

Ghana

Ethnicity in Ghana

Group selection

The Ga and Adangbe are combined to one ethnic group, in accordance with Asante and Gyimah-Boadi (¹²⁶⁹).

¹²⁶⁹ [Asante and Gyimah-Boadi, 2004]

The only really important cleavage between the different Akan subgroups concerning national politics (e.g. voting behavior) affects the Asante group. There is a certain aversion against the Asante (stemming from historical rivalries), and also a fear of Asante dominance among other Akan subgroups (e.g. the Fanti and Brong). Because of this unique position, the Asante are listed as a separate ethnic (sub-)group (similar to the Baule group in Cote d'Ivoire). All other Akans are combined to one ethnic category as they only seem to be politically relevant in distinction to the Asante.

The three northern groups Mole-Dagbani, Gurma and Grusi are combined to one category of northern groups. There are marked differences between these groups (as between the northern groups in Cote d'Ivoire) and often also local tensions, but from a national perspective - considering the economic underdevelopment of the whole north of the country and the broad religious distinction between the Christian south and the Muslim north - it makes sense to combine them into one ethnic category of national political importance (as was done in the case of the different northern groups in Cote d'Ivoire). Looking at the national constellation, other scholars decided to do the same (e.g. ¹²⁷⁰; ¹²⁷¹).

¹²⁷⁰ [Asante and Gyimah-Boadi, 2004]

¹²⁷¹ [McKown Finlay, 1976]

There was no evidence of political relevance (according to the definition used in EPR) of the Guan group.

All group sizes from Asante and Gyimah-Boadi (¹²⁷²), rounded to half percentages.

¹²⁷² [Asante and Gyimah-Boadi, 2004]

Power relations

The following assessment of ethnic group access to executive power is based on Asante and Gyimah-Boadi (¹²⁷³), unless otherwise noted.

¹²⁷³ [Asante and Gyimah-Boadi, 2004]

1957-1966: Nkrumah era. Nkrumah was a Nzema. In general, Akans dominated Nkrumah's cabinets (with his own Nzema group clearly over-represented). However, all important ethnic groups were included during most of Nkrumah's regime. (Only during one year (1965) in his 4th cabinet, until he was overthrown by a military coup, there were no Ewes included in his government.) Therefore, the other Akans group is coded as "senior partner"; the Asante, Ewe, the northern groups, and the Ga all as "junior partners".

1967-1969: Military coup in February 1966. According to EPR's January-1st-rule, the new period is coded as starting in 1967.

The coup brought Lt. Gen. Ankrah to power. Ankrah was a Ga, and the Ga ethnic group had another member in the military junta that was installed (the National Liberation Council). Thus, the Ga were coded as "senior partner" during these years.

The Asante as well as the other Akan groups, the northerners, and the Ewe can all be regarded as "junior partners" since they all had representatives in the junta.

Note that in accordance with EPR's policy to focus on major power changes, the short interregnum of Brig. Gen. Afrifa (an Asante) from Feb. 1969 to Oct. 1969 is disregarded here.

1970-1971: 2nd Republic, Busia's government. Prime Minister Busia is a Brong. Therefore the other Akans group were coded as "senior partner", and the Asante, Ga and northern groups as "junior partners".

The Ewe group found itself excluded from the government (although without any targeted discrimination). Hence, the group is coded as powerless in this period.

1972-1981: Acheampong's rule, two palace coups by Akuffo and Rawlings, and Limann's government. In the different military juntas, the northerners can be considered a "junior partner" at most, and although Hilla Limann was a northerner, his government (1979-1981) was Akan-dominated. Therefore, the years from 1972 to 1981 are summarized into one single period here, with the northern groups coded as "junior partner". Since Acheampong, whose reign lasted from 1972 to 1978, was an Asante, the Asante are coded as "senior partner". Other Akans, and the Ewe and Ga groups all had access to executive state power, both during the Acheampong era (and after the two palace coups) and in Limann's government. Therefore, they are coded here as "junior partners".

1982-2000: Rawlings' (second) era, democratization until elections and power shift of 2000/2001. Rawlings was the dominant person in the country's executive. Therefore, his Ewe group is coded as "senior partner" in this period.

Both in his military junta and in his democratically elected governments, all other important ethnic groups were included. Therefore, the Asante and other Akans, the northern groups and the Ga-Adangbe are all coded as "junior partners".

2001-2008: Kufour, newly elected president in the 2000 election and reelected in 2004, is an Asante and his party, the NPP, is rooted in the Ashanti Region (and also still perceived as an ethnic Asante party) (¹²⁷⁴, 308). Therefore, the Asante are coded as "senior partner" during Kufour's rule. His second term lasted until the end of 2008.

¹²⁷⁴ [Nugent, 1999]

Other Akan groups, Ga, Ewe and northerners are also well represented in both of his first cabinets. (Kufour's vice-president, Aliu Mahama, for example, was a northerner.) Hence, they can all be considered "junior partners".

There were no signs of Kufour's government becoming ethnically more exclusive during his second term. Northerner Aliu Mahama remained vice-president. There were accusations of favoritism towards Asante and other Akans in high position appointments (¹²⁷⁵), and of an insufficient ethnic inclusion (¹²⁷⁶, 2). However, this appears to be too little evidence to code other ethnic groups as excluded. Thus, the years 2006-2008 were added to the earlier period of 2001-2005, featuring the same list of relevant groups with the same power status codings. This results in one combined period from 2001 to 2008, with the Asante coded as "senior partner", and other Akans, Ga, Ewe, and northern groups as "junior partners".

¹²⁷⁵ [United States Government State Department, 2006]

¹²⁷⁶ [Gyimah-Boadi, 2010]

2009-2012: John Atta-Mills was elected in 2008 as Ghana's new president. His term began in January 2009 and ended with his death in July 2012.

Atta-Mills was from the NDC (the former ruling party of Rawlings and in the opposition during Kufour's rule), had served as vice-president under Rawlings from 1997 to 2000, and stood unsuccessfully as presidential candidate twice in 2000 and 2004. He was from the Western Region and of Fante ethnic origin (an Akan subgroup), and apparently some of his close advisors were Fante as well (¹²⁷⁷). Therefore, the group of other Akans is coded as "senior partner" in this period.

¹²⁷⁷ [United States Government State Department, 2009]

Mills' vice-president, John Dramani Mahama, is a northerner. The NDC in general is still conceived as the party of Ewe interests (the NPP that of Asante interests) (¹²⁷⁸, 4). According to the list of ministers provided by the Ghanaian government's official homepage, the cabinet also included members of the Akan (and Asante) groups. Overall, no evidence of ethnic exclusion. Hence, it seems reasonable to code all other ethnic groups as included ("junior partners") in this

¹²⁷⁸ [?]

period.

2013: After Atta-Mills' death, it is his vice-president John Dramani Mahama (NDC) who takes over as Ghana's president, being narrowly confirmed in office in the December 2012 election.

The list of government ministers provided by the Ghanaian government's official homepage (¹²⁷⁹) suggests that members of all ethnic groups have significant access to executive power. Moreover, none of the current sources consulted (¹²⁸⁰; ¹²⁸¹; ¹²⁸²) refers to any patterns of ethnic exclusion in these years. Also according to Franklin Oduro (personal communication, May 22, 2014), all major ethnic groups in Ghana are represented in Dramani Mahama's government as of now. Hence, this period was coded as a power-sharing arrangement again, with the northerners coded as "senior partner" (due to Mahama's presidency) and all other groups as "junior partners".

¹²⁷⁹ [Government of Ghana, 2014]

¹²⁸⁰ [Freedom House Country Reports, 2012-2013]

¹²⁸¹ [United States Government State Department, 2012-2014]

¹²⁸² [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2012-2014]

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Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana

From 1957 until 1966

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	SENIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

From 1967 until 1969

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	JUNIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	SENIOR PARTNER

From 1970 until 1971

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	SENIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	POWERLESS
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

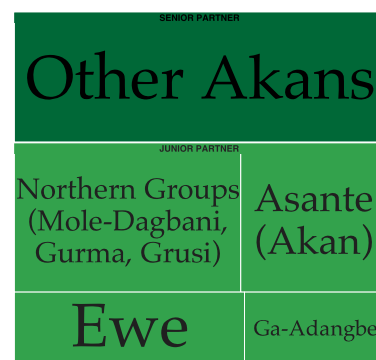


Figure 292: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 1957-1966.

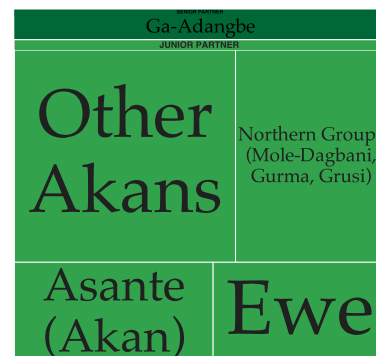


Figure 293: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 1967-1969.

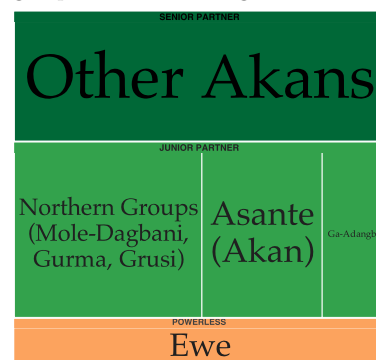


Figure 294: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 1970-1971.

From 1972 until 1981

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	JUNIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	SENIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

From 1982 until 2000

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	JUNIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	SENIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

From 2001 until 2008

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	JUNIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	SENIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

From 2009 until 2012

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	SENIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

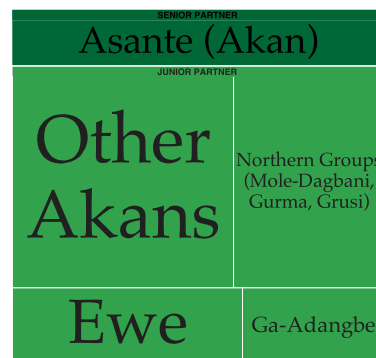


Figure 295: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 1972-1981.

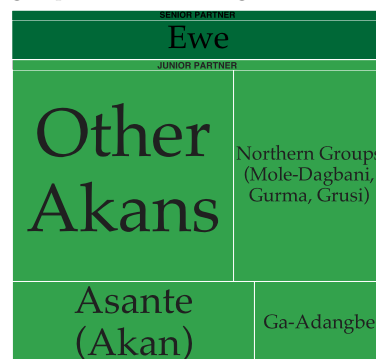


Figure 296: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 1982-2000.

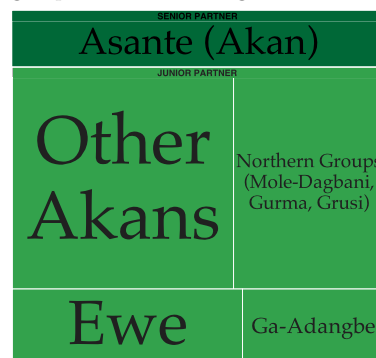


Figure 297: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 2001-2008.

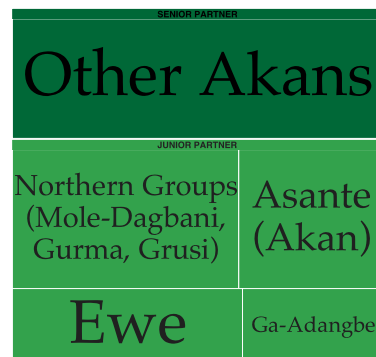


Figure 298: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 2009-2012.

From 2013 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Other Akans	0.345	JUNIOR PARTNER
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	0.235	SENIOR PARTNER
Asante (Akan)	0.15	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ewe	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Ga-Adangbe	0.08	JUNIOR PARTNER

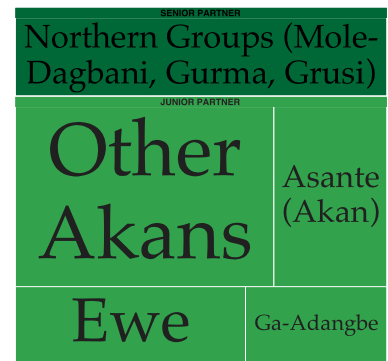


Figure 299: Political status of ethnic groups in Ghana during 2013-2013.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Ghana

From 1957 until 2013

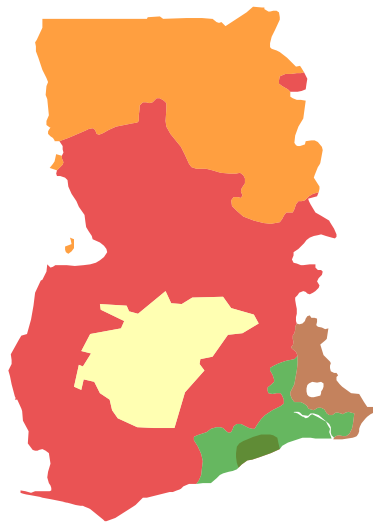


Figure 300: Map of ethnic groups in Ghana during 2013-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Other Akans	123 616	Regional & urban
Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	65 440	Regional & urban
Asante (Akan)	25 468	Regional & urban
Ga-Adangbe	11 955	Regional & urban
Ewe	7210	Regional & urban

Table 90: List of ethnic groups in Ghana during 1957-2013.

Conflicts in Ghana

Starting on 1966-02-24

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ghana	NLC	Ewe	1966-02-24	No	Yes, from EGIP	Split
Government of Ghana	Military faction (forces of Jerry John Rawlings)	Ewe	1981-12-31	Presumed	Yes	
Government of Ghana	Military faction (forces of Ekow Dennis and Edward Adjei-Ampofo)		1983-06-19			