Besides, allocation to the region is usually received late. In such situations, the commencement of exercises is sometimes delayed.

Efforts are however made to get fuel to start but it is not always easy to get credit facilities from some of the fuel dealers.

(D) COMMUNICATION

Communication is a vital ingredient for the effective execution of any electoral programme such as elections. Unfortunately, in the Volta Region, there is not much effective communication between the districts on one hand and the district and the region on the other. This is primarily due to inadequate communication equipment in the districts. Out of the 12 districts, only five of them are linked to the regional office by barret communication equipment. These are Krachi, Kadjebi, Adidome, Sogakofe and Ketu Districts. No district has any other means of communication with the region. This therefore makes it difficult for messages to flow frequently between the region and the district during exercises. In most cases the Ministry of Agriculture and Education and sometimes the Police Service are relied upon for use of their radio equipment for sending and receiving messages to and from the districts. This situation does not allow for speedy response to messages and it also affects confidentiality.

It is important also to note that the delays that have characterised the transmission of election results from the

districts to the region is primarily due to the non-availability of radio communication equipment in most of the districts.

E. LATE ARRIVAL AND SHORTAGES IN THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS

Election materials usually arrive late from Accra to the region. Consequently, these materials arrive almost too late in the districts, thus bringing unnecessary pressure on the District Officers and the Returning Officers in the distribution of the materials to the various polling stations. Sometimes the materials reach the election officials in the inaccessible areas at the eleventh hour. The districts which are particularly affected by this problem are Nkwanta and Krachi. Krachi District is more seriously affected in view of problems usually experienced by election staff in crossing the Oti River at Dambai as well as crossing the Volta Lake to reach the several islands with materials before polling commences.

F. OPERATIONS ON THE ISLANDS IN THE VOLTA LAKE AND OVERSEA AREAS

Operations in settlements on the islands in the Volta Lake as well as riverine areas present serious difficulty. Krachi District, for instances, has 26 islands in the lake. They include Azizakofe, Chantai, Kpogede, Goldsmithkofe, Mempeasem, etc. Sogakope has one. Kpando, Jasikan, Nkwanta and Adidome districts also have overseas areas.

Boat hiring services are engaged in order to be able to reach the islands and riverine areas. Hiring boats for electoral duties is usually difficult. In view of the fact that payment of boat bills often come late, boat-owners are reluctant to

render services to the Commission.

There are also no life jackets and other life-saving devices to equip election officials when crossing the lake so that their lives are exposed to danger. The danger associated with lake transport makes many people unwilling to perform electoral duties on the islands and therefore makes recruitment of electoral officials for these areas difficult. They have to be persuaded for a long time before they eventually accept to work.

It is pertinent to highlight the peculiar problem faced by the District Officer and electoral officials in Krachi District as regards operations in the Asukawkaw-Dambai Area. Due to the natural barrier posed by the Volta Lake at Dambai, it is very difficult to do speedy work when the ferry breaks down or when it is at the other bank of the river. In such a situation time will have to be wasted in waiting for the ferry to return to base.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

A. TRANSPORT

Not much can be done about the high transport charges in the region, especially in Nkwanta and Krachi Districts. However, it is recommended that each district in the region should be provided with a double cabin four-wheel drive pick-up car to replace the ageing and non-commodious Niva Cars.

It is also recommended that the Commission puts in place an effective maintenance policy for all its vehicles.

In view of the difficulty involved in commandeering vehicles in the region for exercises, it is further recommended that initiative for the commandeering of vehicles be taken by the Commission in Accra. This, it is believed, will ease much of the nauseating problems being encountered in the region.

B. INACCESSIBILITY

In view of the fact that most of the inaccessible areas in the region can be reached either on foot, by bicycles and motor-bikes which are usually hired, it is recommended that the region is provided with at least 24 bicycles and 12 motor-bikes. Besides, an inconvenience allowance amounting to about one-third of the normal honorarium payable to the official for an exercise should be paid to them, especially those who travel on foot to perform official duties in inaccessible areas. This will serve as some kind of motivation for them.

C. FUEL

It is recommended that allocation of fuel to the region for any exercise be made early enough, at least, two weeks before the commencement of the exercise. This will facilitate the smooth take-off of exercises and avoid the problem of having to 'beg' fuel dealers for credit facilities.

Besides, the traditional practice where the determination of the quantity of fuel to be allocated to each region is done only by headquarters on the basis of some criteria should be reviewed to include the involvement of all Regional Directors so that a more realistic and equitable allocation could be done, taking into account the peculiar circumstances of their respective regions.

D. COMMUNICATION

It is recommended that an urgent action be taken to provide radio communication equipment for districts which do not have these machines before the December 10 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. These districts are Nkwanta, Jasikan, Hohoe, Kpando, Akatsi and Keta.

It is further recommended that periodic and proper maintenance of the existing barret communication equipment be done to enhance their performance.

Arrangements are being made with the Telecommunications Company for the installation of telephones in some of the district offices. Estimates have been requested for and will be submitted to headquarters as soon as they are received.

E. LATE ARRIVAL AND SHORTAGES IN THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS

The late arrival of election materials in the region is partly due to the problem which is usually encountered in the mobilisation of big trucks from organisations in Ho to cart the materials from Accra. It is therefore recommended that headquarters should arrange to get trucks from Accra to send the materials to the region at least two weeks before the commencement of the exercise. This will save us the trouble of having to go round departments to literally beg for trucks which may not even be available. It will also allow time for the effective checking and smooth distribution of the materials.

It is further recommended that a special task force be set up by the Operations Department at headquarters to meticulously check all the materials to ensure that they are correct in terms of quantity, packaging and labelling before despatching them to the region. This, it is believed, will help to avoid the situation where the Regional Director has to report of shortages, wrong labelling, etc. to Accra.

It is also recommended that packaging of materials should be done on district, or if possible, on polling station basis so as to enhance smooth and effective as well as quick distribution when the materials are received in the region.

F. OPERATIONS ON THE ISLANDS IN THE VOLTA LAKE AND OVERSEA AREAS

It is recommended that in view of the dangers involved in crossing the Volta Lake in boats to perform official duties on the islands forty (40) life jackets should be provided for the region to be used in Krachi, Nkwanta, Jasikan, Kpando, Adidome and Sogakofe Districts during exercises.

It is further recommended that funds be released by headquarters early to effect prompt payment of boat bills submitted in respect of boats hired for exercises. This will make it possible for boat-owners in the region to gain confidence in us and willingly offer their services to us.

Lastly a helicopter should be arranged to uplift materials

from Accra to Krachi for distribution to the islands, if possible, to avoid the problems often associated with the distribution of materials to stations on the islands.

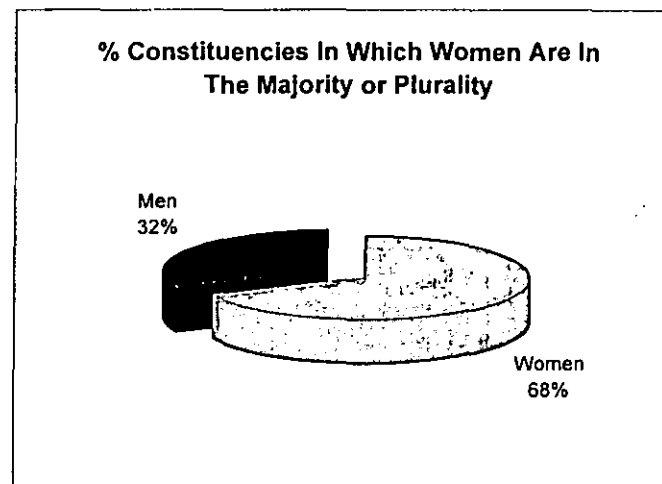
CONCLUSION

The problems and recommendations for solutions embodied in this brief report represent the collective views of the Regional Director and all the staff of the Volta Region and should not be seen as emanating from a particular officer. We therefore anticipate a sober reflection of these views by the Commission. We believe that these recommendations, if considered seriously and implemented, will help in solving most of the nagging problems which militate against effective administration of elections in the Volta Region.

Volta Region Constituency Summary

Constituency	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total
Akan	15393	46.2%	17847	53.5%	89	0.3%	33329
Anlo	22895	54.9%	18657	44.7%	167	0.4%	41719
Avenor	26396	56.2%	20501	43.6%	71	0.2%	46968
Biakoye	16148	49.7%	16177	49.8%	151	0.5%	32476
Buem	14763	47.8%	16042	51.9%	107	0.3%	30912
Ho Central	34160	50.6%	33006	48.9%	324	0.5%	67490
Ho East	15780	54.1%	13269	45.5%	112	0.4%	29161
Ho West	21717	52.7%	19141	46.5%	343	0.8%	41201
Hohoe North	30215	48.7%	31572	50.9%	285	0.5%	62072
Hohoe South	15459	51.2%	14592	48.3%	136	0.5%	30187
Keta	21036	54.8%	17244	44.9%	86	0.2%	38366
Ketu North	26691	56.2%	20689	43.5%	141	0.3%	47521
Ketu South	42969	55.6%	33936	43.9%	390	0.5%	77295
Krachi	33327	47.3%	36698	52.1%	408	0.6%	70433
Nkwanta	26181	47.9%	28355	51.9%	150	0.3%	54686
North Dayi	26915	51.2%	25502	48.5%	123	0.2%	52540
North Tongu	40832	50.6%	39666	49.2%	188	0.2%	80686
South Dayi	14158	50.8%	13647	48.9%	86	0.3%	27891
South Tongu	18110	58.7%	12728	41.2%	37	0.1%	30875
Total	463145	51.7%	429269	47.9%	3394	0.4%	895808

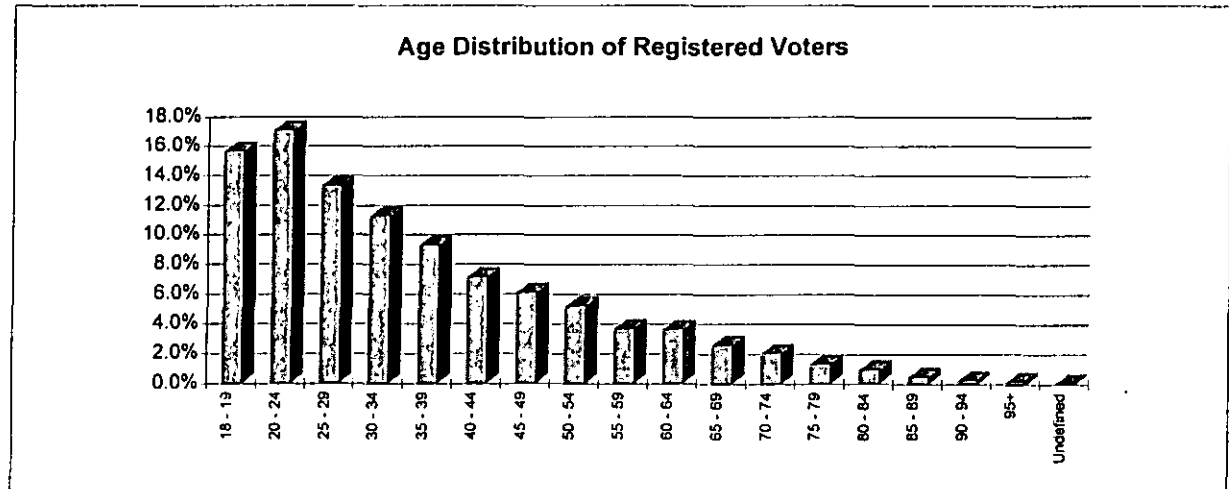
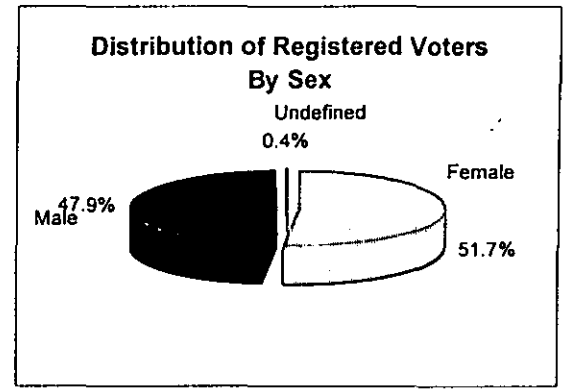
Constituency Women Statistics		
Number of Constituencies at least 50% Women		13
Number of Constituencies at least 50% Men		6
Constituency with Highest % Women:	55.9%	South Tongu
Constituency with Lowest % Women:	46.2%	Akan



Volta Region

Age Group	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total	% Total
18 - 19	65169	46.5%	74277	53.0%	643	0.5%	140089	15.6%
20 - 24	74832	48.9%	77670	50.8%	532	0.3%	153034	17.1%
25 - 29	61537	51.7%	56989	47.9%	522	0.4%	119048	13.3%
30 - 34	54279	53.8%	46247	45.9%	316	0.3%	100842	11.3%
35 - 39	43850	52.8%	38867	46.8%	363	0.4%	83080	9.3%
40 - 44	34010	53.4%	29430	46.3%	191	0.3%	63631	7.1%
45 - 49	28385	52.2%	25832	47.5%	205	0.4%	54422	6.1%
50 - 54	26177	56.2%	20268	43.5%	156	0.3%	46601	5.2%
55 - 59	17202	52.5%	15423	47.1%	134	0.4%	32759	3.7%
60 - 64	18465	57.1%	13796	42.6%	90	0.3%	32351	3.6%
65 - 69	13310	57.6%	9724	42.0%	92	0.4%	23126	2.6%
70 - 74	10744	58.7%	7497	41.0%	49	0.3%	18290	2.0%
75 - 79	6352	54.1%	5354	45.6%	38	0.3%	11744	1.3%
80 - 84	4796	56.9%	3607	42.8%	20	0.2%	8423	0.9%
85 - 89	2199	52.3%	1998	47.5%	8	0.2%	4205	0.5%
90 - 94	980	46.7%	1114	53.1%	5	0.2%	2099	0.2%
95+	633	38.9%	971	59.6%	25	1.5%	1629	0.2%
Undefined	225	51.7%	205	47.1%	5	1.1%	435	0.0%
Total	463145	51.7%	429269	47.9%	3394	0.4%	895808	100.0%

Ten Year Age Grouping	
Age Group	% of Voters
18 - 29	46.0%
30 - 39	20.5%
40 - 49	13.2%
50 - 59	8.9%
60 - 69	6.2%
70 - 79	3.4%
80 - 89	1.4%
90+	0.4%
Undefined	0.0%
	100.0%



Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

1996 Parliamentary Candidates by Constituency

<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Volta	<i>Akan</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kadjebi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: P. K. N. Osei</i>		
	Alifui	Seth	Frank	IND	43	M
	Biadoo	Joseph	Yaw	NCP	39	M
	Fato	James	Yaw	PCP	37	M
	Gyapong	John	Kwadwo	NDC	46	M
	Kassim	Fudu		IND	36	M
Volta	<i>Anlo</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Anloga</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Vence Vorvor</i>		
	Abotsi	Clemence	Kwami	IND	45	M
	Sowu	Clend	Mawuko Kwasi	NDC	62	M
	Tetty	Felix	Yao	NPP	43	M
Volta	<i>Avenor</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Akatsi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. M. K. Attipoe</i>		
	Agbalekpor	Paul	Kofi	IND	42	M
	Awadzie	Kwami	Agbenyegaa	NPP	56	M
	Doe	Adjaho	Edward Korbly	NDC	39	M
	Kwasi	Emmanuel	Bedzo	PNC	38	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Volta	<i>Biakoye</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nkonya</i>	<i>Returning Officer: W. K. Owusu</i>		
	Adjei	Kwabena		NDC	53	M
	Afari	George	K.	PNC	44	M
	Andrews	Abotsina	Festus	NPP	47	M
	Mensah	Alexander	Kwame	DPP	47	M
	Nyarko	Christiana	Amaa Pokuah	PCP	45	F
Volta	<i>Buem</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Jasikan</i>	<i>Returning Officer: H. B. B. Appiah</i>		
	Brantuo	Emil	Kwadwi	NDC	58	M
	Charles	Bani	Nyarko Agyemang	NPP	37	M
	Kwaku	Bobison	Emmanuel	PNC	49	M
	Rockson	Nayo		NCP	42	M
	Sakyi	Sosthenes	Simon	IND	52	M
Volta	<i>Ho Central</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. F. K. Tummy</i>		
	Attor	Kofi		NDC	42	M
	Geoffrey	Dzomeku		NPP	42	M
	K.	Akorli	Nelson John	NCP	42	M
	Odikro	Nyame	A. K.	PCP	36	M
	Ofori-Owusu	Salome		PNC	45	F

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Volta	<i>Ho East</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kpetoe</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Anthony A. M. Alayi</i>		
	Akorli	Steve	Senu	NDC	48	M
	Anku	Japhet	Freeman Kwadzo	PCP	54	M
	Gumedzo	Francis		NPP	48	M
	Issaka	Humado		PNC	44	M
Volta	<i>Ho West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Dzolo kpuita</i>	<i>Returning Officer: S. Q. Dzorkpata</i>		
	Agbotse	Francis	Aggrey	NDC	52	M
	Boahene	Victoria	Yaa	PCP	54	F
	Bonso	Seth	Kofi	PNC	46	M
Volta	<i>Hohoe North</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Hohoe</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. A. Lenwah</i>		
	Aduadjoe	Nathaniel	Kwadzo	NDC	59	M
	Akofo-Ampaw	Anthony		PCP	46	M
	Harker	Stanley	Tsaku	PNC	35	M
	Kakrabah-Quarshie	Ray		NPP	61	M
Volta	<i>Hohoe South</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Ve-Golokwati</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Humphrey K. Danso</i>		
	Asimenu	Ben	W. A.	NPP	62	M
	Ayersen	Ray	Delo	PCP	61	M
	Kedem	Kosi		NDC	51	M
	Owuani	Joshua	A.	PNC	24	M
	Shalley	Oheneba	S.	DPP	44	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Volta	<i>Keta</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Keta</i>	<i>Returning Officer: H. D. K. Togoh</i>		
	Kwasi	Abodakpi	Dan	NDC	46	M
	Vorkeh	Emmanuel	Kwame	NPP	53	M
Volta	<i>Ketu North</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Dzodze</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Gbafa Daniel</i>		
	Ahiable	Modestus	Yaw /zebu	NDC	48	M
	Dzamesi	Samuel	Kofi A.	NPP	37	M
Volta	<i>Ketu South</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Denu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: M. K. David Dotsey</i>		
	Agbemaza	Charles	Kofi	NDC	62	M
	Ahedor	Peter	Kwesi Desky	PCP	48	M
	Seshie	Thomas	Kwasikpui Frank	NPP	46	M
	Zigah	Christian	Yao	PNC	61	M
Volta	<i>Krachi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: I. K. King</i>		
	Ajet-Nasam	John		NPP	35	M
	Charly	Jilimah	Patrick	PCP	46	M
	Gyefour	Francis		IND	49	M
	Kwado	Apraku	Sampson	NDC	57	M
	Phoyon	Isaac	K.Bruce-Mensah	IND	33	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Volta	<i>Nkwanta</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nkwanta</i>	<i>Returning Officer: M. K. Iddrisu</i>		
	Fuhlanba	Abdulah		NPP	37	M
	Gbediame	G. K. B		NDC	43	M
	Labeln	G. B.		PNC	36	M
	Mawah	M. B.		IND	33	M
	Okpora	P. K.		PCP	42	M
Volta	<i>North Dayi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kpando</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Stephen Okrah</i>		
	Adjei	Augustine	Yawo	NPP	58	M
	Bulla	Vincent	Wilson	PCP	54	M
	Obimpeh	Stephen	George	NDC	55	M
Volta	<i>North Tongu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Adidome</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Fred Mordey</i>		
	Ameku	Patience	Ami	IND	49	F
	Avor	Alexander		PCP	40	M
	Gamey	Austin	Akofo	NDC	47	M
Volta	<i>South Dayi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Peki-Blengo</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Gilbert K. Amegadoe</i>		
	Ababio	Alexander		NDC	68	M
	Agbo	Barney	Kodzo	NPP	59	M
	Asimah	Winfred	Manfred	IND	55	M
	Kofi	Akudeka	Victor	PNC	68	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Volta	<i>South Tongu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Sogakope</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Togbe K. Amengor</i>		
	Abenyega	Kuma		IND	52	M
	Ahorgba	Francis	Seko	PCP	46	M
	Dzirasah	Kenneth		NDC	42	M
	Hormeku	Paul	K.	PNC	47	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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Ashanti Region

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Ashanti Region

The Ashanti Region, lying in the middle of country, is the heart of the nation. It is the third largest in size but ranks first in population and in the number of registered voters.

Problems in Election Administration

Communication:

The lack of reliable communication equipment puts a severe strain on the ability of the Regional Director and District Electoral Officers in running an election. This is especially true in the run-up to the election when supplies must be forwarded from one location to the other.

Transportation:

The lack of reliable transport vehicles owned by the Commission means that we do not always have sufficient transport to cover all areas in the time allowed. Commandeered vehicles are almost always unreliable and we end up having to purchase new tires, batteries, oil, etc. for them. The Commission must find a way to supply its own vehicles to do the basic work.

Fuel:

In line with the transportation problem, the lack of fuel follows along. Often we do not have enough fuel for an exercise. We rely on sympathetic service station operators because we have no money to pay. We are often harassed when the Commission does not forward funds in a timely manner. Also, fuel coupons issued by the Commission are not usable everywhere. There are areas of the region that do not have GOIL service stations.

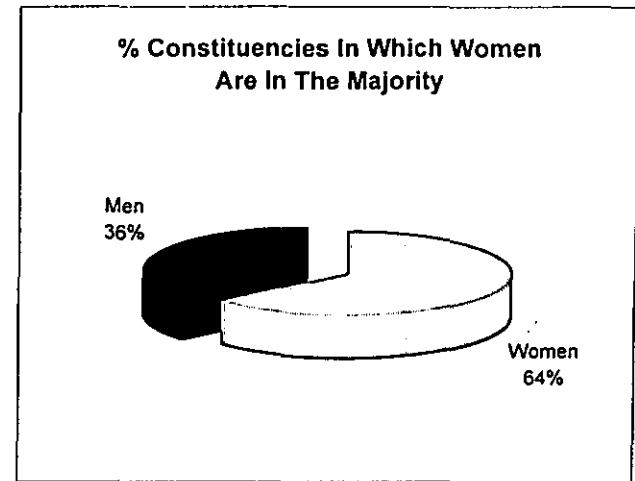
Terrain

While many roads are good and well kept, when one gets off the main roads, the conditions are horrible. Many of our current vehicles cannot make it to some of the areas where we need to go. In addition, there are some areas so remote that are unreachable without boats, and bicycles.

Ashanti Region Constituency Summary

Constituency	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Undefined	% Undefined	Total
Adansi Asokwa	12247	50.4%	12047	49.6%	1	0.00%	24295
Afigya Sekyere East	21518	54.0%	18248	45.8%	100	0.25%	39866
Afigya Sekyere West	8882	52.1%	8107	47.6%	51	0.30%	17040
Ahafo-Ano North	13354	48.8%	13999	51.1%	38	0.14%	27391
Ahafo-Ano South	20206	49.8%	20350	50.1%	57	0.14%	40613
Amansie West	25999	52.1%	23894	47.9%	6	0.01%	49899
Asante Akim North	28190	51.1%	26831	48.6%	174	0.32%	55195
Asante Akim South	22453	51.8%	20875	48.2%	4	0.01%	43332
Asokwa East	52792	46.5%	60722	53.5%	34	0.03%	113548
Asokwa West	38279	47.2%	42825	52.8%	19	0.02%	81123
Atwima Kwanwoma	16332	53.2%	14378	46.8%	1	0.00%	30711
Atwima Mponua	20663	48.3%	22100	51.7%	15	0.04%	42778
Atwima Nwabiagya	25754	51.3%	24482	48.7%	7	0.01%	50243
Bantama	60937	47.7%	66720	52.3%	13	0.01%	127670
Bekwai	24521	54.7%	20323	45.3%	0	0.00%	44844
Bosome-Freho	12565	53.2%	11050	46.8%	6	0.03%	23621
Bossomtwe	18055	53.9%	15446	46.1%	7	0.02%	33508
Effiduase Asokore	12854	55.2%	10445	44.8%	2	0.01%	23301
Ejisu-Juaben	29472	53.9%	25173	46.1%	8	0.01%	54653
Ejura Sekyedumase	18148	47.1%	20250	52.5%	159	0.41%	38557
Fomena	8450	52.0%	7794	48.0%	2	0.01%	16246
Kumawu	16129	52.2%	14774	47.8%	7	0.02%	30910
Kwabre	30030	53.4%	26190	46.6%	1	0.00%	56221
Mampong	19032	53.5%	16502	46.4%	64	0.18%	35598
Manhyia	44571	47.6%	48967	52.3%	17	0.02%	93555
New Adubiase	15102	50.9%	14564	49.1%	1	0.00%	29667
Nsuta Kwamang	15443	50.4%	15137	49.4%	56	0.18%	30636
Obuasi	44433	47.4%	49200	52.5%	28	0.03%	93661
Odotobri	15674	52.0%	14451	48.0%	2	0.01%	30127
Offinso North	13405	48.4%	14132	51.1%	132	0.48%	27669
Offinso South	17646	51.2%	16753	48.6%	48	0.14%	34447
Old Tafo Suame	38742	46.9%	43857	53.1%	11	0.01%	82610
Subin	31764	46.1%	37206	53.9%	4	0.01%	68974
TOTAL	793642	49.8%	797792	50.1%	1075	0.07%	1592509

Constituency Women Statistics		
Number of Constituencies 50% Women		21
Number of Constituencies 50% Men		12
Constituency with Highest Percentage Women:	54.7%	Bekwa
Constituency with Lowest Percentage Women:	46.1%	Subin

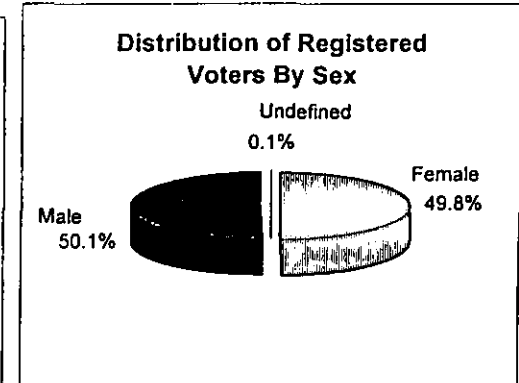
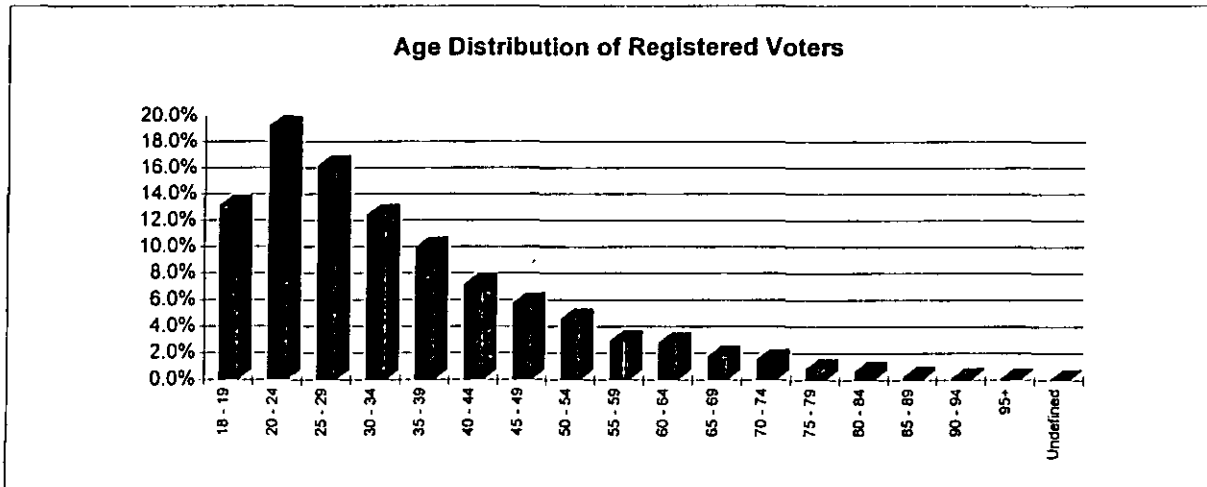


Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Ashanti Region

Age Group	Female	%Female	Male	%Male	Undefined	%Undefined	Total	%Total
18 - 19	103451	49.4%	105950	50.6%	168	0%	209569	13.2%
20 - 24	153445	50.1%	152896	49.9%	164	0%	306505	19.2%
25 - 29	125817	48.7%	132330	51.2%	185	0%	258332	16.2%
30 - 34	100549	50.6%	97991	49.3%	113	0%	198653	12.5%
35 - 39	77718	48.9%	81027	51.0%	108	0%	158853	10.0%
40 - 44	56930	49.6%	57709	50.3%	60	0%	114699	7.2%
45 - 49	43144	46.9%	48740	53.0%	65	0%	91949	5.8%
50 - 54	39099	52.9%	34725	47.0%	29	0%	73853	4.6%
55 - 59	21293	45.0%	26014	55.0%	27	0%	47334	3.0%
60 - 64	24284	54.4%	20294	45.5%	22	0%	44600	2.8%
65 - 69	14879	51.9%	13782	48.0%	22	0%	28683	1.8%
70 - 74	14449	58.6%	10183	41.3%	16	0%	24648	1.5%
75 - 79	7093	51.0%	6810	48.9%	10	0%	13913	0.9%
80 - 84	6480	60.0%	4303	39.9%	11	0%	10794	0.7%
85 - 89	2332	51.6%	2186	48.3%	4	0%	4522	0.3%
90 - 94	1345	49.7%	1356	50.1%	5	0%	2706	0.2%
95+	972	45.9%	1115	52.7%	29	1%	2116	0.1%
Undefined	362	46.4%	381	48.8%	37	5%	780	0.0%
Total	793642	49.8%	797792	50.1%	1075	0%	1592509	100.0%

Ten Year Age Grouping	
Age Group	% of Voters
18 - 29	48.6%
30 - 39	22.4%
40 - 49	13.0%
50 - 59	7.6%
60 - 69	4.6%
70 - 79	2.4%
80 - 89	1.0%
90+	0.3%
Undefined	0.0%
	100.0%



Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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1996 Parliamentary Candidates by Constituency

<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Adansi Asokwa</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Asokwa</i>	<i>Returning Officer: P. K. Aboagye Boateng</i>		
	Boateng	Justice	Akuamoa	NPP	47	M
	Darpong	Dominic		PNC	41	M
	Gyasi	John	Kofi	NDC	50	M
Ashanti	<i>Afigya Sekyere East</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Agona</i>	<i>Returning Officer: B. B. Boakye-Ansah</i>		
	Suspended	Nomination	Process			
Ashanti	<i>Afigya Sekyere West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Buamang</i>	<i>Returning Officer: E. W. Sey</i>		
	Aboagye	Beatrice		NDC	43	F
	Achamfour	Kwasi	Karikari	IND	43	M
	Kan-Dapaah	Albert		NPP	43	M
Ashanti	<i>Ahafo Ano North</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Tepa</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Eugene K. Ayew</i>		
	Baffour	Annor		NDC	37	M
	Donkor	James	Brownford	NPP	62	M
	Nketia	Kwabena		PNC	38	M
Ashanti	<i>Ahafo Ano South</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Mankranso</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Collins P. Anane</i>		
	Barima	Gabriel		NDC	43	M
	Kwaku Balado	Manu	Stephen	NPP	38	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Amansie West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Manso Nkwanta</i>	<i>Returning Officer: S. Antwi Boaslako</i>		
	Aninkora Sie	Kwaku		NDC	42	M
	Berko	E. K.		PNC	53	M
	Nimoh	John		NCP	50	M
	Yiadom	Anthony	Boakye	NPP	49	M
Ashanti	<i>Asante Akim North</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Konongo</i>	<i>Returning Officer: S. Y. Aylitey</i>		
	Aboagye	Ben	Kwabena	DPP	58	M
	Agyarko-Nti	Collins		NDC	38	M
	Anafi	Kwabena		NCP	39	M
	Micah	Edward	Turkson	PCP	58	M
	Obeng	Thomas		PNC	65	M
	Wiredu	Kwadwo	Baah	NPP	44	M
Ashanti	<i>Asante Akim South</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Juaso</i>	<i>Returning Officer: C. K. B. Asare</i>		
	Amoako-Nuamah	Christine	Evangeline	NDC	52	F
	Korankye	Alex	Kwaku	NPP	48	M
Ashanti	<i>Asokwa East</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Asawase</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Yaw A. Asamoah</i>		
	Asante-Darko	Kwaku		NPP	39	M
	Dayankrah	Imoro		NCP	41	M
	Issakah	Ibrahim	Mohammed	PNC	46	M
	Muntaka	Abdalla	Alhaji	PCP	28	M
	Musah	Ahmed		NDC	35	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Asokwa West</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Asokwa</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Victoria Opoku</i>		
	Aggrey	Okromansa	K. A.	PCP	72	M
	Amankwaah	Isaac.	Kwame	NDC	46	M
	Kwaku	Edward	Osei	NPP	54	M
Ashanti	<i>Atwima Mponua</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nyinahin</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Ofori Amoateng S.</i>		
	Afiriye	Akwasi	Dante	NPP	45	M
	Gyawu-Kyem	Kwame		NDC	69	M
Ashanti	<i>Atwima Nwabiagya</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Nkawie</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. E. Owusu-Antwi</i>		
	Adusei-Sarkodie	James		NPP	49	M
	Bampoe	Yaw		NDC	49	M
	Kuffour	Alex	Addo	PNC	42	M
Ashanti	<i>Atwima-Kwanwoma</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Twedie</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Asase Boadi</i>		
	Antwi	Matthew	Kawku	NPP	55	M
	Atta	Simon		NDC	51	M
	Manu	Kwasi	Amankwa	PCP	52	M
Ashanti	<i>Bantama</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Bantama</i>	<i>Returning Officer: M. E. Koranteng</i>		
	Anane	Richard	Winfred	NPP	42	M
	Faakye	Edward	Yaw	PNC	42	M
	Owusu	Ofori		NDC	48	M
Ashanti	<i>Bekwai</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Bekwai</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Kyei Nimako Amprako</i>		
	Agyei-Acheampong	Alexander		NPP	60	M
	Poku-Agyemang	Kawku		NDC	53	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Bosome-Freho</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Asiwa</i>	<i>Returning Officer: S. B. Brentuo</i>		
	Ababio	Owusu	Pra	NDC	61	M
	Amoah	Gabriel	Yaw	NPP	60	M
	Dankwaa	Afua		PCP	47	F
Ashanti	<i>Bossomtwe</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Kuntense</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J.R.K. Barnes</i>		
	Addae-Mensah	Josphine	Afua	IND	49	F
	Appiah	Joseph		PNC	28	M
	Asamoah	Bernard	Kwabena	PCP	25	M
	Gyamfi-Poku	Adu		NPP	55	M
	Oteng-Adjei	Joseph		NDC	38	M
Ashanti	<i>Effiduase-Asokore</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Effiduasi</i>	<i>Returning Officer: E. K. Aslamah</i>		
	Coleman	Grace		NPP	53	F
	Mensah	Kofi	Opoku	NDC	41	M
Ashanti	<i>Ejisu-Juaben</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Ejisu</i>	<i>Returning Officer: J. O. Williams</i>		
	Agyemang	Kwame	Owusu	PNC	52	M
	Agyemang	Mohammed	Boakye	NDC	47	M
	Baidoo	Kwasi		PCP	38	M
	Osei-Adjei	Akwasi		NPP	47	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Ejura-Sekyedumase</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Ejura	<i>Returning Officer: Peter Brobbey</i>		
	Ackah	Alex	Emmanuel	PCP	59	M
	Alidu	Musa		NCP	47	M
	Azuma	Abuska	Raymond	PNC	43	M
	Boakye-Ansah	Peter		NDC	48	M
	Danso	Andrew	K.	NPP	54	M
Ashanti	<i>Fomena</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Fomena	<i>Returning Officer: S. K. Ofori</i>		
	Afrifa	Akwasi		NPP	41	M
	Amoako	Joseph	Kwasi	NDC	60	M
Ashanti	<i>Kumawu</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Kumawu	<i>Returning Officer: J. K. Frimpong</i>		
	Basoah	Reo	Addai	NPP	60	M
	Ibrahim	Jargisu		NDC	37	M
	Yiadom	Ernest	Boakye	PNC	40	M
Ashanti	<i>Kwabre</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Mamponteng	<i>Returning Officer: Fred K. Nyamekye</i>		
	Dua-Twum	Kwaku		NCP	45	M
	Frempong	Asante		NPP	57	M
	Kwaku Kaakyire	Oppong	Kyekyeku	NDC	34	M
Ashanti	<i>Mampong</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Mampong	<i>Returning Officer: Pauslen K. Gyima</i>		
	Nicol	Elizabeth		NDC	43	F
	Sarfoh	Solomon	Kwabena	NPP	60	M

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<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Manhyia</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Ashanti New Town	<i>Returning Officer: J. Y. Antwi-Boasako</i>		
	Boadu	Yaw	Addai	NDC	37	M
	Kufuor	Kwame	Addo	NPP	56	M
Ashanti	<i>New Adubiase</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	New Adublase	<i>Returning Officer: J. Y. Ofori Amanfo</i>		
	Adei-Aboagye	Kwasi		PNC	47	M
	Baffoe	Theresa	Joyce	NDC	51	F
	Boadu	George	Kwasi	NPP	51	M
	Owusu	Sophia	Afrakoma	PCP	43	F
Ashanti	<i>Nsuta Kwamang</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Nsuta	<i>Returning Officer: Brefo Takyl Akwa</i>		
	Agyepong	Thomas	Fokuo	NDC	47	M
	Osei-Prempeh	Kwasi		NPP	39	M
Ashanti	<i>Obuasi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Obuasi	<i>Returning Officer: Akwasi Amankwaah</i>		
	Aduah	Quarcoo	Thomas	NCP	29	M
	Alhassan	Peter		PNC	45	M
	Appiah-Pinkrah	Kwabena		PCP	49	M
	Boadi-Mensah	Anthony	Bright	NPP	60	M
	Owusu	Peter	Kenneth	NDC	49	M
Ashanti	<i>Odotrobi</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	Jacubu	<i>Returning Officer: K. B. Osei</i>		
	Adu-Mensah	George		NDC	39	M
	Akosua Nsafoah	Veronica	Rita	IND	61	F
	Nkrumah-Gyimah	Samuel		NPP	44	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Updated as of: Sunday, 01 December, 1996

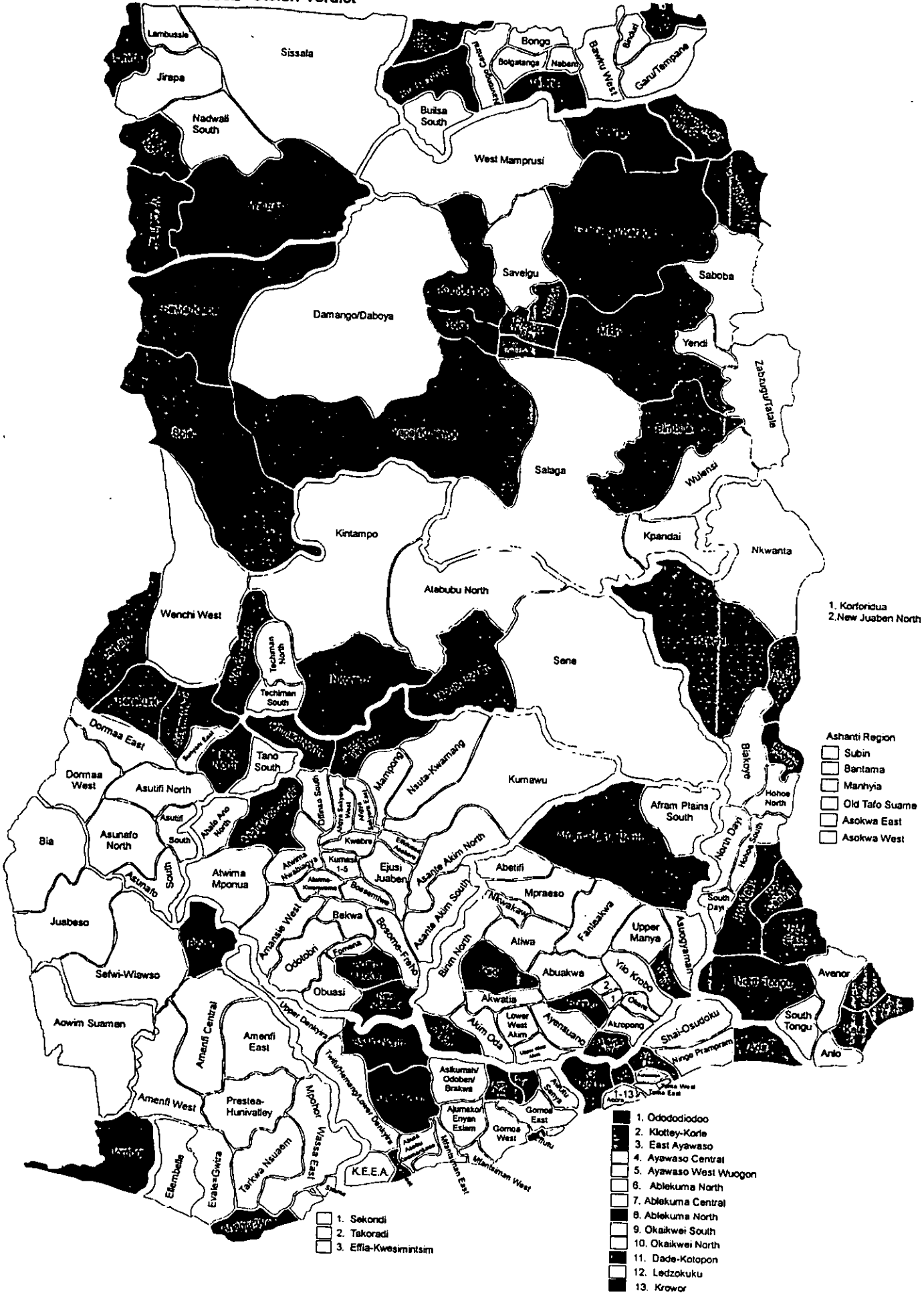
<i>Region</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Ashanti	<i>Offinso North</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Akomadan</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Kwame O. Agyemang</i>		
	Apraku	Kofi	Konadu	NPP	42	M
	Boakye	Emmanuel	Kwame	IND	52	M
	Joseph	Manu	Yaw	PNC	46	M
	Oduro-Baah	Nana		NDC	60	M
Ashanti	<i>Offinso South</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Offinso</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Anthony B. Asamoah</i>		
	Adomako	Akuoko		NDC	61	M
	Akenteng	Jones	Wiafe	PNC	50	M
	Buor	Francis	Kwasi	NPP	57	M
	Nyarkor	Emmanuel	Christian	PCP	57	M
Ashanti	<i>Old Tafo Suame</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Suame</i>	<i>Returning Officer: Kossi Kaglo</i>		
	Alhassan	Azong		PNC	32	M
	Atta	Habiba		PCP	51	F
	Mensah-Bonsu	Osei		NPP	39	M
	Yeboah	P.R.K.		NDC	39	M
Ashanti	<i>Subin</i>	<i>Constituency Hq.</i>	<i>Adum</i>	<i>Returning Officer: I. K. Oppong Kyekyeku</i>		
	Agyapomaa	Akosua		IND	44	F
	Ali	Husein	Aminu	PNC	46	M
	Boafo	S. K.		NPP	54	M
	Sarkodieh	J.A.	Tuffour	NDC	64	M

Source: Electoral Commission of Ghana

Updated as of: Sunday, 01 December, 1996

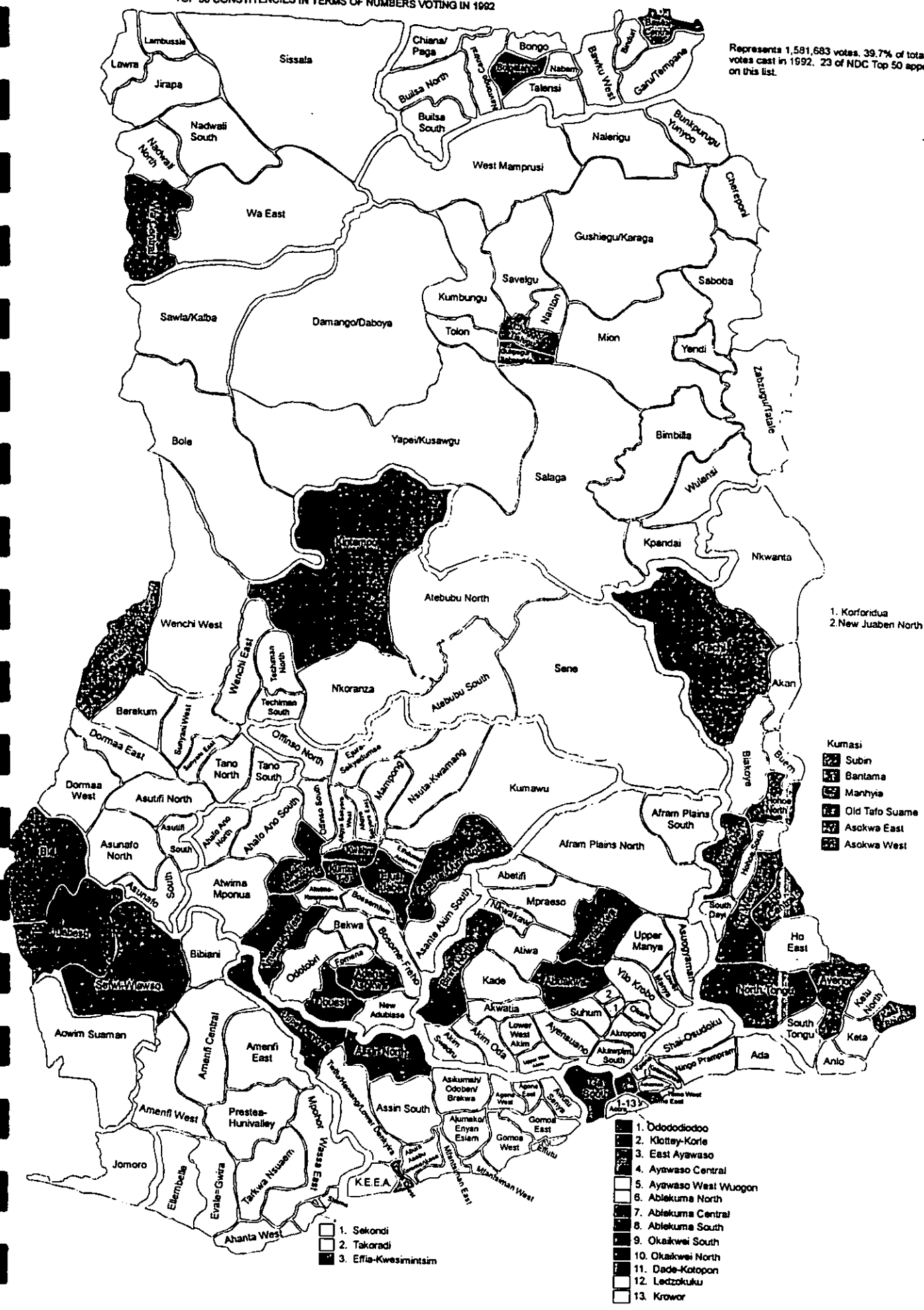
MADs

Constituencies Where Fraud Was Alleged 1992 "Stolen Verdict"



1. Korforidua
2. New Juaben North

Represents 1,581,683 votes, 39.7% of total votes cast in 1992. 23 of NDC Top 50 appear on this list.



- 1. Korforidua
- 2. New Juaben North

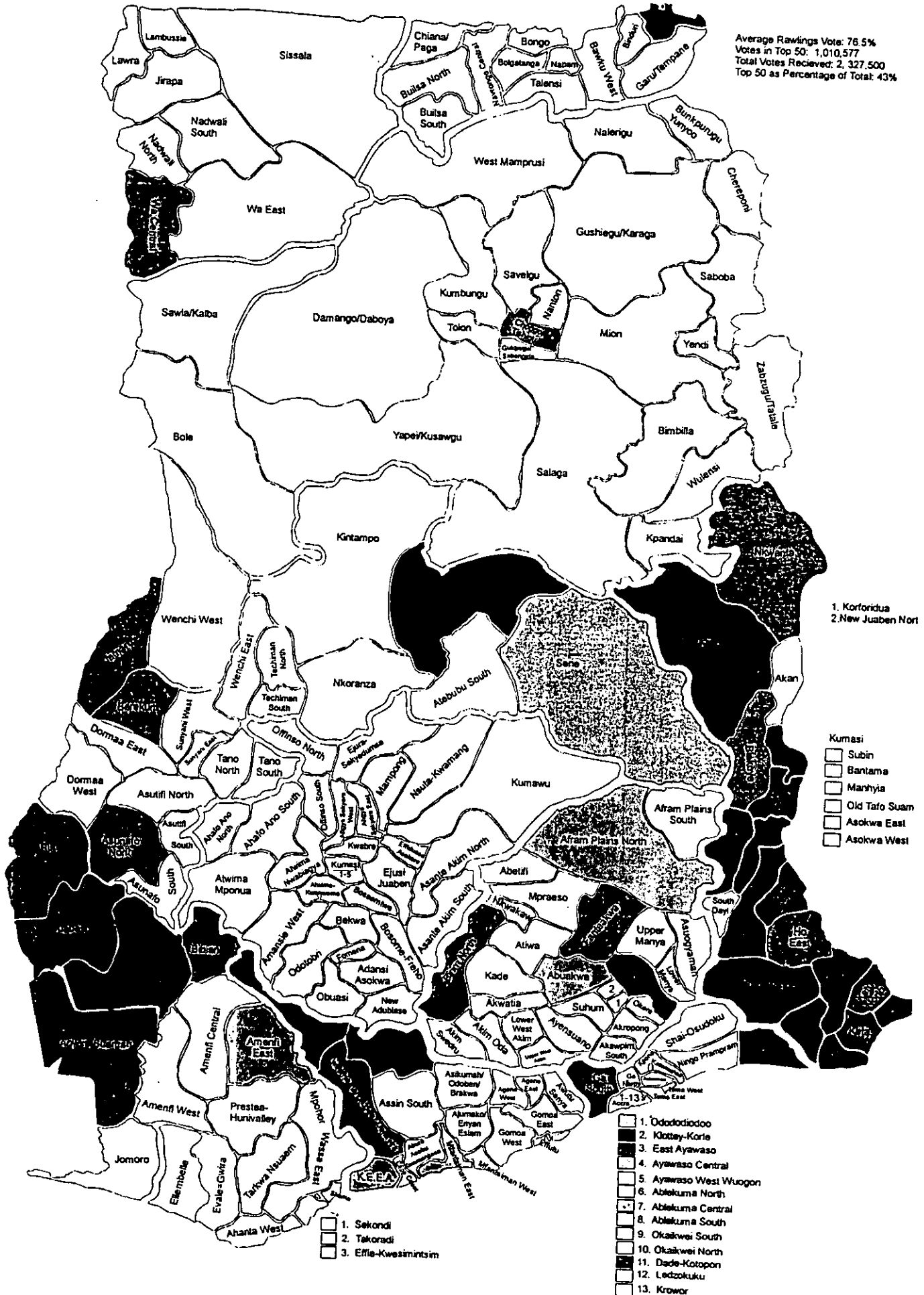
- Kumasi
- Subin
 - Bantama
 - Manhyia
 - Old Tafo Suame
 - Asokwa East
 - Asokwa West

- 1. Odododiodoo
- 2. Klottay-Korle
- 3. East Ayawaso
- 4. Ayawaso Central
- 5. Ayawaso West Wuogon
- 6. Ablekuma North
- 7. Ablekuma Central
- 8. Ablekuma South
- 9. Okakwei South
- 10. Okakwei North
- 11. Dade-Kotopon
- 12. Ledzokuku
- 13. Krowor

- 1. Sekondi
- 2. Takoradi
- 3. Effia-Kwesimintsim

Rawlings' Top 50 Constituencies 1992

Average Rawlings Vote: 76.5%
 Votes in Top 50: 1,010,577
 Total Votes Received: 2,327,500
 Top 50 as Percentage of Total: 43%



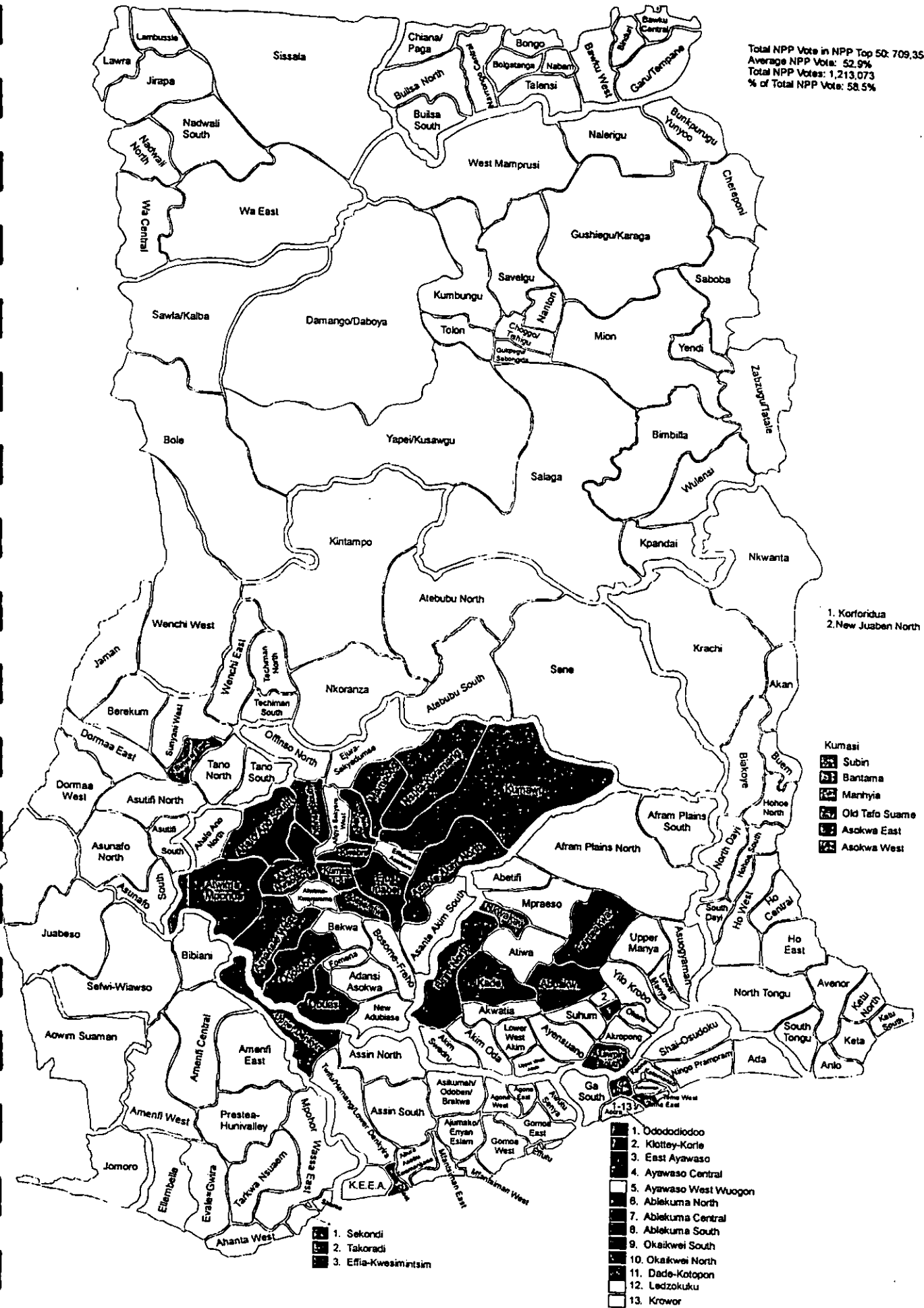
- 1. Korforidua
- 2. New Juaben North

- Kumasi
- Subin
 - Bantama
 - Manhyia
 - Old Tafo Suam
 - Asokwa East
 - Asokwa West

- 1. Sekondi
- 2. Takoradi
- 3. Effia-Kwesimintsim

- 1. Odododiodoo
- 2. Kottey-Korie
- 3. East Ayawaso
- 4. Ayawaso Central
- 5. Ayawaso West Wugon
- 6. Ablekuma North
- 7. Ablekuma Central
- 8. Ablekuma South
- 9. Okaikwei South
- 10. Okaikwei North
- 11. Dade-Kotopon
- 12. Ledzokuku
- 13. Krowar

Total NPP Vote in NPP Top 50: 709,354
 Average NPP Vote: 52.9%
 Total NPP Votes: 1,213,073
 % of Total NPP Vote: 58.5%



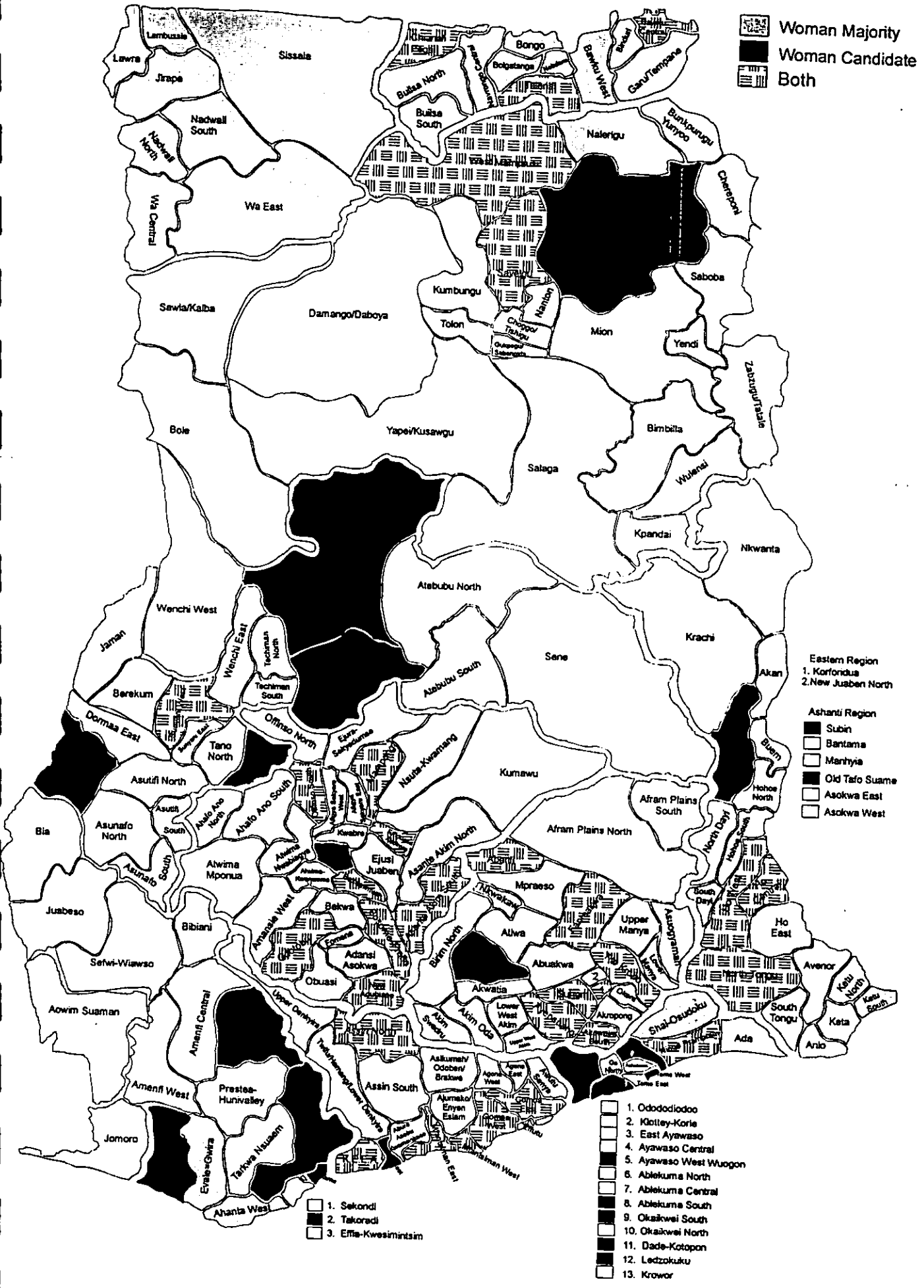
- 1. Korforidua
- 2. New Juaben North

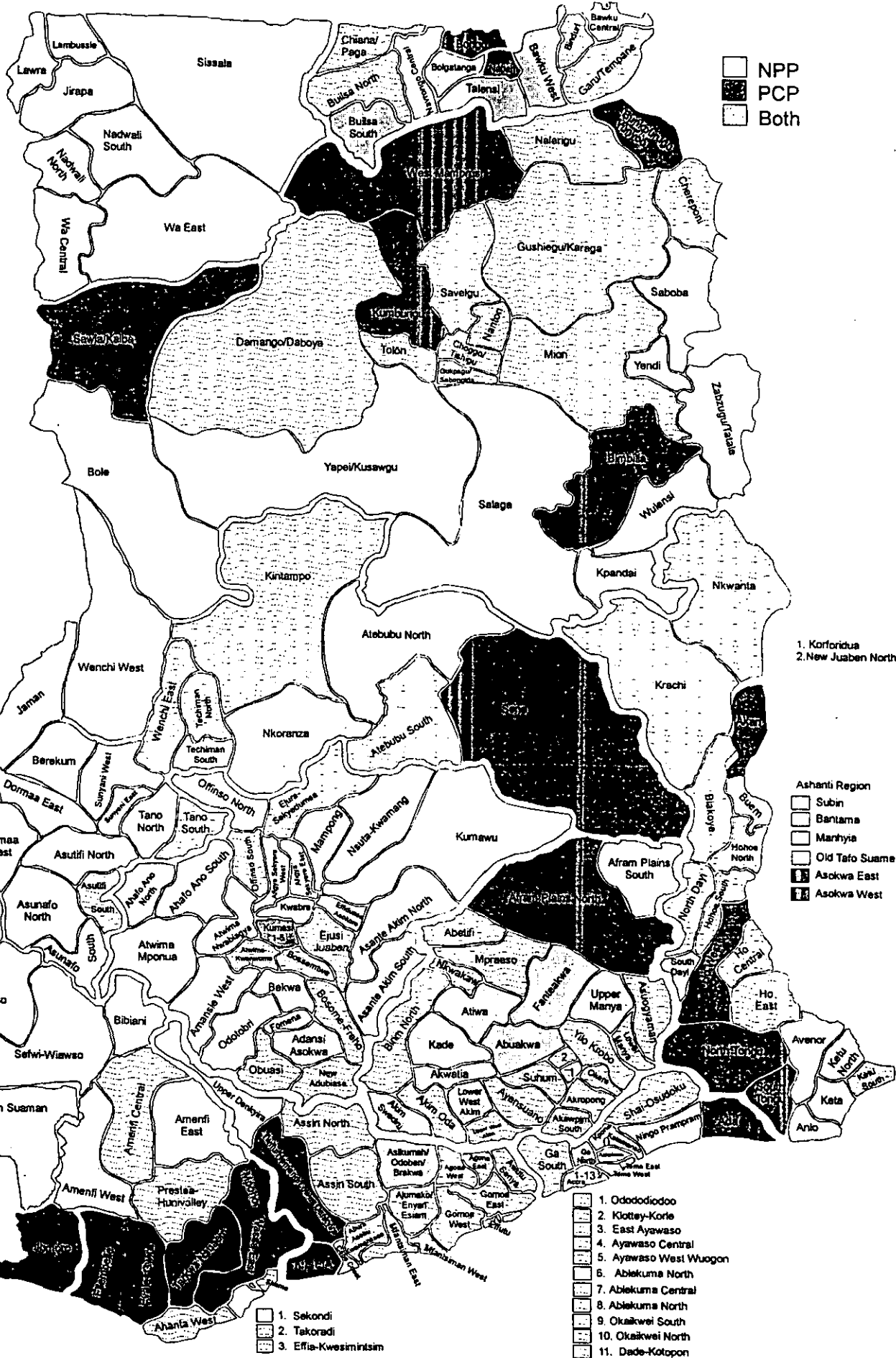
- Kumasi
- Subin
 - Bantama
 - Manhyia
 - Old Tafo Suame
 - Asokwa East
 - Asokwa West

- 1. Odododiodoo
- 2. Klotey-Karle
- 3. East Ayawaso
- 4. Ayawaso Central
- 5. Ayawaso West Wuogon
- 6. Ablekuma North
- 7. Ablekuma Central
- 8. Ablekuma South
- 9. Okaikwei South
- 10. Okaikwei North
- 11. Dade-Kotopon
- 12. Ledzokuku
- 13. Krowor

- 1. Sekondi
- 2. Takoradi
- 3. Effia-Kwesimintsim

Women in the 1996 Election





- NPP
- PCP
- Both

1. Korforidua
2. New Juaben North

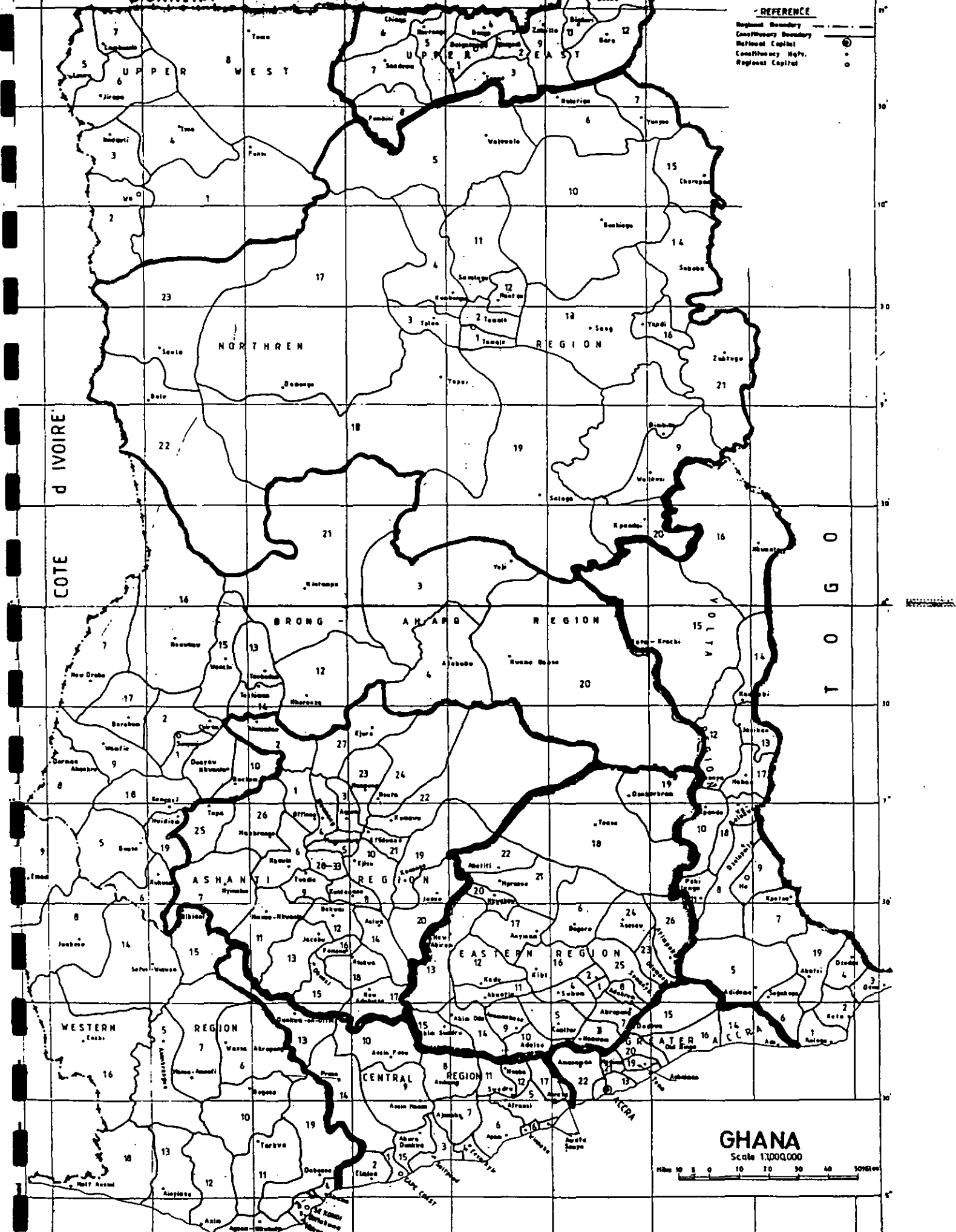
- Ashanti Region
- Subin
 - Bantama
 - Manhyia
 - Old Tafo Suame
 - Asokwa East
 - Asokwa West

- 1. Sekondi
- 2. Takoradi
- 3. Effia-Kwesimintsim

1. Odododiodoo
2. Kottey-Korle
3. East Ayewaso
4. Ayewaso Central
5. Ayewaso West Wuogon
6. Ablekuma North
7. Ablekuma Central
8. Ablekuma North
9. Okaikwei South
10. Okaikwei North
11. Dade-Kotopon
12. Ledzokuku
13. Krowor

REFERENCE

- Regional Boundary
- Constituency Boundary
- National Capital
- Constituency Hq's.
- Regional Capital



GHANA

Scale 1:1,000,000

