



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM,  
ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION





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# INTRODUCTION



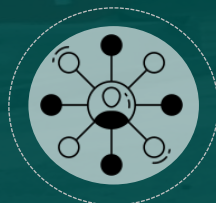
## DEFINITION

(Source: cancer.gov/publications)

- Socioeconomics is the social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes.
- It analyzes how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy.
- It is a way of describing people based on their education, income and type of job.



Demography



Social



Economic



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

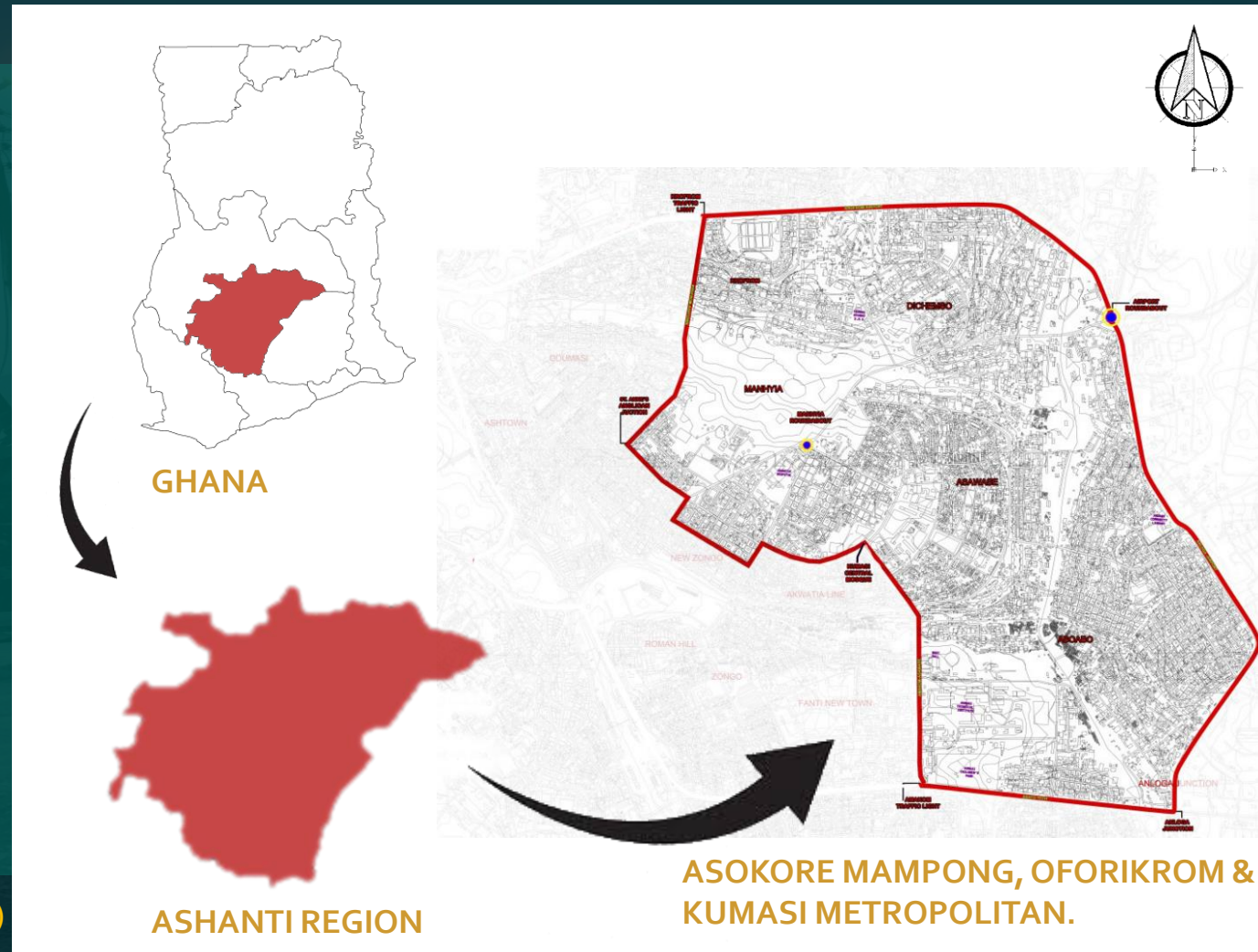


# SITE LOCATION



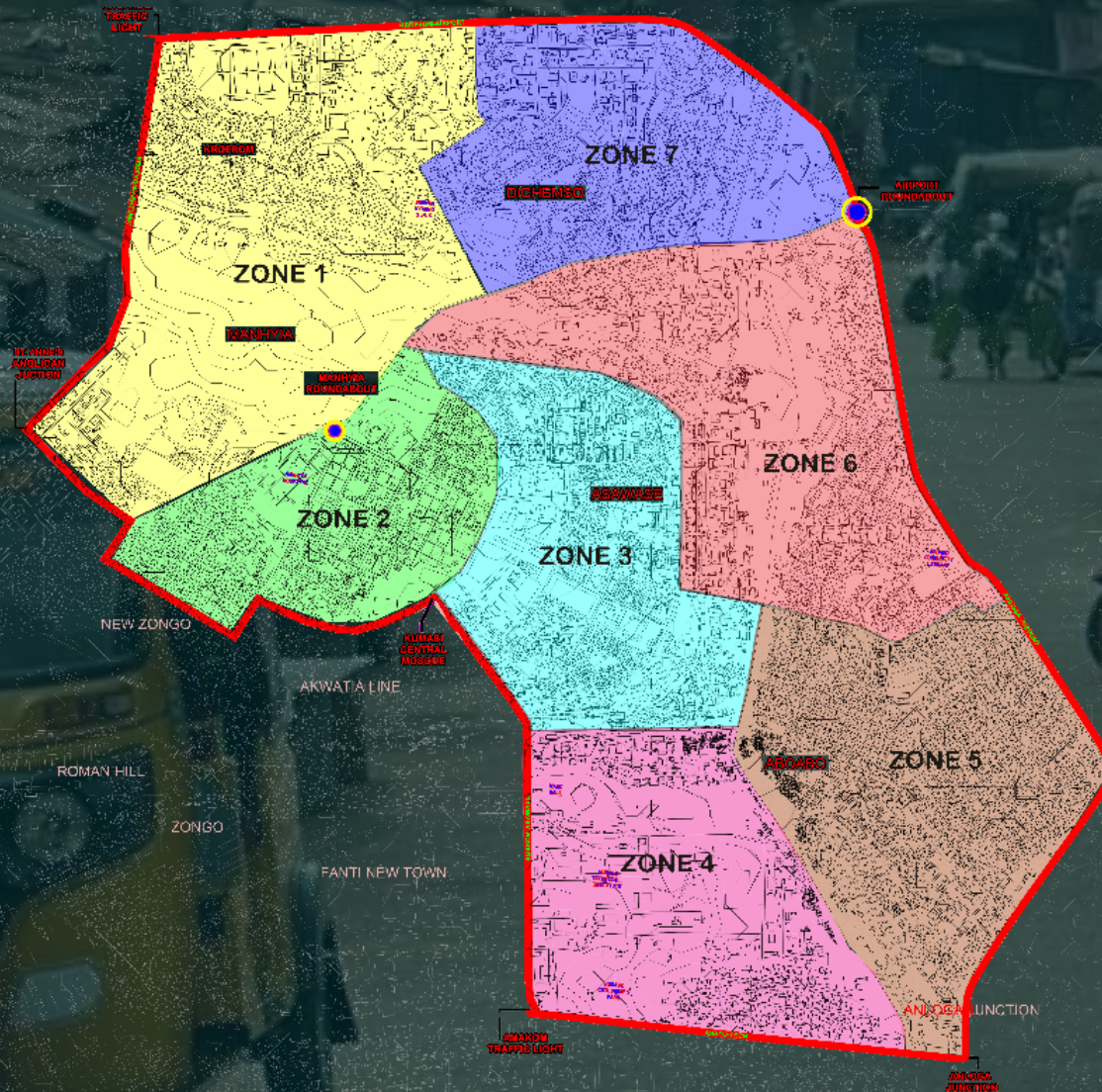
- The study area which comprises of
- Asokore Mampong Municipality  
Latitude  $6^{\circ}43'2.67''N$  and Longitude  $1^{\circ}33'43.28''W$
- Oforikrom Municipality  
Latitude  $6.350N$  and Longitude  $1.300W$
- Kumasi Metropolitan District  
Latitude  $6.350 N$  and Longitude  $1.300 W$
- Occupies a total land area of  $4.986 \text{ sq.km}$

(Source: google earth pro)



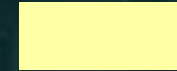


# MAP OF STUDY AREA SHOWING THE 7 ZONES



## ZONES

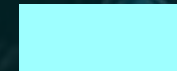
ZONE 1



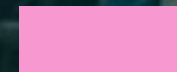
ZONE 2



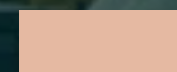
ZONE 3



ZONE 4



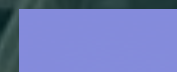
ZONE 5



ZONE 6



ZONE 7



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



**Demography:** statistical study of human populations, especially with reference to size and density, distribution, and vital statistics (births, marriages, deaths, etc).

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "demography". Encyclopedia Britannica, 25 Jan. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/demography>. Accessed 23 February 2023.

- Population Size and Structure
- Household/Family Size and Characteristics
- Dependency Ratio
- Literacy and Education
- Labour Force Characteristics



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM,  
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# STATISTICS OF OFORIKROM MUNICIPALITY



- Population: 213,126sq.km (2021)
- Area: 49.34sq.km
- Population Density: 4,320/sq.km (2021)
- Annual Population Change: -3.2% (2010-2021)
- Urbanization: 213, 126 (100% urban; 2021)

## GENDER

Female	Male
105,700 (49.6%)	107,426 (50.4%)

## LITERACY

Yes	No
155,502 (90%)	17,760 (10%)

## AGE GROUPS

0-14 years	53,181 (25%)
15-64 years	152,985 (72%)
65+ years	6,960 (3%)

## ETHNIC GROUPS

Akan	Ga- Dangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole- Dagbani	Grusi	Mande	Others
149,203 (71%)	5,532 (3%)	16,362 (8%)	2,949 (1%)	1,989 (1%)	21,762 (10%)	5,348 (3%)	5,358 (3%)	3071 (1%)

(Source: Ghana Statistical Service)

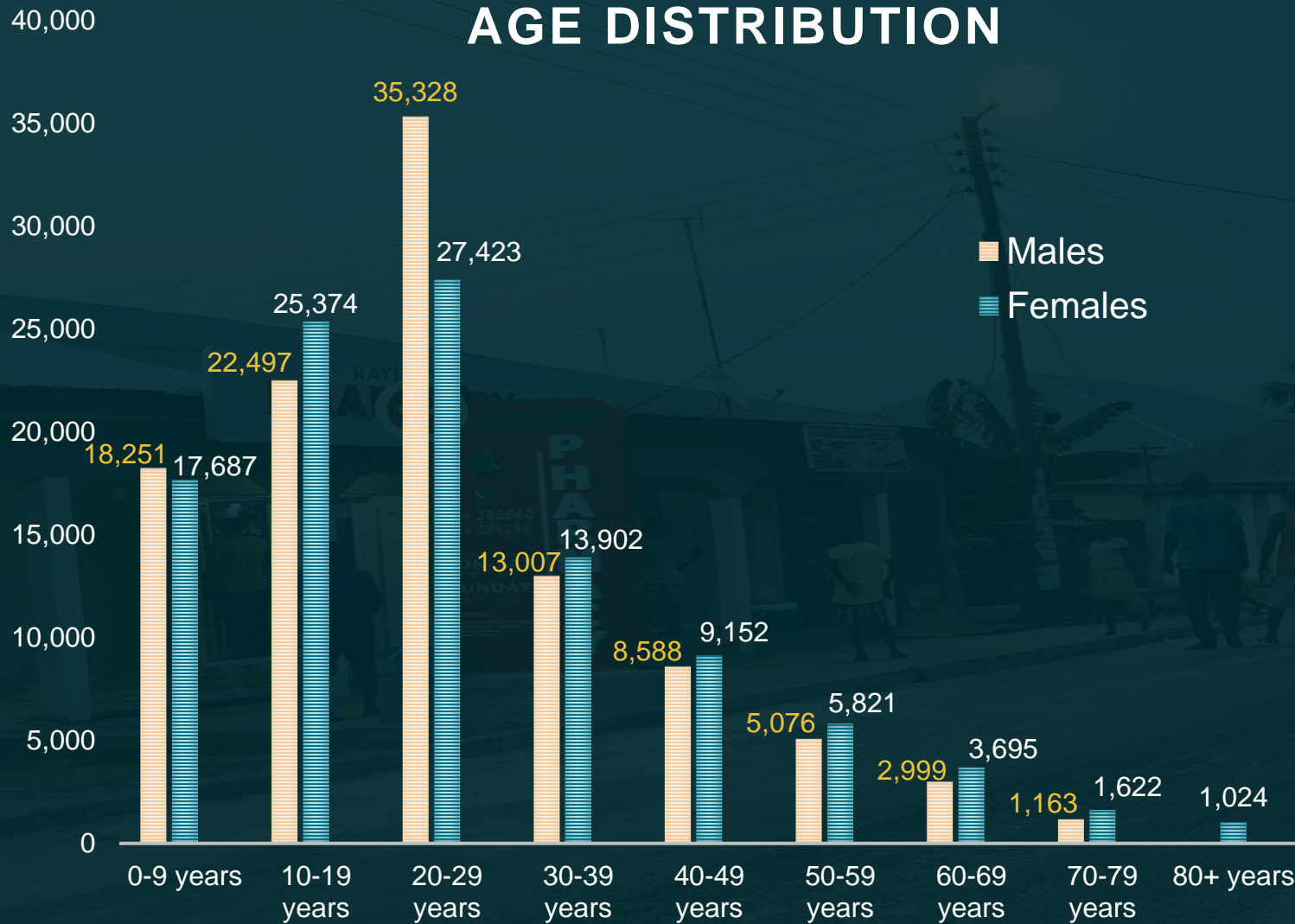
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ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# STATISTICS OF OFORIKROM MUNICIPALITY



## AGE DISTRIBUTION



COMBINED AGE DISTRIBUTION	
0-9 years	35,938
10-19 years	47,871
20-29 years	62,751
30-39 years	26,909
40-49 years	17,740
50-59 years	10,897
60-69 years	6,694
70-79 years	2,785
80+ years	1,541

(Source: Ghana Statistical Service)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# STATISTICS OF ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPALITY



- **Population size** - 191,402
- **Area**- 24.17 km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population Density**- 7,918/km<sup>2</sup>
- **Annual Population change** -4.2% (2010-2021)
- **Urbanization**: 191,402 (100% urban; 2021)

## GENDER

Female	Male
97,896 (51%)	93,506 (49%)

## LITERACY

Yes	No
113,502 (79%)	30,389 (21%)

## AGE GROUPS

0-14 years	62,820 (32.8%)
15-64 years	120,969 (63.2%)
65+ years	7,613 (4%)

## ETHNIC GROUPS

Akan	Ga- Dangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole- Dagbani	Grusi	Mande	Others
67,914 (35.9%)	1,627 (0.9%)	4,325 (2.3%)	13,290 (7%)	5,871 (3.1%)	47,381 (25%)	9,895 (5.2%)	15,219 (8%)	23,805 (12.6%)

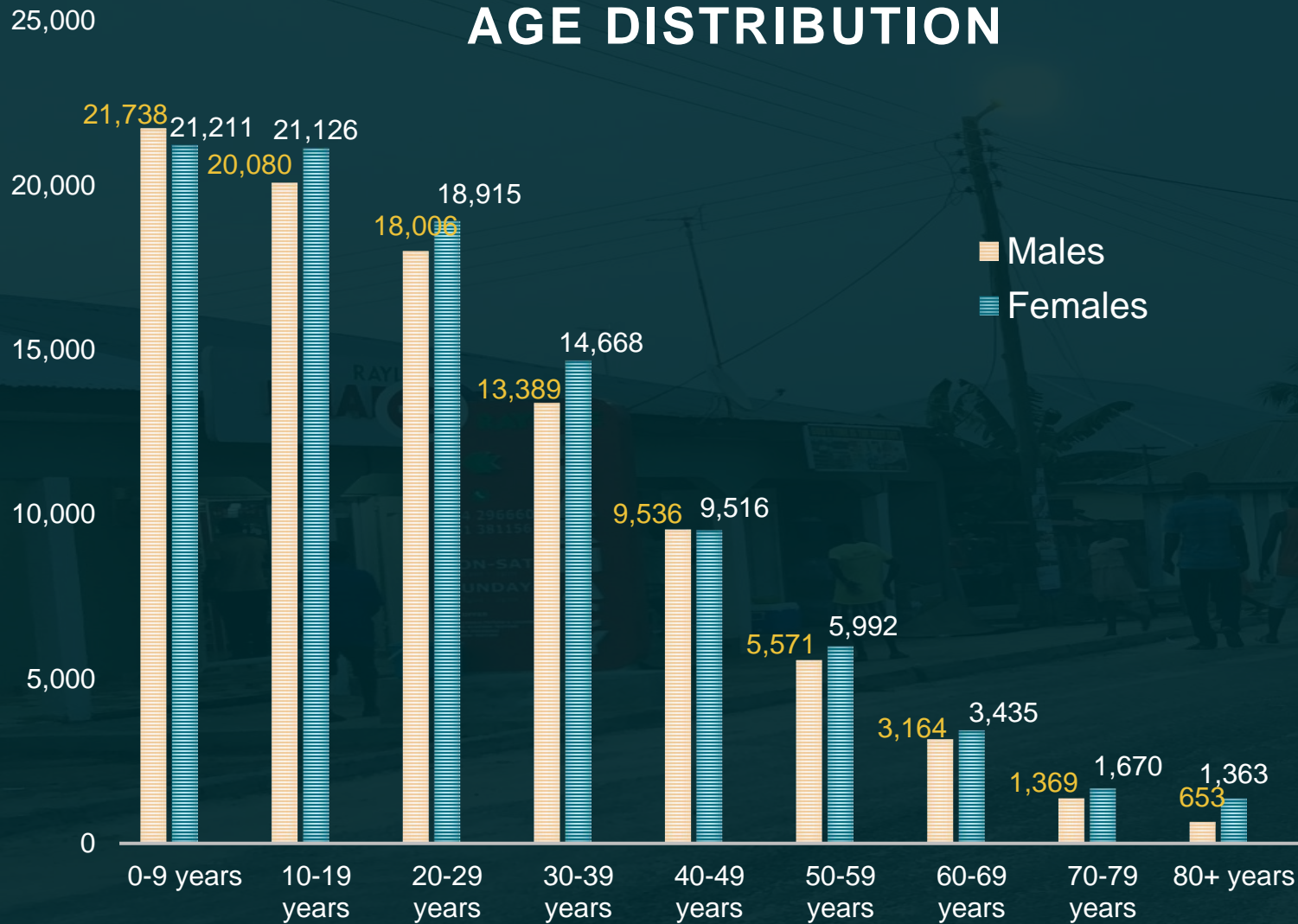
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# STATISTICS OF ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPALITY



## AGE DISTRIBUTION



COMBINED AGE DISTRIBUTION	
0-9 years	42,949
10-19 years	41,206
20-29 years	36,921
30-39 years	28,057
40-49 years	19,052
50-59 years	11,563
60-69 years	6,599
70-79 years	3,039
80+ years	2,016

(Source: Ghana Statistical Service)

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# STATISTICS OF KUMASI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY



- **Population size - 443,981**
- **Area- 67.53 km<sup>2</sup>**
- **Population Density- 6,575/km<sup>2</sup>**
- **Annual Population change -4.5% ( 2010-2021)**
- **Urbanization: 443,981 (100% urban; 2021)**

## GENDER

Female	Male
230,319 (52%)	213,662 (48%)

## LITERACY

Yes	No
419,877 (77%)	122,647 (23%)

## AGE GROUPS

0-14 years	126,080 (28%)
15-64 years	299,810 (68%)
65+ years	18,091 (4%)

## ETHNIC GROUPS

Akan	Ga- Dangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole- Dagbani	Grusi	Mande	Others
340,800(77.5%)	4,544 (1%)	10,674 (2.4%)	3,113 (0.7%)	3,644 (0.8%)	48,375 (11%)	12,122 (2.8%)	11,948 (2.7%)	4,734 (1.1%)

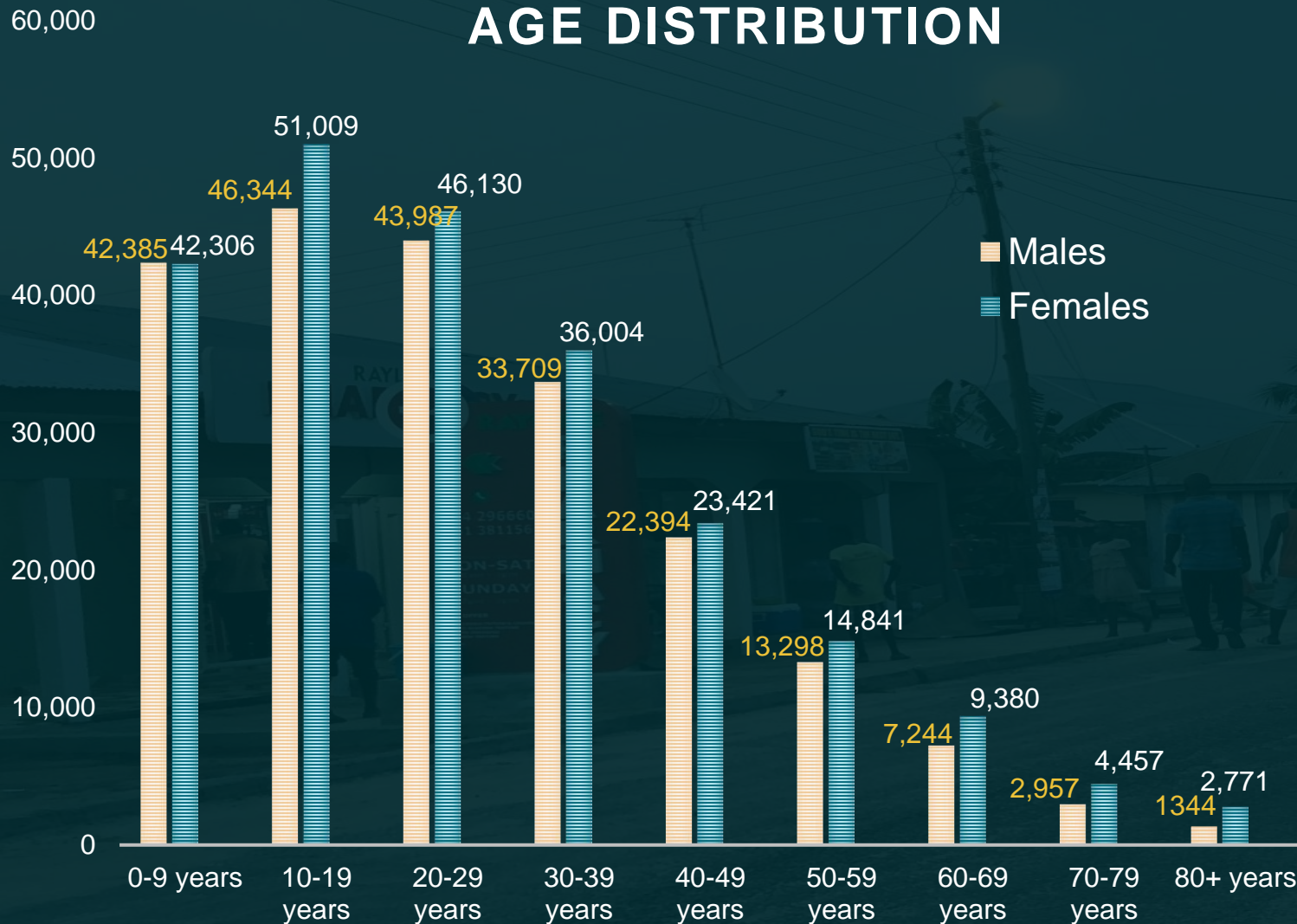
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# STATISTICS OF KUMASI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY



## AGE DISTRIBUTION



COMBINED AGE DISTRIBUTION	
0-9 years	84,691
10-19 years	97,353
20-29 years	90,117
30-39 years	69,713
40-49 years	45,815
50-59 years	28,139
60-69 years	16,624
70-79 years	7,414
80+ years	4,115

(Source: Ghana Statistical Service)

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# SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

## MANHYIA NORTH AND SOUTH

- The projected number of houses = 20,981

## ASOKORE MAMPONG

- The projected number of houses = 59,651

## BOTH AREAS

- The projected total number of houses = 80,632

(Source: Metro Medium Term Development Plan 2022 – 2025)

Using a sample size calculator, which uses the formula,

$$n = \frac{N * X}{(X + N - 1)},$$

where

$$X = Z_{a/2}^2 * p * (1 - p) / MOE^2$$

- A Population of 80,632 houses

- A Confidence level of 95%

- The margin of error: -/+ 5

- A Population of 80,632 houses

- Population proportion 50%

- Sample size= 383 houses

For the purpose of this study, 383 houses will be surveyed across the study zone.

Where  $Z_{a/2}$  = Critical value of normal distribution at  $a/2$

MOE = margin of error

p = sample size proportion

N= population size





# DEMOGRAPHIC MAP SCHEDULE

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## ZONE 1

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Not a Family
38%	61%	1%

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
23%	46%	18%	7%	5%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
5%	12%	7%	6%	29%	41%

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
17%	15%	21%	27%	20%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
4%	96%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
82%	18%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
26%	74%





## ZONE 1

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Marriage
87%	6%	7%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
97%	3%	-

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
30%	4%	58%	1%	6%	1%

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
2%	30%	68%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
0%	100%

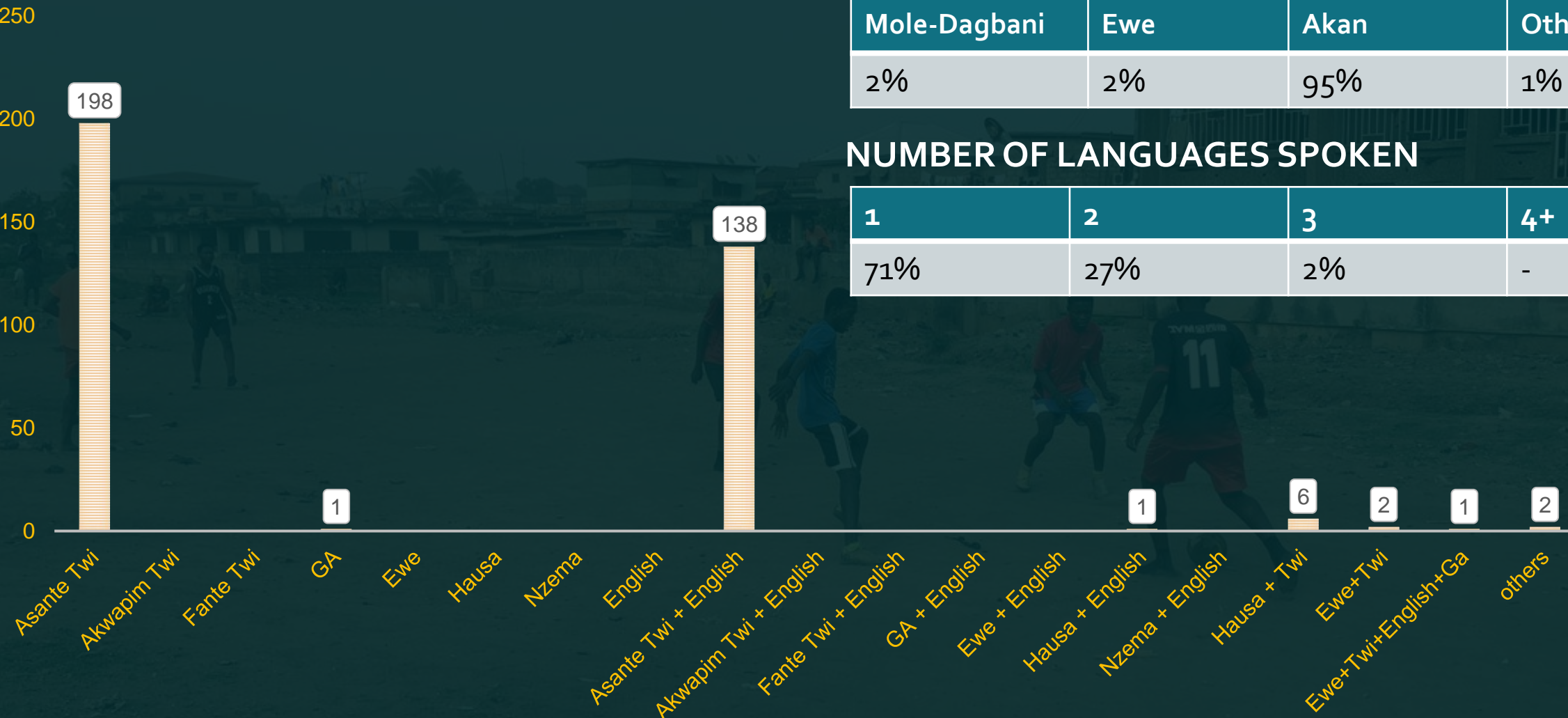
### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	15-20	Above 20
6%	20%	24%	30%	20%



# ZONE 1

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN



## ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Ewe	Akan	Others
2%	2%	95%	1%

## NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

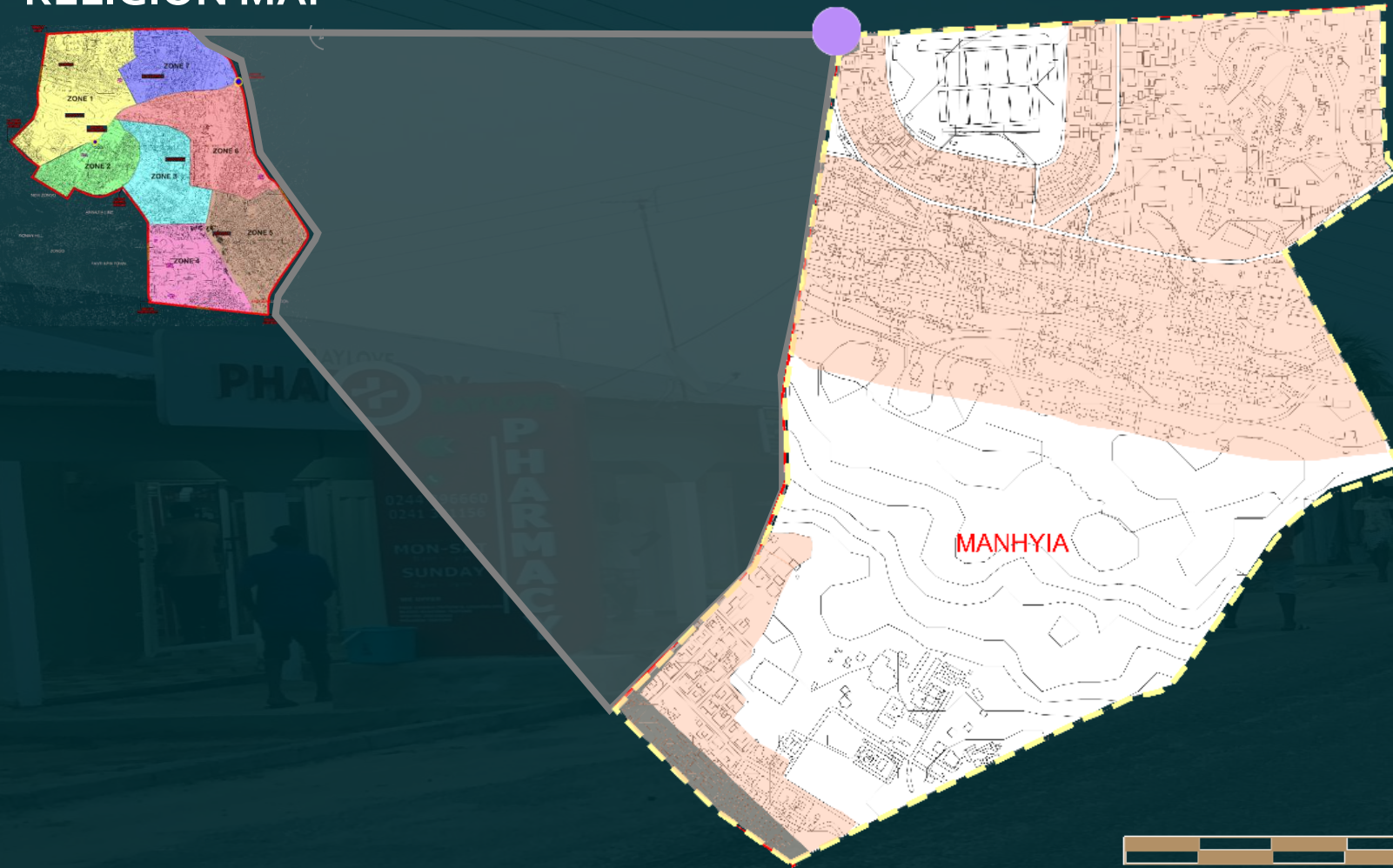
1	2	3	4+
71%	27%	2%	-





# ZONE 1

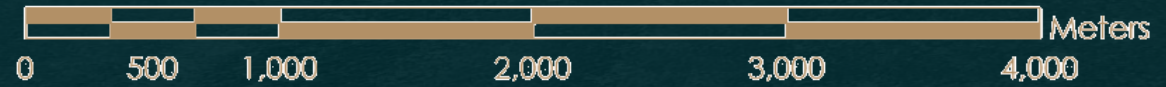
## RELIGION MAP



### LEGEND

Christians

SCALE  
1:10,000



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## ZONE 2

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family
31%	69%

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
40%	21%	24%	7%	7%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
8%	10%	35%	9%	7%	32%

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
16%	25%	20%	27%	12%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
17%	83%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
88%	12%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
26%	74%





## ZONE 2

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Marriage
87%	6%	7%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
45%	55%	-

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
61%	2%	35%	-	2%	-

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
20%	2%	79%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
0%	100%

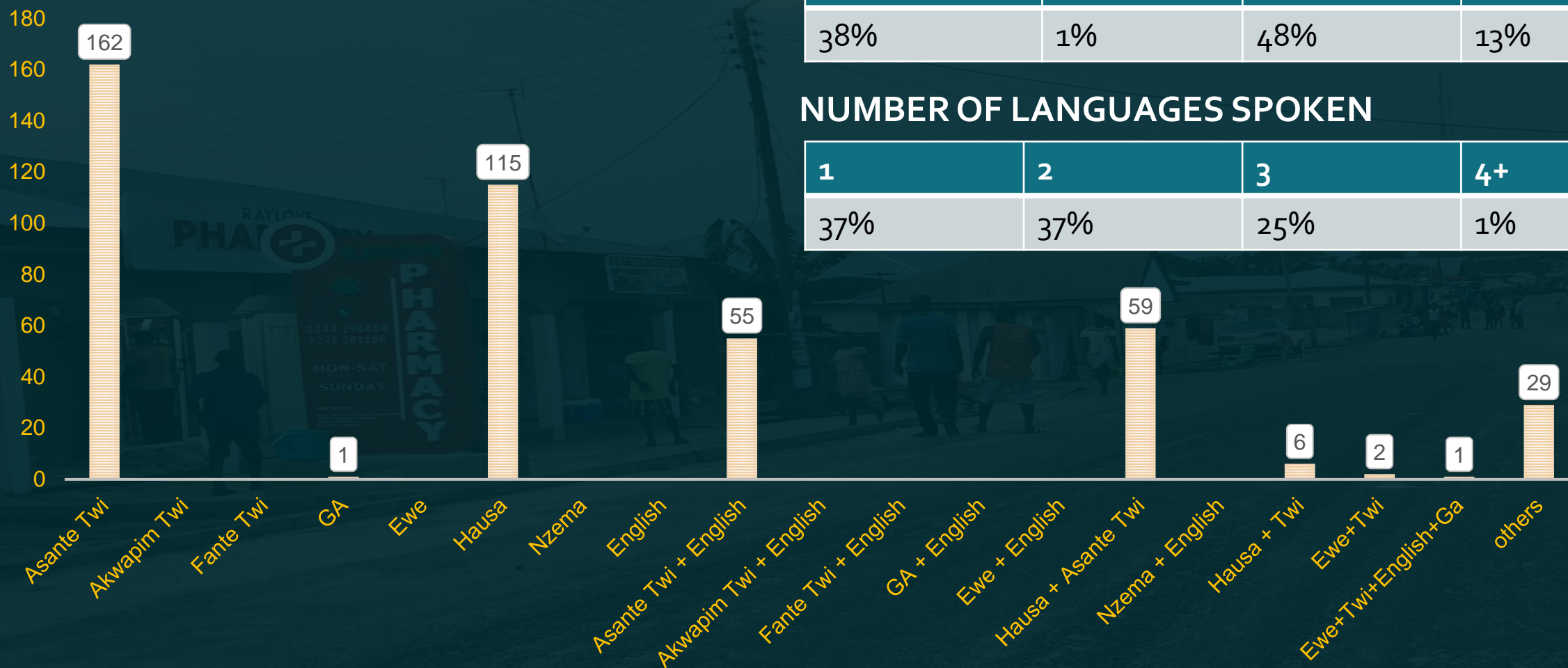
### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20
6%	25%	26%	27%	15%



## ZONE 2

### LANGUAGES SPOKEN



### ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Ewe	Akan	Others
38%	1%	48%	13%

### NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

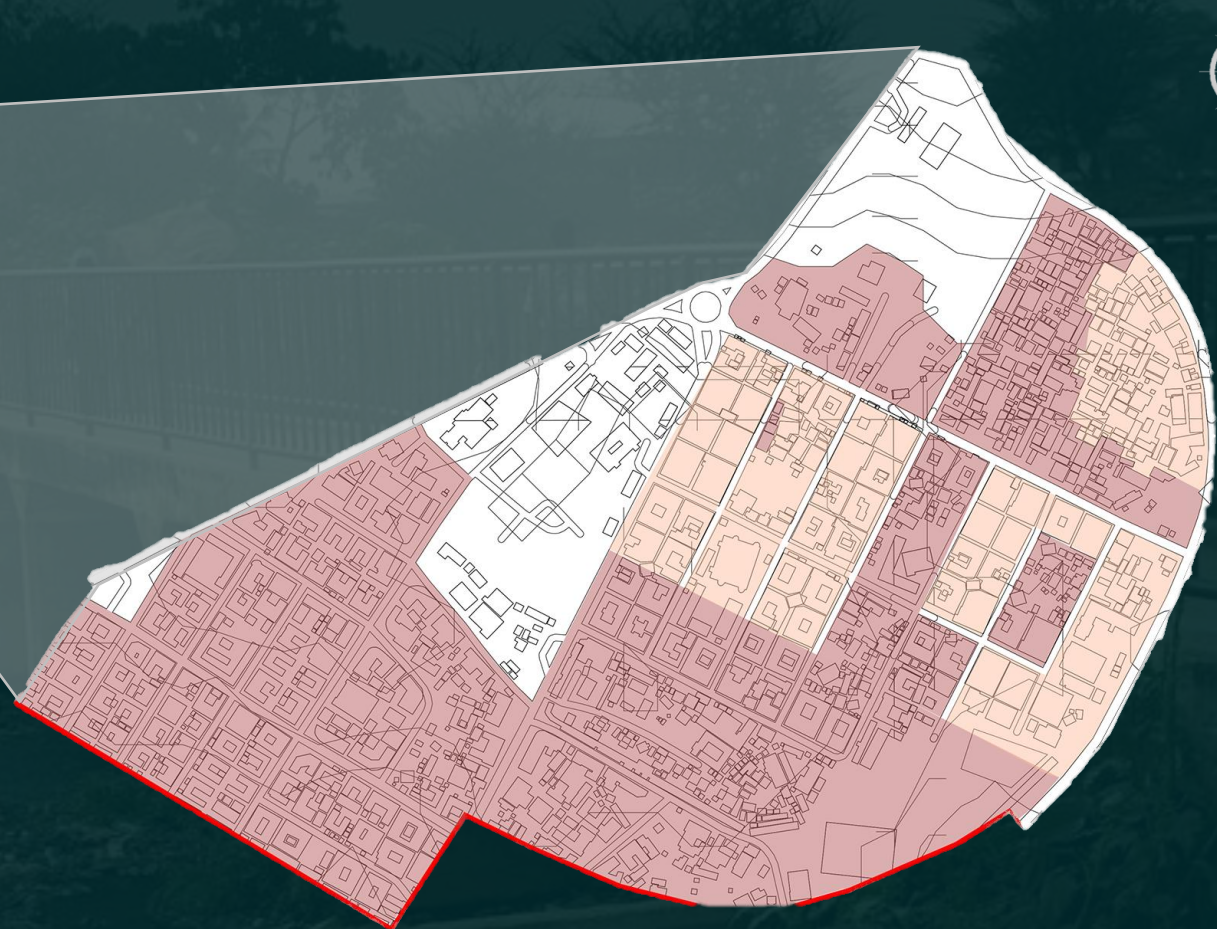
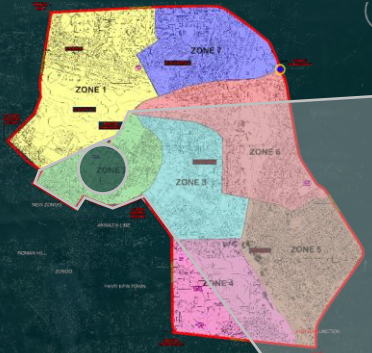
1	2	3	4+
37%	37%	25%	1%





# ZONE 2

## RELIGION MAP

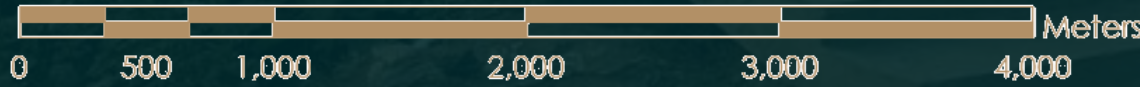


### LEGEND

- Christians
- Islamic

### SCALE

1:10,000



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## ZONE 3

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Not a Family
53%	47%	0%

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
24%	21%	29%	20%	6%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
3%	7%	8%	9%	7%	66%

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
21%	19%	19%	16%	25%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
21%	79%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
88%	12%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
58%	42%





## ZONE 3

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Marriage
87%	6%	7%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
36%	64%	0%

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
40%	3%	46%	-	7%	4%

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
2%	30%	68%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
16%	84%

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20
11%	15%	20%	27%	27%

# ZONE 3

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN

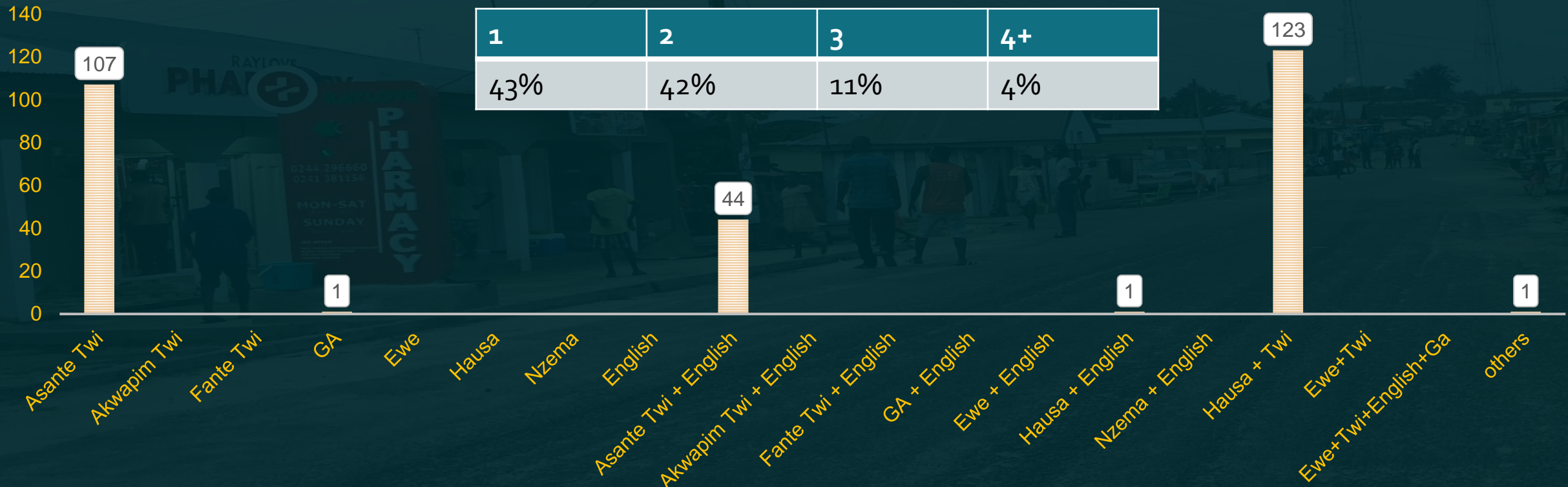


### ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Hausa	Akan	Ewe	Others
2%	47%	37%	-	14%

### NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

1	2	3	4+
43%	42%	11%	4%



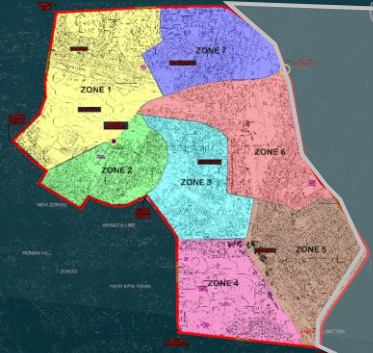
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# ZONE 3

## RELIGION MAP



### LEGEND

Christians



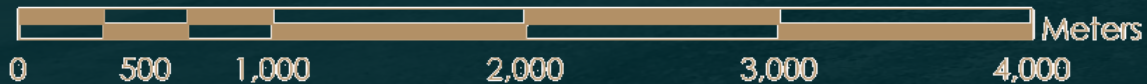
Islamic



ASAWASE

### SCALE

1:10,000



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## ZONE 4

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Not a Family
49%	51%	-

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
34%	25%	30%	8%	3%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
11%	32%	12%	3%	6%	36%

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
13%	4%	9%	31%	43%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
17%	83%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
72%	28%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
44%	56%





## ZONE 4

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Marriage	Education	Housing	other
5%	16%	31%	14%	27%	7%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
97%	3%	-

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
64%	1%	30%	1%	3%	1%

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
3%	12%	85%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
5%	95%

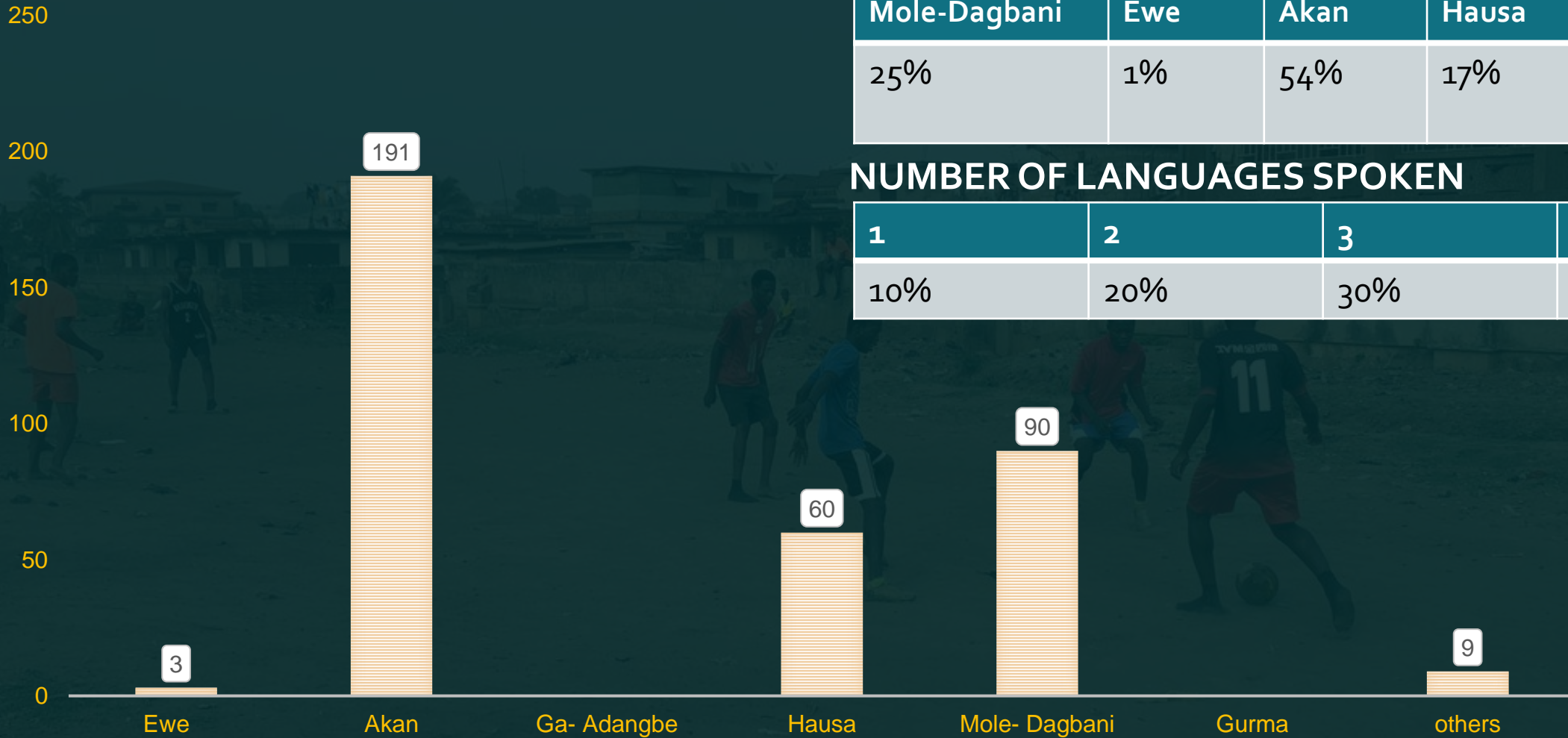
### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20
39%	23%	20%	12%	6%



## ZONE 4

### LANGUAGES SPOKEN



### ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Ewe	Akan	Hausa	Others
25%	1%	54%	17%	3%

### NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

1	2	3	4+
10%	20%	30%	40%





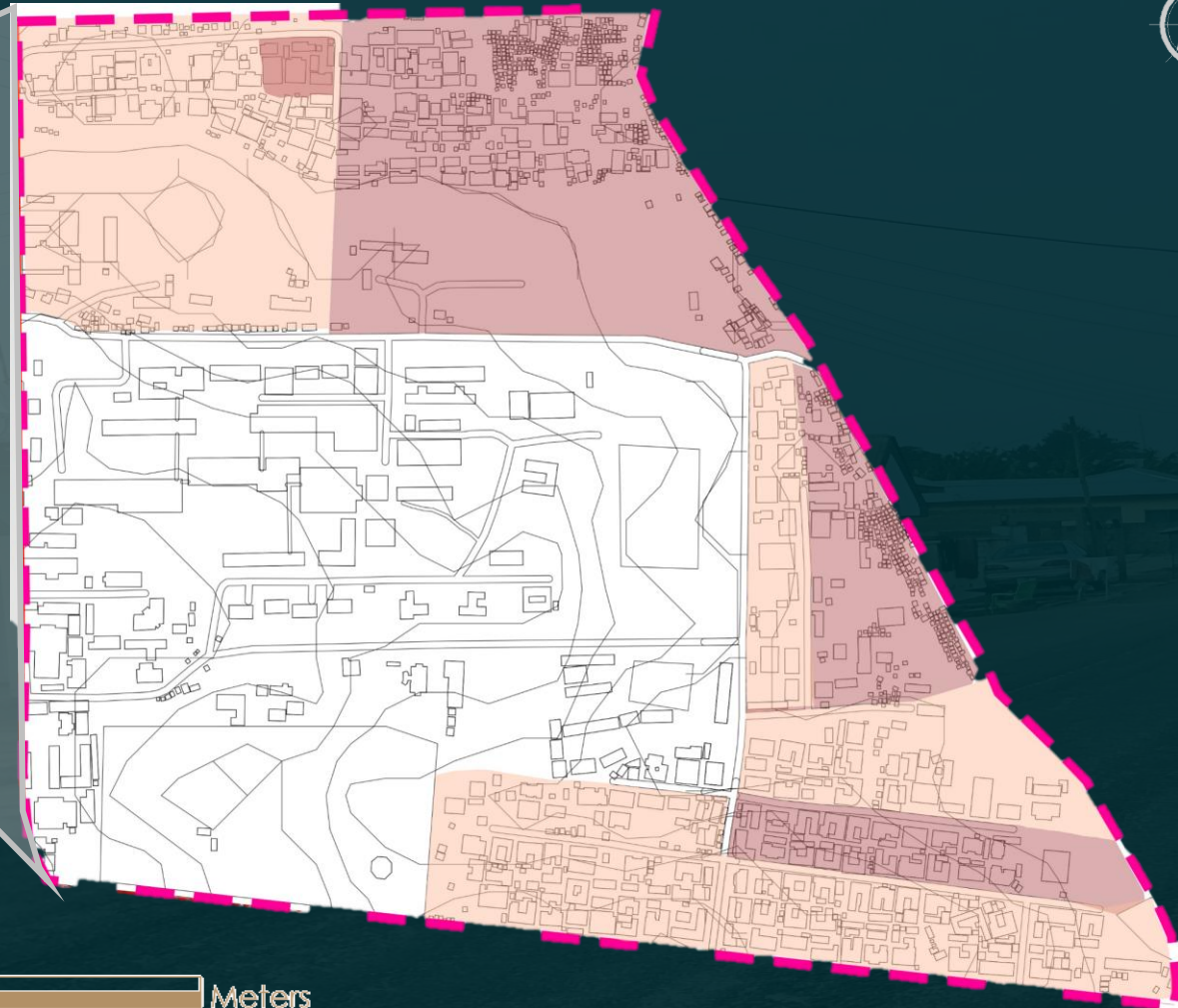
# ZONE 4

## RELIGION MAP

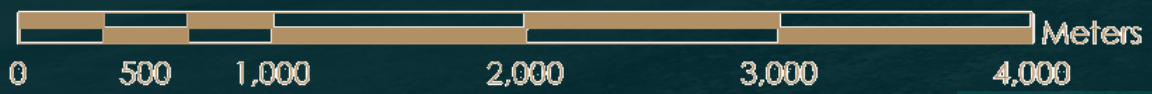


### LEGEND

- Christians
- Islamic



**SCALE**  
1:10,000



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## ZONE 5

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Not a Family
58%	42%	-

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
23%	37%	24%	9%	7%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
5%	7%	9%	9%	6%	65%

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
11%	19%	24%	16%	28%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
34%	66%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
88%	12%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
84%	16%





## ZONE 5

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Housing	Education	Marriage
33%	6%	14%	7%	40%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
18%	82%	-

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
71%	3%	16%	-	10%	3%

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
21%	9%	70%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
33%	67%

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20
63%	37%	-	-	-

# ZONE 5

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN

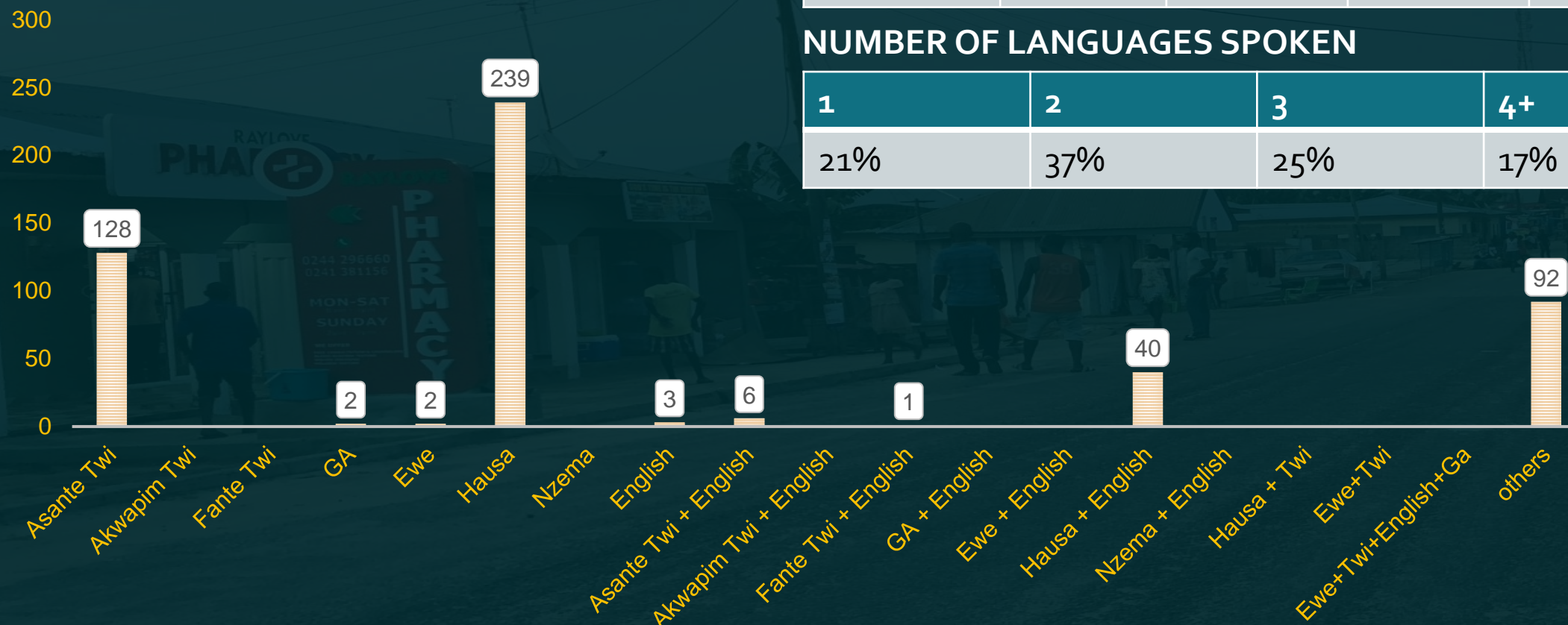


### ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Hausa	Akan	Ewe	Others
71%	8%	20%	-	1%

### NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

1	2	3	4+
21%	37%	25%	17%



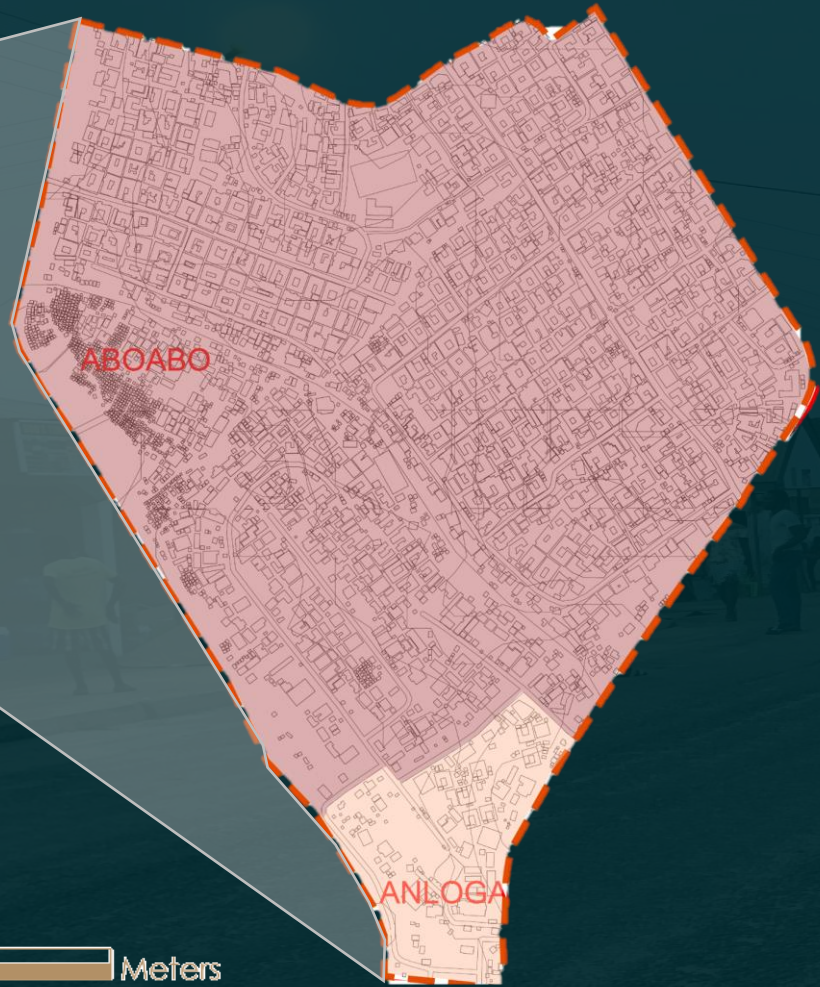
URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION





# ZONE 5

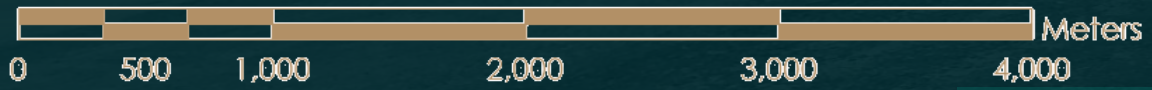
## RELIGION MAP



### LEGEND

- Christians
- Islamic

**SCALE**  
1:10,000



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM,  
ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



## ZONE 6

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Not a Family
42%	58%	-

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
34%	25%	21%	12%	8%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
3%	37%	9%	4%	4%	66%

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
22%	25%	22%	8%	23%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
54%	46%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
53%	47%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
62%	38%





## ZONE 6

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Marriage	Housing	Others
30%	30%	23%	16%	1%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
49%	51%	-

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
70%	1%	24%	1%	3%	1%

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
35%	12%	53%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
27%	73%

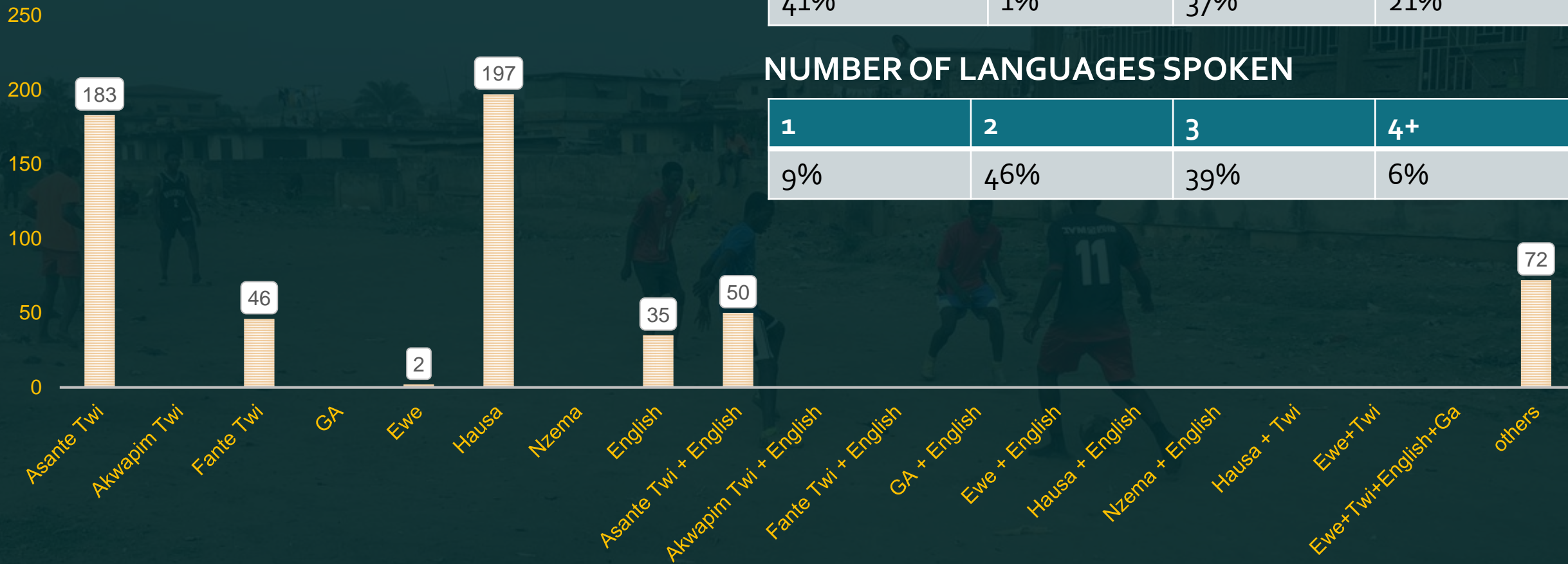
### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	15-20	Above 20
43%	26%	13%	30%	18%



# ZONE 6

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN



## ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Ewe	Akan	Others
41%	1%	37%	21%

## NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

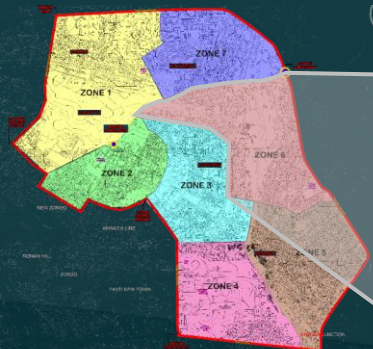
1	2	3	4+
9%	46%	39%	6%





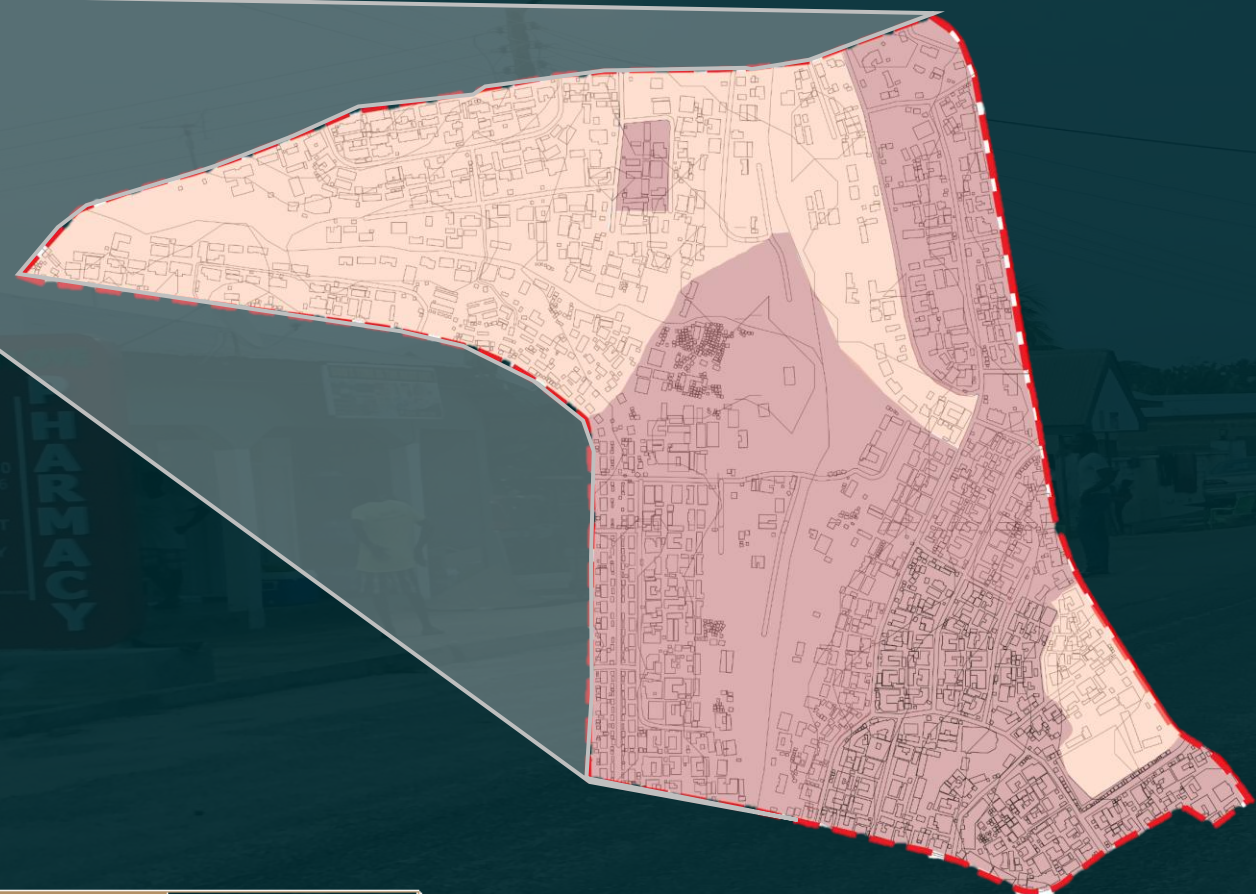
# ZONE 6

## RELIGION MAP

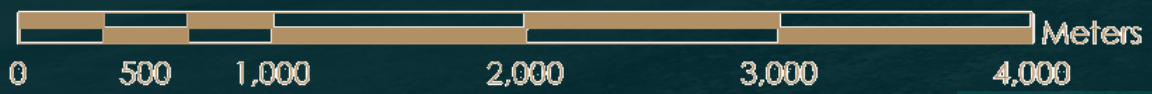


### LEGEND

- Christians
- Islamic



SCALE  
1:10,000



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM,  
ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



## ZONE 7

### TYPE OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Not a Family
71%	29%	-

### AGE RANGE

0-14yrs	15-35yrs	36-59yrs	60-74yrs	75-85yrs
28%	35%	24%	10%	3%

### DURATION OF STAY

< 1year	1-5yrs	5-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs +
16%	31%	23%	19%	11%	-

### ROOM OCCUPANCY

1	2	3	4	5-10	10+
9%	25%	15%	18%	33%	-

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Yes	No
25%	75%

### NATIVE OR MIGRANT

Native	Migrant
75%	25%

### PERMANENT LOCATION

Yes	No
84%	16%





## ZONE 7

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Family	Occupation	Marriage	Housing	Others
33%	27%	19%	15%	6%

### RELIGION

Christianity	Islamic	Traditionalist
86%	14%	-

### MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Single	Entanglement	Widow	Widower
79%	-	18%	-	2%	1%

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE

Within community	Within district	Within region
10%	10%	80%

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Yes	No
14%	86%

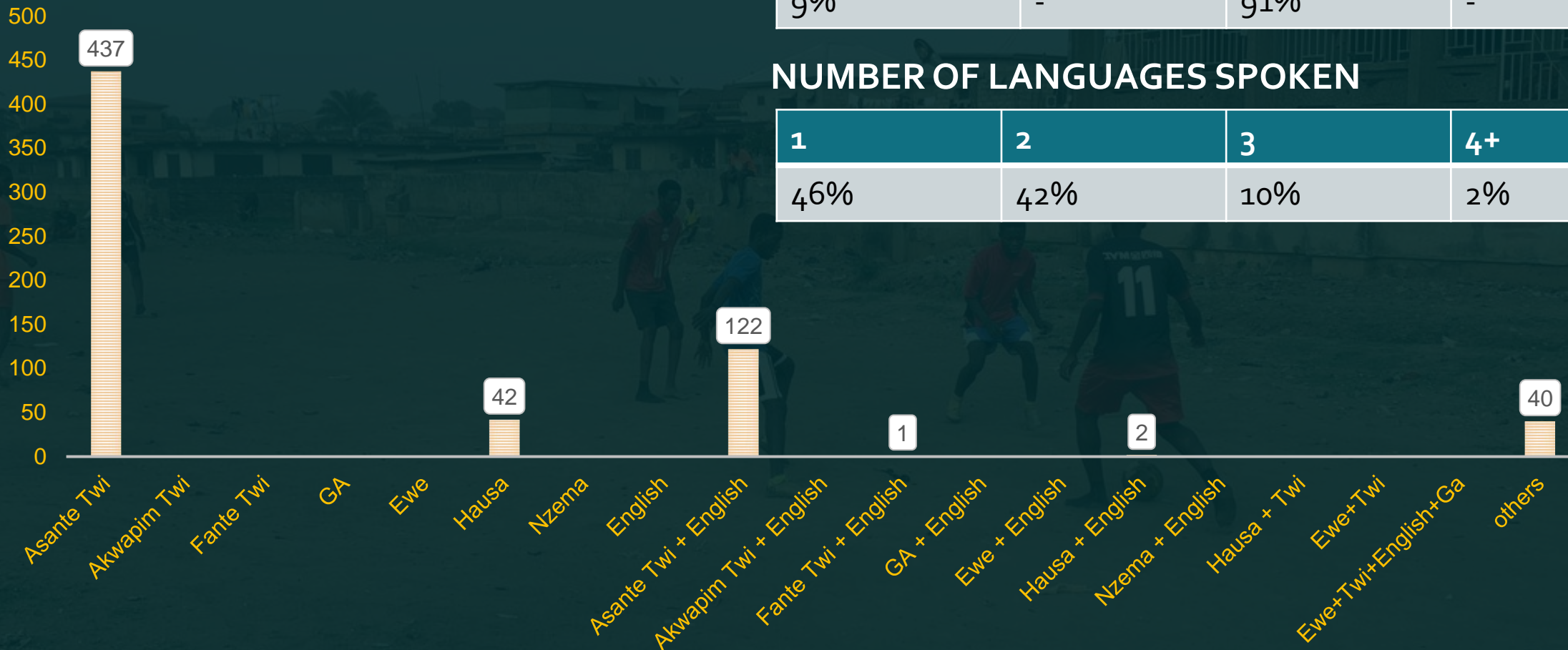
### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE

1-5	6-10	11-15	15-20	Above 20
19%	13%	26%	31%	11%



# ZONE 7

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN



## ETHNICITY

Mole-Dagbani	Ewe	Akan	Others
9%	-	91%	-

## NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN

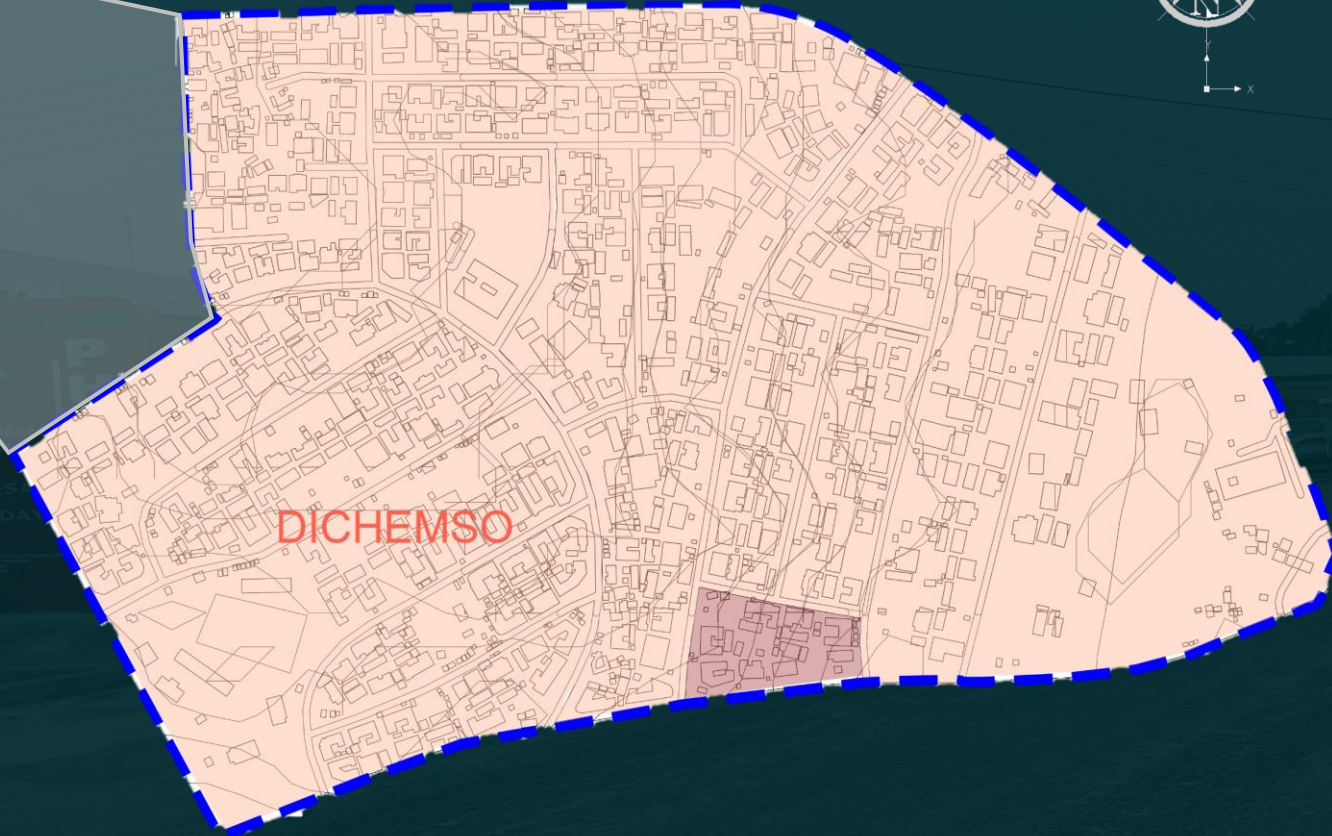
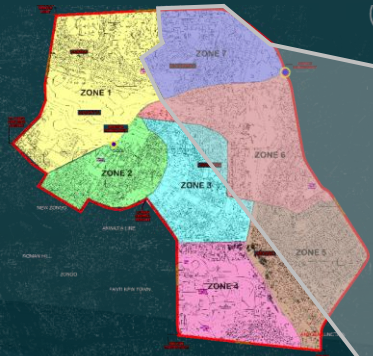
1	2	3	4+
46%	42%	10%	2%





# ZONE 7

## RELIGION MAP

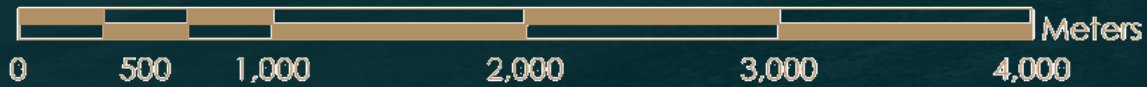


### LEGEND

- Christians
- Islamic

### SCALE

1:10,000

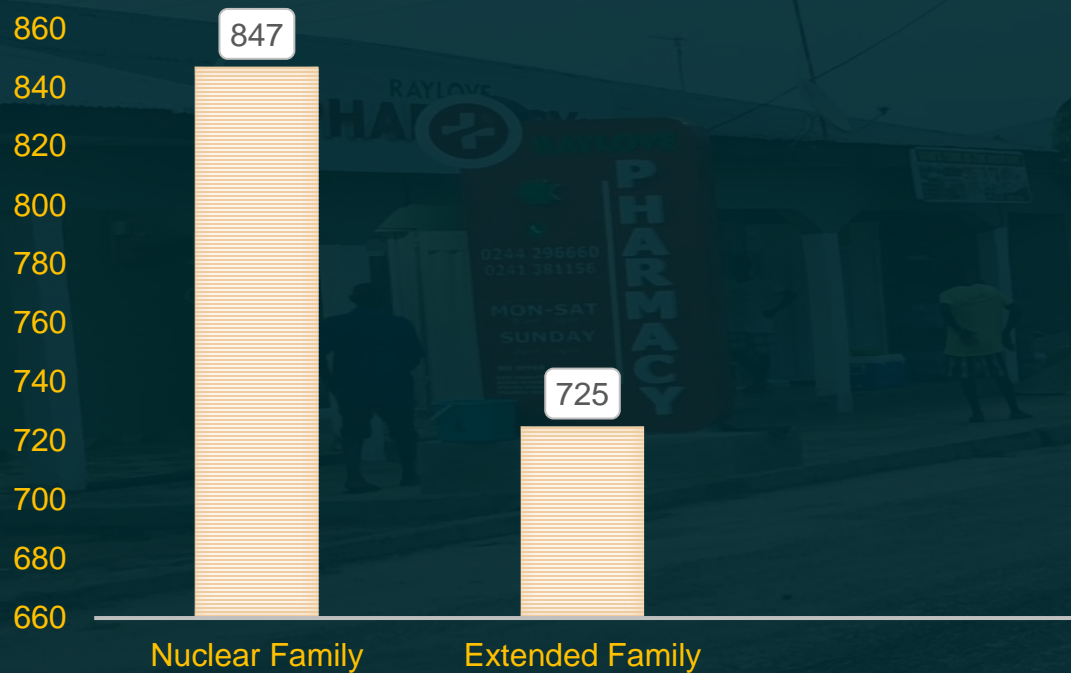






# ALL ZONES

## TYPE OF FAMILY



## AGE RANGE

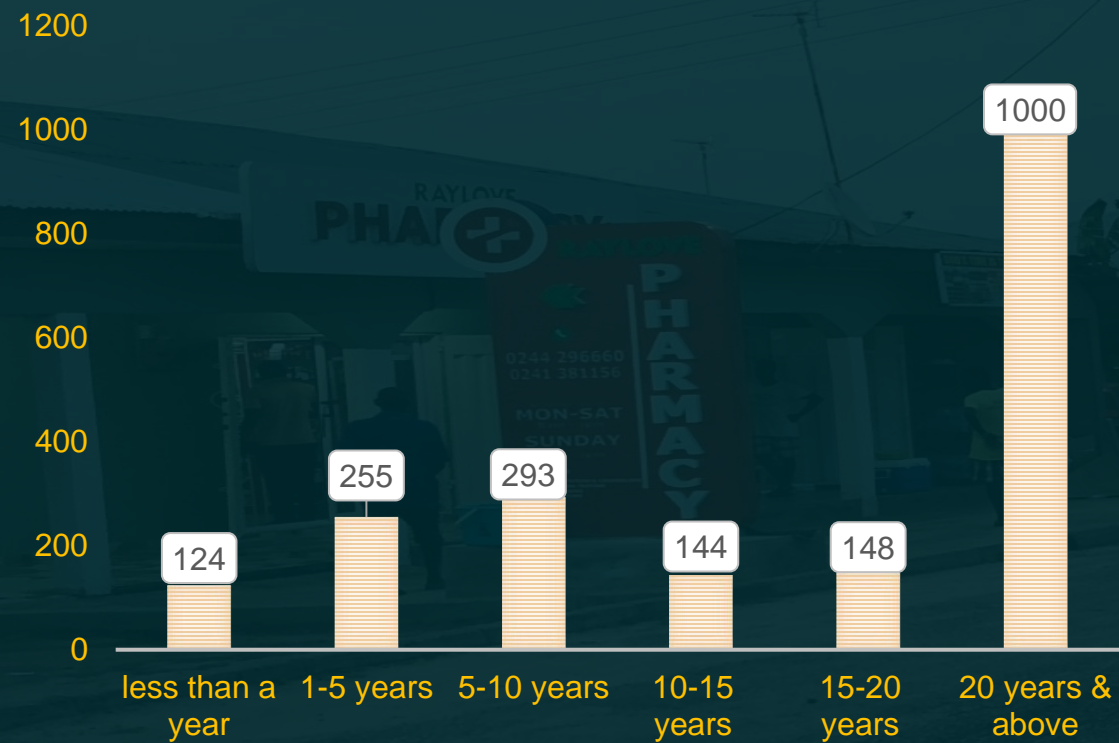




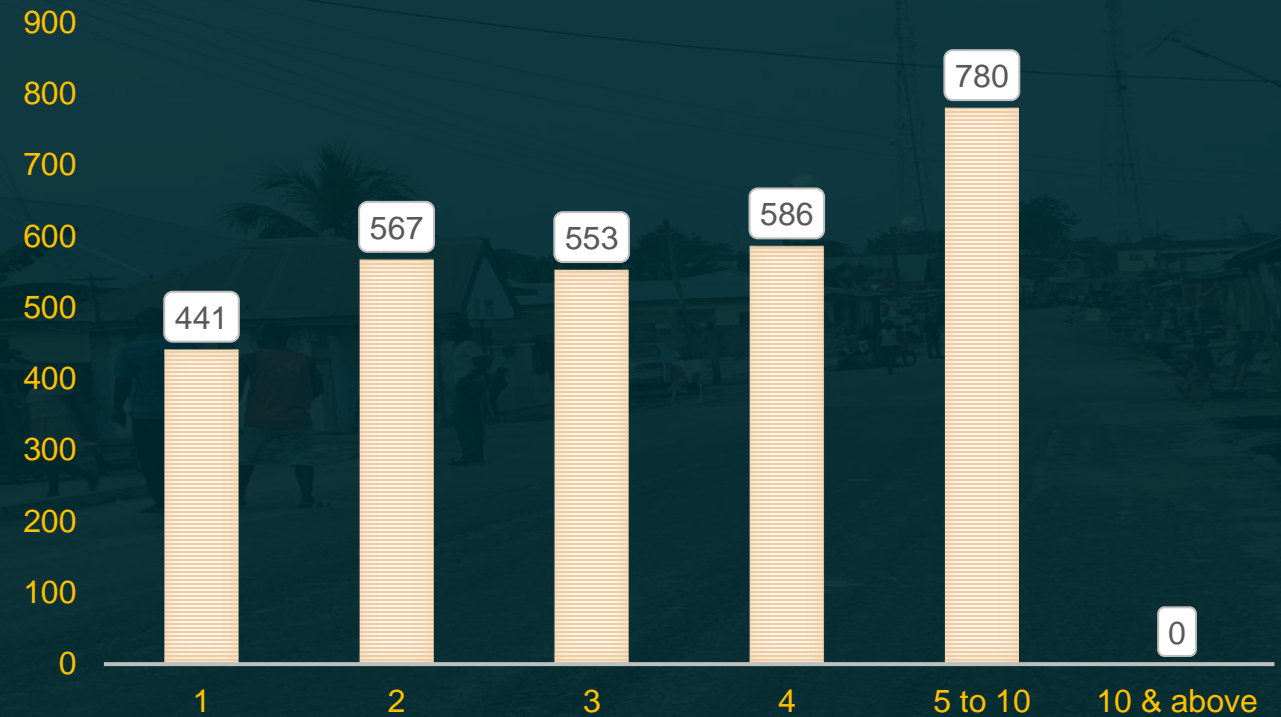


## ALL ZONES

### DURATION OF STAY



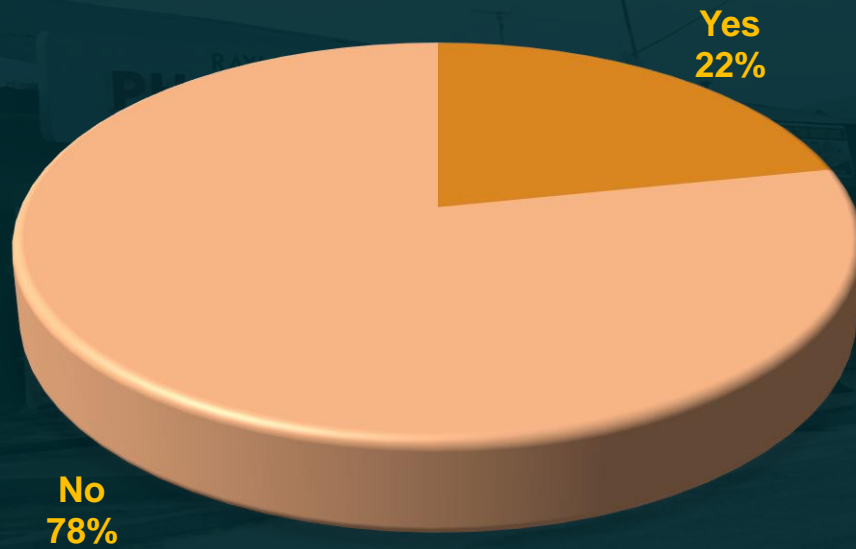
### ROOM OCCUPANCY



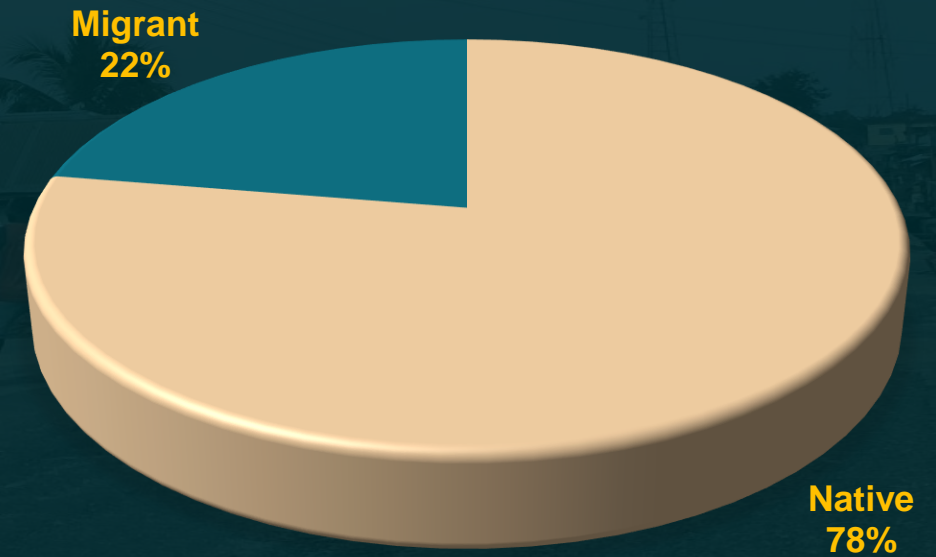


## ALL ZONES

### HOUSE OWNERSHIP



### NATIVE OR MIGRANT





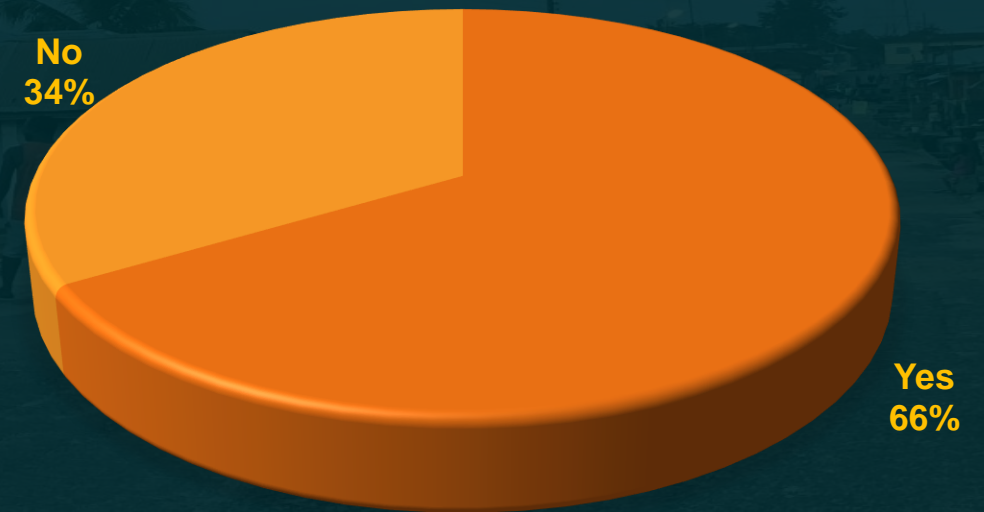


## ALL ZONES

### REASONS FOR MIGRATING



### PERMANENT LOCATION



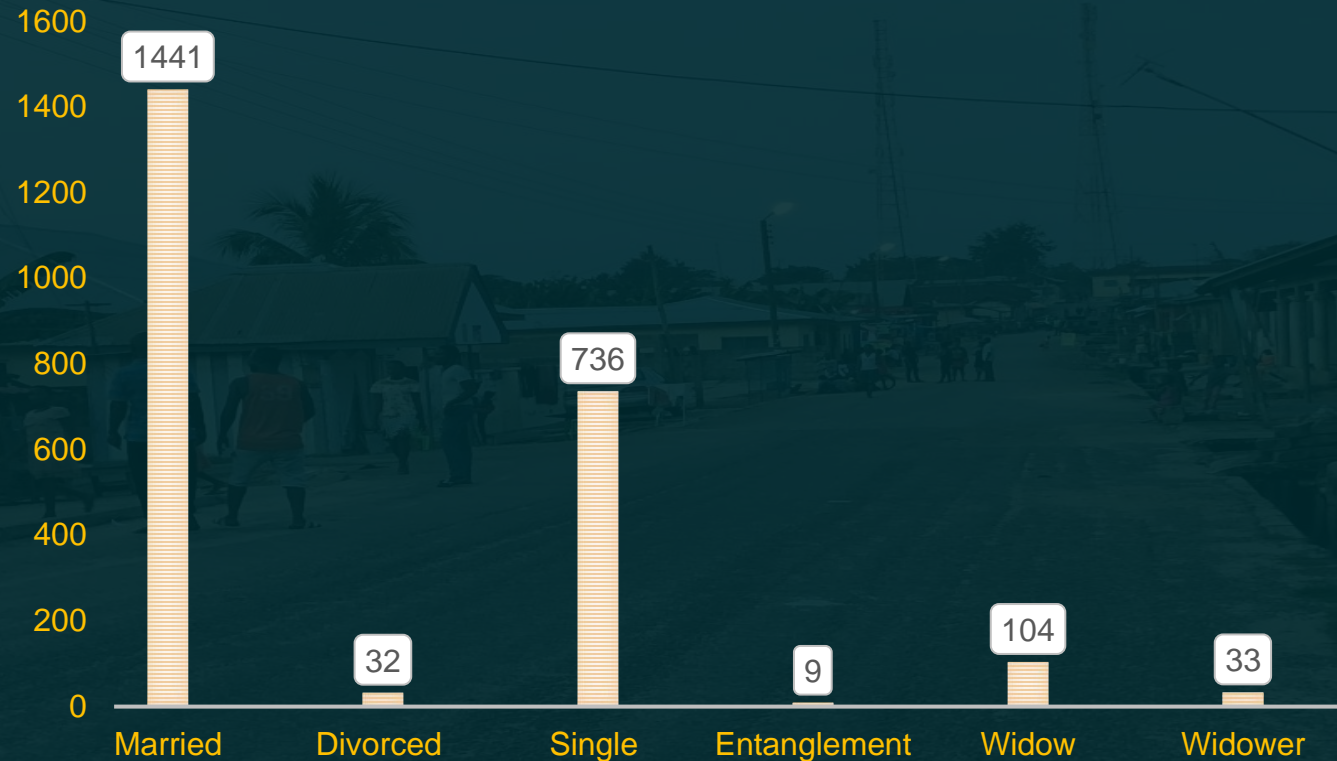


## ALL ZONES

### PREVIOUS HOME OR RESIDENCE



### MARITAL STATUS

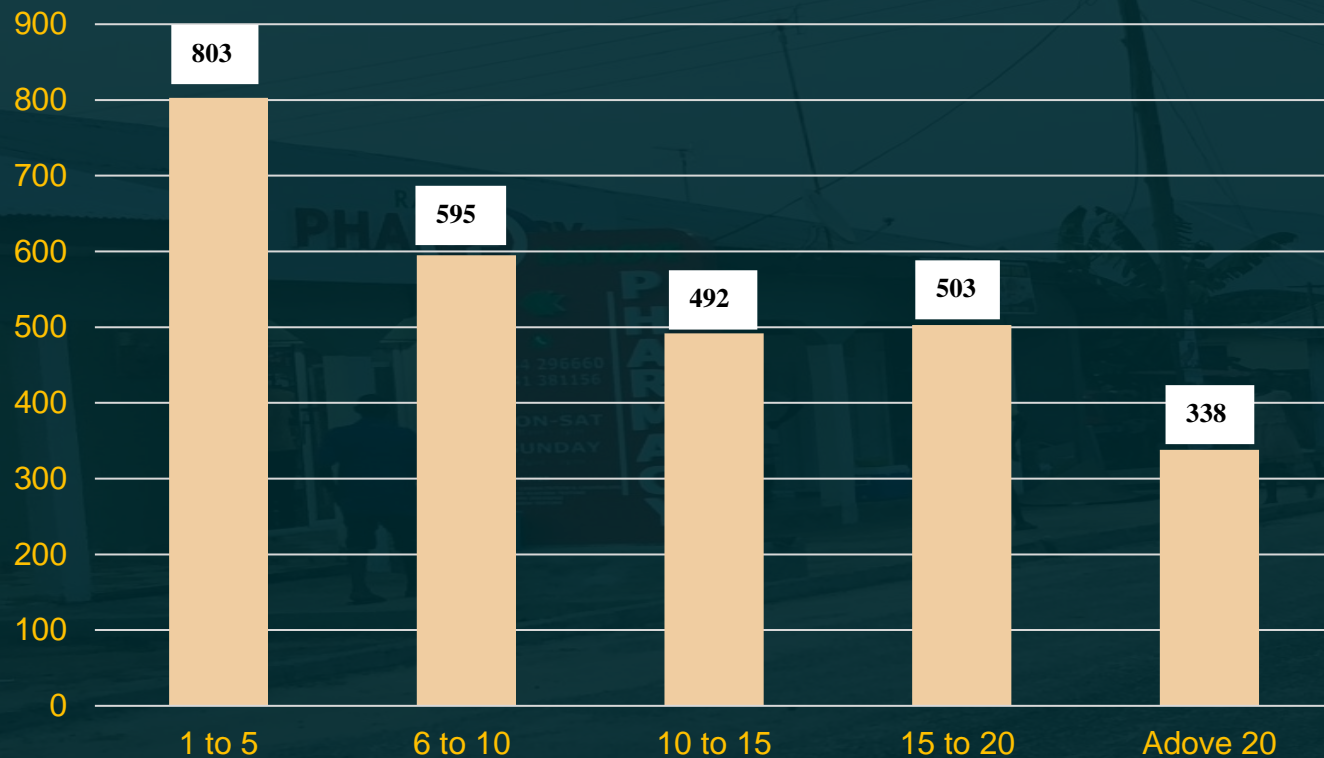




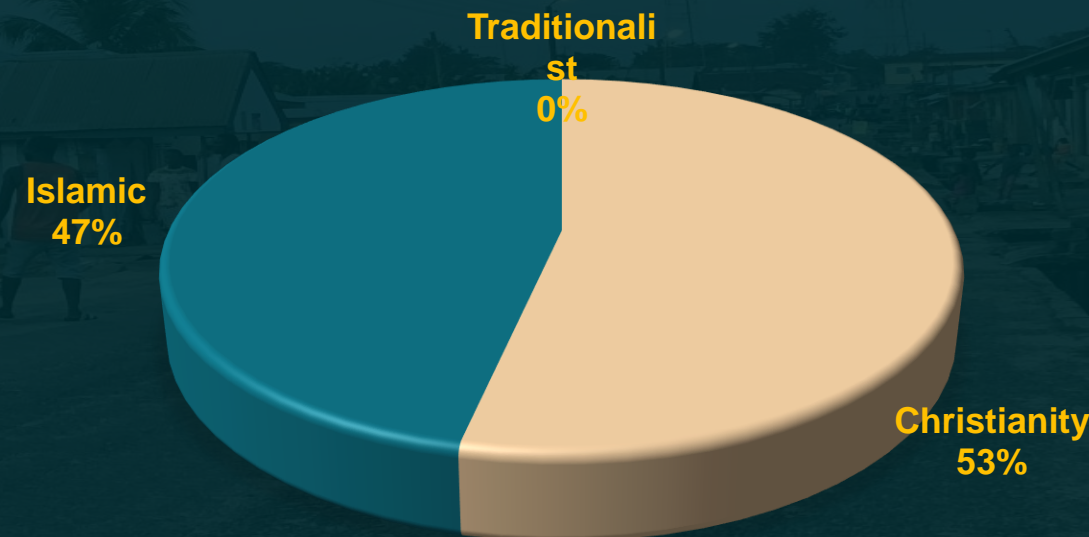


## ALL ZONES

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE



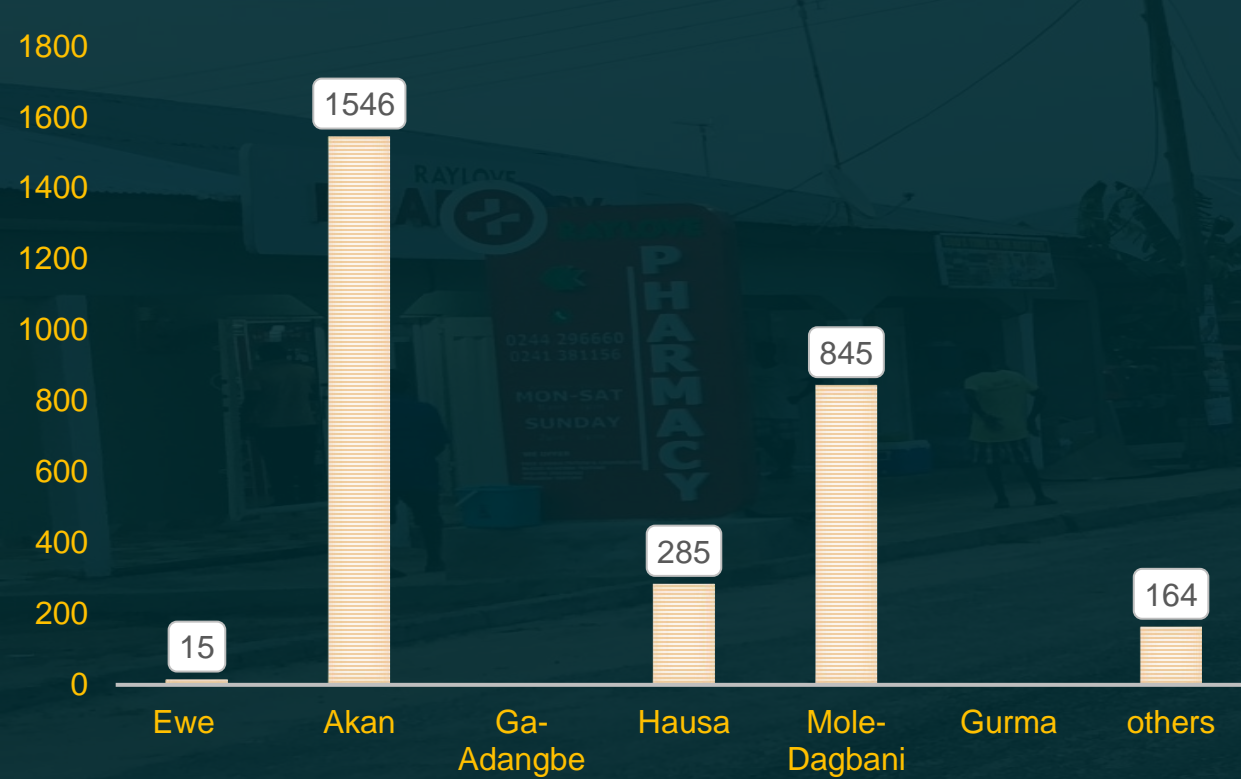
### RELIGION



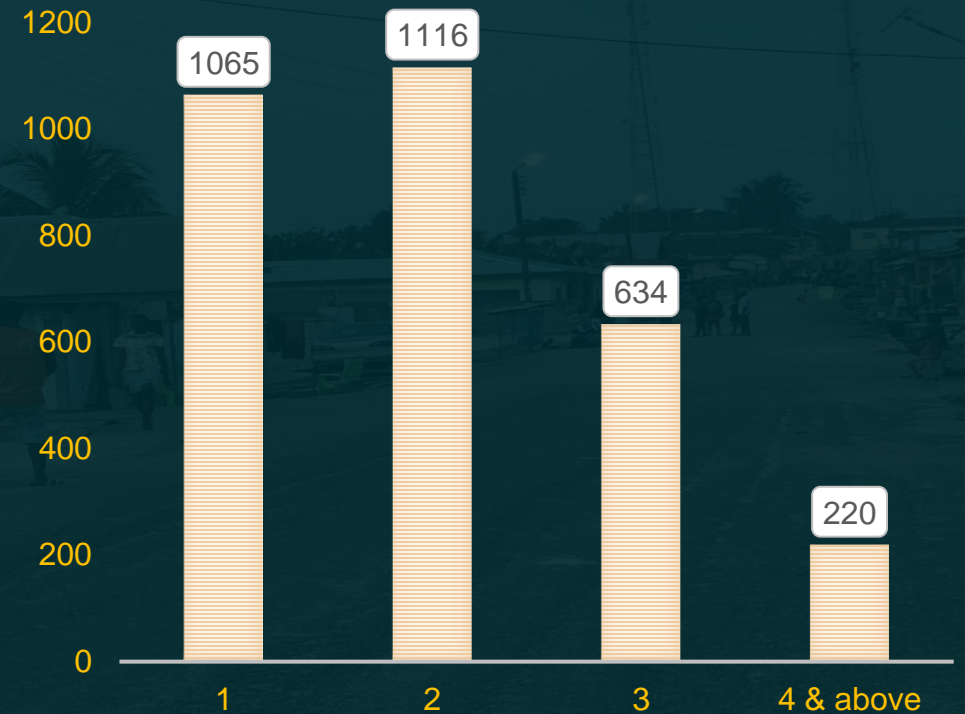


## ALL ZONES

### ETHNICITY

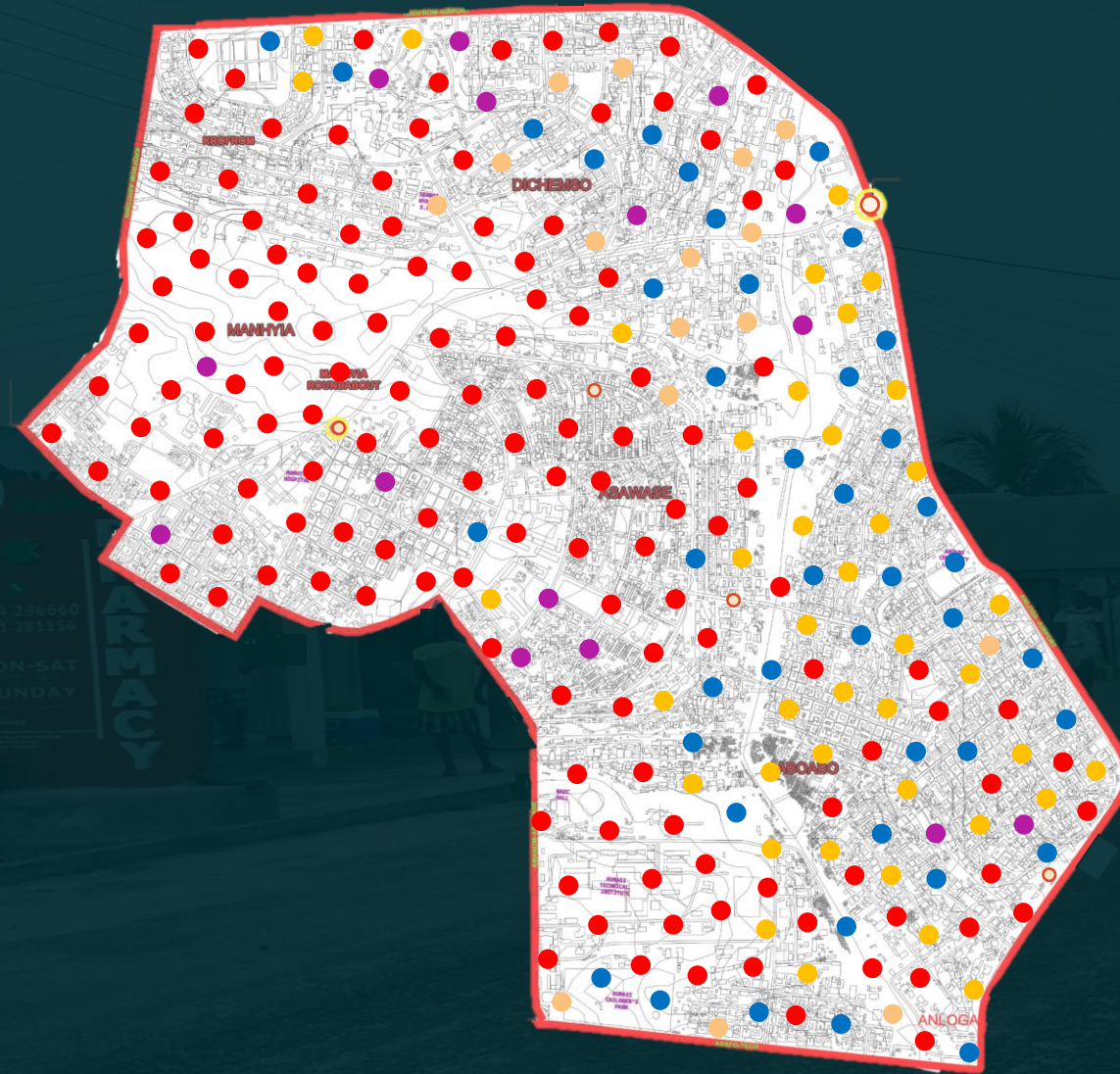


### NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN





# ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS COMPONENTS MAP

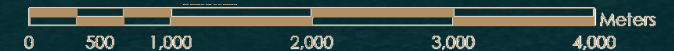


## LEGEND

- AKAN
- EWE
- HAUSA
- MOLE-DAGBANI
- OTHERS

## SCALE

1:25,000



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



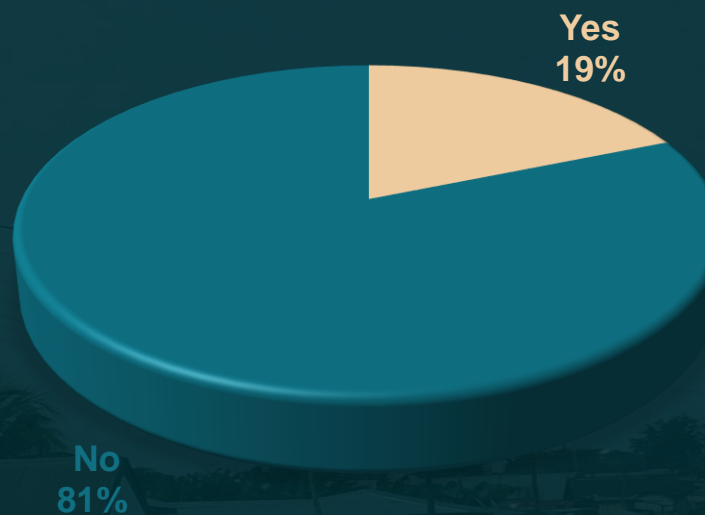


# ALL ZONES

## NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



## PERSONS WITH DISABILITY





# RELIGION MAP (ALL ZONES)

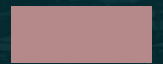


## LEGEND

Christians



Islamic



## SCALE

1:25,000



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION

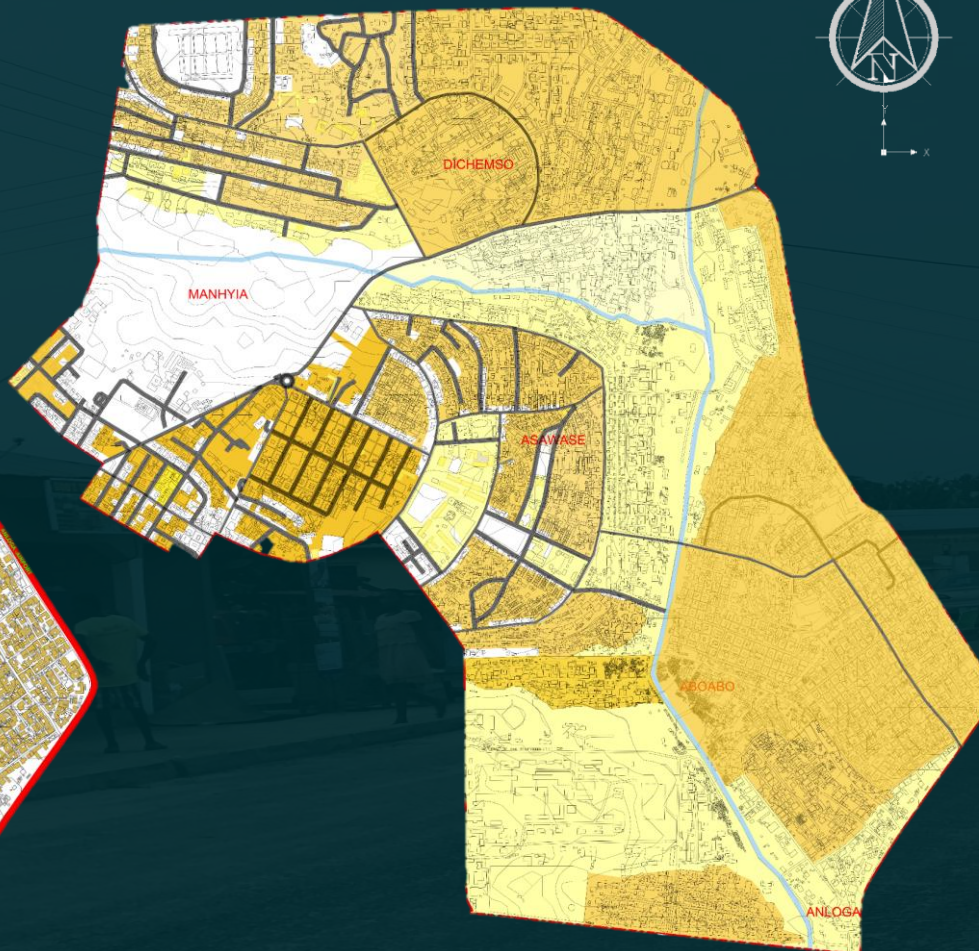




# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS (ALL ZONES)



Housing Map



Housing Density Map



## LEGEND

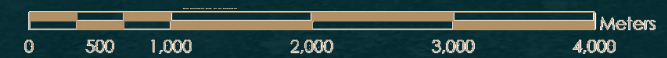
- High House Density
- Low House Density
- Medium House Density

## ACCORDING TO THE GHANA ZONING GUIDELINES (2011),

- Low Density = 10-15 density/ hectare
- Medium Density= 16-30 density/ hectare
- High Density = 30 density/ hectare

## SCALE

1:25,000



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



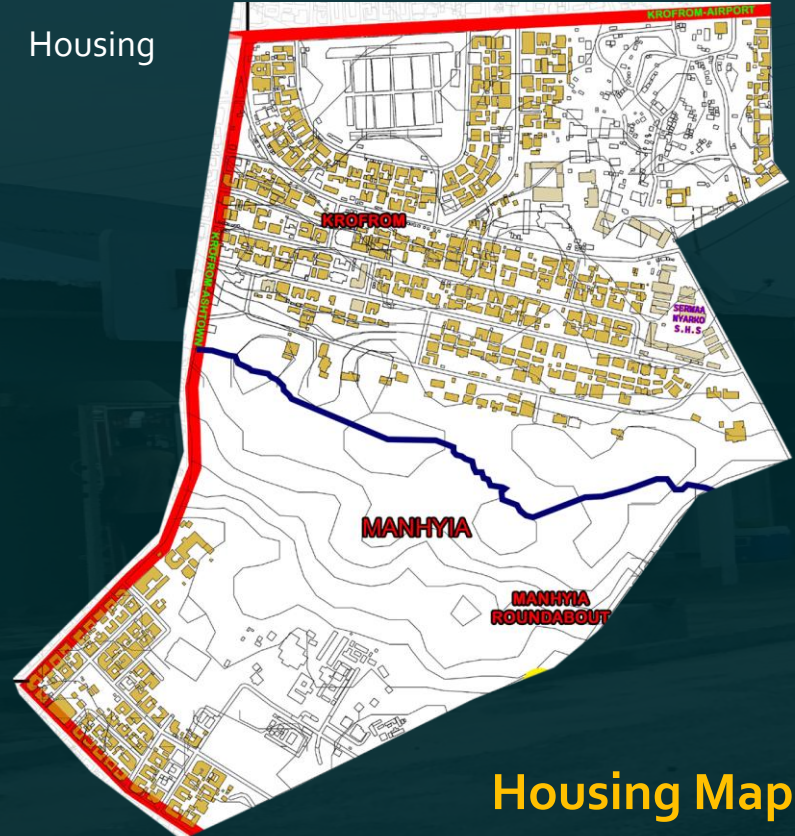
# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



Zone 1

## LEGEND


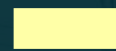

 Housing

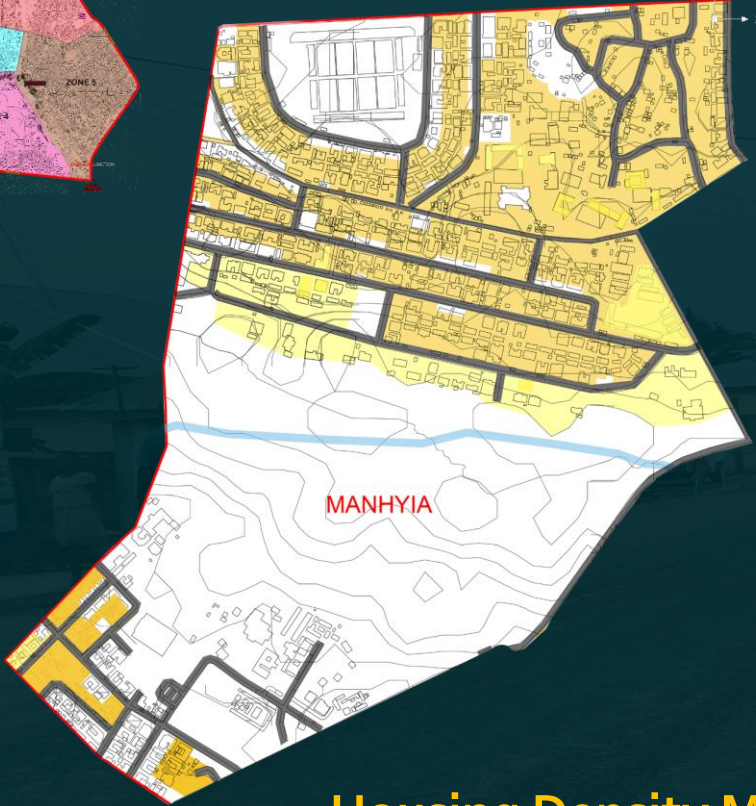


Housing Map



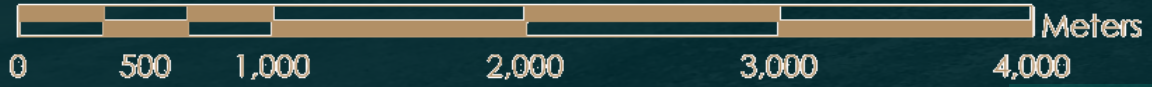
## LEGEND

 High House Density  
 Low House Density  
 Medium House Density



Housing Density Map

SCALE  
1:10,000





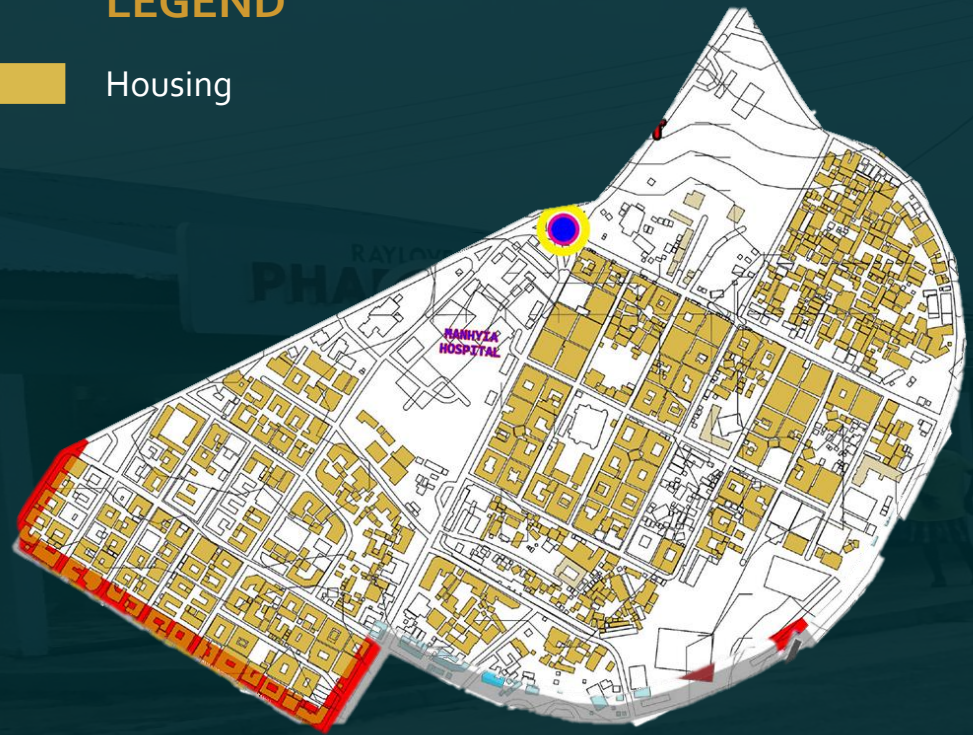
# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



Zone 2

## LEGEND


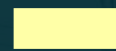

 Housing



Housing Map



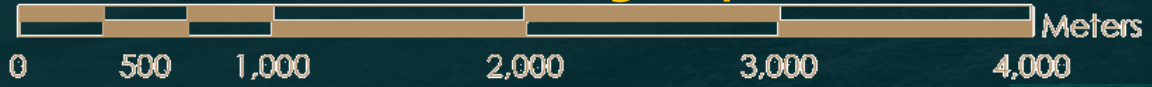
## LEGEND

 High House Density  
 Low House Density  
 Medium House Density



Housing Density Map

SCALE  
1:10,000





# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



Zone 3

## LEGEND

Housing



Housing Map

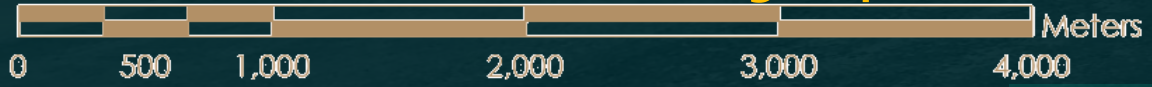


## LEGEND

High House Density  
 Low House Density  
 Medium House Density



Housing Density Map



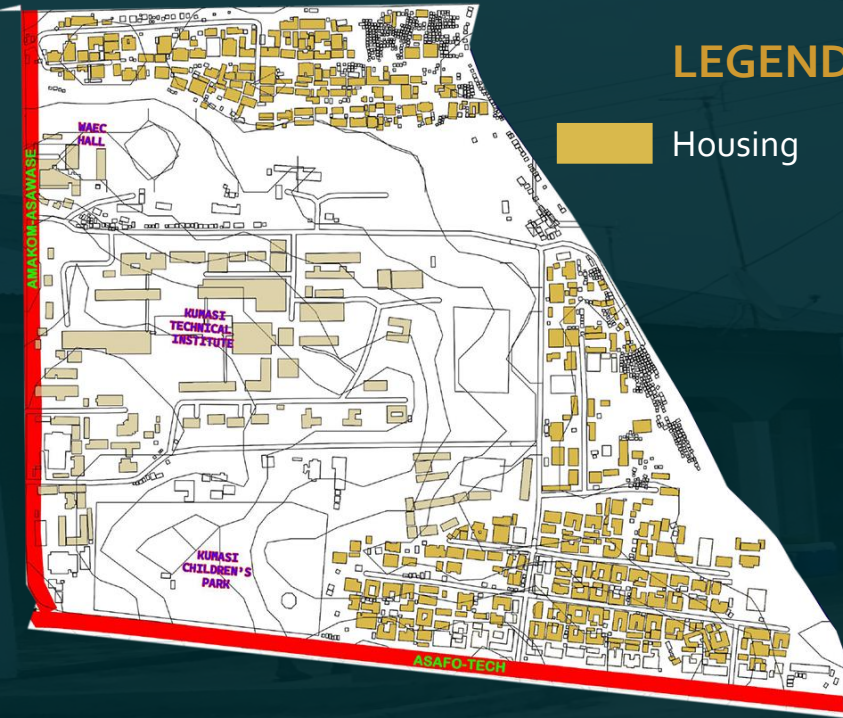
SCALE  
1:10,000



# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



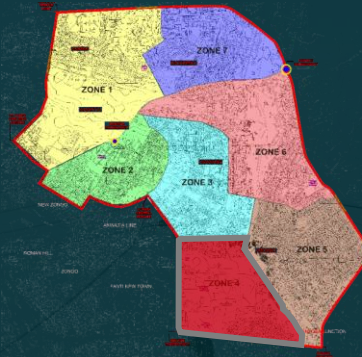
Zone 4




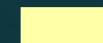

LEGEND

 Housing

Housing Map



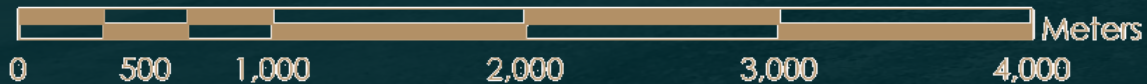
LEGEND

-  High House Density
-  Low House Density
-  Medium House Density



Housing Density Map

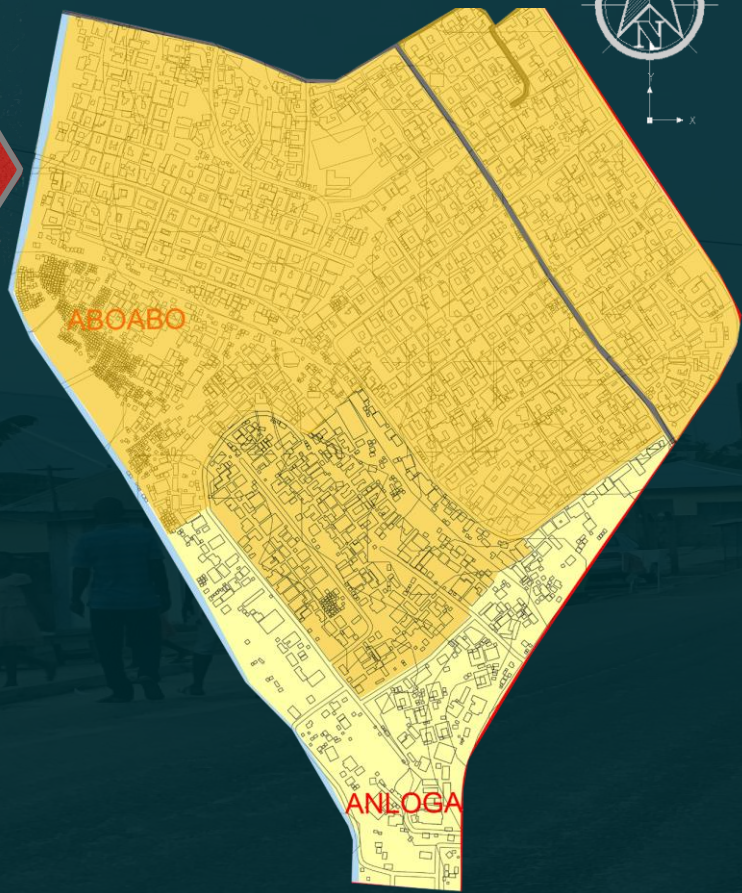
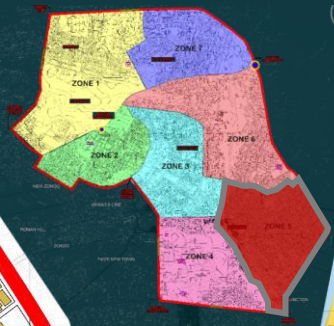
SCALE  
1:10,000



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION




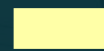

# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



## LEGEND

 Housing

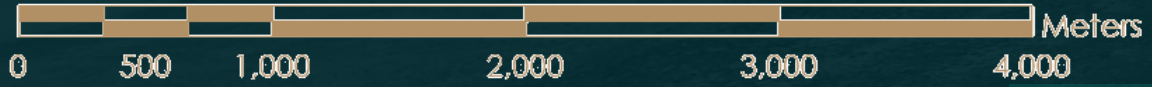
## LEGEND

-  High House Density
-  Low House Density
-  Medium House Density

Housing Map

Housing Density Map

SCALE  
1:10,000





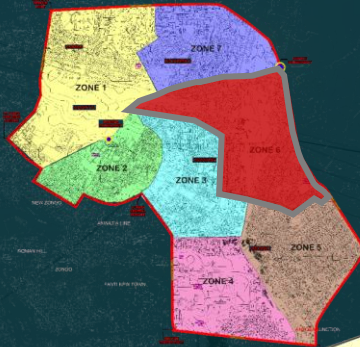
# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



Zone 6

## LEGEND

Housing



## LEGEND

- High House Density
- Low House Density
- Medium House Density

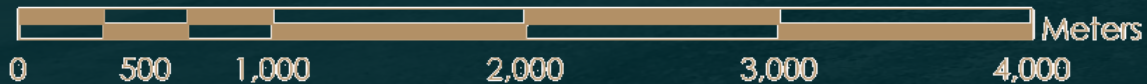


Housing Map



Housing Density Map

SCALE  
1:10,000





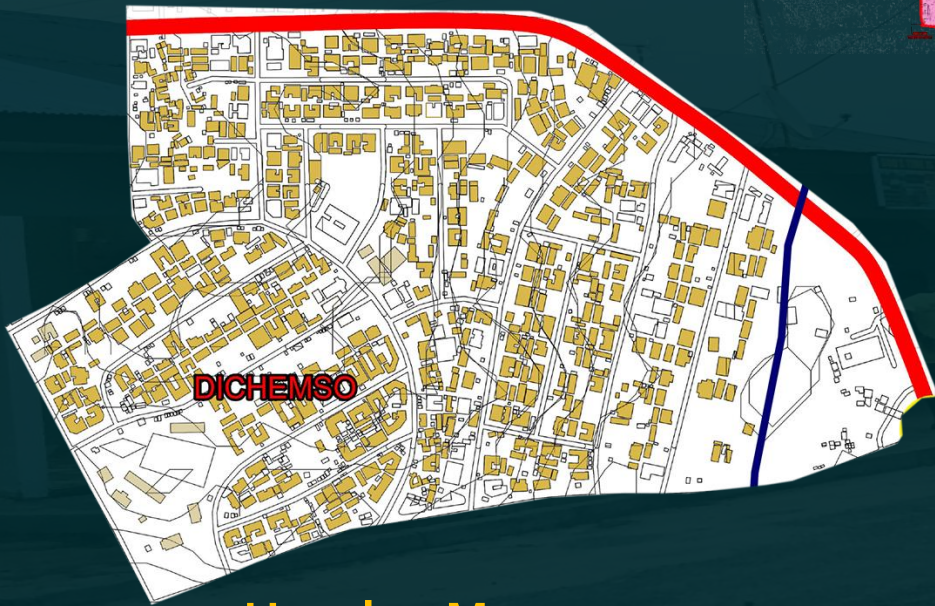
# HOUSING AND DENSITY MAPS



Zone 7

## LEGEND

Housing

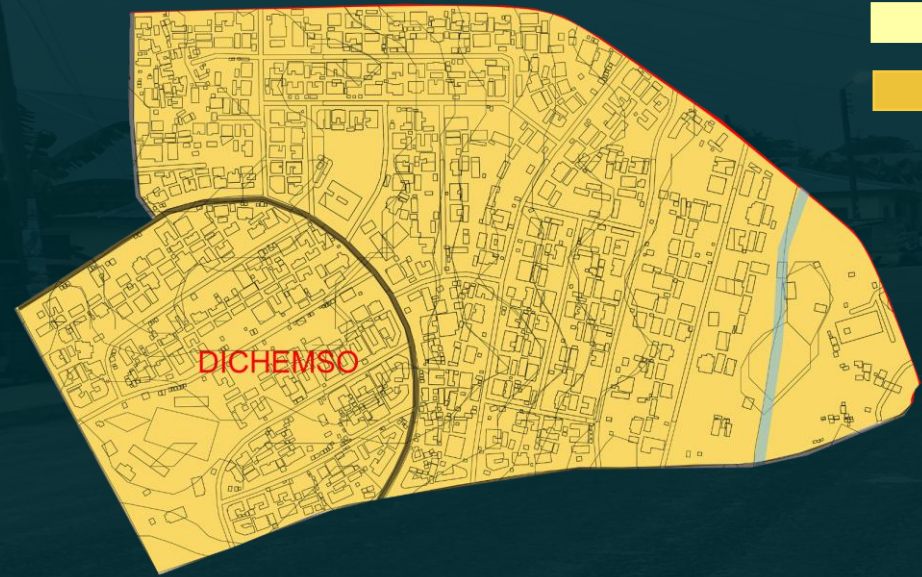


Housing Map

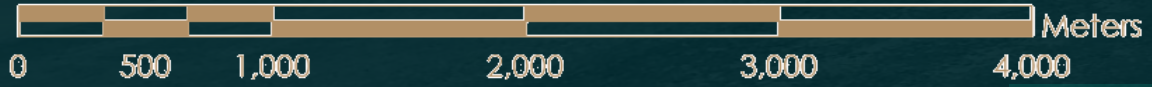


## LEGEND

High House Density  
 Low House Density  
 Medium House Density



Housing Density Map



SCALE  
1:10,000



# ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS



## THEMATIC AREAS

- Major Economics Activities
- Wholesale, Retail Sales, Organised Markets, Spontaneous Trading spots
- Layout of economic activity zones
- Market Survey
- Spatial Needs for Economic Activities
- Identify commercial activities at the various nodes
- Land Ownership and Tenure



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



The economic activity involves the making, providing, purchasing or selling goods or services.

## PRIMARY SECTOR



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

All industries that are engaged in the extraction of natural resources or production of raw materials. This includes industries such as forestry, mining, farming, fishing

## SECONDARY SECTOR



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

All industries that are concerned with the manufacturing of usable products or finished goods. Examples: manufacturing of beverages, clothes, food, steelwork, masonry

## TERTIARY SECTOR



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

All industries that provide services to other businesses or final consumers. Example: trade, transport, education, tourism, banking, retail

## FORMAL SECTOR

- Institutions that have registered with the Registrar General's Department and have legal authorization to conduct business is classified as FORMAL.
- Notable economic activities within this sector are the **financial institutions, hospitality service providers, breweries, pharmaceutical industries and healthcare providers, etc.**



Image showing a mechanic shop

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing X5 PLUS food and beverage centre (Source: Field Survey 2023)

## INFORMAL SECTOR

- All unregistered commercial activities without the necessary legal authorization and also without a permanent contact address
- It includes trading activities in all kinds of items ranging from **foodstuffs, clothing, stationery, small-scale mechanical shops, beverage manufacturing industries, etc**

Source : AMMDTP 2018-2018

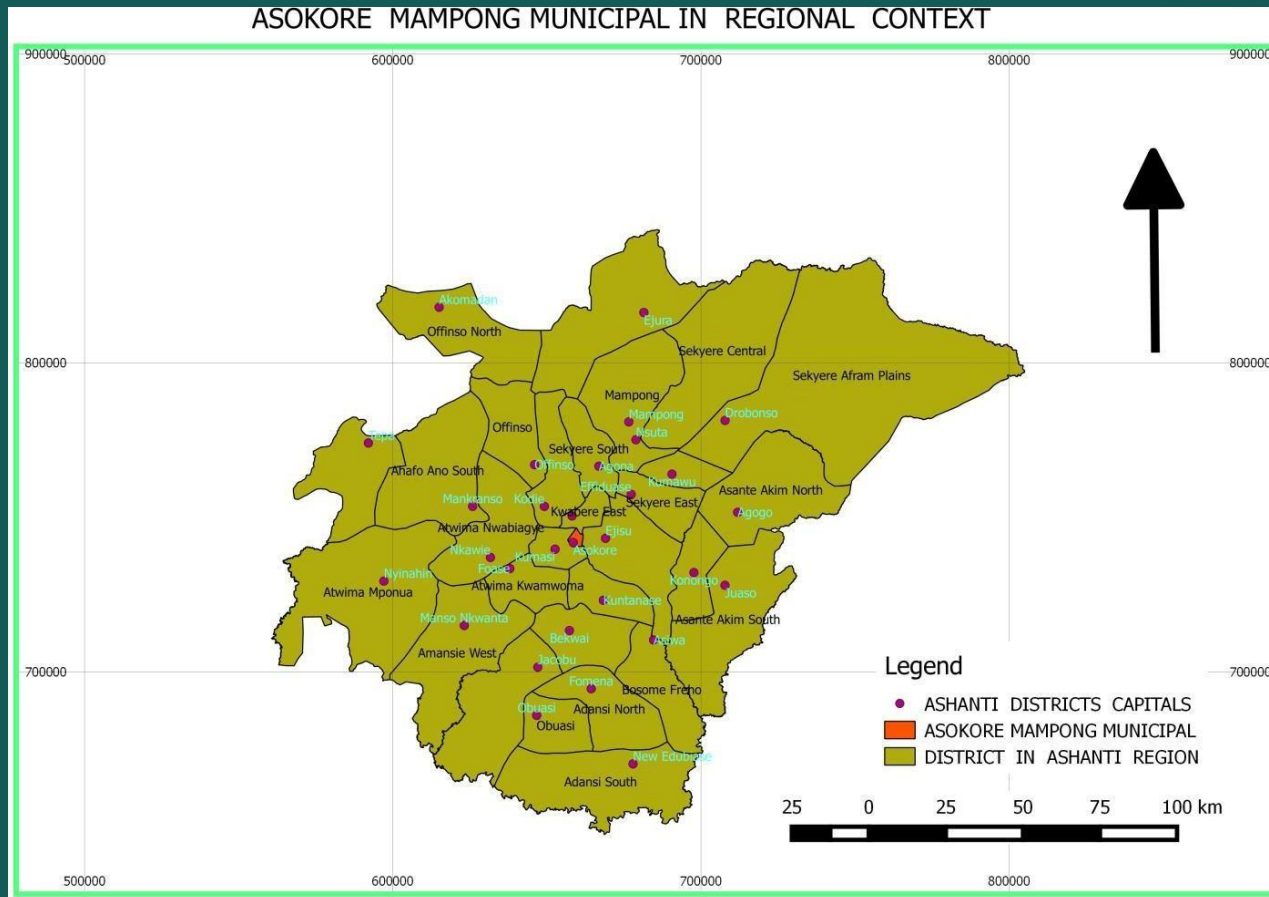




## ASOKORE-MAMPONG

- Asokore Mampong Municipality has a recorded population of **25,642 people**.
- It has an approximate land area **24km square** with **2.3%** developed for **commercial/industrial activities**.
- **41%** of this population is **gainfully employed** (10,513.22 employed people)
- Of the gainfully employed **9,567 (91%)** are **private sector workers** and **946 (9%)** are **public sector workers**.

Source : AMMDTP 2018-2012



Map of the Asokore Mampong Municipality , Source:AMMTDP 2018-21

## ASOKORE-MAMPONG ECONOMIC FACTS

- **COMMERCE SECTOR** employs the highest proportion of the working population.
- It consists of an integrated system of **markets, financial institutions, wholesalers/retailers, airlines and transportation businesses, hotels/ restaurants** among others.



Image showing Dadycos Pharmacy

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing Asokore mampong rural bank

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

- **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY** ranks second highest employer and is mainly **pharmaceutical companies**.
- Among them are Trade Winds Chemist Limited, Kojach Pharmaceutical Limited and Shalom Pharmaceutical Limited. Other manufacturing units are Royal Foam Company Limited, CBS Roofing Industry and A1- Bakeries.

Source : AMMDTP 2018-2022



## ASOKORE-MAMPONG ECONOMIC FACTS



### ➤ AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY INDUSTRY

employ the least of the labor force.

Agricultural activities in the Municipality are mainly crop farming, backyard farming and livestock/poultry farming.

➤ Cultivation is limited to staples like maize, leafy vegetables, cassava and plantain.

➤ The varieties of livestock reared in the Municipality includes; sheep, cattle, goats and pigs.

Source : AMMDTP 2018-2022



Image showing freshly harvested coconut  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing cattle rearing (Source: Field Survey 2023)

## KUMASI METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

- Kumasi metropolitan district has a projected population of **1,120,259 people**
- **604,940 people (54%)** of the population are gainfully employed
- It has a total land area of **86.03 square kilometres** with **3.1%** of it being used for commercial activities.

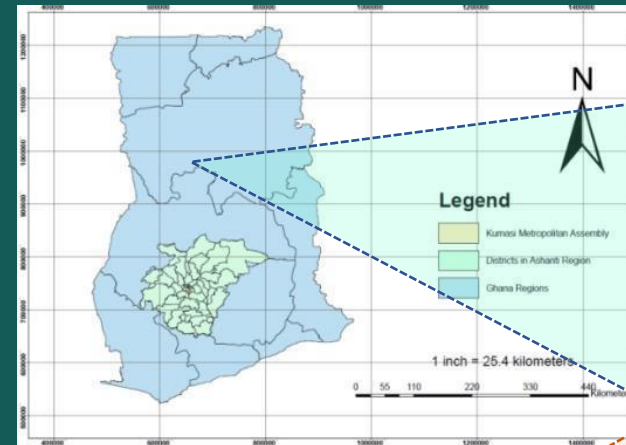
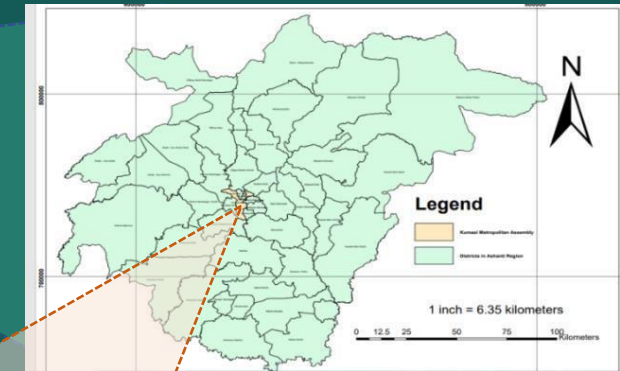


Image showing Kumasi in National Context



Kumasi in Regional Context

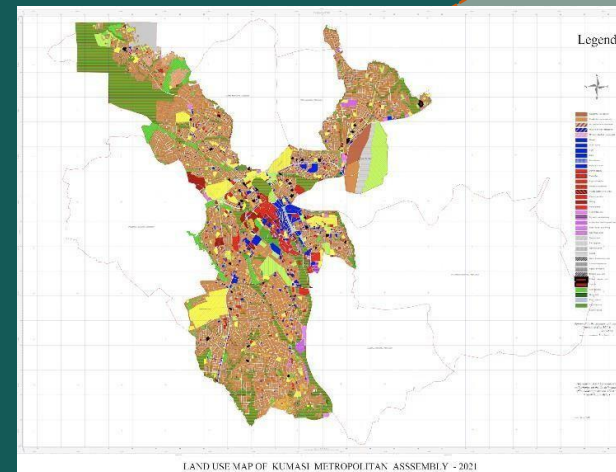


Image showing Kumasi Land use map

Source : KMDTP 2022-2025



## KUMASI METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ECONOMIC FACTS

- The **TRADE AND COMMERCE** sector employs the largest portion (38.4%) of the working population in Kumasi (GSS 2014).
- Most of these trading activities are concentrated at the Central Business District (CBD) which covers Kejetia/Central Market and Adum and the rest of the 26 markets in the city.



Image showing shoe making stall

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing display of shoes for sale

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

- The **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY** employs the second largest (13.6%) of the working population.
- It is comprised of multinational companies, and medium and micro/small scale industries in the field of the brewery, food processing, leather works, craft works, fashion designing, and furniture works.

Source : KMDTP 2022-2025

## KUMASI METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ECONOMIC FACTS

- The total land area under cultivation in the **AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY** in the metropolis is 330.5 acres.
- Farming of cereal crops (maize and rice) and vegetables (spring onions, cabbage and carrots) are the dominant agricultural produce in the metropolis.
- Livestock rearing is largely limited to the production of small ruminants such as sheep and goats and cattle in places such as Manhyia, Buokrom –Zongo, and Moshie Zongo.



Image showing poultry rearing (Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing a chop bar (Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing a food joint (Source: Field Survey 2023)

- The **HOSPITALITY SECTOR** of the economy consists of hotels, guest houses, restaurants, and traditional catering services (chop bars).
- Kumasi has Three (3) and (4) star hotels that can host international conferences.
- Collectively the sector employs 8% of the working population making it the third largest employer in the metropolis (GSS 2014).

Source : KMMDTP 2018-2022





# SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

## MANHYIA NORTH AND SOUTH

- The projected number of people= **1,120,259 people**
- Working population= **604,940 people (54%)**

## ASOKORE MAMPONG

- The projected number of people= **25,642 people**
- Working population = **10,513 people (41%)**

## ANLOGA EAST AND WEST

- The projected number of people= **67,108 people**
- Working population= **35,567 (53%)**

## STUDY AREA

- Projected total working population = **651,020 people**

To determine sample size,

$$n = N * X / (X + N - 1),$$

where,

$$X = Z_{\alpha/2}^2 * p * (1-p) / MOE^2,$$

and  $Z_{\alpha/2}$  is the critical value of the Normal distribution at  $\alpha/2$   
MOE is the margin of error, p is the sample proportion, and N is the population size.

- A Population of : 651,020 people
- A Confidence level of: 95%
- The margin of error: -/+ 5
- Population proportion :50%
- Determined Sample size= **384 people**
- For the purpose of this study, **384 people** will be surveyed across the study zone.

(Source: Metro Medium Term Development Plan 2022 – 2025)



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# SCHEDULE OF MAPS – ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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## ZONE 1

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Self employed	Private employment
62%	36%

### EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
0%	24%	76%

### WORKING HOURS

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
0%	7%	24%	24%	45%

### EMPLOYMENT DURATION

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
5%	18%	76%

### TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
36%	27%	18%	13%	5%

### MODE OF TRANSPORT

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
42%	20%	22%	0%	16%

### OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE

owner	rental
82%	18%

### FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
0%	0%	40%	60%

### AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
0%	0%	100%

### COST OF UTILITIES

less than 100	101 -200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
9%	73%	18%





**ZONE 1**

**LEVEL OF INCOME**

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
20%	9%	25%	11%	2%	33%

**FREQUENCY OF INCOME**

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
73%	9%	18%

**LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE**

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
0%	35%	29%	36%

**COST OF TRANSPORT**

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
49%	36%	13%	2%	0%	0%

**STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS**

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxi, pragia, trotro etc)
18%	15%	27%	18%	7%	7%	4%	4%

**AUXILIARY SOURCE OF INCOME**

NO	YES
82%	18%

**FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK**

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
18%	22%	58%	2%

**SAVINGS AVENUE**

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
27%	45%	27%

**SAVINGS CULTURE**

YES	NO
89%	11%



## ZONE 2

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Self employed	Private employment
64%	36%

### EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
0%	9%	91%

### WORKING HOURS

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
9%	7%	13%	22%	49%

### EMPLOYMENT DURATION

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
7%	11%	82%

### TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
45%	27%	16%	9%	2%

### MODE OF TRANSPORT

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
33%	16%	31%	2%	18%

### OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE

owner	rental
73%	27%

### FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
0%	0%	33%	67%

### AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
33%	0%	67%

### COST OF UTILITIES

less than 100	101 - 200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
27%	44%	29%





**ZONE 2**

**LEVEL OF INCOME**

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
40%	7%	4%	4%	7%	38%

**FREQUENCY OF INCOME**

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
44%	27%	29%

**LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE**

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
0%	35%	27%	38%

**COST OF TRANSPORT**

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
55%	29%	16%	0%	0%	0%

**STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS**

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxi, praya, trotro etc)
11%	11%	38%	11%	4%	11%	4%	11%

**GROUP 1**

**AUXILIARY SOURCE OF INCOME**

NO	YES
82%	18%

**FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK**

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
53%	27%	20%	0%

**SAVINGS AVENUE**

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
42%	33%	25%

**SAVINGS CULTURE**

YES	NO
84%	16%



**ZONE 3**

**EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Self employed	Private employment
67%	33%

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
25%	9%	44%	5%	16%

**EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION**

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
0%	5%	95%

**OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE**

owner	rental
78%	22%

**WORKING HOURS**

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
9%	5%	16%	20%	49%

**FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT**

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
0%	0%	14%	86%

**EMPLOYMENT DURATION**

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
5%	20%	75%

**AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT**

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
14%	0%	86%

**TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK**

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
31%	20%	16%	20%	13%

**COST OF UTILITIES**

less than 100	101 -200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
22%	49%	29%





# ZONE 3

## LEVEL OF INCOME

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
33%	15%	7%	7%	11%	27%

## AUXILIARY SOURCE OF INCOME

NO	YES
89%	11%

## FREQUENCY OF INCOME

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
49%	29%	22%

## FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
51%	25%	22%	2%

## LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
0%	33%	22%	45%

## SAVINGS AVENUE

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
40%	55%	5%

## COST OF TRANSPORT

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
33%	31%	24%	13%	0%	0%

## SAVINGS CULTURE

YES	NO
65%	35%

## STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxis, pragia, trotro etc)
11%	15%	11%	11%	11%	15%	15%	13%



## ZONE 4

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Self employed	Private employment
65%	35%

### EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
0%	27%	73%

### WORKING HOURS

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
11%	9%	15%	20%	45%

### EMPLOYMENT DURATION

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
2%	7%	91%

### TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
55%	27%	11%	4%	4%

### MODE OF TRANSPORT

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
27%	2%	42%	16%	13%

### OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE

owner	rental
91%	9%

### FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
29%	0%	0%	71%

### AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
0%	0%	100%

### COST OF UTILITIES

less than 100	101 -200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
13%	60%	27%





# ZONE 4

## LEVEL OF INCOME

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
25%	16%	9%	2%	16%	31%

## AUXILIARY SOURCE OF INCOME

NO	YES
73%	27%

## FREQUENCY OF INCOME

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
60%	27%	13%

## FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
35%	38%	22%	5%

## LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
7%	35%	25%	33%

## SAVINGS AVENUE

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
27%	49%	24%

## COST OF TRANSPORT

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
64%	4%	11%	9%	13%	0%

## SAVINGS CULTURE

YES	NO
76%	24%

## STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxis, pragia, trotro etc)
7%	7%	33%	7%	11%	16%	7%	11%



# ZONE 5

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Self employed	Private employment
64%	36%

## EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
9%	36%	55%

## WORKING HOURS

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
9%	4%	20%	25%	42%

## EMPLOYMENT DURATION

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
2%	24%	75%

## TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
45%	18%	24%	13%	0%

## MODE OF TRANSPORT

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
31%	4%	36%	13%	16%

## OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE

owner	rental
93%	7%

## FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
0%	20%	0%	80%

## AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
20%	0%	80%

## COST OF UTILITIES

less than 100	101 -200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
25%	69%	5%





# ZONE 5

## LEVEL OF INCOME

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
18%	20%	7%	13%	7%	35%

## FREQUENCY OF INCOME

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
69%	25%	5%

## LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
7%	20%	36%	36%

## COST OF TRANSPORT

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
73%	20%	5%	2%	0%	0%

## STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxis, pragia, trotro etc)
11%	13%	24%	9%	13%	11%	9%	11%

## GROUP 1

## AUXILLIARY SOURCE OF INCOME

NO	YES
73%	27%

## FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
22%	33%	45%	0%

## SAVINGS AVENUE

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
27%	49%	24%

## SAVINGS CULTURE

YES	NO
89%	11%



# ZONE 6

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Self employed	Private employment
69%	31%

## EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
4%	24%	73%

## WORKING HOURS

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
7%	13%	16%	27%	36%

## EMPLOYMENT DURATION

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
2%	18%	80%

## TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
38%	18%	25%	13%	5%

## MODE OF TRANSPORT

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
38%	18%	25%	13%	5%

## OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE

owner	rental
95%	5%

## FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
40%	0%	0%	60%

## AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
0%	0%	100%

## COST OF UTILITIES

less than 100	101 -200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
15%	71%	15%





# ZONE 6

## LEVEL OF INCOME

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
24%	5%	11%	11%	15%	35%

## AUXILLIARY SOURCE OF INCOME

NO	YES
80%	20%

## FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
31%	44%	25%	0%

## FREQUENCY OF INCOME

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
71%	15%	15%

## LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
15%	24%	27%	35%

## SAVINGS AVENUE

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
16%	33%	51%

## COST OF TRANSPORT

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
55%	29%	9%	5%	2%	0%

## SAVINGS CULTURE

YES	NO
73%	27%

## STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxi, pragia, trotro etc)
13%	15%	20%	9%	15%	11%	11%	7%



# ZONE 7

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Self employed	Private employment
64%	36%

## MODE OF TRANSPORT

Public transport	Private car	Foot	Bicycle	Motor bike
35%	15%	40%	2%	9%

## EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
0%	9%	91%

## OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE

owner	rental
67%	33%

## WORKING HOURS

Below 8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	11 hours	12 hours and above
4%	2%	15%	31%	49%

## FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
10%	0%	30%	60%

## EMPLOYMENT DURATION

Contractual	Seasonal	Constant
4%	11%	85%

## AVERAGE YEARLY RENT PAYMENT

less than 500 GHC	500 -1000 GHC	above 1000 GHC
0%	10%	90%

## TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

5-10 mins	10-20 min	20-30 min	30-1 hour	above 1 hour
49%	18%	20%	9%	4%

## COST OF UTILITIES

less than 100	101 -200 cedis	201 - 300 cedis
18%	69%	13%





# ZONE 7

## LEVEL OF INCOME

less than 373ghc	373-500ghc	500-700ghc	700-1000ghc	1000-1500ghc	1500ghc and above
27%	4%	5%	24%	4%	36%

## AUXILIARY SOURCE OF INCOME

NO	YES
73%	27%

## FREQUENCY OF INCOME

Daily	Weekly	Monthly
69%	13%	18%

## FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK

daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
35%	27%	27%	11%

## LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

less than 100ghc	100-500ghc	500-1000ghc	1000ghc and above
0%	31%	33%	36%

## SAVINGS AVENUE

Bank	Susu account	Personal savings
2%	35%	64%

## COST OF TRANSPORT

Below 5 cedis	5-10 cedis	11-15 cedis	16-20 cedis	21-25 cedis	26 and above
24%	45%	27%	2%	2%	0%

## SAVINGS CULTURE

YES	NO
91%	9%

## STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS

Table top	Wooden kiosk	Metal Container	In -house	Commercial/mixed use building (sandcrete)	Wares displayed on the ground	Mobile (hawker, phone repairs, etc)	Transport (taxis, pragia, trotro etc)
11%	11%	25%	13%	13%	9%	11%	7%

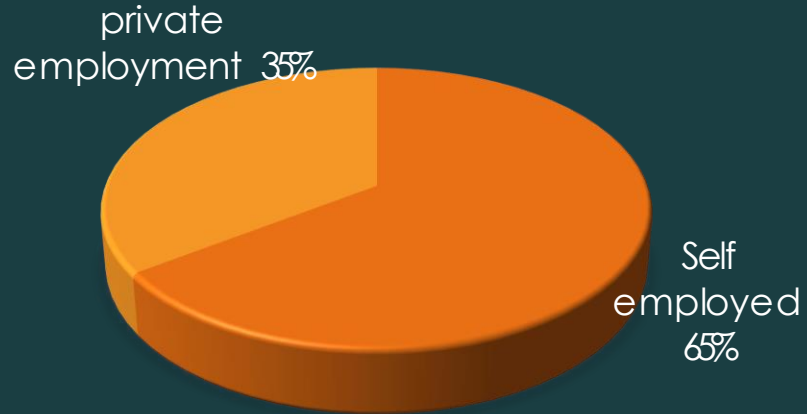
## GROUP 1

# ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

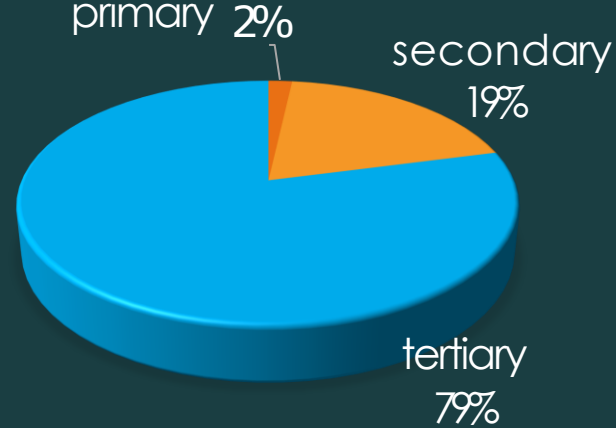


## TOTAL STUDY AREA

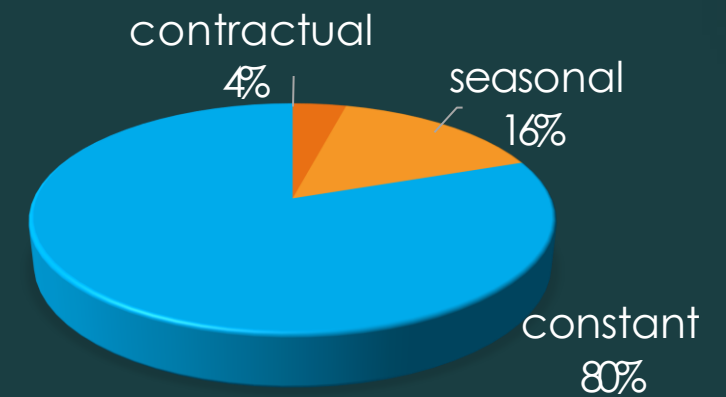
### EMPLOYMENT STATUS



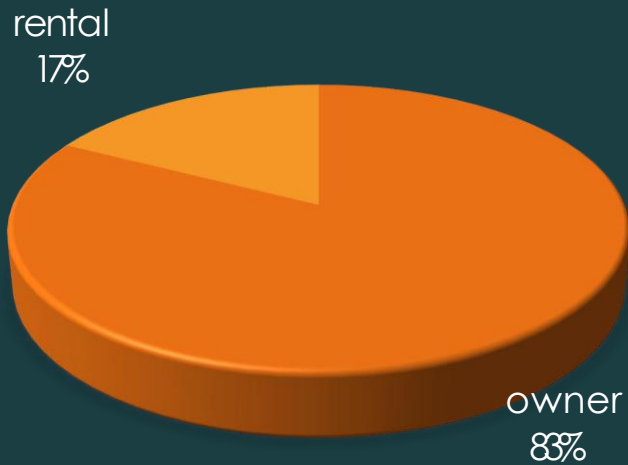
### EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION



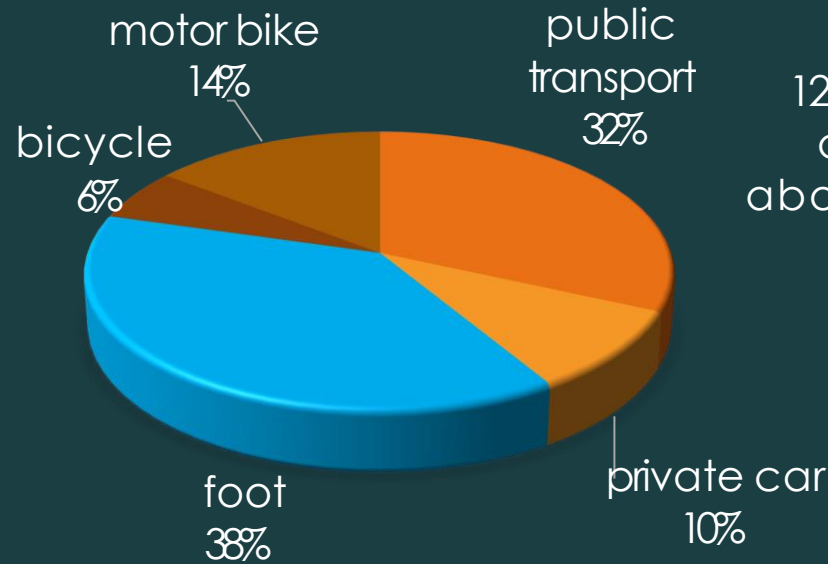
### EMPLOYMENT DURATION



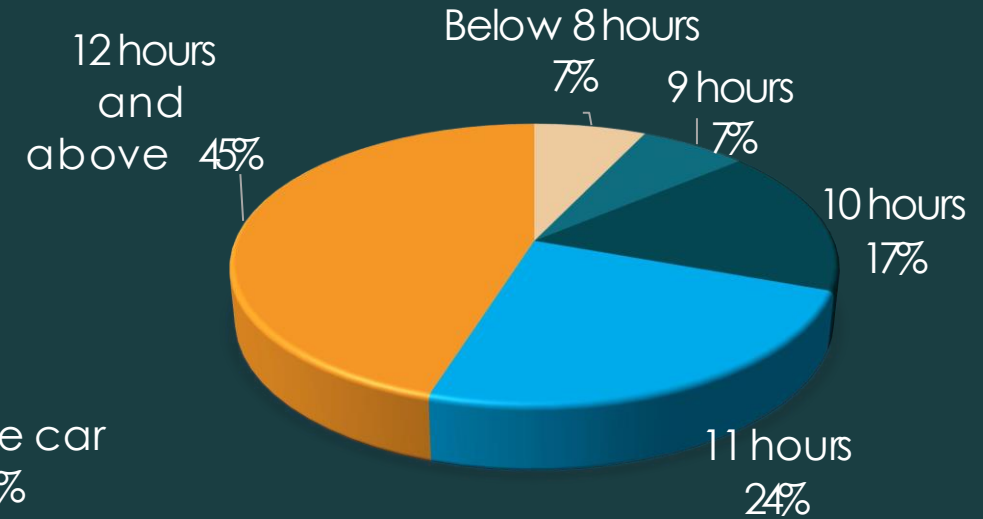
### OWNERSHIP OF STRUCTURE



### MODE OF TRANSPORT



### WORKING HOURS

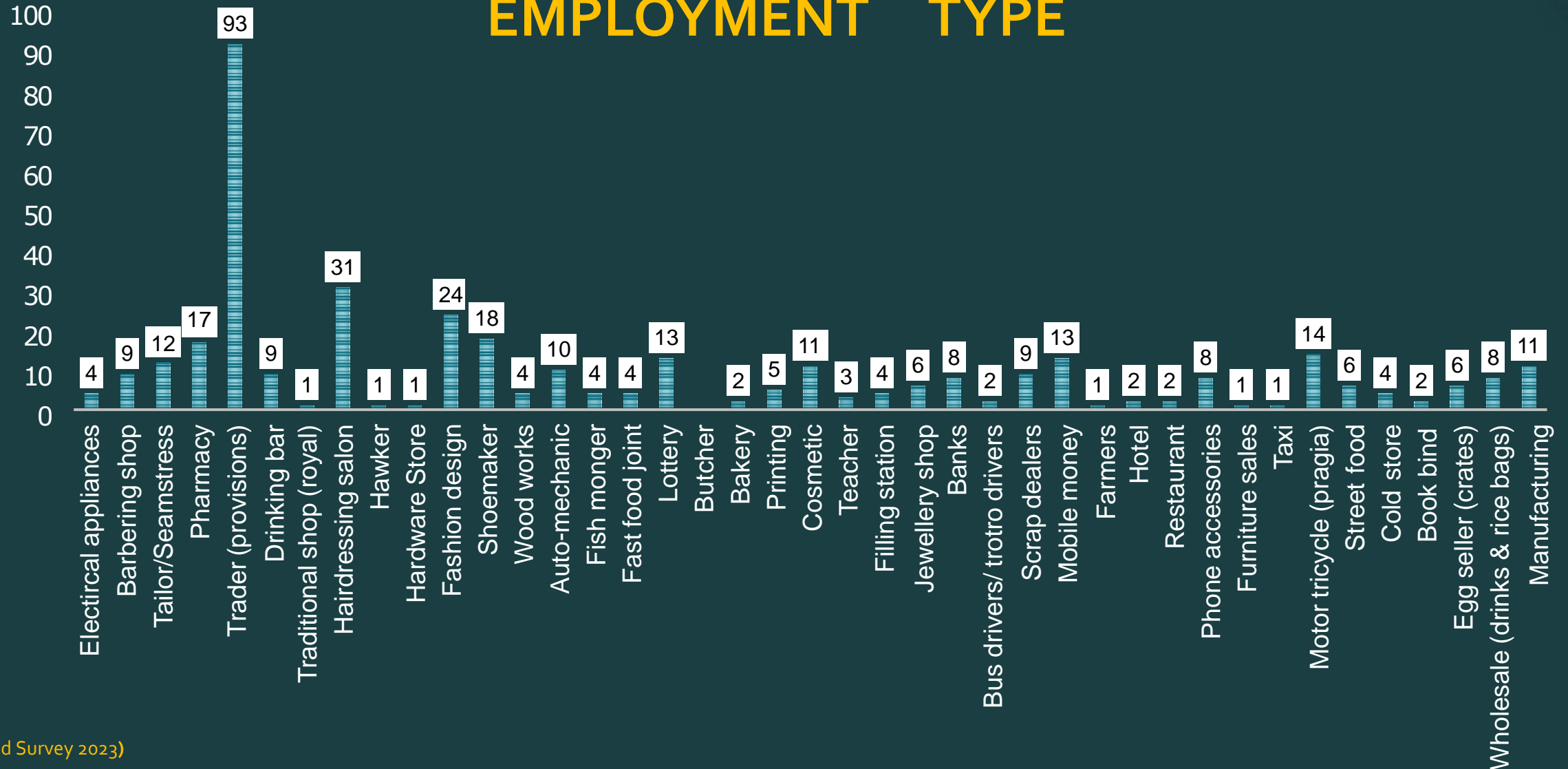


(Source: Field Survey 2023)





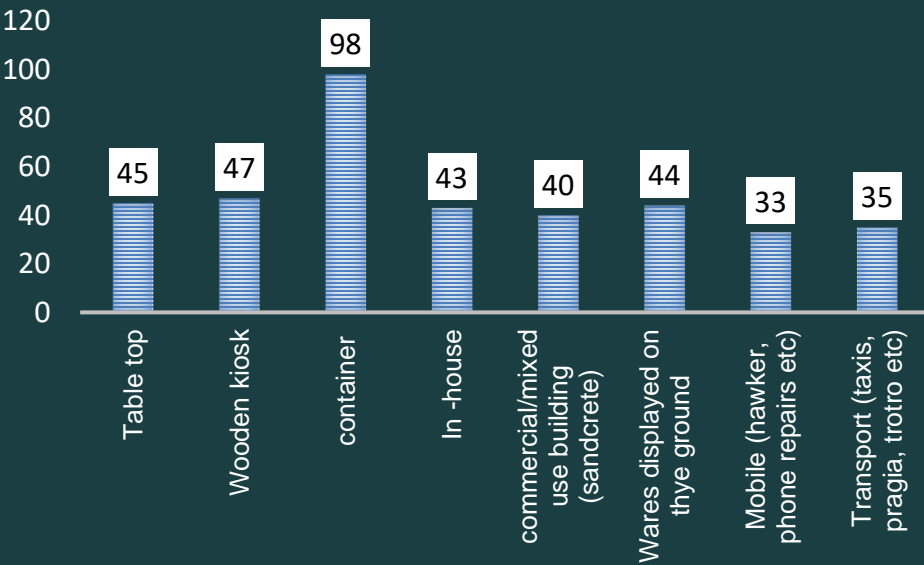
EMPLOYMENT TYPE



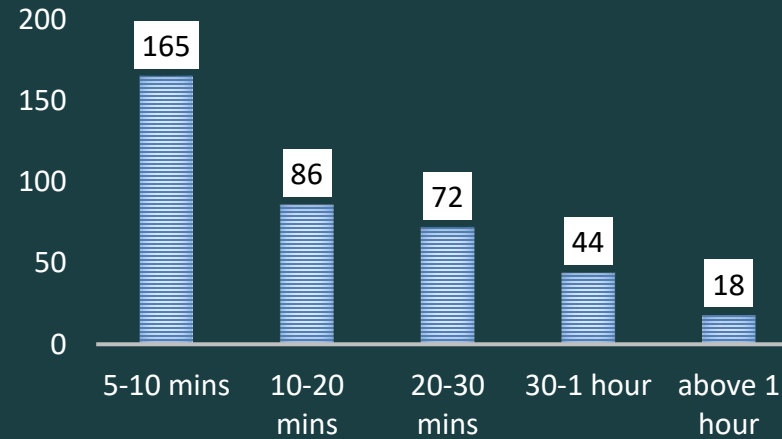
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



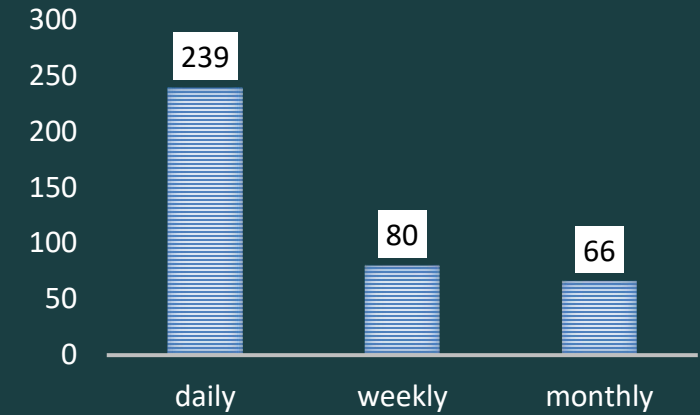
## STRUCTURE FOR BUSINESS



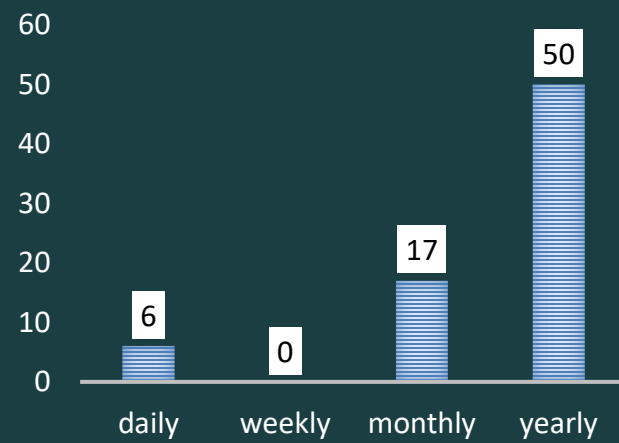
## TIME OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK



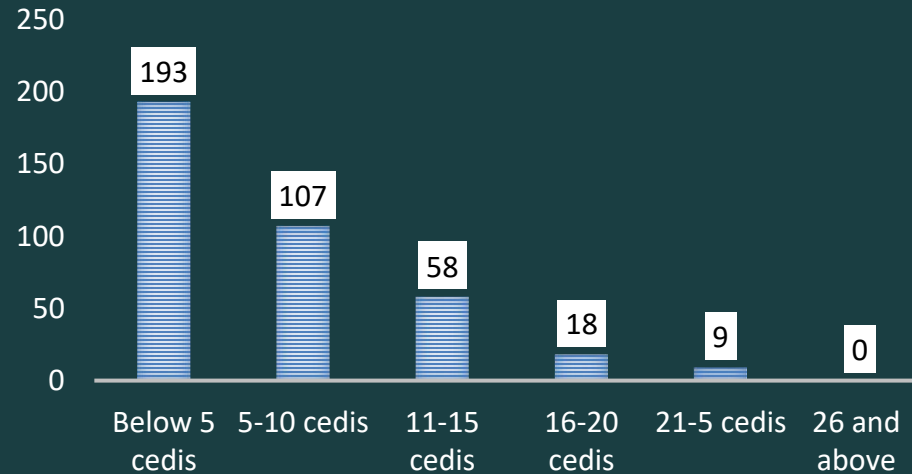
## FREQUENCY OF INCOME



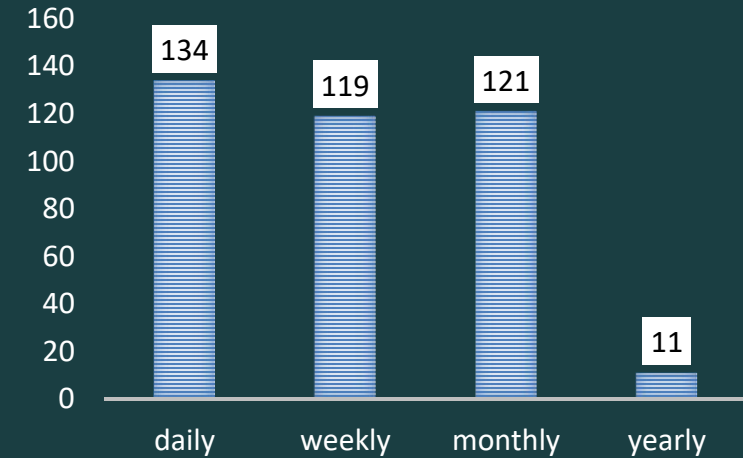
## FREQUENCY OF RENT PAYMENT



## COST OF TRANSPORT



## FREQUENCY OF RESTOCK

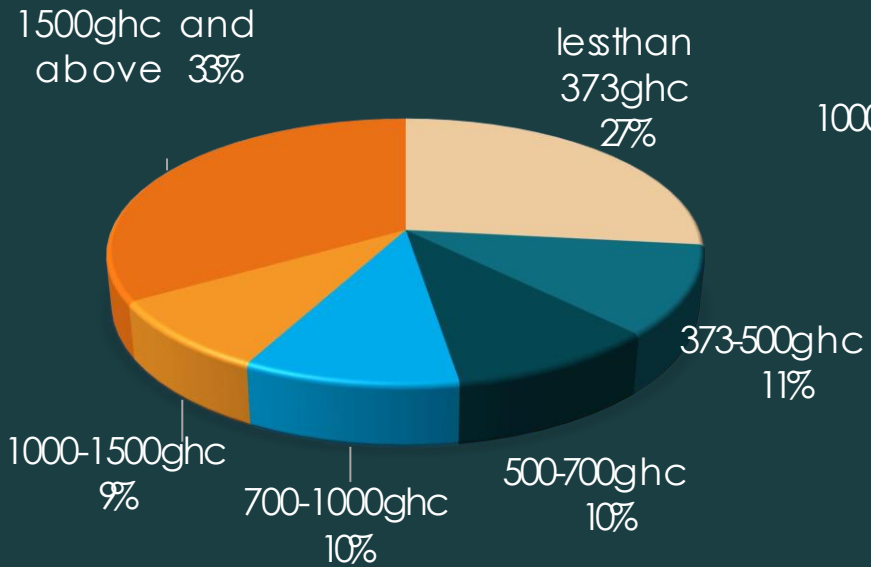


(Source: Field Survey 2023)

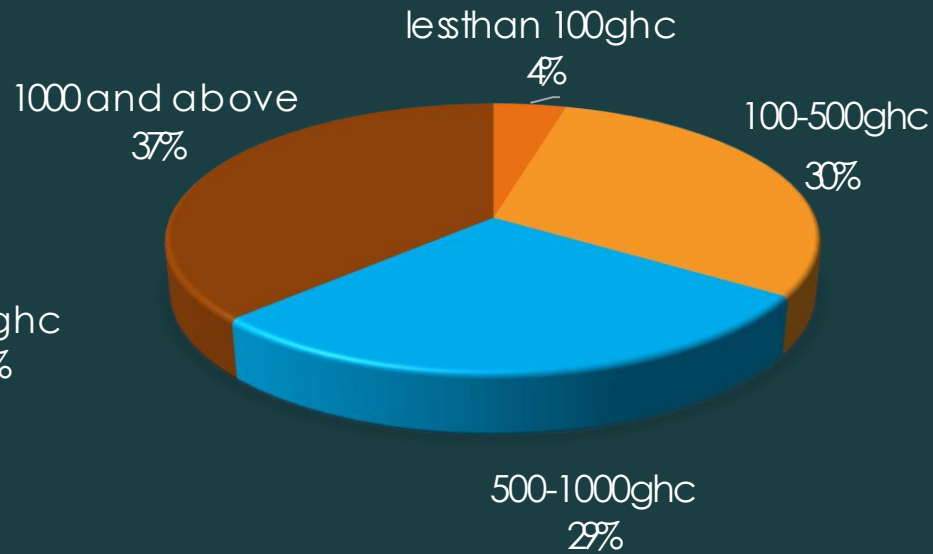




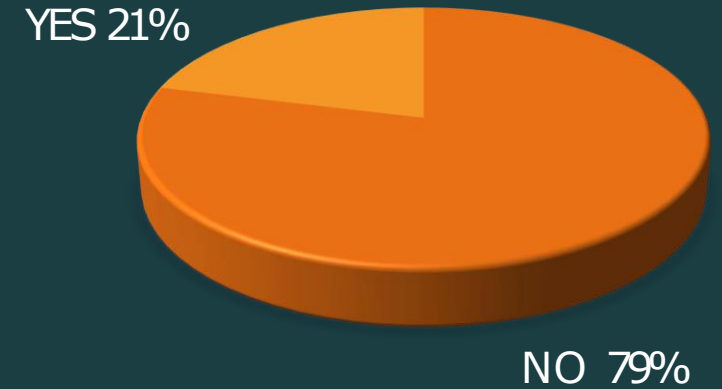
## LEVEL OF INCOME



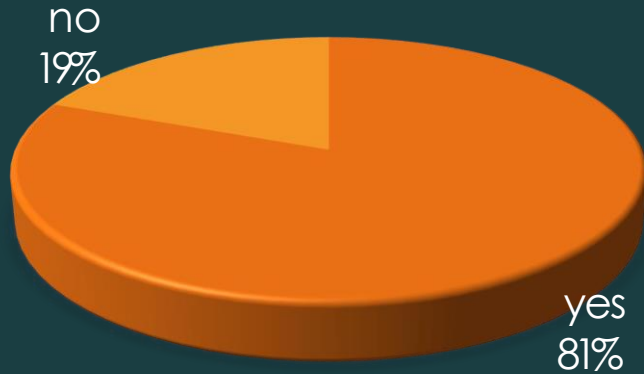
## LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE



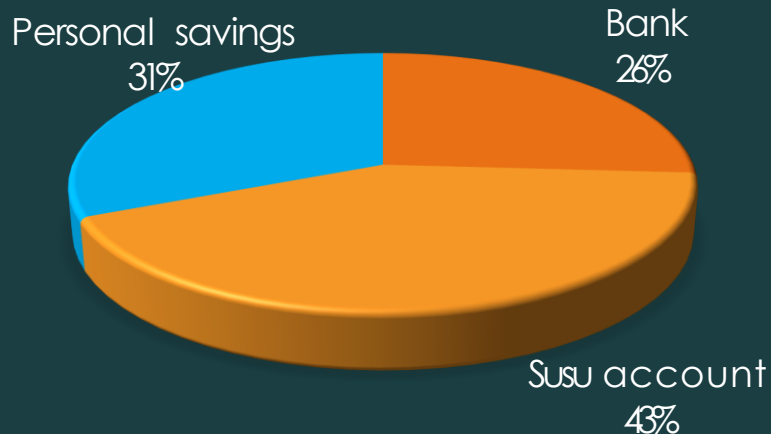
## AUXILIARY SOURCE OF INCOME



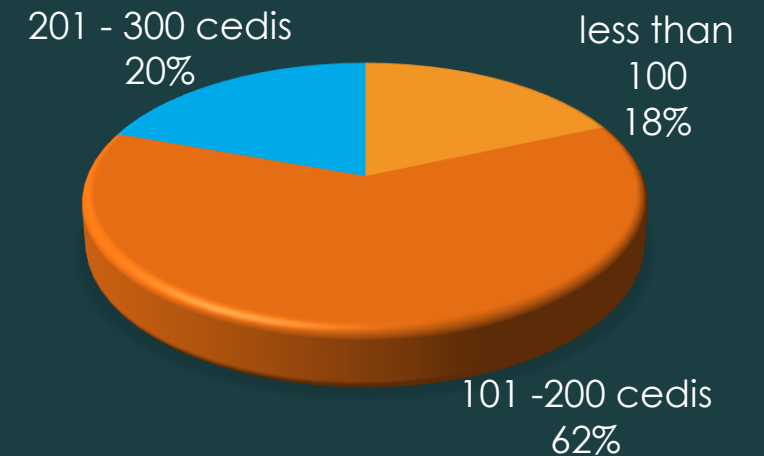
## SAVINGS CULTURE



## SAVINGS AVENUE



## COST OF UTILITIES



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

GROUP 1



# MAP SHOWING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



Scale: 1:50000

## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores



Scale: 1:25000



Image showing economic activities a bus station  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing economic activities at Krofrom Traffic light  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# MAP SHOWING DOMINANT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



## LEGEND

- Provision stores
- Mixed retail
- Clothing making & sales
- Mechanic shops
- Scrap dealers



Image showing a mechanic shop



Image showing economic activity along the street



Image showing Scrap dealership

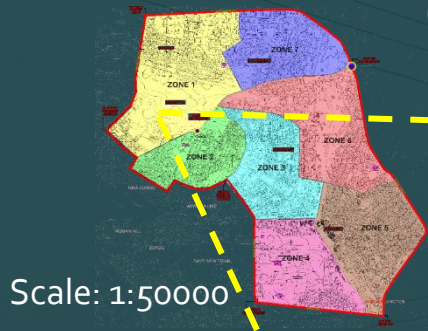


Image showing clothmaking store

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# ZONE 1



Scale: 1:50000

## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores



Scale: 1:10000



Image showing Kofrom Market  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing clothing sales  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# ZONE 2



Scale: 1:50000



## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores



Scale: 1:10000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Bicycle sales at Alabar Market



Image showing First Atlantic Bank

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# ZONE 3



Scale: 1:50000

## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores



Scale: 1:10000



Aerial view of Asawaase Market



Image showing carpet sales (AS-106-7184)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# ZONE 4



Scale: 1:50000

## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores
- Scrap dealers



Scale: 1:10000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing furniture enclave (Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing a provision store

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# ZONE 5



Scale: 1:50000

## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores
- Scrap dealers



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Scale: 1:10000



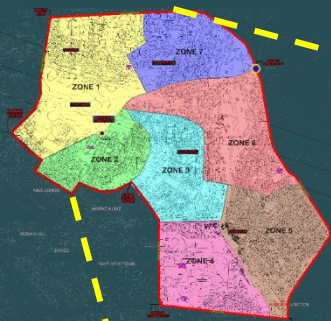
Image showing scrap dealers (AK-043-4924)



Image showing livestock rearing (AS-104-7501)



# ZONE 6



Scale: 1:50000



## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores
- Scrap dealers



Scale: 1:10000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



Image showing Jamal Fashion house (AS-104-1505)

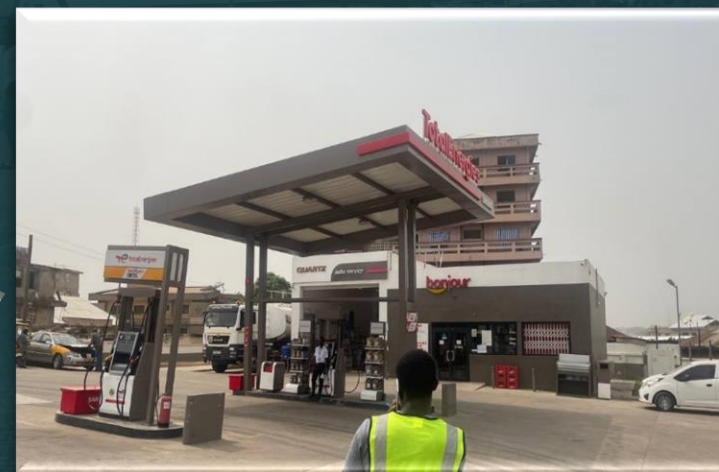


Image showing Total fuel Station Aboabo (AS-098-0408)



# ZONE 7

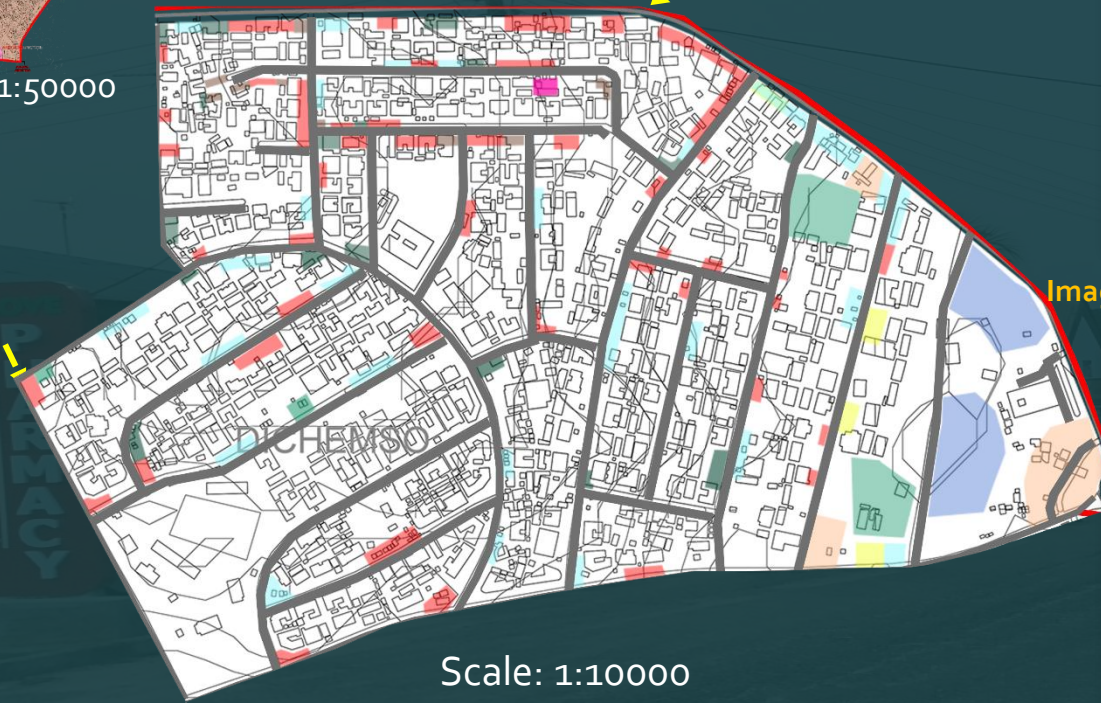


Scale: 1:50000



## LEGEND

- Electronics sales
- Bank
- Mechanic shops
- Bus stations
- Mixed retail
- Pharmacy
- Fuel station
- Market
- Manufacturing
- Clothing sales
- Provision stores
- Scrap dealers



Scale: 1:10000



Image showing chewing stick manufacturing (AK-023-8142)



Image showing tailoring store (AK-023-8142)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# MAP SHOWING ECONOMIC NODES



KROFROM MARKET



BUS STATION



ALABAR MARKET

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



ASAWASE MARKET



TOTAL FUEL STATION



MANHYIA MELCOM



SCRAPS DEALERS

Scale: 1:25000

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION

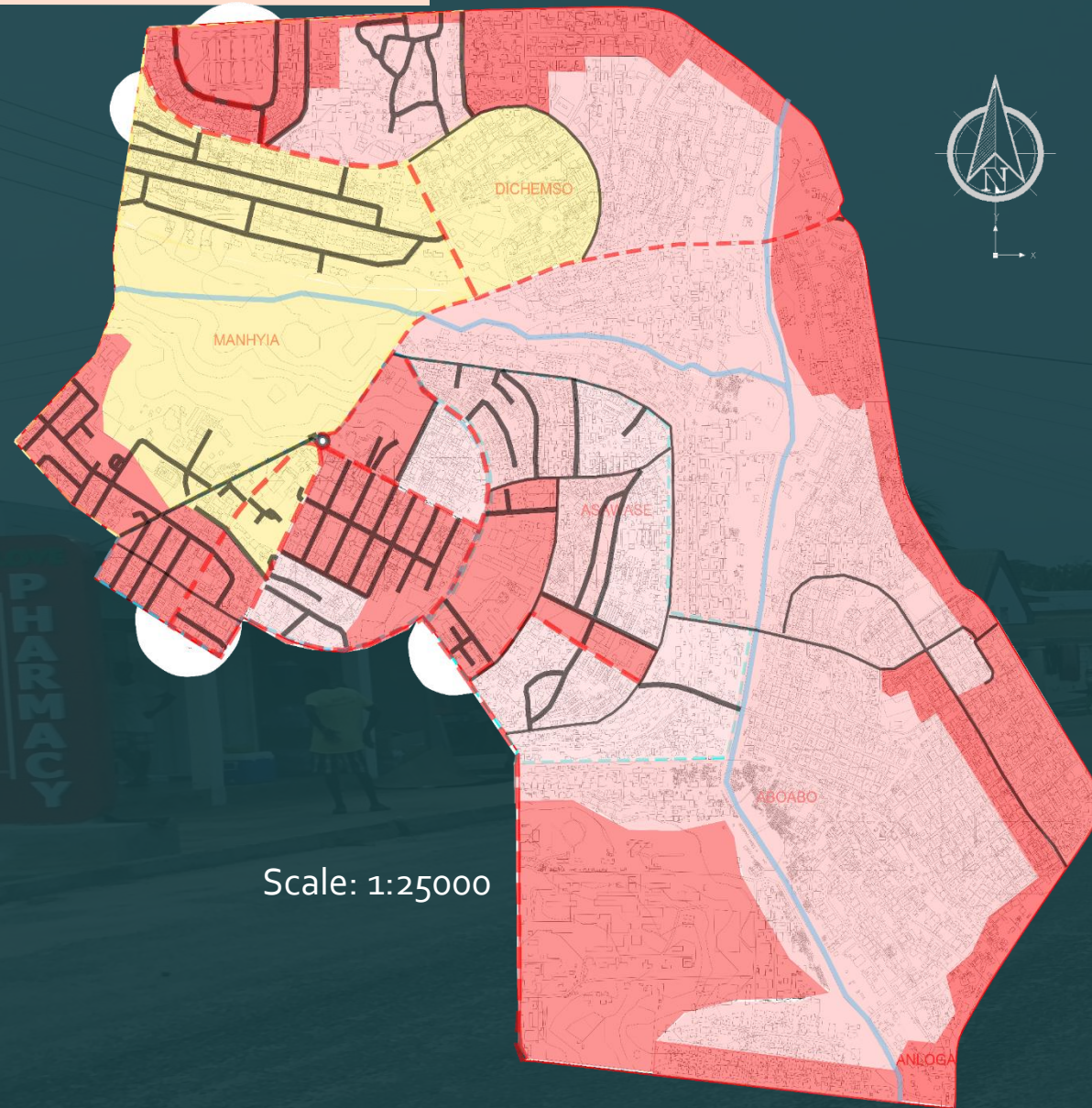


# MAP SHOWING INCOME LEVELS



## LEGEND

- Low income
- Middle income
- High income



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# MAP SHOWING LIVESTOCK REARING



Scale: 1:50000



Scale: 1:25000

Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)

The concentrated zones for agriculture (Livestock rearing ) are zones 5 and 6.



# MAP SHOWING LIVESTOCK REARING



sheep rearing  
GPS location : Ak- 575-5602



sheep rearing  
GPS location : As- 620-1005



Scale: 1:10000

Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



Cattle rearing  
GPS location : AS- 098-7309



sheep rearing  
GPS location : AS- 075-7681

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# MAP SHOWING LIVESTOCK REARING

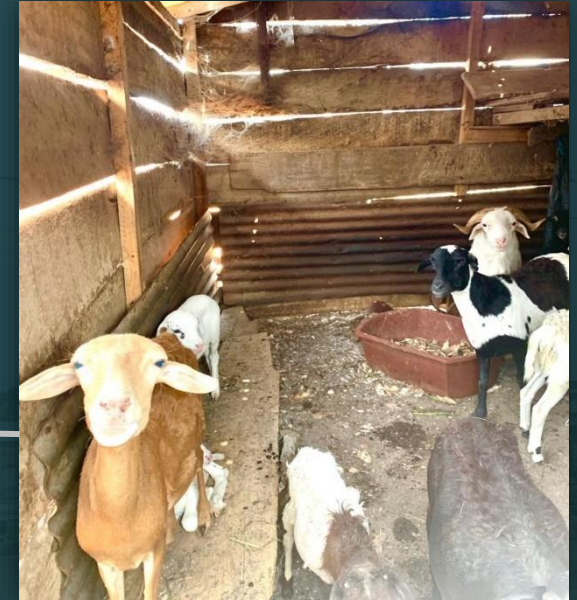


Scale: 1:10000

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



sheep rearing kraal  
GPS location : As- 870-5035



sheep rearing  
GPS location : Ak- 585-6002



# MAP SHOWING MAJOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



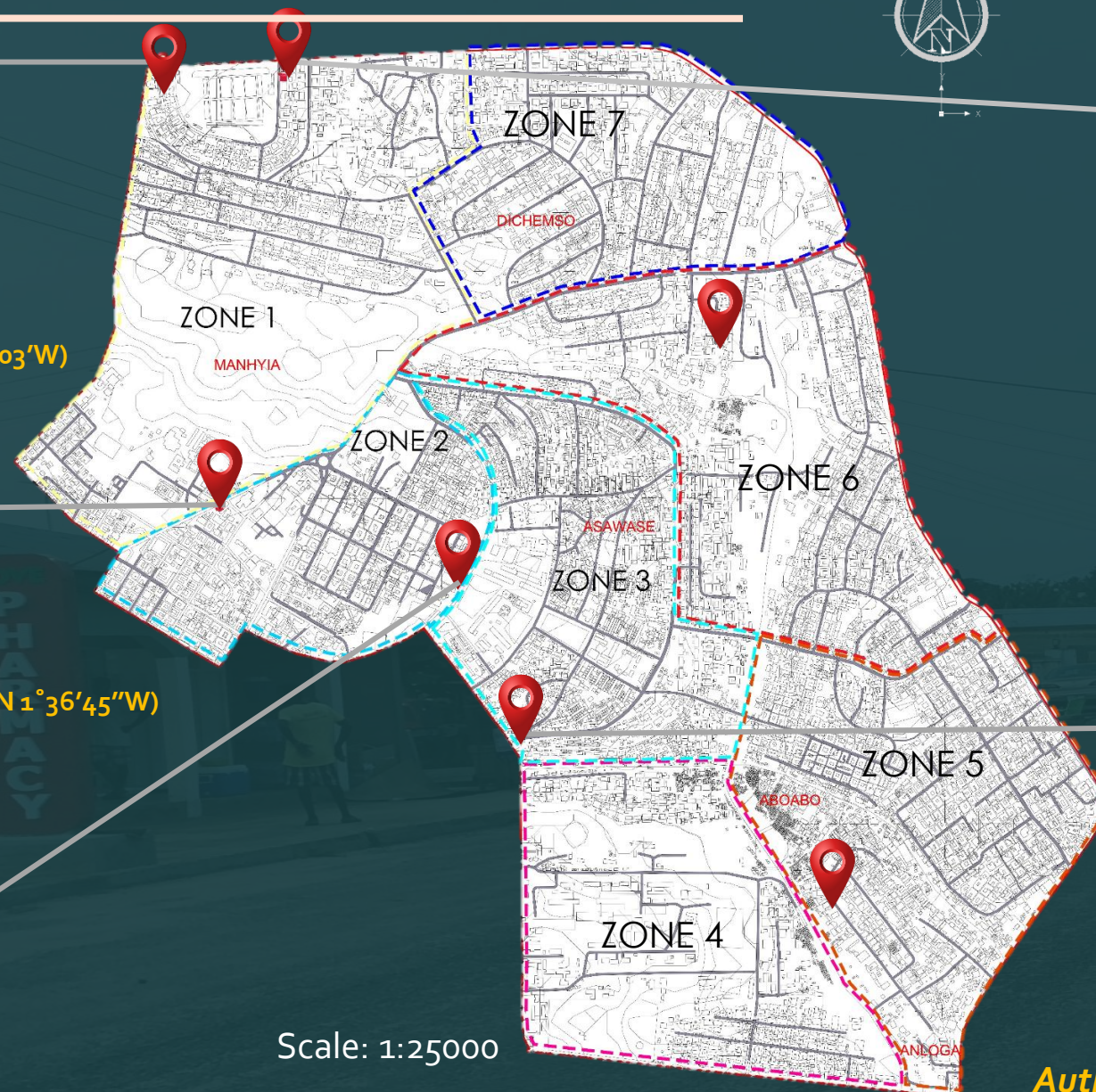
Absa Bank (Krofrom) ( $6^{\circ}42'49''N$   $1^{\circ}37'03''W$ )



First Atlantic Bank(Asawase)( $6^{\circ}42'09''N$   $1^{\circ}36'45''W$ )



Odotobri Rural Bank Ltd (Asawase)  
 $6^{\circ}40'54''N$   $1^{\circ}35'20''W$ .



Scale: 1:25000



Odotobri Rural Bank Ltd (Krofrom)  
 $6^{\circ}43'08''N$   $1^{\circ}36'37''W$ .

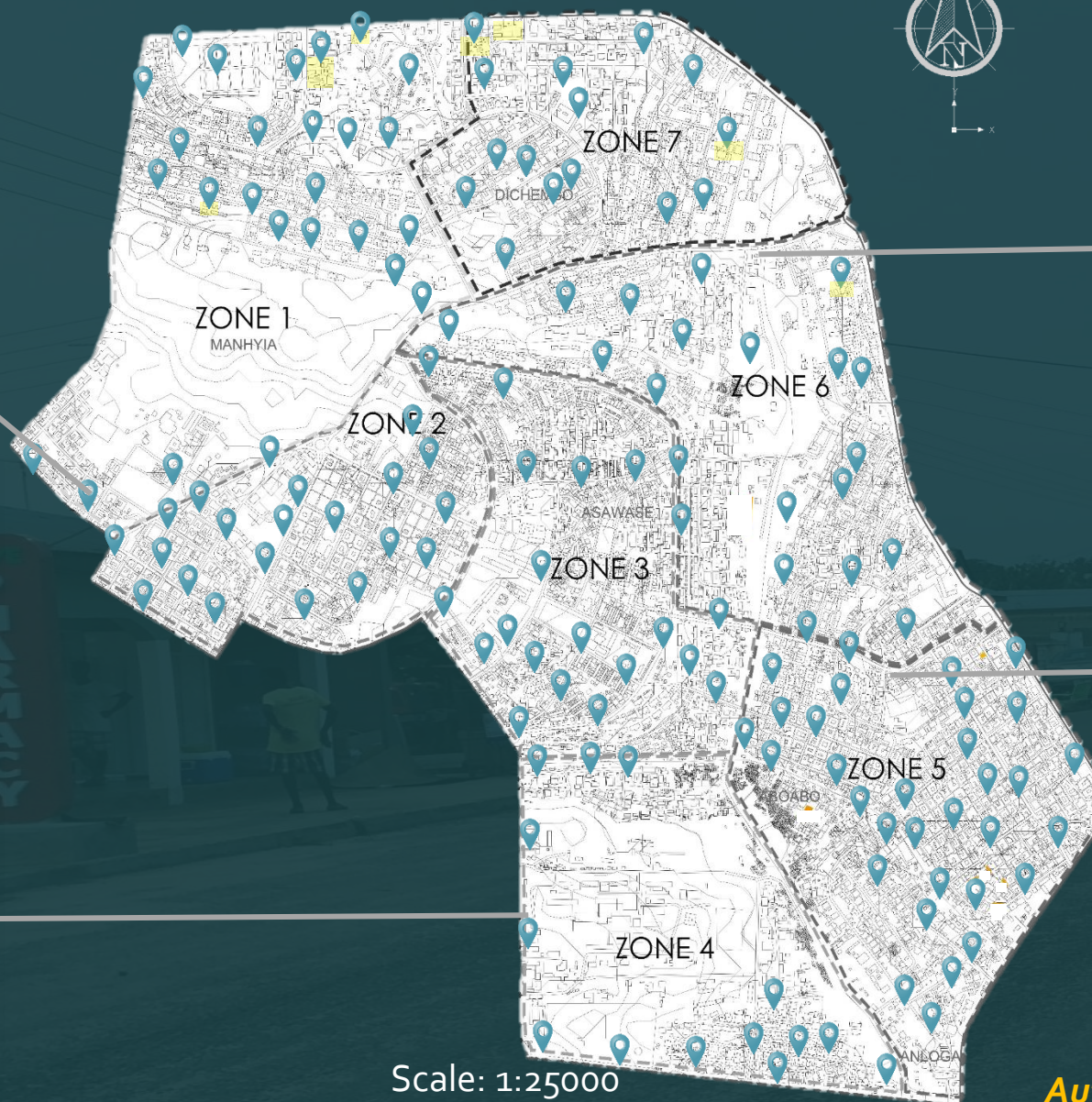


Asa Savings & Loans Ltd  
 $6^{\circ}42'51''N$   $1^{\circ}37'45''W$ .

Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



# MAP SHOWING MOMO POINTS



Scale: 1:25000

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY



- The nightlife economy refers to all **business sales, consumer spending, employment,** and other economic activity related to the night-time.
- This economy is more than just business activity but also about the **workers, customers, neighbourhood residents,** other businesses in the supply chain, and the city services that support each industry.
- Some avenues under nightlife economy include:
  - Food service
  - Bars and pubs and nightclubs
  - Trading points
  - Transport service
  - Sporting activities
  - Recreation (cultural experiences, movie houses, theatres)

(Source: Creating a healthy night-time economy: key culture indicators for world cities (2020))



Image showing evening socialising by children of the community

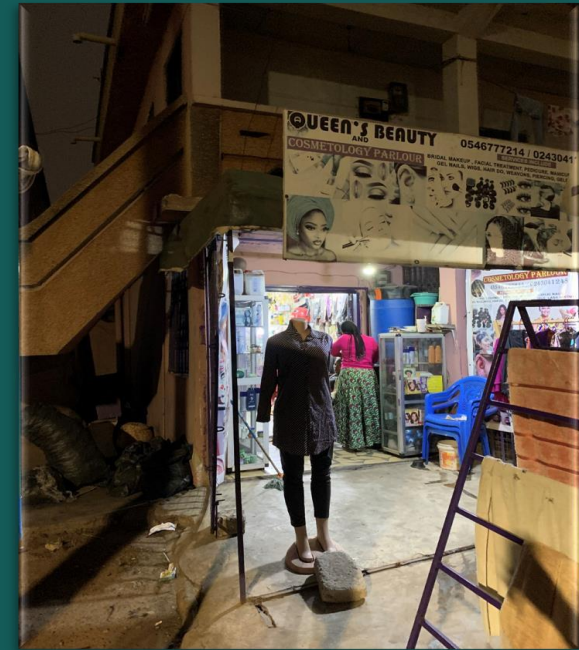


Image showing tailoring shop open for evening customers

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY



- Food service agencies such as 'suyah', khebab, kenkey and kelewele vendors begin operations after 6pm
- Bars and pubs and restaurants such as X5 PLUS in the areas also remain open till as late as 12am in the morning
- In terms of trading a few provision stores remain open till 9pm to serve customers needing oil, rice, mosquito coils, light bulbs, and so on.



Image showing a suyah vendor



Image showing a provision store



Image showing a mobile airtime vendor

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

## ABIOLA LOTTO HEAD-OFFICE

- This business located in Asawaase (Zone 3) runs two work shifts:
  - Morning shift 8am- 4.50pm
  - Evening shift 5pm-9pm
- Each shift consists of 5 workers
- The highest influx of customers occurs during the evening shift.
  - minimum of 40 people come to stake during these hours,
  - customers are mainly workers from the community ,who receive daily wages, on their way home from workers.
  - Sales made at night exceed daytime sales by 30%



Image showing customers at lottery kiosk

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY



- A flourishing night-time economy must be underpinned with a well function transport network ( public and private).
- However the closing times of transport services in the study area are not ideal with Aboboya drivers closing around 6pm and Trotro drivers and a majority of taxi drivers surveyed closing at 10 pm.
- This means that night-time commuters lack a safe and convenient means of transport which poses security risk discouraging night-time wanderings in the community



Image showing Trotro vehicle working



Image showing Aboboya drivers washing their vehicles

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

(Source: Creating a healthy night-time economy: key culture indicators for world cities (2020))

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

It is commonplace in the study area to find certain spaces initially intended for residential use converted to shops and similar commercial use.

These spaces are usually sandcrete structures of sizes ranging from 9.21 sqm To 25.04 sqm

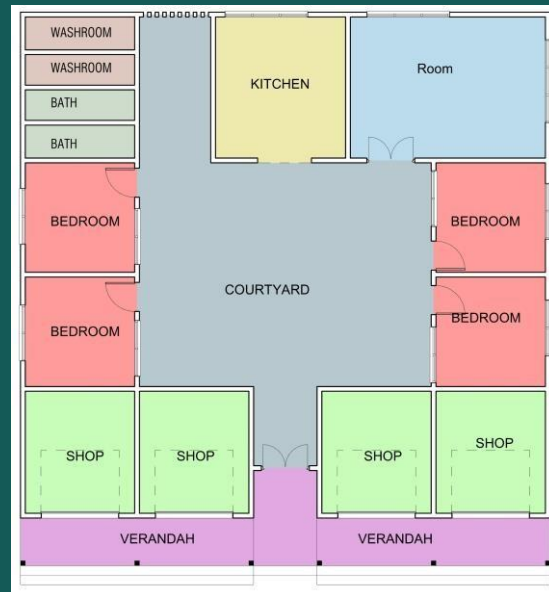


Image showing sketch of typical layout of mixed-use buildings

Image showing mixed use buildings

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN METAL CONTAINERS

- Most of the economic activities along the roads are housed in temporary structures like metal containers and wooden sheds and tabletops.
- Various sizes of such structures range from 8.27 sqm to 20.10 sqm



Image showing typical metal container store



Image showing sketch of typical momo container

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## METAL BOWL & LID HANDLE FACTORY (Zone 5)



*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



COORDINATES: 6° 41'47"N 1° 37'07"W

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

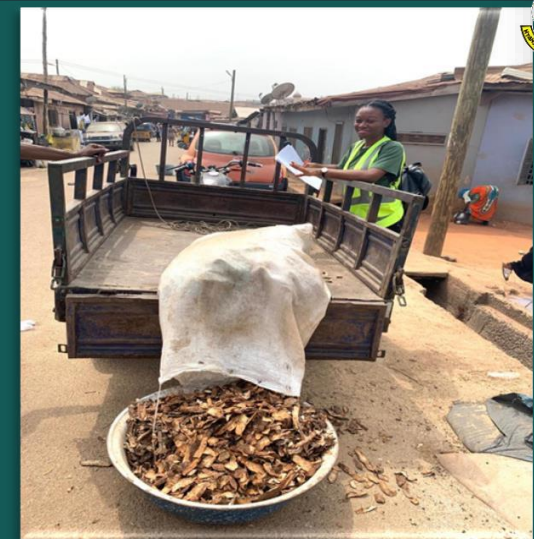


## CATTLE REARING INDUSTRY (ZONE 5)

- Building typology: L-shaped wooden structure
- The animals reared are **sheep and cattle**.
- The floor is finished with sawdust to make cleaning of waste more effective and provide warmth for animals at night.
- There is an absence of a defined storage area in the structure.
- Due to the scarcity of grassland in the vicinity the farmer brings in feed (Cassava peels and malt residue ) from Suame and Kaase.
- It takes approximately 21 mins (7.3 km) via **Abrepo Rd** from **Suame** to **Asawasi**.
- Average amount earned by farmer a month is 2000ghc



Images showing kraal exterior



Images showing cattle feed



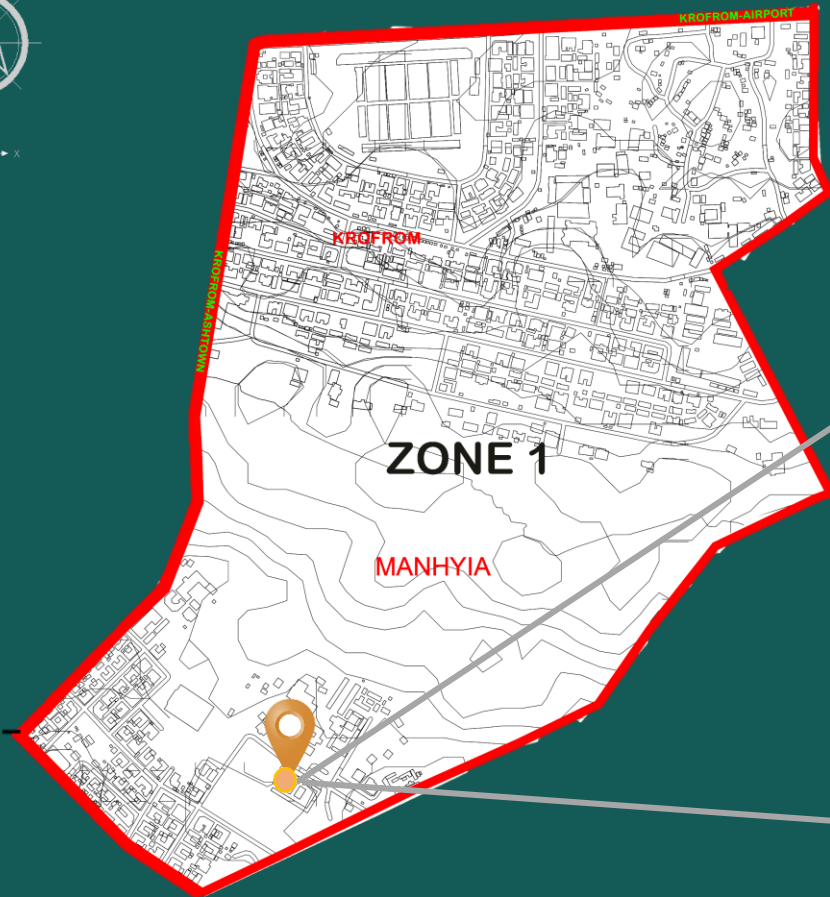
Images showing sheep



Images showing cattle

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

## TRADITIONAL ARTEFACT MAKING (ZONE<sub>1</sub>)



Scale: 1:10000

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## TRADITIONAL ARTEFACT MAKING (ZONE 1)



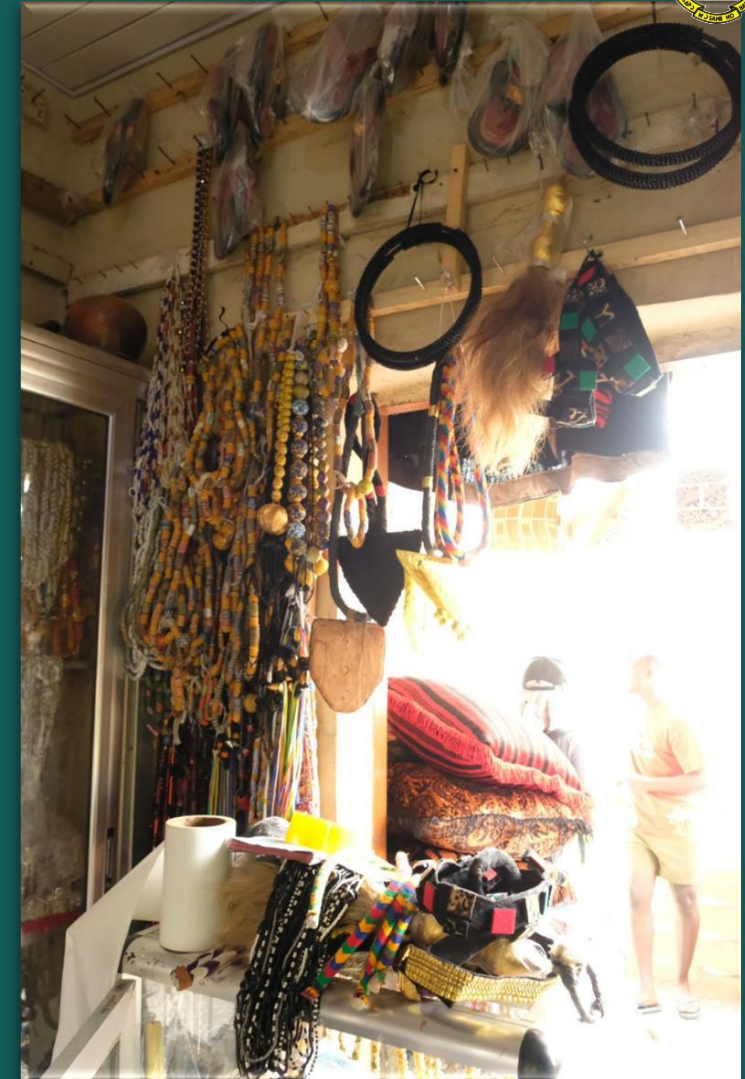
- Family business in operation for over 25 years
- Goods sold here include palanquins, traditional chairs, whisks, headbands, staffs, and smocks and drums.
- Goods are made and sold based on orders and during peak seasons of festivals and chief enstoolments.
- Materials are restocked almost everyday from Adum and Kejetia markets



Images showing royal smocks



Images showing traditional belts



Images showing ornaments and whisks  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## TRADITIONAL ARTEFACT MAKING

### (ZONE 1)

- Ram horns and goat skin are sourced from cattle farmers in the Moshie-Zongo area and treated on site
- Tiger skin used for palanquins are sourced from Liberia
- Aluminium cans are cut and used as gilded material on the stools and staff
- Gold paper is also used to gild necklaces rings and other ornaments



Images showing traditional drums



Images showing oil cans used for gold-plating



Images showing gold-plated jewellery

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## WOOD PROCESSING (ZONE 5)



Scale: 1:10000

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

## WOOD PROCESSING (ZONE 5)

- Wood is sourced weekly from forests in Kumawu and Ofinso
- Wood is cut into standard sizes but not joined on site
- Workers wear headphones to protect their ears from the loud noise from the cutting machine
- Workers work all week long to Saturday except Sundays unless the quantity of the order demands it
- Cut wood is sold to carpenters from Sofoline , Environs of KNUST , Aprade junction



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## METAL BOWL & LID HANDLE FACTORY (Zone 5)



COORDINATES: 6°41'47"N 1°37'07"W

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*

Scale: 1:10000

GROUP 1

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION

## METAL BOWL & LID HANDLE FACTORY (Zone 5)

- This Factory serves as the main source of employment for men in this community.
- It is housed in a wooden structure and divided into two sections:
  - Space for melting of the raw material
  - space for final production (assembling)
- Work begins as early as 6am and ends at 3pm in the afternoon



Images showing exterior of factory



Images showing the firing of the ladles by workers

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## METAL BOWL & LID HANDLE FACTORY (Zone 5)

- The raw material used in making the Lid Handles is Aluminum Ingot
- Aluminum scrubs are used for the metal bowls
- Dirty Oil is used as fuel in melting the raw materials into molds.
- Finished products are sent to markets in Kumasi and Accra for sale



Images showing firing of the ladles



Aluminum Ingot



Aluminum Scrubs



Images showing firing of the ladles



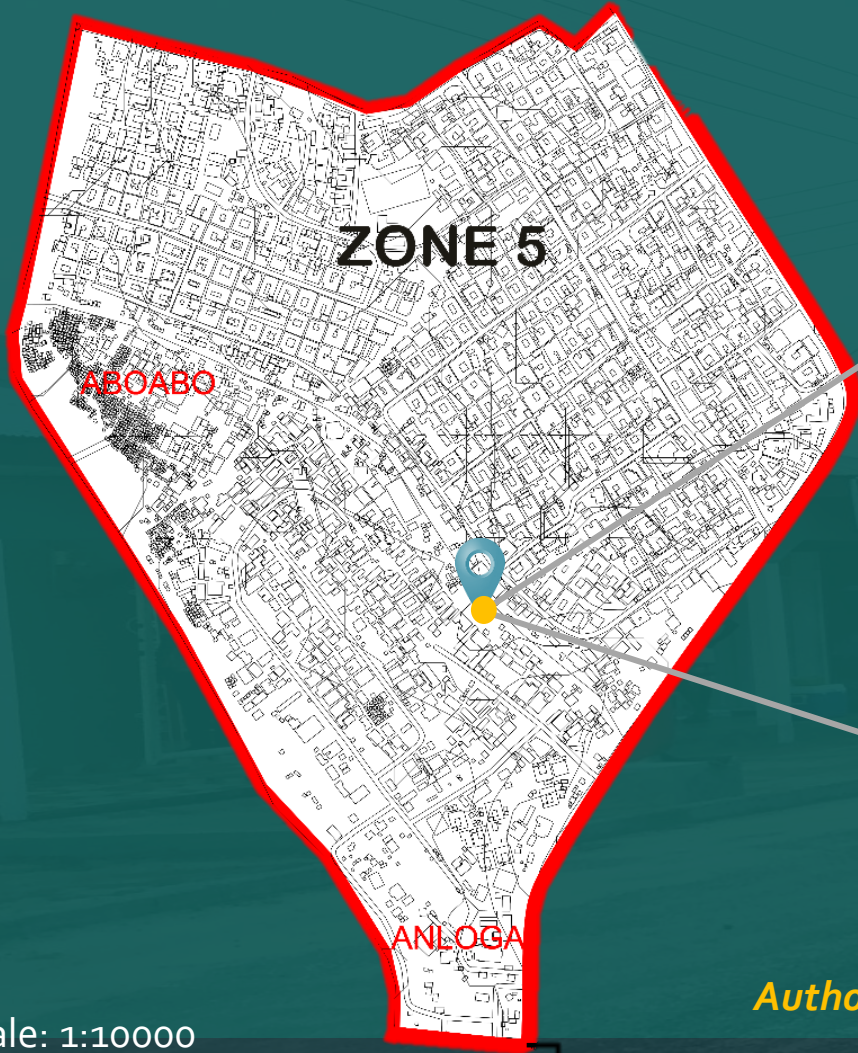
Image showing finished bowls and ladles

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





# TUO-ZAAFI FLOUR PRODUCTION (ZONE 5)



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Scale: 1:10000



## TUO-ZAAFI FLOUR PRODUCTION (ZONE 5)

- The tuo-zaafi flour is made from corn sourced from Abofour and milled on site
- The flour is dried out in the open space everyday of the week except Sunday for at most 14 days or less depending on the weather
- The flour is dried out around 9am in the morning and taken back inside around 3pm in the afternoon
- Production is order based and when ready, the flour packaged in calico sacks and sent to traders from Kejetia and Kumasi central



Images showing flour being dried



Images showing flour being dried

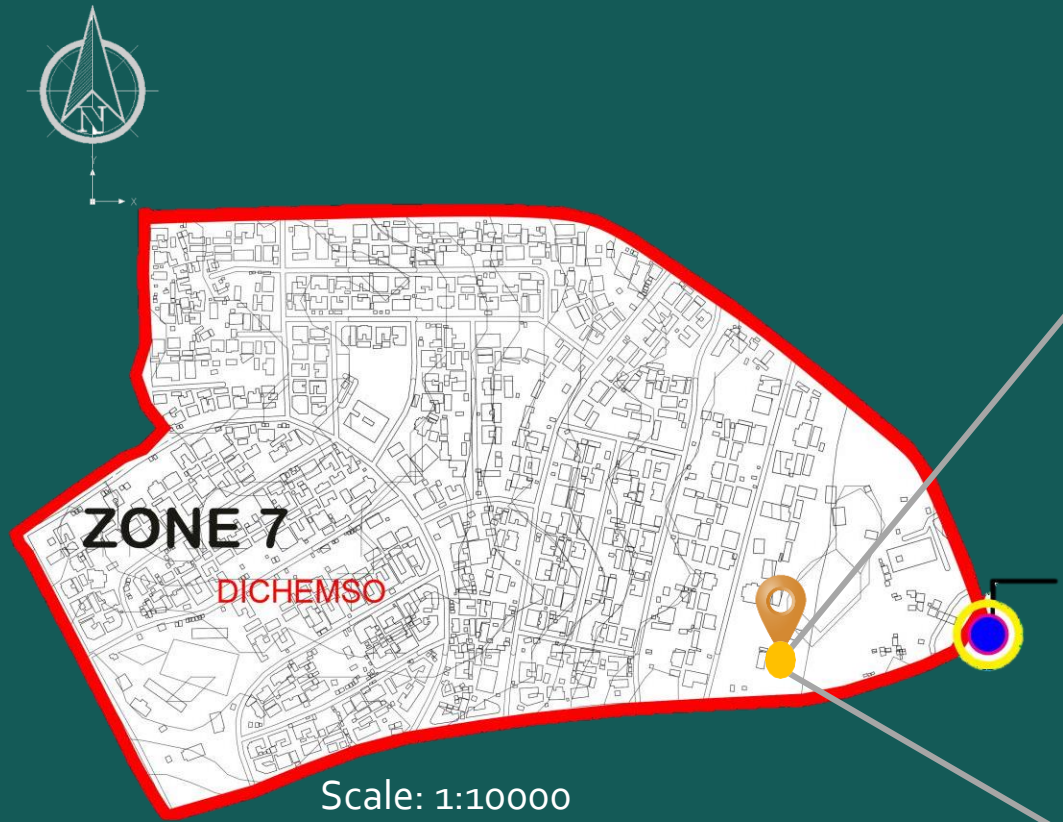


Images showing worker spreading flour  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## CHEWING STICK MANUFACTURING (ZONE 7)



*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*

*(Source: Field Survey 2023)*



## CHEWING STICK MANUFACTURING (ZONE 7)



- 'Nsorkordua' used to make traditional chewing sticks is supplied monthly from Liberia
- According to the workers benefits of using these chewing sticks include **strengthening of teeth** and boosting of the immune system **to fight diseases**
- Workers at the site used to be at the **Kofrom** market but were forced to move in 2015 after reconstruction began.



Image showing 'nsorkordua'



Images showing sorting of wood chips

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## CHEWING STICK MANUFACTURING (ZONE 7)

- Workers therefore see their current working space as temporary and do not conduct direct sales on site
- On an average about **20 sacksful** of product is produced weekly for
  - Orders for the product goes to markets in **Kumasi** and the **Northern regions**



Image showing men cutting the wood into chunks



Image showing women cutting the wood chunks into chips

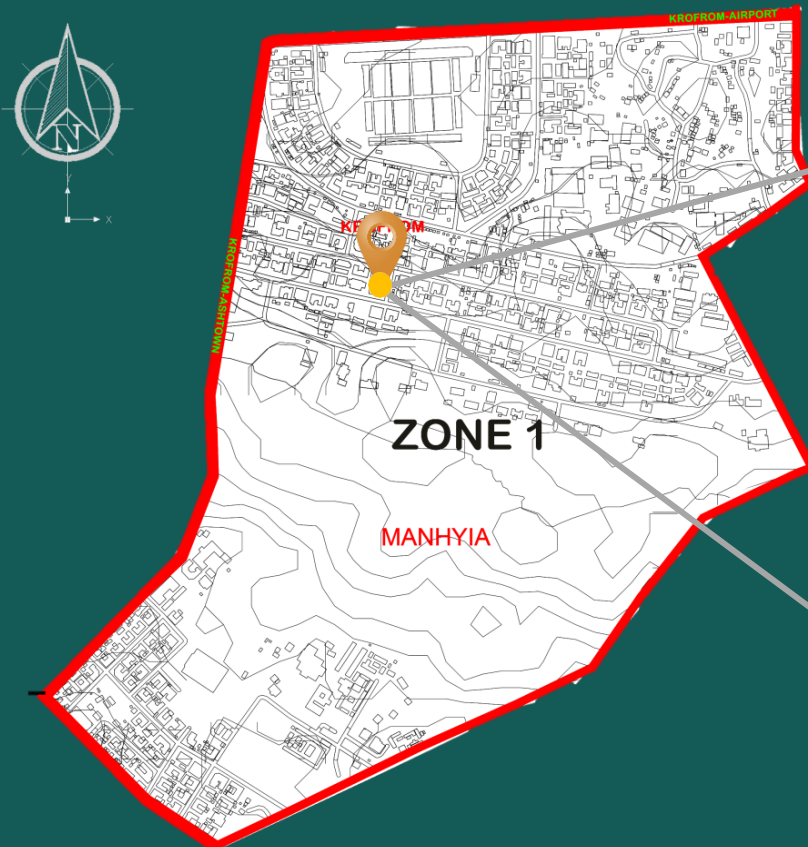


Image showing of wood chips sorted into sacks

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

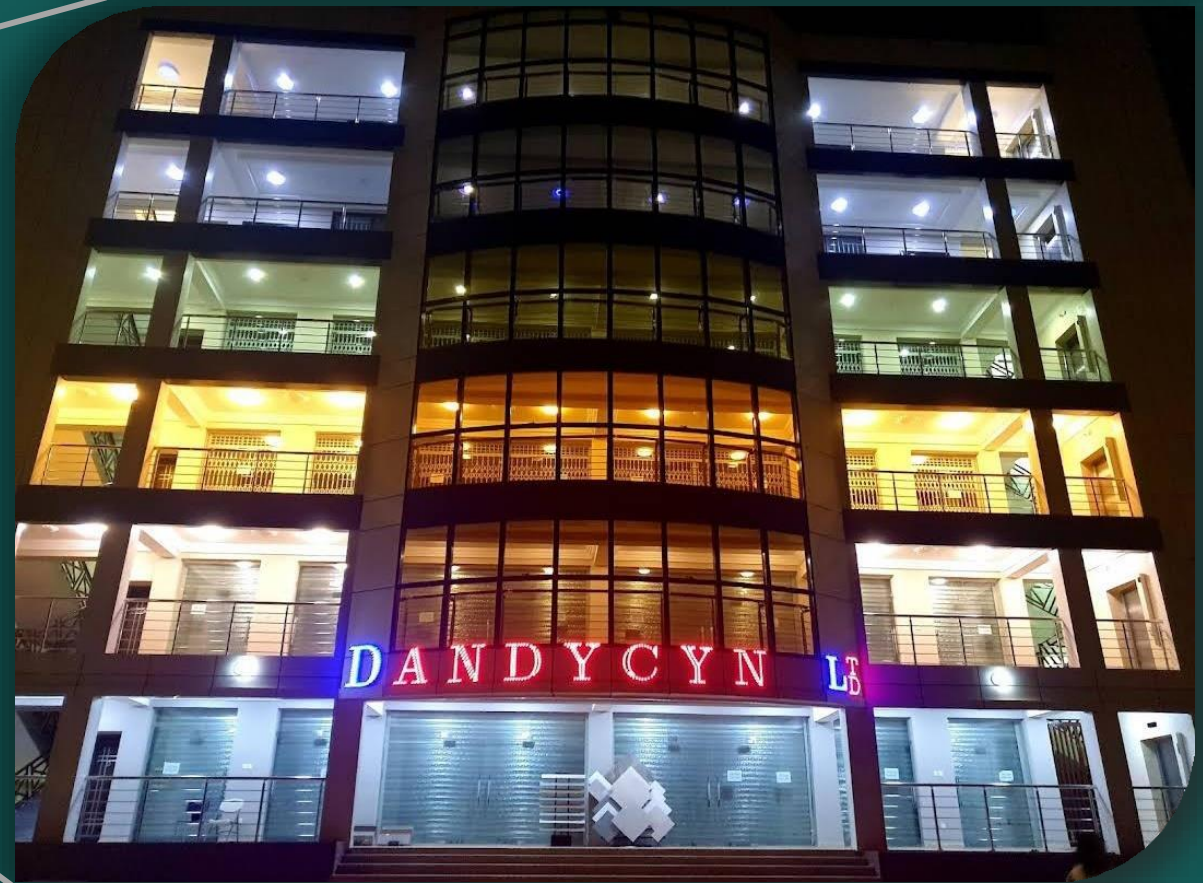


## DANDYCYN LIMITED (ZONE 1)



Scale: 1:10000

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



COORDINATES: 6°41'38"N 1°37'11"W

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

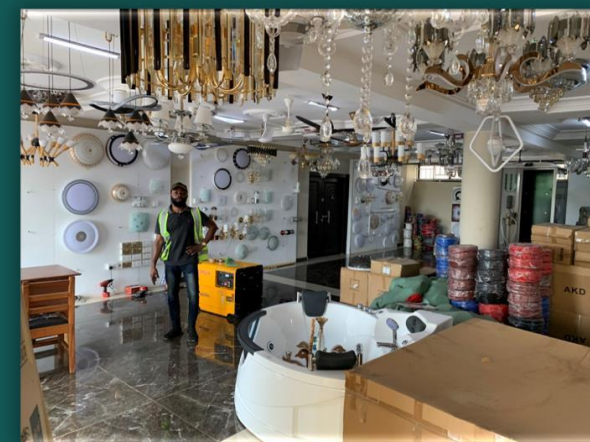


## DANDYCYN LIMITED (ZONE 1)

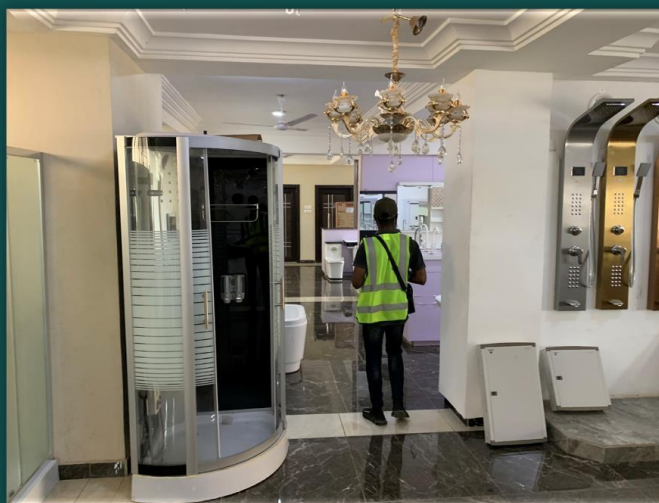
- This is a wholesale commercial facility that sells household ornaments such as
  - light and bathroom fixtures (2<sup>nd</sup> –5<sup>th</sup> floor)
  - electrical appliances (first floor)
  - interiors finishes such as floor and wall tiles, carpets, etc. (ground floor).
- Working hours are between 8am-2.30 pm
- Dimensioned 24m x 10m on a typical floor, has a perpendicular lobby which serves as a space where other ancillary facilities are accessed



Images showing a n exterior shot of the facility



Images showing Interior shots of bath and lighting fixtures



Images showing Interior shots of bath fixtures



Images showing Interior shots of lobby

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## GOODS TRANSPORT AND DELIVERY



Scale: 1:10000



- Plastic rubbers containers and packs are transported to Mali.
- Trucks move on a monthly cycle.



- A variety of goods ordered from markets such as **Adum**, **Kejetia**, **Kofrom** and **Asawasi** are packaged and transported to regions in the northern part of Ghana such as **Bono**, **Ahafo**, **Upper West**, **Upper East** and **Savannah**.
- Trucks move on a monthly cycle.

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# MAP SHOWING ORGANIZED MARKETS



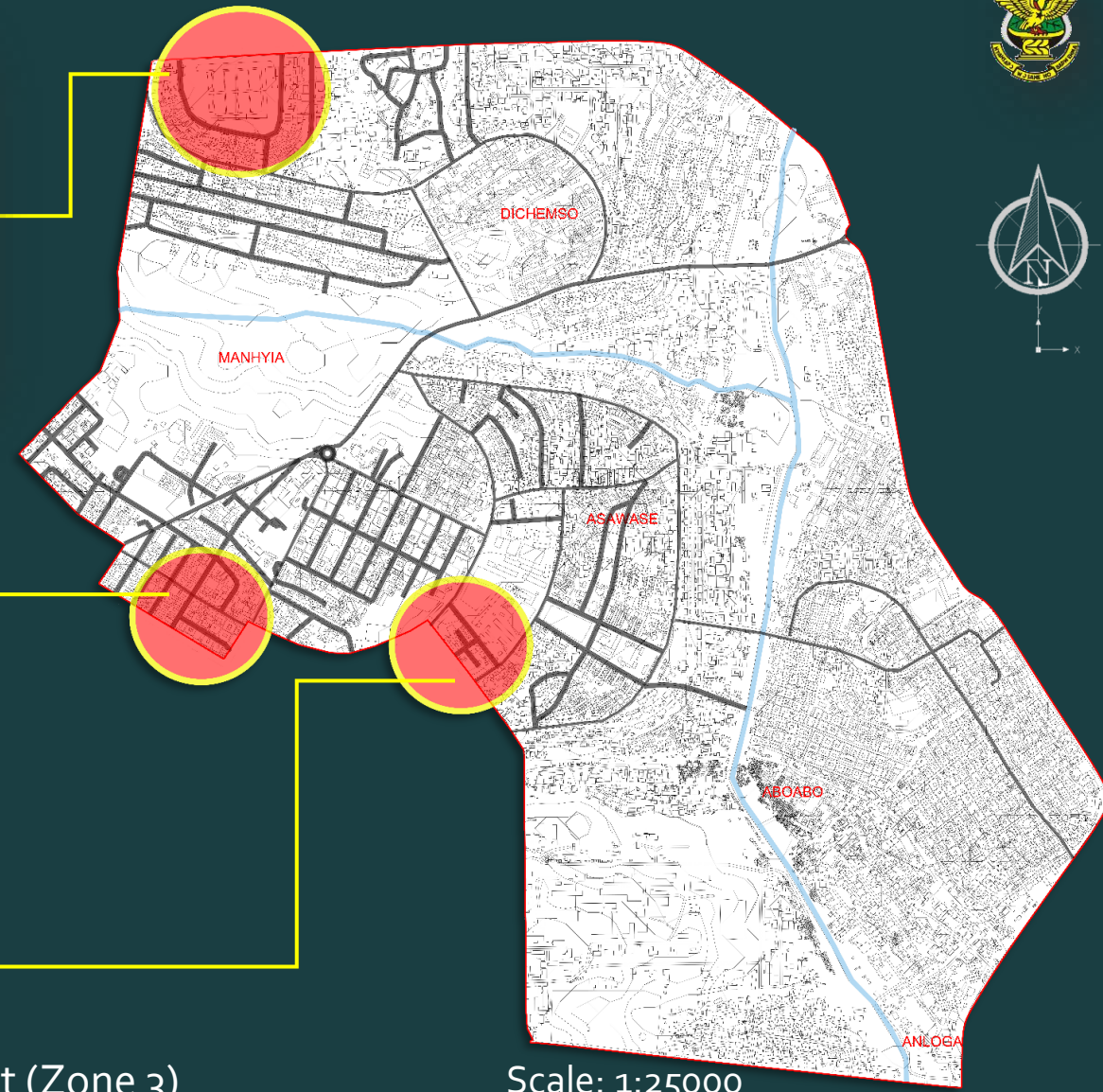
Krofrom Market (Zone 1)



Alabar Market (Zone 2)



Asawase Market (Zone 3)



Scale: 1:25000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION

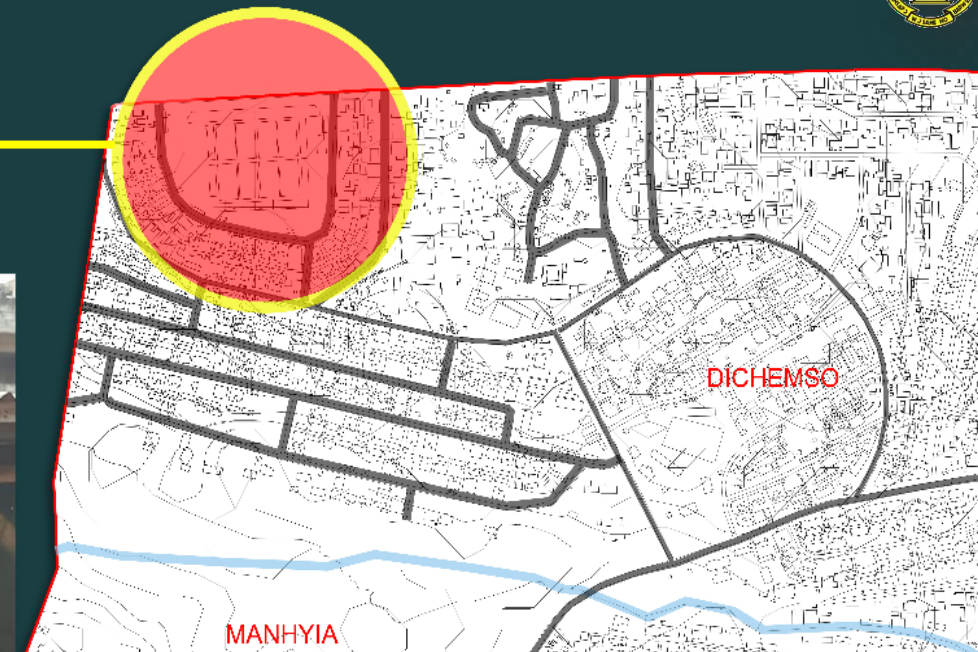




## KROFROM MARKET – ZONE 1



Image showing a typical Market day at Krofrom Market



Scale: 1:10000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

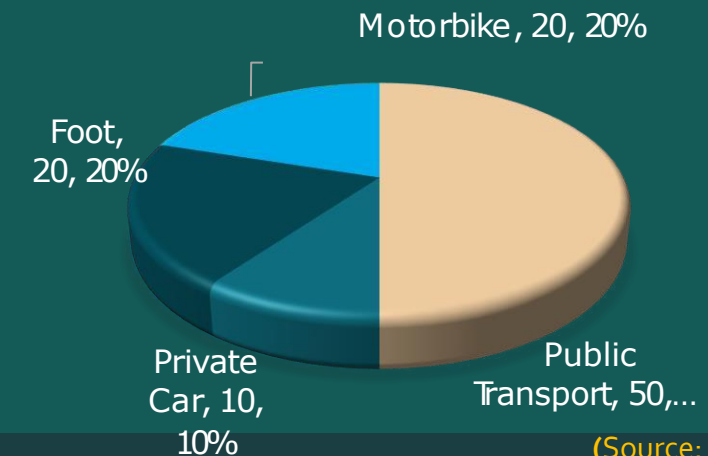
## KROFROM MARKET – ZONE 1

- Main market structure has been under construction since 2015
- All days in the week are market days in Krofrom market
- There are no forbidden market day(s) in Krofrom market.
- Economic activities in Krofrom market begins 3:00 am and ends at 6:00 pm
- The busiest market day for Krofom Market was Sundays.
- The only products sold in krofrom Market was Groceries all set up on wooden tables



Image showing a typical layout of krofrom market

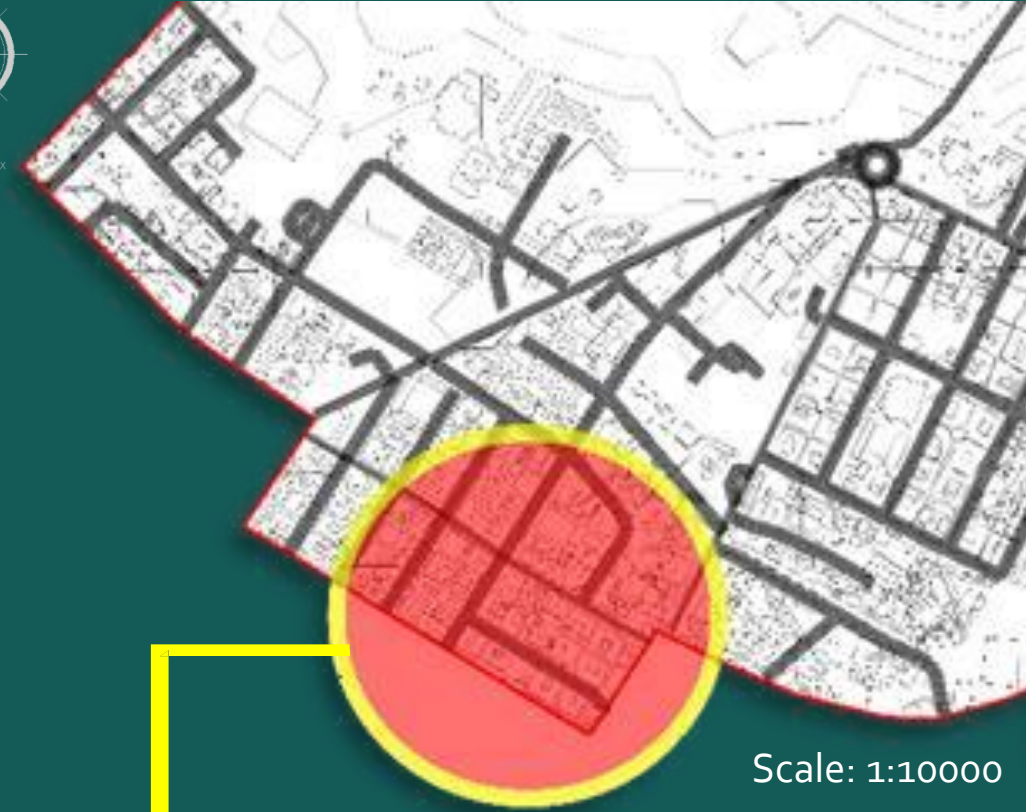
## MODE OF TRANSPORT TO THE MARKET



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## ALABAR MARKET – ZONE 2



Scale: 1:10000



Image showing a typical Market day at Alabar Market

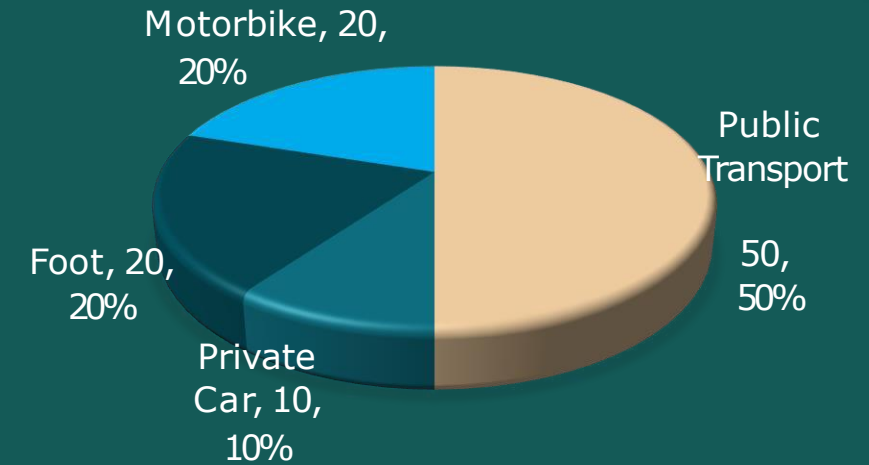
(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## MODE OF TRANSPORT TO THE MARKET

### ALABAR MARKET – ZONE 2

- All days in the week are market days in Alabar market except 'Sunday' a day of rest for the market.
- There are no forbidden market day(s) in Alaba market.
- Economic activities in Alaba market begins 3:00 am and ends at 6:00 pm.
- The busiest market days for Alaba Market was Mondays and Sundays.
- The products sold at Alaba Market were Foodstuffs, Clothing and Accessories, Furniture, Stationary, Electrical Appliances, Traditional Items, Bicycles, Plastic Products, and Heavy duty Machinery.



## PRODUCTS SOLD IN ALABAR MARKET



(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## ASAWASE MARKET – ZONE 3

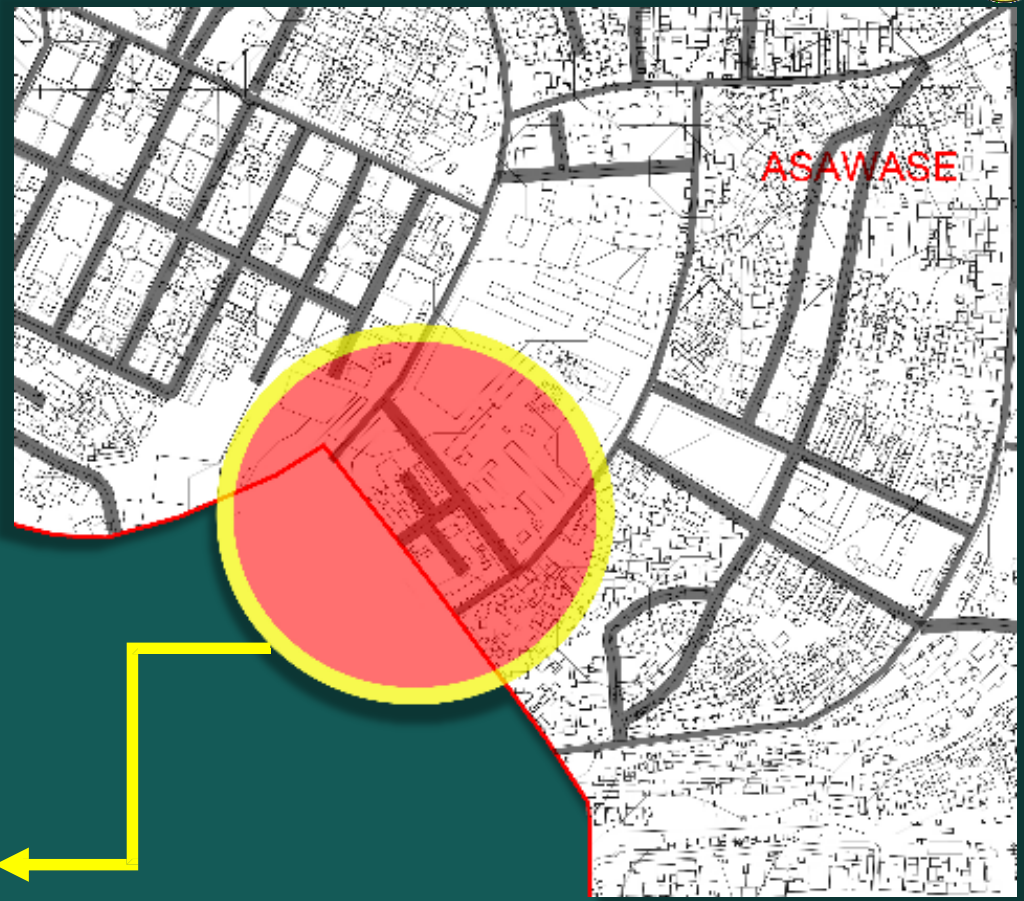


Image showing a typical Market day at Asawase Market

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

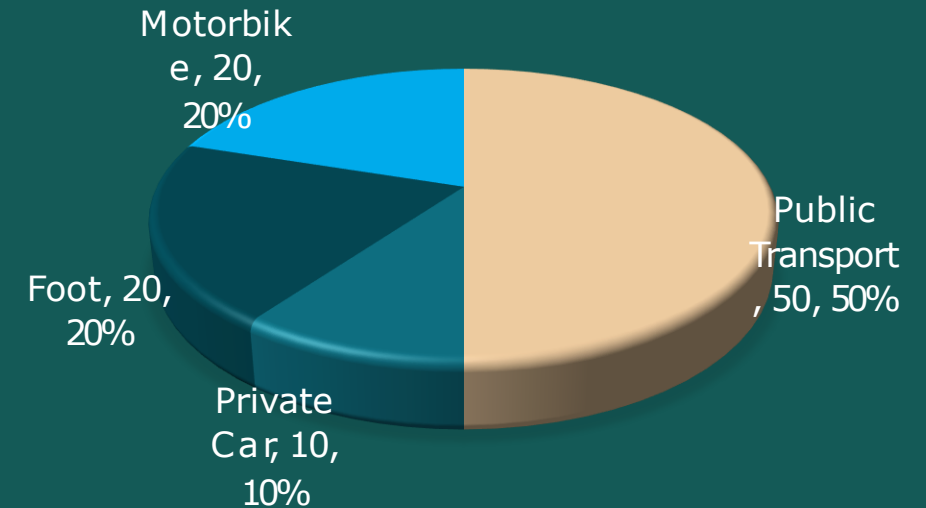


# ORGANIZED MARKET SURVEY

## ASAWASE MARKET – ZONE 3

- All days in the week are market days in Asawase market except 'Monday' which is the 'busiest' market day.
- There are no forbidden market day(s) in Asawase market.
- Economic activities in Asawase market begins 3:00 am and ends at 6:00 pm.
- There was a station managed by GPRTU in the market which served as goods off loading points.
- Foodstuff is the main product sold in Asawasi Market with Electrical Appliances, Clothing and Accessories, Shoes,
- A few mechanics and spare parts dealers can also be found here

## MODE OF TRANSPORT TO THE MARKET



## PRODUCTS SOLD IN THE ASAWASE MARKET



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



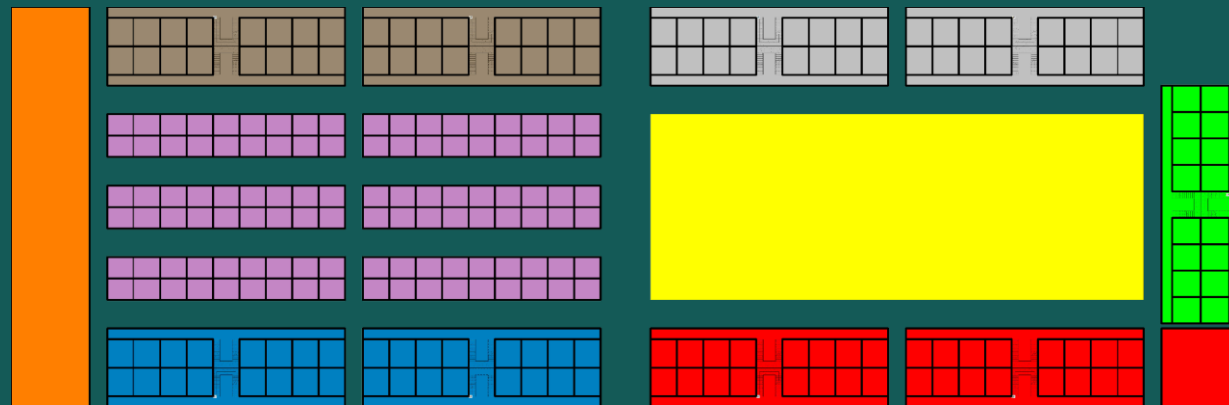
# ORGANIZED MARKET SURVEY

## ASAWASE MARKET – ZONE 3

- Most of the shops are in laid out demarcated buildings shops except those that sell provision and set up their products on the tables and floor mats
- Traders have spaces demarcated for storage



### TYPICAL MARKET LAYOUT



### Products sold in various spaces

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

- Food Stuffs
- Provisions
- Mechanics and Spare parts
- Terminal
- Clothing
- Shoes
- Ancillaries ( Banks etc.)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

GROUP 1

# LAND RIGHTS AND TENURESHIP

## Customary Land Rights

- These are the rights of local authorities and the government to land and the natural resources there in (Bouma; et al. 2010)

## The main customary land property rights addressed in Kumasi are;

- The right to own a land
- The right to buy or sell a land
- The right to develop a land
- **STOOL LANDS** –These refer to lands that are owned, managed ably the royal family and royal authorities.
- **STATE LANDS** –These are lands whose customary rights belong to the government.

*Source: Manhyia palace, Asantehene Land Secretariat*



Image showing Kumasi cityscape

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# LAND RIGHTS AND TENURESHIP

The **Asantehene land secretariat** informed there to be two ways of claiming land in Kumasi.

- One is the **Usufruct system**; an old way of claiming land ownership that is **not much used** in modern times.
- With this, neither the **government** nor the **royal family** have any **say in the matters of the land**.
- The land basically goes to the **one who has been on it the longest and has managed and developed** it. An example being a farmer who has managed and farmed a land for a long time without any legal claim to the land. Yet the farmer becomes acknowledged by the community to be the owner of said land.

Source: Manhyia palace, Asantehene Land Secretariat



Image showing A Chief, his Guards and his Elders

- The other way of claiming the land was **Ownership**; where, basically, a person possesses legal rights to land sold to them by authorities. The main authorities in Kumasi that oversee **land ownership, use, and management** are the **'Stool'** and the **'Government'**.



## LAND TENURE AND ALLOCATION

The table below looks at the different classes of land owners, the use of their lands and the lengths of land tenure :

Land Purpose	Citizens	Immigrants
	Land Tenure	
Residential Allocation	99 years lease	50 years
Commercial use	50 years lease	50 years lease
Factory and Industrial	50 years lease (15 – 21 years lease poultry production)	50 years lease (15 – 21 years lease poultry production)

- **The person buying the land and its proposed use** are the major factors affecting land allocation.
- These people are generalized into either **citizens** or **immigrants**.
- The reason for the tenure for land used for factory and Industrial purposes being almost two decades is to allow for the demolition of the industries/factories built on the land in event where residential expansion reaches those areas.

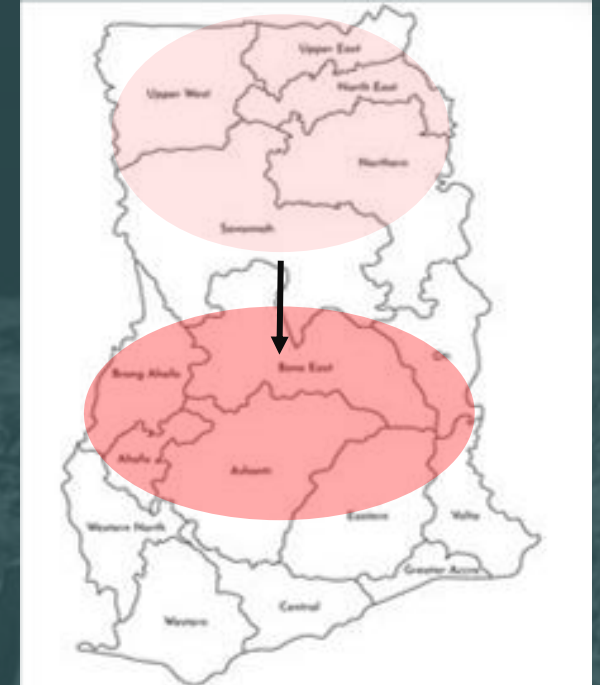
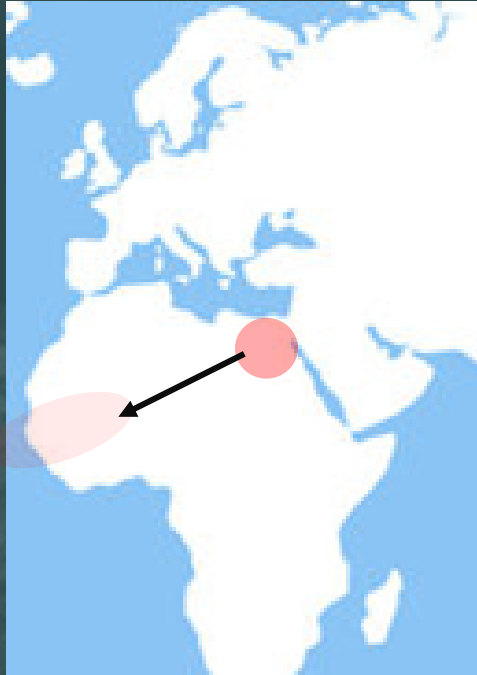
Source: Manhyia palace, Asantehene Land Secretariat





# SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS





- The people of Asanteman migrated from Ancient Israel and Egypt
- Initially settled in the regions of Ancient Ghana of current day Mali and Senegal

- The Northern Part of Ghana and kept moving south to evade the Islam regime.
- Settled in the region of the Bonomanso (present day Nkoransa).

- Further spread due to misunderstandings and disputes.
- Spread to the Ashanti area present-day Obuasi belt





- Asanteman as an established state was formed in the year 1701 as a federation of smaller states united initially by the purpose of gaining independence from the Denkyira state.
- Denkyira was an administrative and economic super-power due to trade relations in minerals, agricultural produce and slaves with the Dutch at the south.
- The smaller states were under the control of Denkyira who increasingly demanded taxes, towns and slaves from the smaller towns.
- Kwaaman (one of the smaller states) bent on gaining independence developed a plan to fight Denkyira.



Map showing ancient geographic division of Asanteman



Kwaaman had initially lost in a war to the bordering state of Domaa.

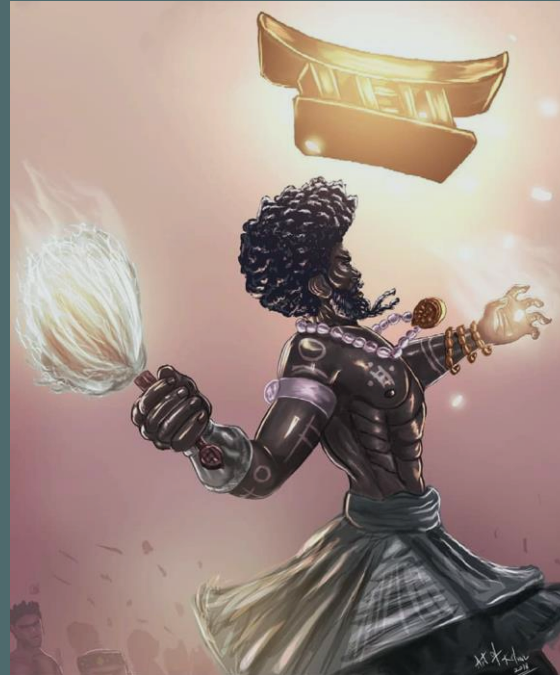
As such, Kwaaman, lead by King Osei Tutu, through diplomacy and wars first united all smaller states close to it to fight Domaa.

- Kwaaman was successful and Osei Tutu will become King of Domaa after the initial Domaa King died.
- Osei Tutu had more smaller states form a confederacy; stating that, all states will unite to fight Denkyira to attain freedom after which each smaller state will be recognized as a standalone administrative state.
- The confederacy successfully overcame Denkyira. The war between the Confederacy of smaller states and Denkyira span between 1700 to 1701.





- The confederacy decided to become a state. The priest, Okomfo Anokye, admonished leaders and priests to consult God and the gods after fasting for forty days.
- There was a durbar to pray on divine instruction that, The Higher Powers will send 'something' from the sky and upon whose laps it falls, the person will be King.
- 'Something' (a golden stool) fell on the laps of Osei Tutu; Osei Tutu was selected as King. All leaders agreed that, all other stools be burnt up.
- The ashes were used to make a concoction, including samples of blood from powerful chiefs gathered, trims from their hair and bits from their fingernails and each chief took a sip as a symbol of unity.



- After fasting and praying divine direction came to plant the Kuma tree at, one at Kwaaman and another at Apemso.
- The tree that will survive, the place will become the capital.
- The tree at Kwaaman survived and the name changed to 'Kum-ase' (Under the Kum tree) and the tree at Apemso died and the name changed to Kumawu (Kum tree has died).



Kumase



Kumawu



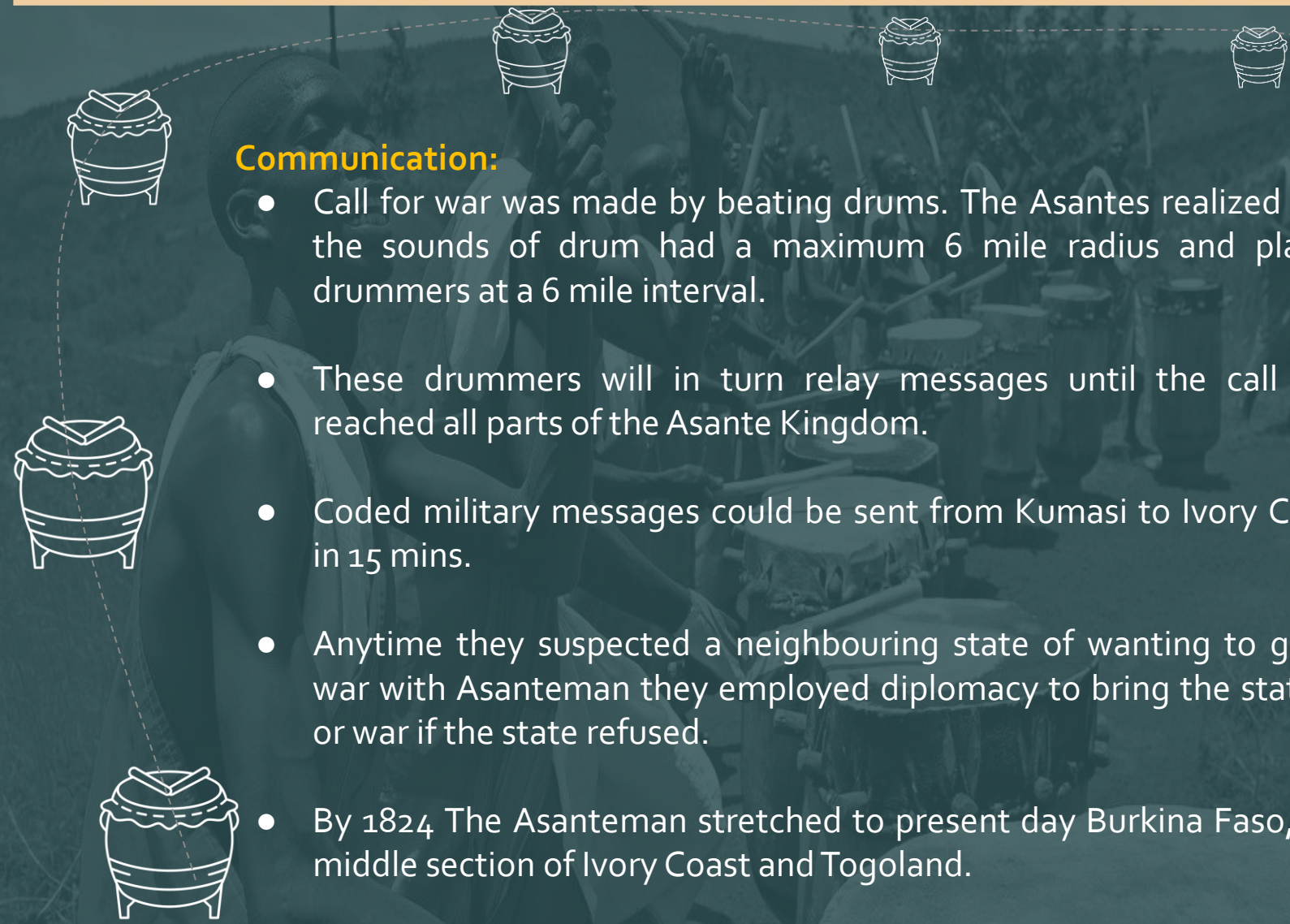


# DRUM LINE: THE CALL TO WAR

## HIERARCHY

- 1 Commander in chief: The King
- 2 Divisional Heads (Omanhene)
- 3 Brigade Heads (Obrempong)

In the twi language they were referred to as: e.g Otoatuo Mpempemnum



### Communication:

- Call for war was made by beating drums. The Asantes realized that the sounds of drum had a maximum 6 mile radius and placed drummers at a 6 mile interval.
- These drummers will in turn relay messages until the call had reached all parts of the Asante Kingdom.
- Coded military messages could be sent from Kumasi to Ivory Coast in 15 mins.
- Anytime they suspected a neighbouring state of wanting to go to war with Asanteman they employed diplomacy to bring the state in or war if the state refused.
- By 1824 The Asanteman stretched to present day Burkina Faso, the middle section of Ivory Coast and Togoland.



## A WIDOW'S SACRIFICE

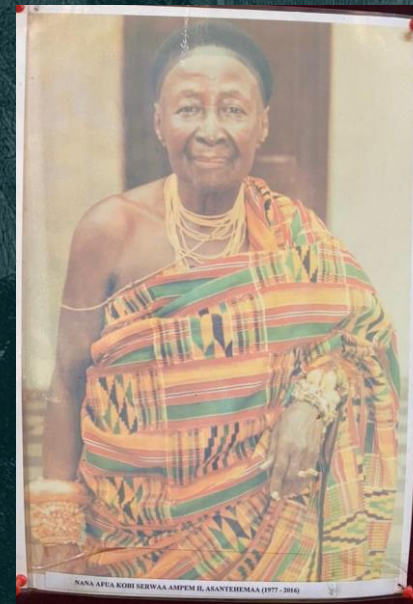
- Before settling in the Bonomanso region, the migrants inherited through the patrilineal system.
- The change in inheritance system was sparked in a state called Adansi.
- Due to the belief in spirit, there was the belief in blood human sacrifice.
- One chief in the Adansi area, called chief Ebu, in preparation for a war, asked his wives to give some of the children to be used as sacrifice prior to the war.
- He turned to his widow sister who agreed to give up some of her children for the sacrifice. After the sacrifice and winning the war, chief Ebu established that when anyone dies, the throne should go to the sister's son but the properties go to the children.
- The **Matrilineal system** gradually replaced the patrilineal system.



## THE WOMAN FACTOR



- The power of government and the state is vested in women. Every Male leader is selected by the Queen Mother.
- The Queen chooses one of her relatives who is vetted before the council of chiefs to assess the selected person. The Queen has three chances to present a person from her family.
- The Queen's mother was the only one who could veto any happenings in the state. An elect only becomes King when he has sat on the stool three times.



*Council of Chiefs as at 1905*





## MALES

- Asantehene- Asante King
- Amanhene - Paramount chiefs
- Abrempong - District Heads
- Adikro -Area Head

- The original palace was moved from Kwaaman after the British invaded Asanteman. There were about seven Major wars between the Asanteman and British.
- 1824, Asante capture 6 major British generals including the commander Sir Charles McCarthy who head was taken as a trophy.
- Britain first invaded and fought on Asanteman land in the 1874. Kofi Kakari. Ashanti lost the war and was made to give independence to Denkyira, Sewhi. Wassa Assin Breman and Akyem. Asante was made to sign a treaty.
- 1900 to 1901 (Yaa Asantewaa War). The British after winning this war, took over central Kumase and drove out the King and officials leading the King to settle in the area of present day Manhyia.

## FEMALES

- Asantehemaa- Queen Mother
- Amanhemaa for districts and areas

- Berlin Conference of 1884, was to discuss the partitioning of Africa and its resources. Asanteman was broken apart. The German's started from the east ( present day Togo), the French started from the west (present day Ivory Coast) and the British from the South.



*Division of Africa, Berlin conference*





## Festivals

1. **Akwasidae** - observed every 40 days between Sundays
  - The festival is held 40 or 42 days in accordance with the official Calendar of Ashanti. During the last Akwasidae of the year, which coincides with the Aday Kese Festival, special attention is given to make food offerings and donations for helping people.
2. **Awukudae** - observed every 40 days between Wednesdays
3. **Odwira** -
  - Odwira is a time of spiritual cleansing, when the people present themselves anew and pray for protection. Traditionally, the timing of the festival also coincides with the harvest season when there is abundant food; during which time the people give thanks to the Ancestors.



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

## Naming ceremony -

- A newborn is believed to have come from a spiritual world unknown. Due to the believe in spirit and body, there are spirit names for each day of the Asanteman calendar.
- The child is first given the spiritual day name and the Father of the child gives the second name.
- The second name is selected from a person who lived a successful life and not the Fathers name.
- The child is outdoored after a week. Drops of water and traditional wine are placed on the tongue of the child to imbibe the attitude of truthfulness







## Puberty Rites-

- **Bragoro**, also known as Brapue, is a puberty rite performed by the Akans especially among the Ashantis. Traditionally, when a young girl experiences her first menstruation that is menarche, she undergoes this rite called Bragoro. It is believed that this ushers her into womanhood.



- Soon after a young girl experiences her first menstruation, her mother reports it to the council of elders, Queen mothers and community leaders to signal to them that her daughter is now ready and qualifies to be initiated. The girl is made to swallow a boiled egg without biting through. If she bites through, it is believed she is 'chewing up her children.

## Abolished rites-

- Human Sacrifice
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Childhood marriages

## Funeral rites-

- Originally, people of Asanteman buried their dead within a day or two of the person's demise. A King/Chief is buried after a maximum of 5 days due to embalming preservation process.
- The family then discusses the funeral arrangements a week after the burial. The funeral is held within 40 days of the person's demise. It is believed that a person's spirit stays in the human realm for 40 days







Taboos	Beliefs	Code of Conducts
<p>Attempt making a copy of the golden stool (in 1818 Osei Bonsu lead a war to Ivory coast to kill a chief who attempted replicating the stool)</p>	<p>Belief in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Almighty God: Twediamp)n Kwame (Belief saturday is the oldest)</li> <li>● Smaller gods and Ancestors as</li> <li>● The earth: Asaase Yaa</li> </ul>	<p>Royalty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A Queen mother dethrones an King by removing and hitting her sandals against his head.</li> <li>● Kings palanquin is placed on the head while a Queens palanquin is placed on the shoulder.</li> </ul>
<p>Ladies in their menses are forbidden to go to the stool house and to cook for their husbands</p> <p>As a male, it is forbidden to runaway during war or fake an illness to avoid warfare.</p>	<p>Belief that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man is the spirit (stands for strength) of the family</li> <li>● The Woman is the blood (stands for life) of the family.</li> </ul> <p>The Asanteman is like the Porcupine, it has the ability to defend itself.</p>	<p>Interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sub Chiefs, linguist approach the King barefooted and with their clothes lowered.</li> <li>● In a gathering, one greets from the left to the right.</li> <li>● Use the right hand for gestures when talking</li> </ul>



## THE ASANTEMAN FLAG



- Yellow represents the mineral wealth of the state
- Black represents the presence of Ancestors
- Green represents the Vegetation of the state

The symbol in the middle comprises:  
An eagle's head: signifies power in the air  
Crocodile: signifies power in water  
Python: signifies power on earth

GROUP 1

## COLOURS



- Dark colours (Black, red, brown) are used to protest.
- Worn at funerals and enstoolment of chiefs
- Bright colours (white, green, yellow) are used during joyous occasions.

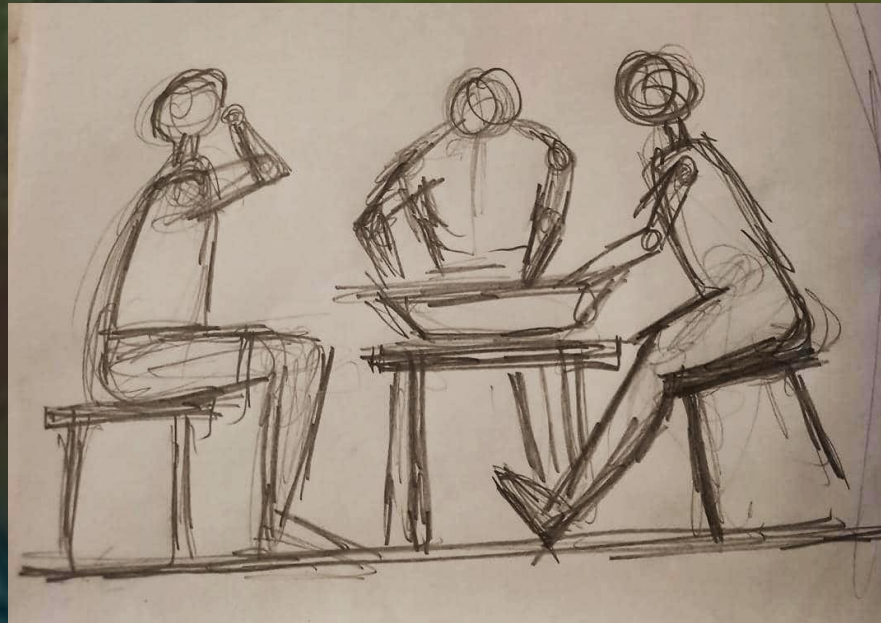
## DRESSING



URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM,  
ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



- The Asante's are known for various delicacies. Examples are Fufu and various soups. Ampesi and Kontonmire, Aprapransa
- Various utensils such as the earthen-ware, pestle (w)ma), mortar (waduro) are used when preparing dishes.
- Asante people like to eat together as it helps promote unity among family members







## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS MAP SCHEDULE

HEALTH MAP (ALL ZONES)	
EDUCATIONAL MAP	(ALL ZONES)
RECREATIONAL PARKS	(ALL ZONES)
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS MAP	(ZONE 1,2 & 3)
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS MAP	(ZONE 4)
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS MAP	(ZONE 5)
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS MAP	(ZONE 6)
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS MAP	(ZONE 7)
CRIME MAP	(ALL ZONE)
CRIME MAP	Old tafo police area (Zone 1)
CRIME MAP	Manhyia police area (Zone 2)
CRIME MAP	Asawase police area (Zone 3)
CRIME MAP	Asawase police area (Zone 7)
CRIME MAP	Asawase police area (Zone 5)

# DISABILITY AND BARRIER FREE ISSUES



A disability is a physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions

## TYPES OF DISABILITY

- Physical Disability
- Sensory Impaired Disorders
- Psychiatric • Neurological
- Cognitive
- Intellectual



➤ Physical Disability



➤ Sensory Impaired



➤ Intellectual



Some Disability Synage



# DISABILITY AND BARRIER FREE ISSUES



## ❖ WHAT IS A BARRIER?

These are factors in a person's environment that, through their absence or presence, limit functioning and create disability. These include aspects such as:

- A physical environment that is not accessible.
- Lack of relevant assistive technology (assistive, adaptive, and rehabilitative devices).
- Negative attitudes of people towards disability.
- Services, systems and policies that hinder the involvement of all people with a health condition in

all areas of life.  
GROUP 1

## ❖ BARRIER FREE-DESIGN

Barrier-free design is an approach to construction that takes into consideration the needs of those with a disability. Barrier-free design elements are features like wooden or metal ramps leading to the exterior doors, widened hallways that can accommodate wheelchairs, lower counter tops for ease of access, and the removal of shelves under sinks for wheelchair access.



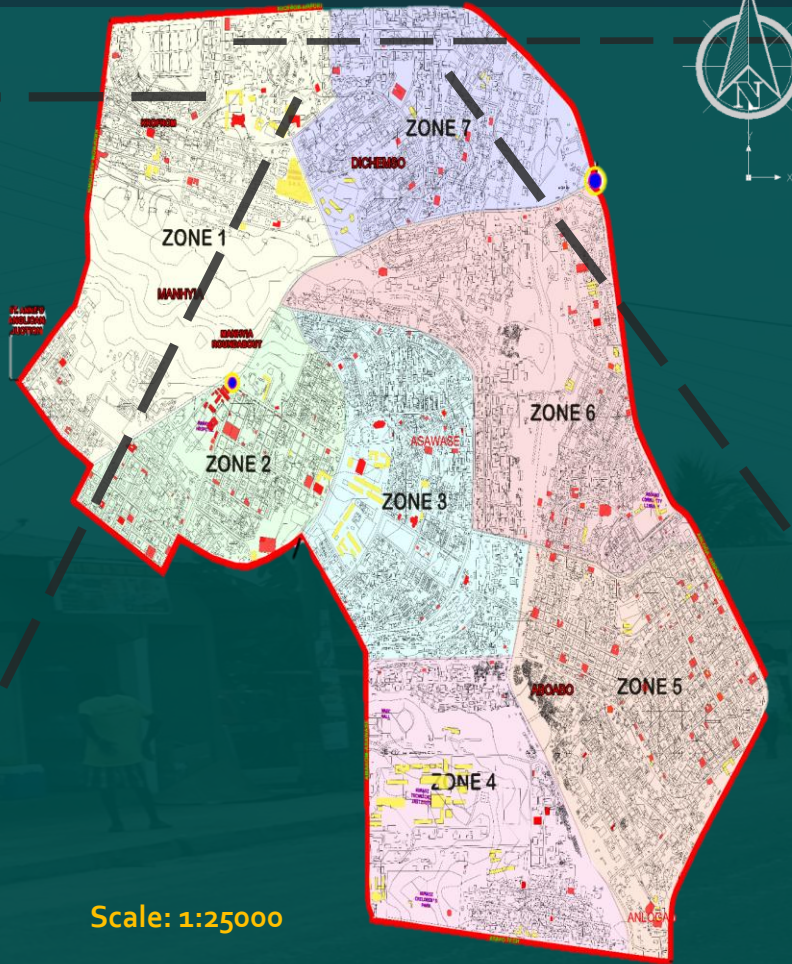
# DISABILITY AND BARRIER FREE ISSUES



➤ New Tafo SDA Church



➤ Dunwell Methodist Church, Dichemso



Scale: 1:25000

Major barrier free buildings were religious buildings, a few schools and banks.

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



➤ Odotobri Rural Bank



➤ Church of Pentecost, Dichemso

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

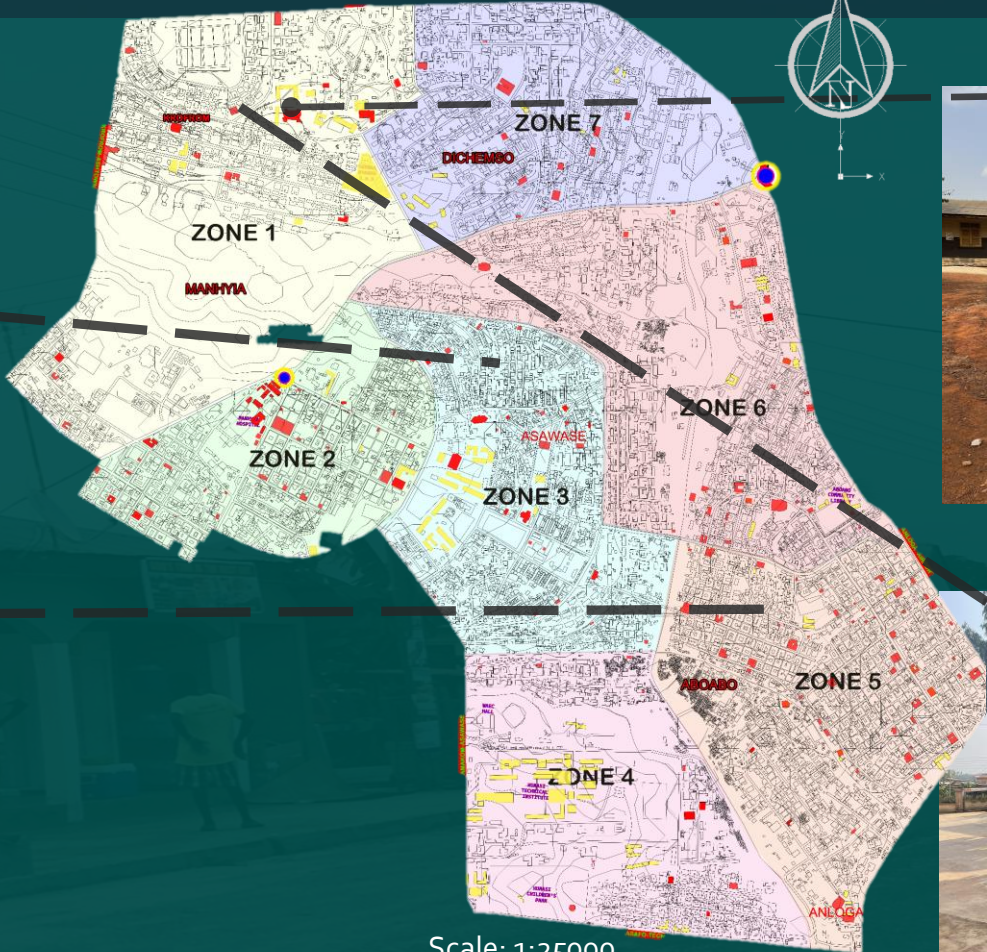




# DISABILITY AND BARRIER FREE ISSUES



➤ Sheik Al Furqan mosque



➤ Dichemso M/A Block A Primary School



➤ Kumasi Technical Institute



➤ New Tafo JHS

Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# DISABILITY AND BARRIER FREE ISSUES



## General Overview of Design Problems

- No segregation for pedestrian walk-ways and parking
- Depleted roads, making access difficult
- Lack of signage
- Unavailable ramps
- Disability unfriendly washrooms



➤ No demarcated parking or walking spaces



➤ Image showing unfinished corridor and staircase



➤ Image showing depleted state of flooring



➤ Image showing the depleted state of classroom entrance



➤ Image showing undefined disability and pedestrian paths

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

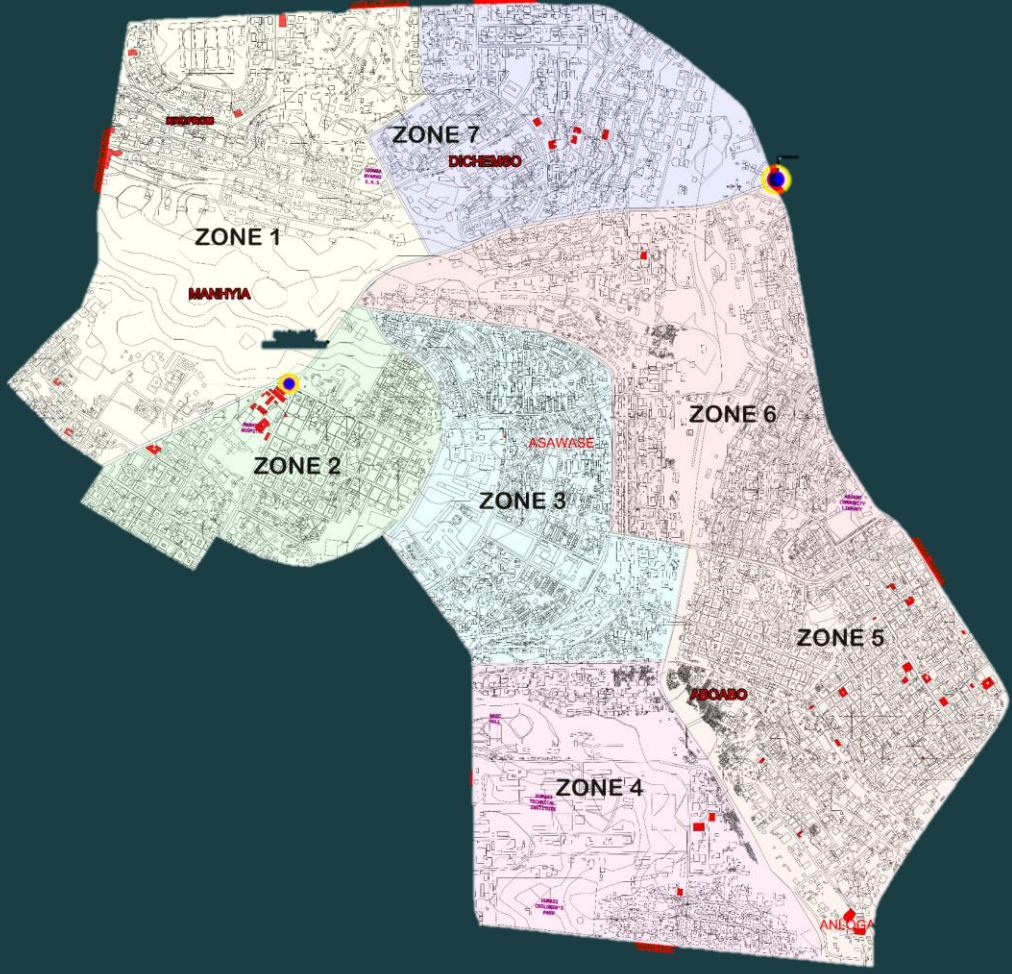


# HEALTH MAP



## LEGEND

 PHARMACIES AND HOSPITALS



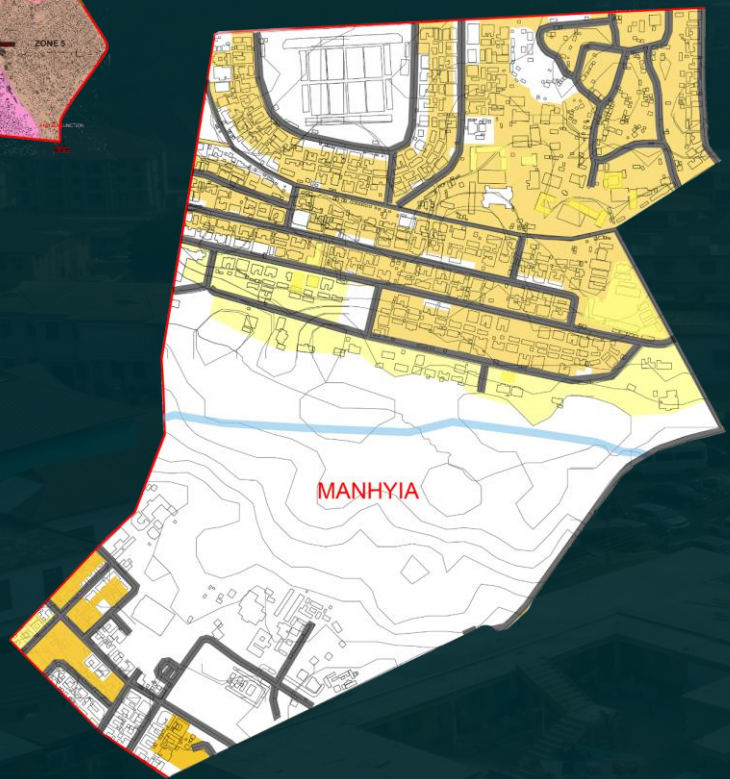
SCALE 1:25,000

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*

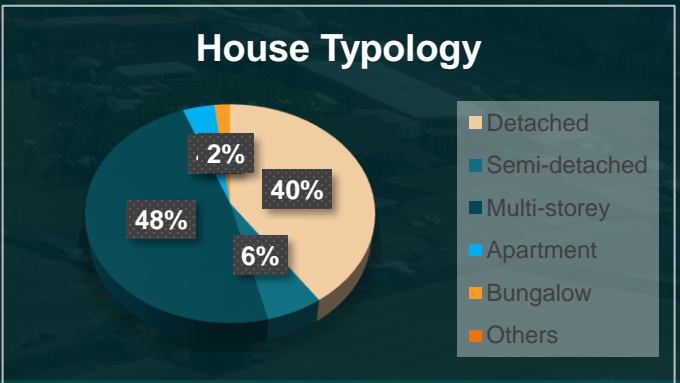
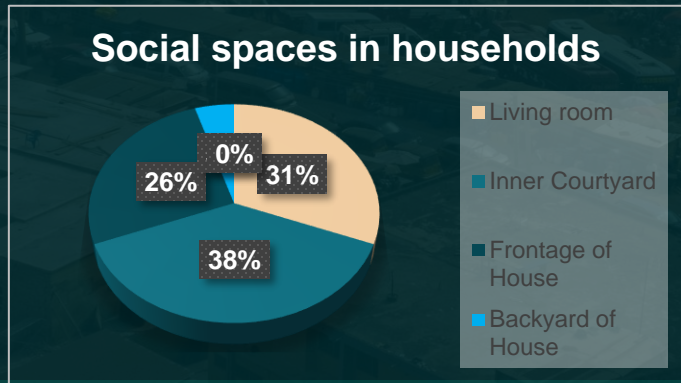
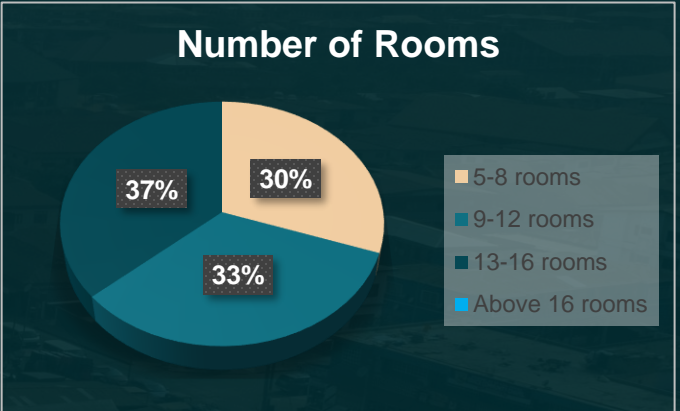
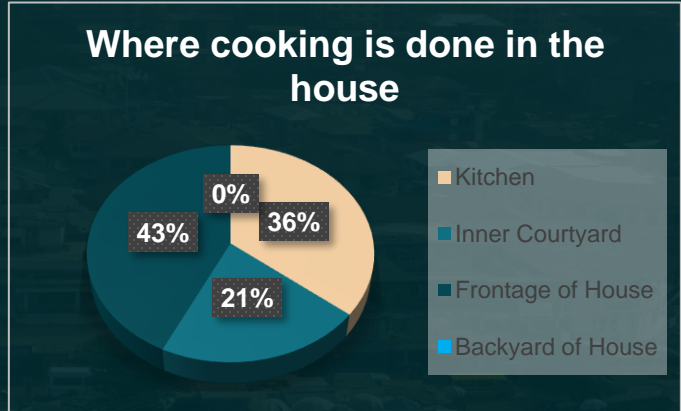
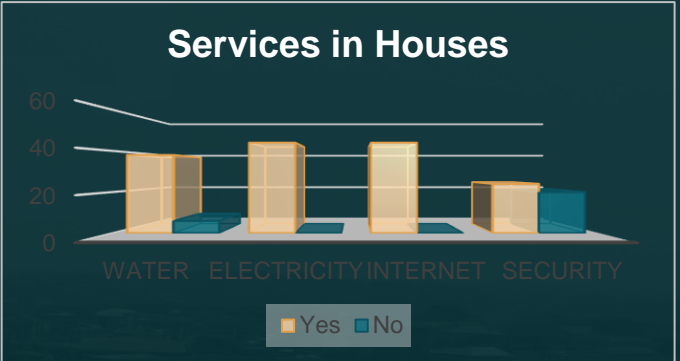
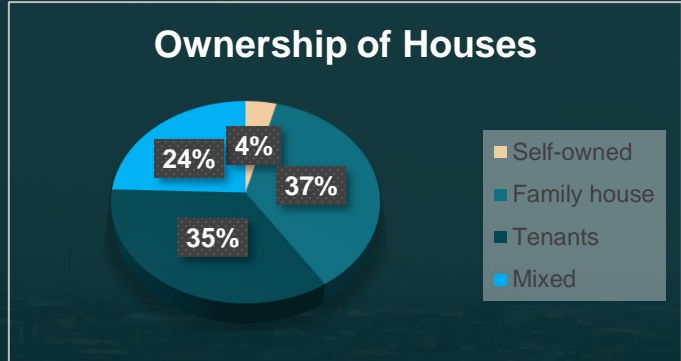


# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 1



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)

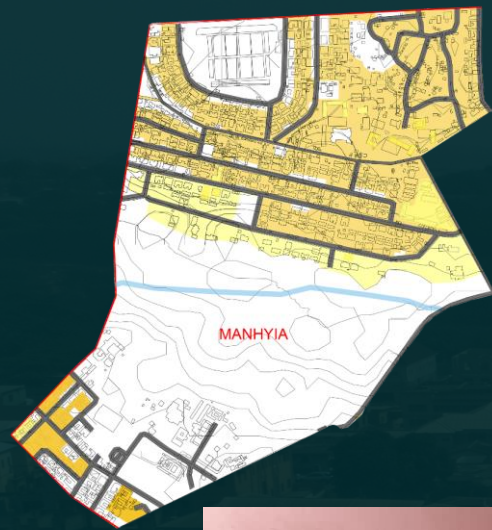






# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 1



Social area within the inner courtyard



A multistory housing typology



Common kitchen  
*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



Common kitchen



Typical detached compound house

## GROUP 1

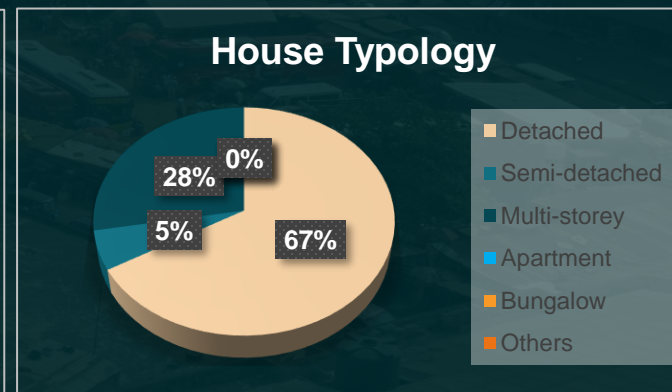
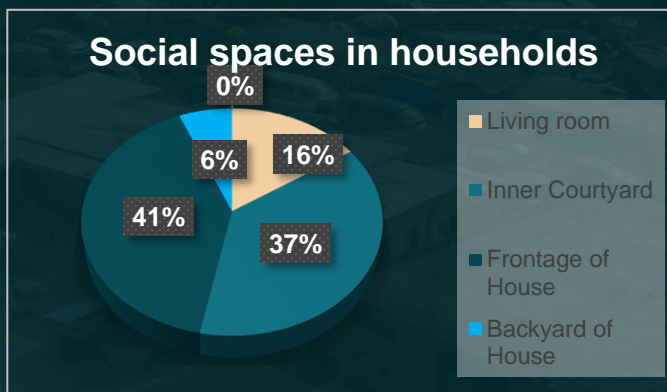
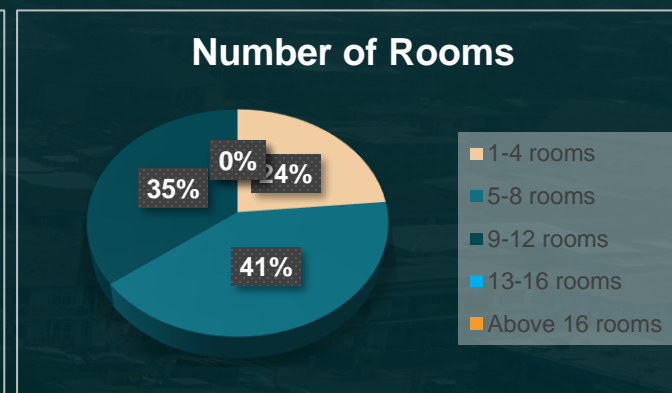
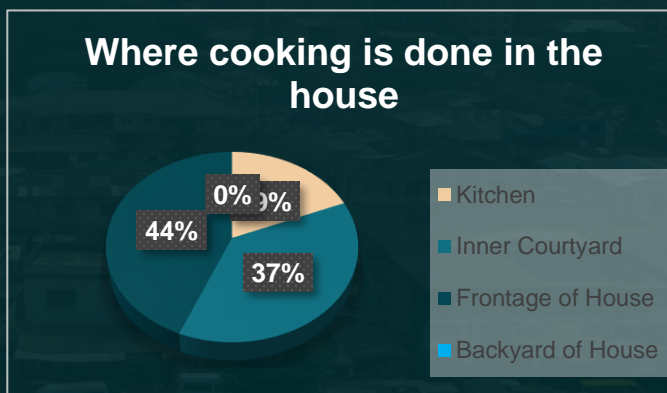
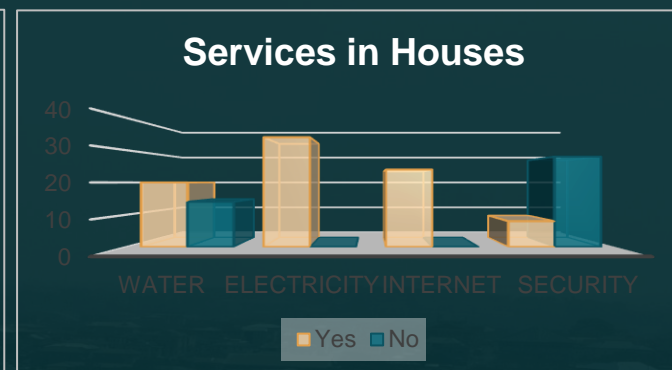
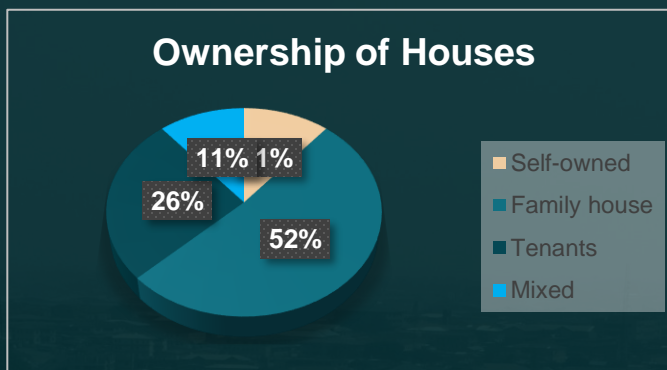
URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION





# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 2



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)

GROUP 1



# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 2



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



Commonplace kitchen



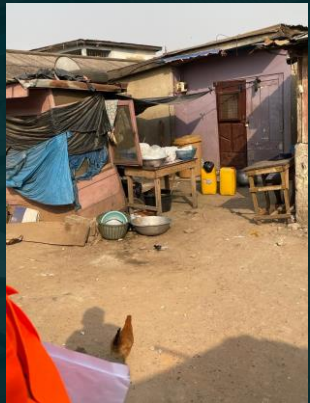
Front of house cooking area



Front of house cooking area



Commonplace kitchen



Front of house social area



Typical detached compound house



Front of house social area

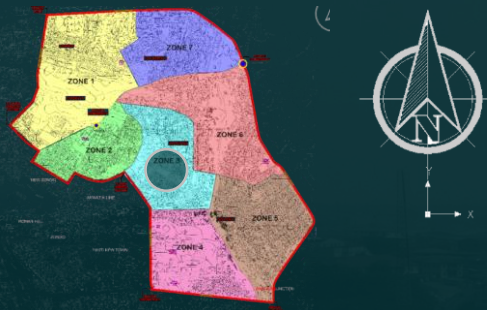


Commonplace kitchen

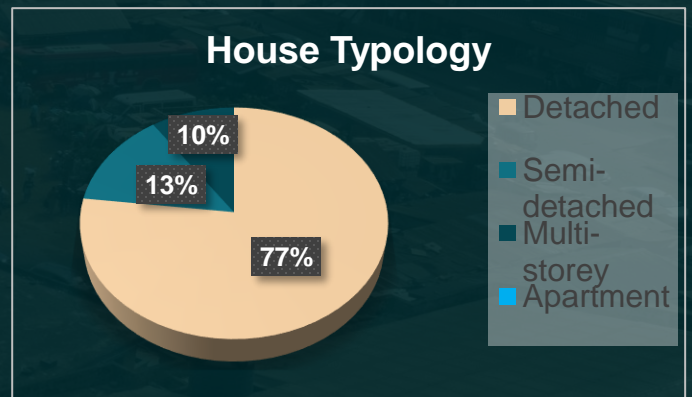
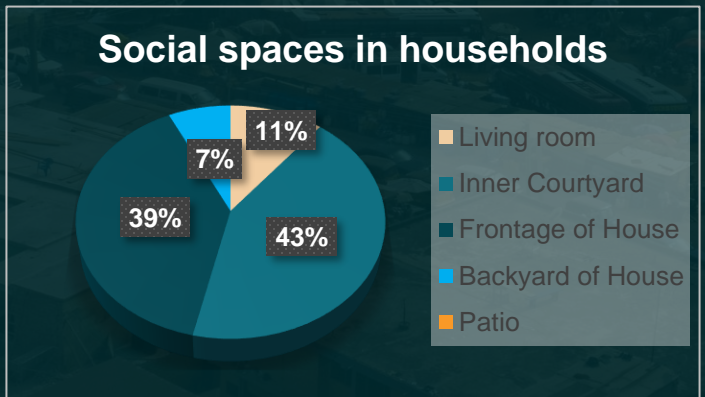
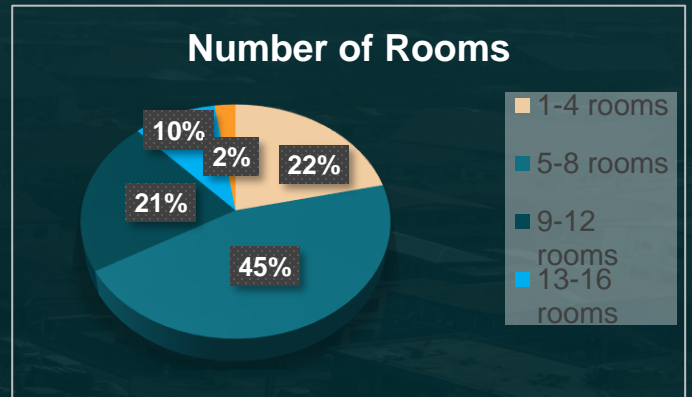
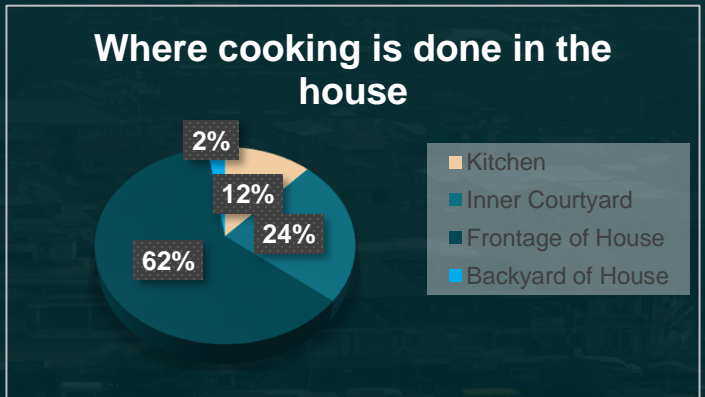
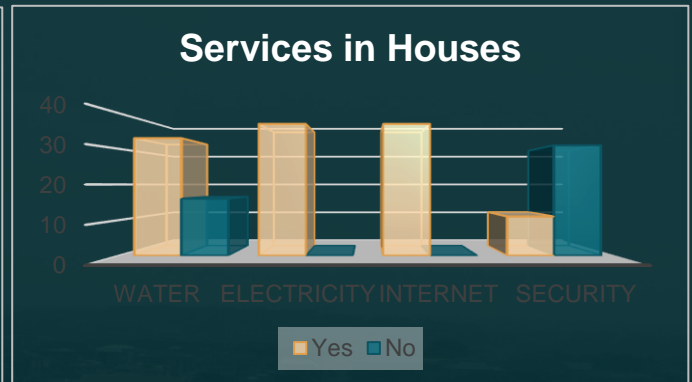
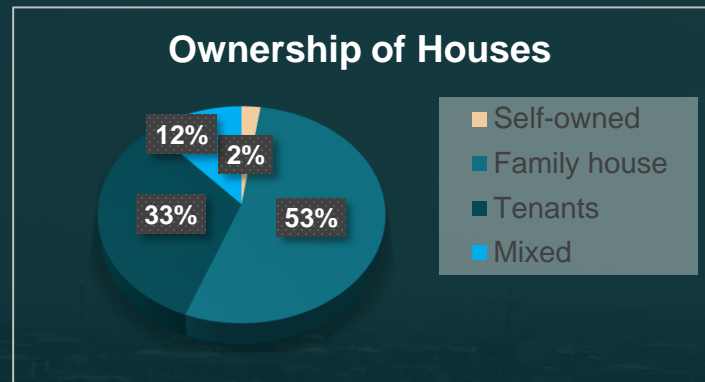


# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 3



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)





# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



## ZONE 3



Commonplace kitchen



Front of house social area

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



A multistory housing typology



Commonplace kitchen



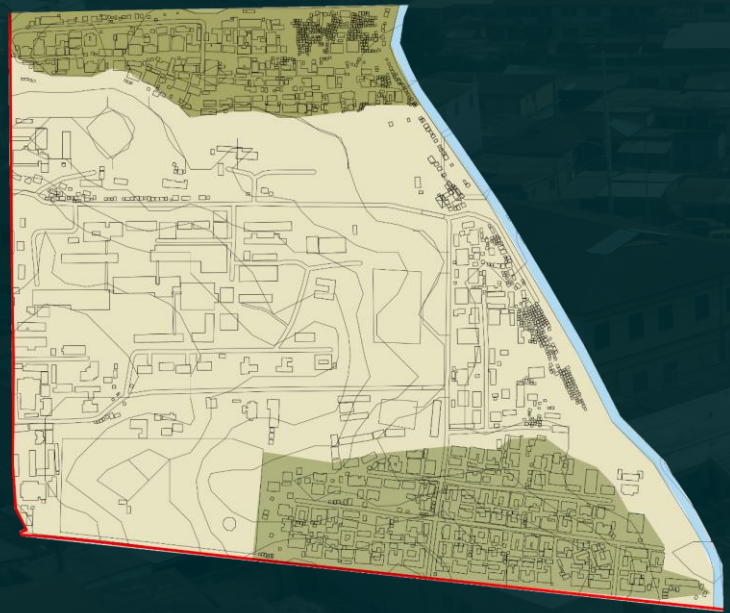
Commonplace kitchen



# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

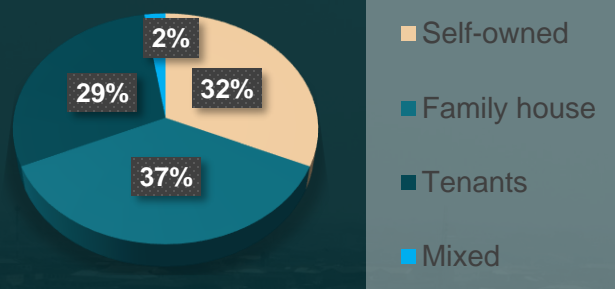


## ZONE 4

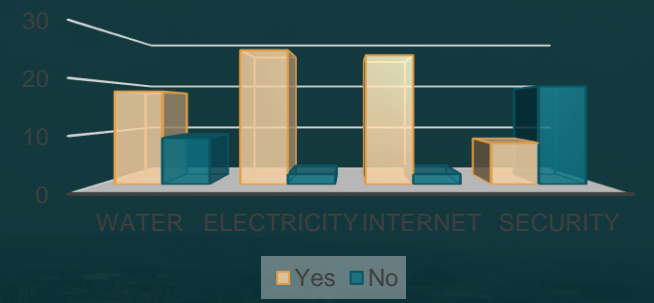


Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)

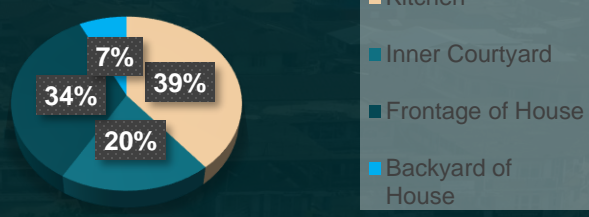
### Ownership of Houses



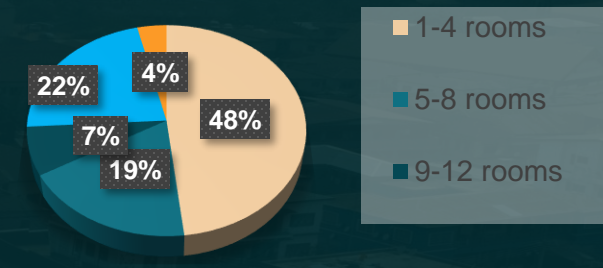
### Services in Houses



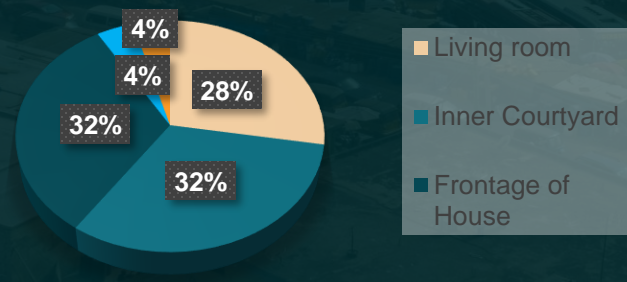
### Where cooking is done in the house



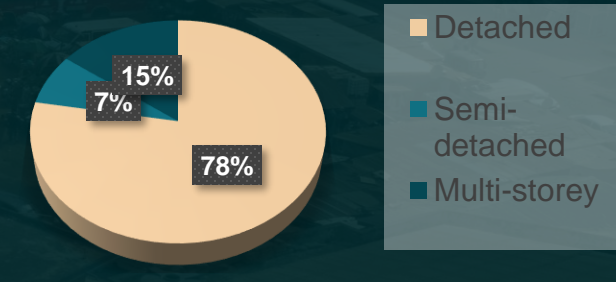
### Number of Rooms



### Social spaces in households



### House Typology





# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 4



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



A multistory housing typology



Front of house cooking area



Front of house social area



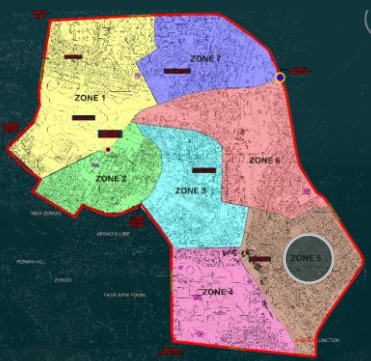
Front of house cooking area



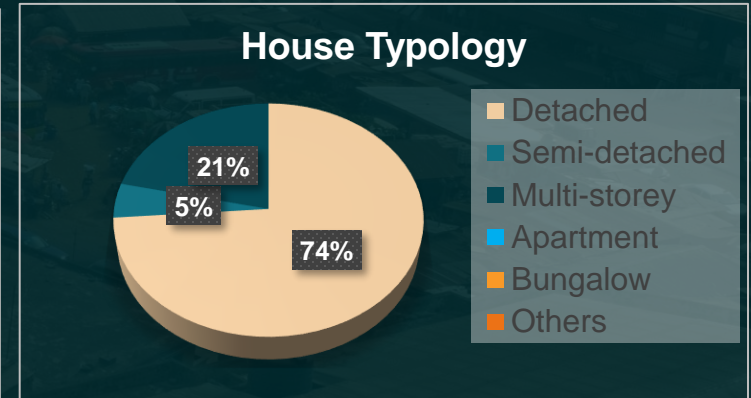
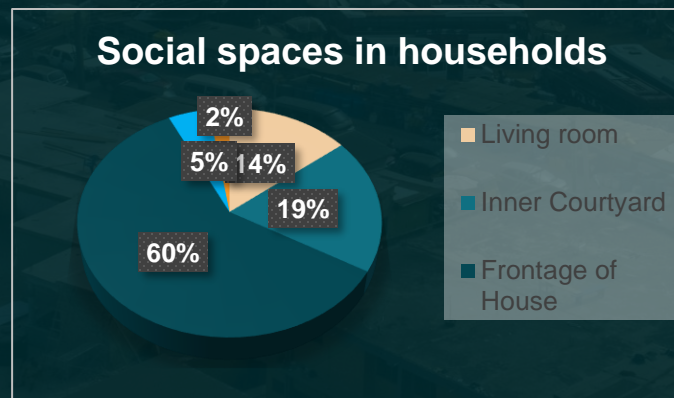
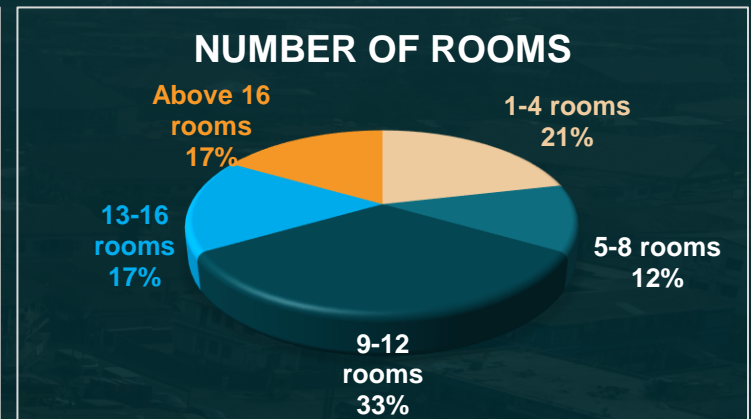
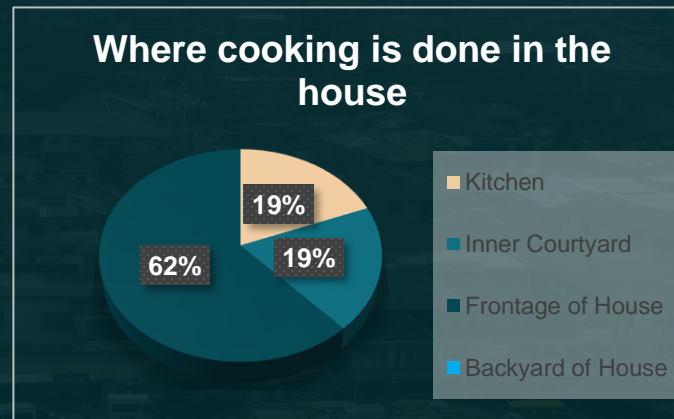
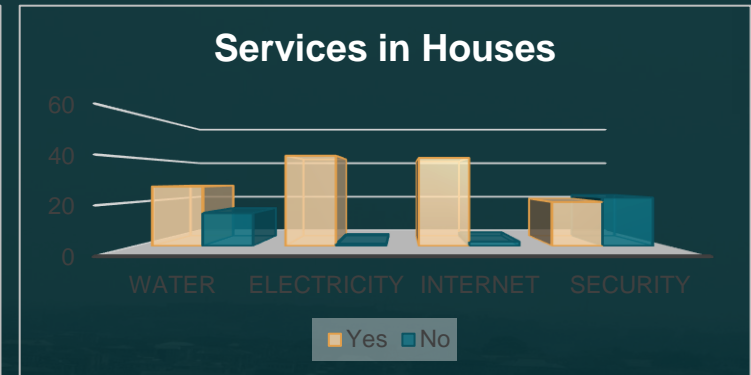
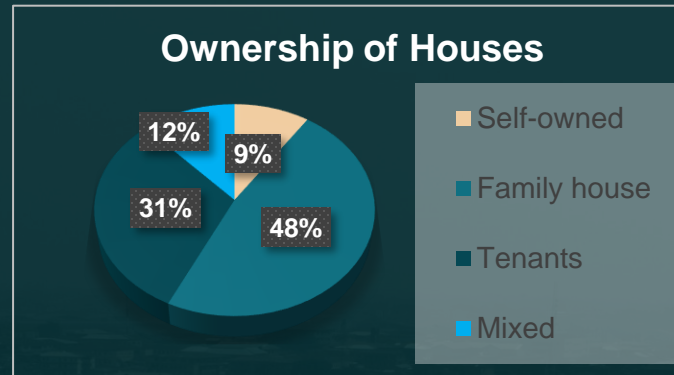
# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



## ZONE 5



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)







# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 5



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



Typical detached compound house



Front of house cooking area



Front of house cooking area



Front of house cooking area



Front of house cooking area



Front of house cooking area

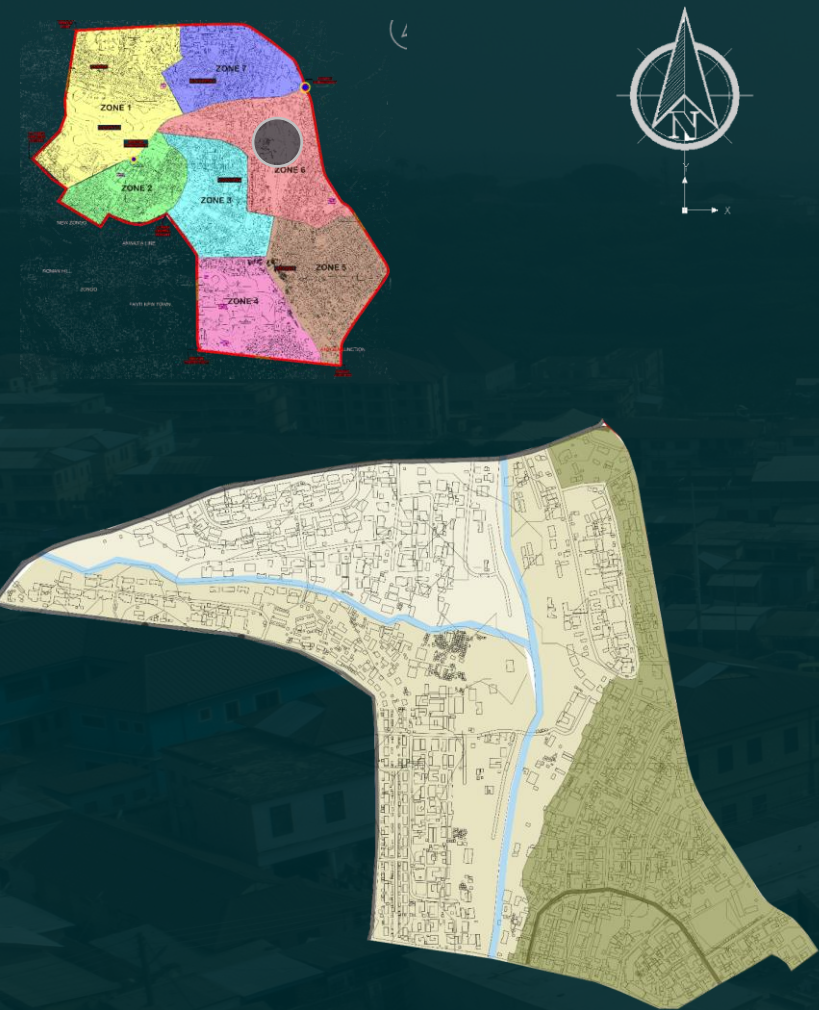




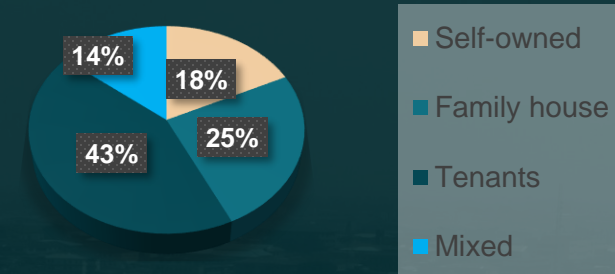
# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



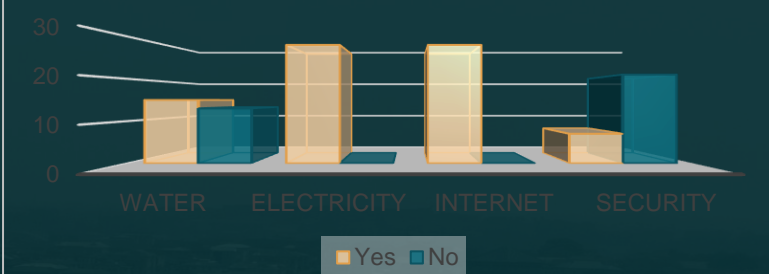
## ZONE 6



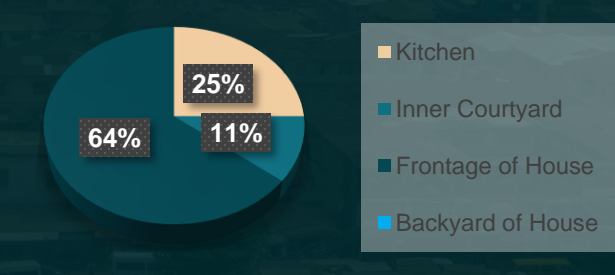
### Ownership of Houses



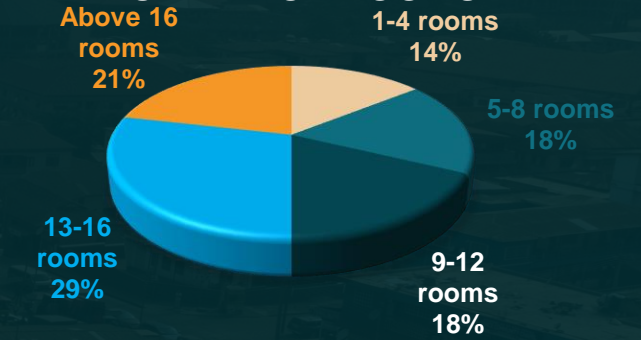
### Services in Houses



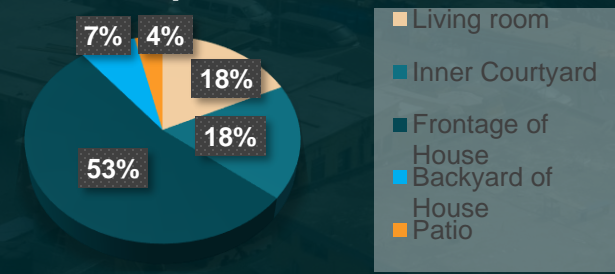
### Where cooking is done in the house



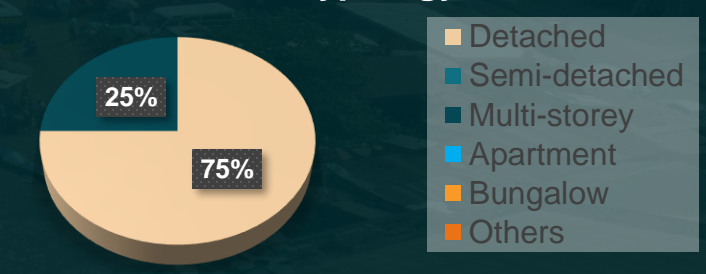
### NUMBER OF ROOMS



### Social spaces in households



### House Typology



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 6



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



Inner courtyard kitchen



Inner courtyard kitchen



Front of house cooking area



Front of house cooking area



Commonplace kitchen



Front of house social area

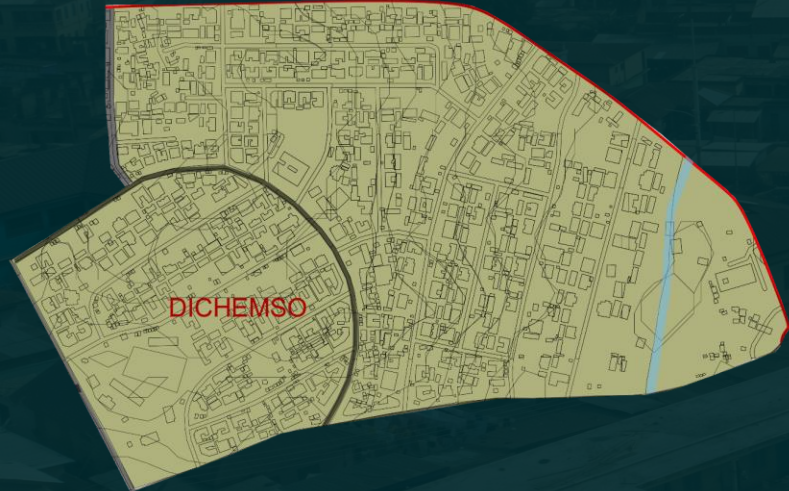




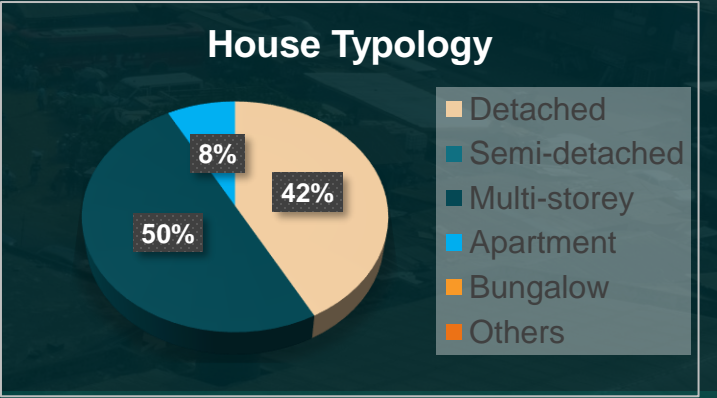
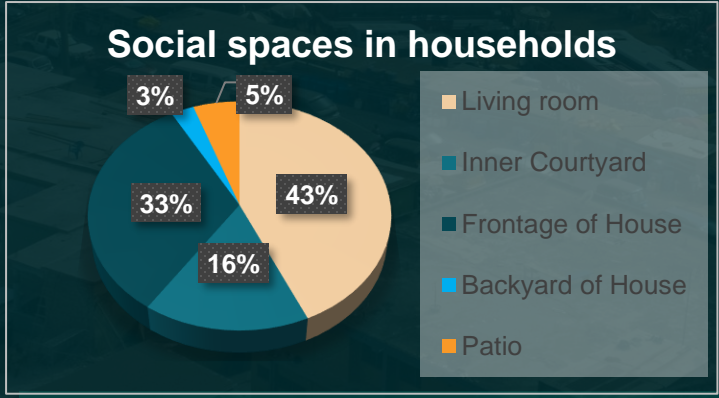
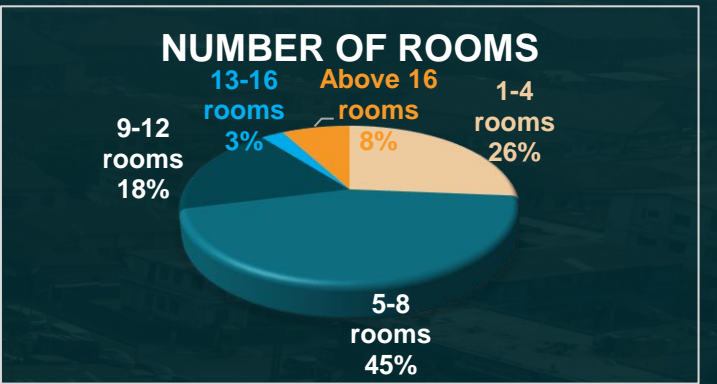
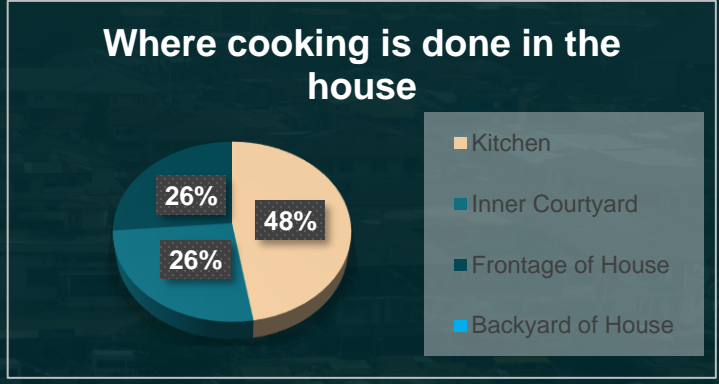
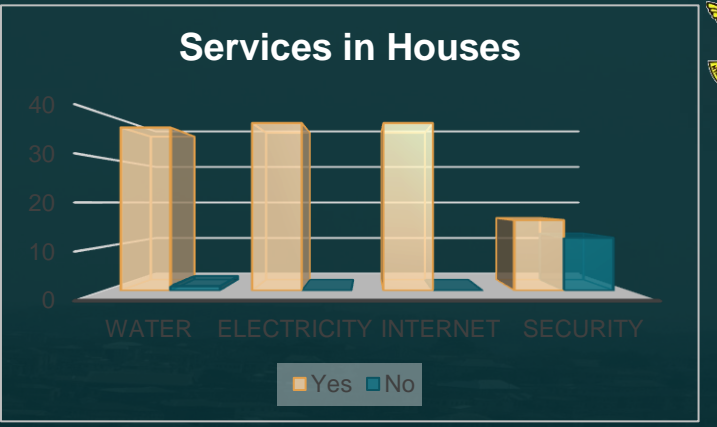
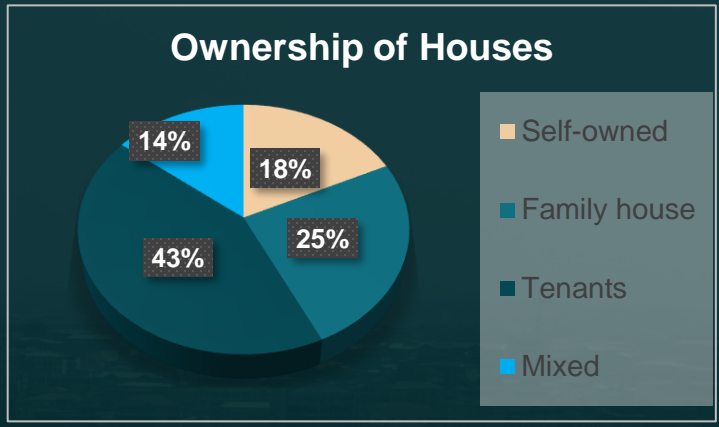
# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



## ZONE 7



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)





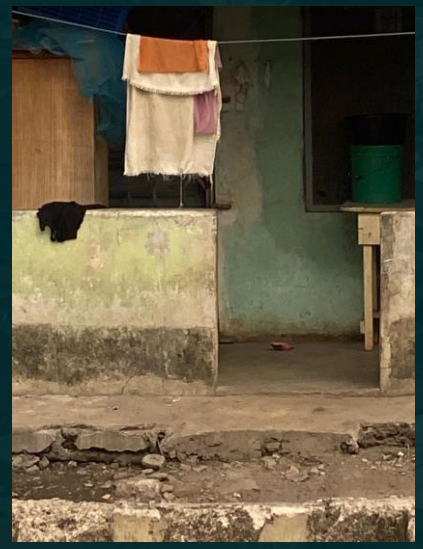


# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

## ZONE 7



Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



Front of house cooking area



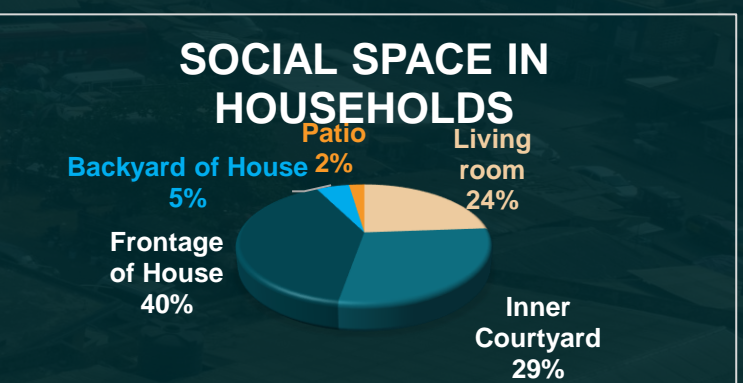
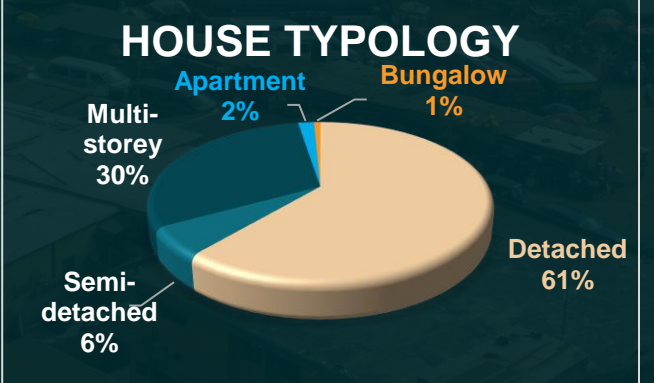
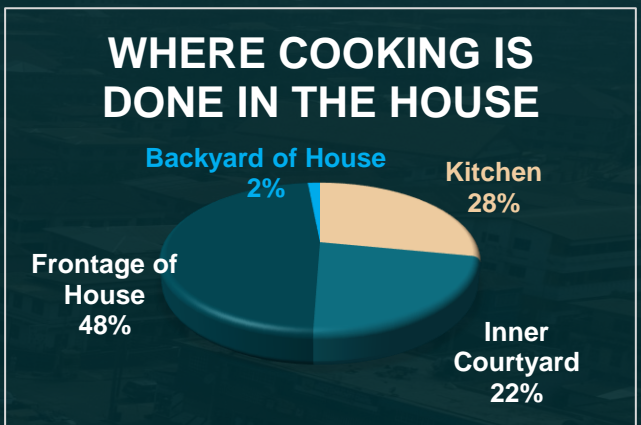
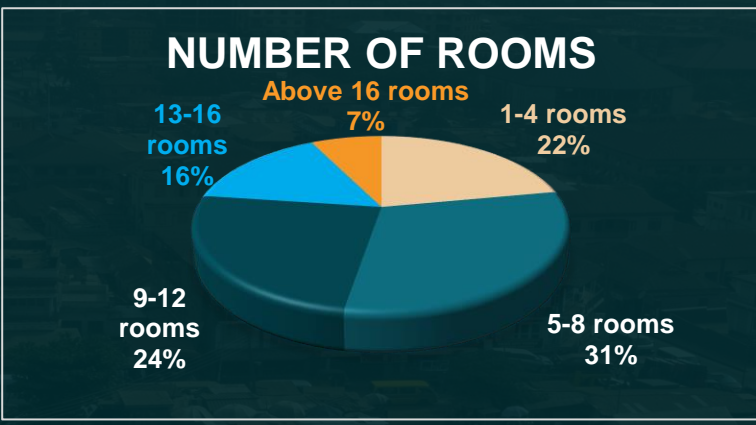
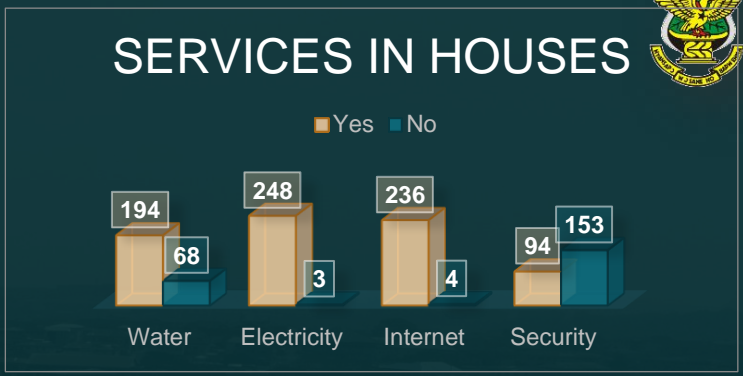
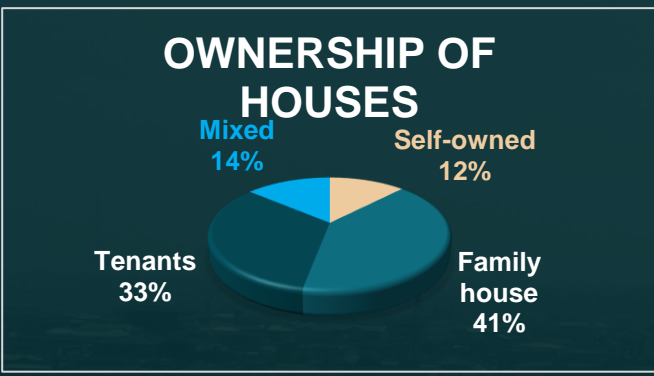
Front of house cooking and social area



Typical detached compound house



# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



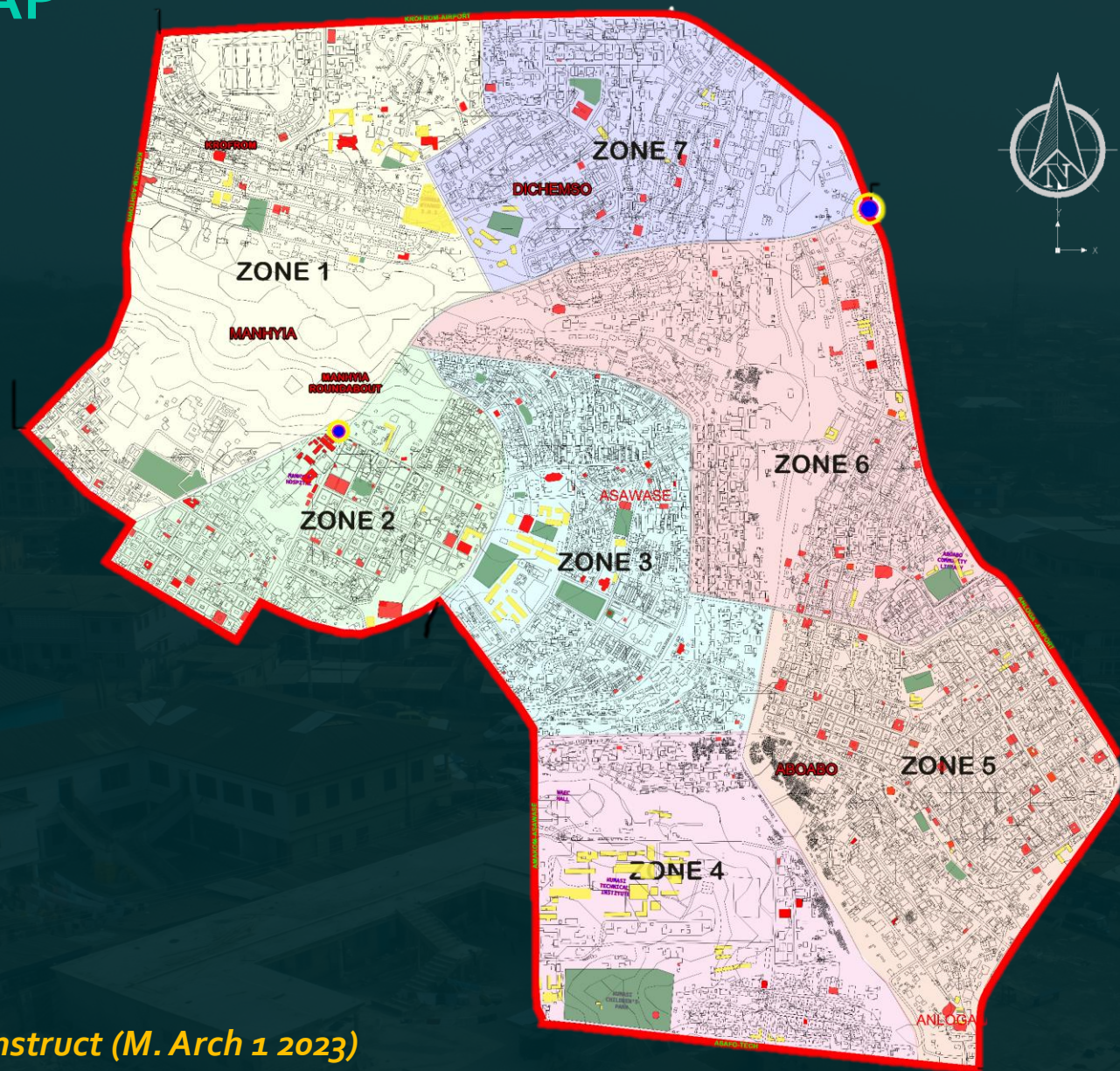
Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)





## LEGEND

- RECREATIONAL PARKS
- EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
- HEALTH FACILITIES
- RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

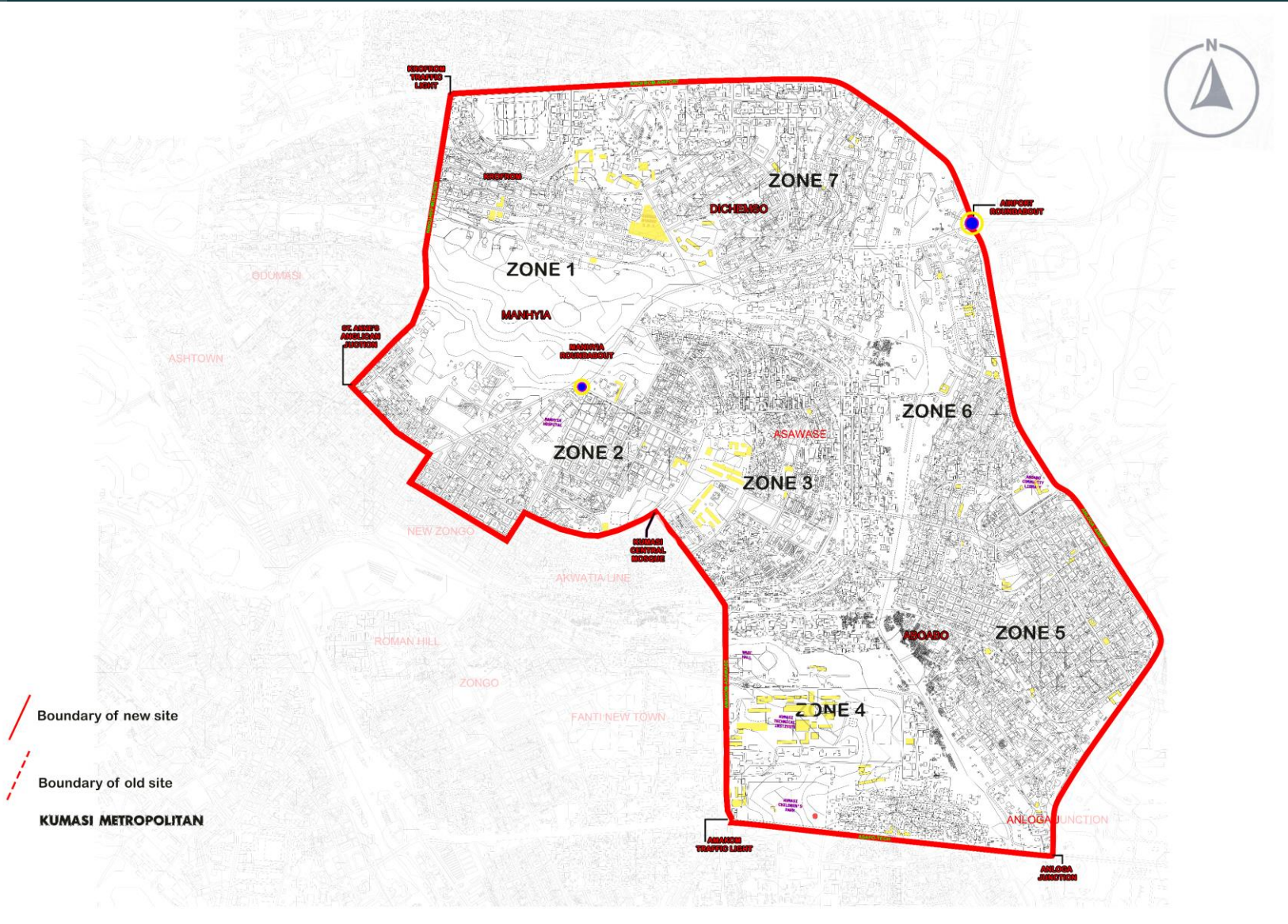


Boundary of new site  
Boundary of old site  
KUMASI METROPOLITAN

Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)



# EDUCATION MAP



**LEGEND**  
■ EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



# RECREATIONAL PARKS



**LEGEND**  
RECREATIONAL PARKS

*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



# STANDARD AND COST OF LIVING



## What is the standard of living?

The standard of living refers to the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community. It also entails the construction based on the disposable income (or consumption) of a one-person household taken as a measure of his or her economic well-being. (Sophie Ponthieux, Dominique Meurs, 2015).

## What is the cost of living?

The cost of living is the total amount of money required to live in a certain area and cover your basic necessities. Expenses typically factored into the cost of living calculations include housing, food and taxes.

## Relationship between the standard and cost of living

- ✓ If the prices of goods and services are high, this means an increase in the cost of living since people have to pay more money to get them. If prices increase, people purchase fewer goods and services. They, therefore, consume less and this results to a fall in their standard of living.
- ✓ On the other hand, if prices of goods and services fall, people will be able to obtain them in greater amounts. This means a fall in the cost of living. They would also purchase high-quality goods and services. This will increase their level of consumption and their standard of living will increase.



# STANDARD AND COST OF LIVING



## 1. RATE FOR THE STANDARD OF LIVING (zone 1-7)

Rate of standard of living	High	Fairly high	Medium	Fairly low	Low
Percentage	12%	18%	31%	29%	10%

## 2. SALARY FROM OTHER SOURCES (zone 1-7)

Salary from other sources	Yes	No
Percentages	75	25

## 3. MONTHLY INCOME (zone 1-7)

Monthly income (amount)	100-300cedis	301-600 cedis	601-900 cedis	901-1000 cedis	Above 1,100 cedis
Percentage	30%	40%	4%	9%	17%

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides



# STANDARD AND COST OF LIVING



## 5. INDIVIDUALS HAVE A SAVINGS ACCOUNT (zone 1-7)

Own a savings account	Yes	No
Percentages	50%	50%

## 6. SOCIAL DELIQUENCY SUCH AS THEFT (zone 1-7)

Theft	Yes	No	Moderate
Percentages	59%	19%	22%

## 7. DRUG ABUSE (zone 1-7)

Drug Abuse	Yes	No	Moderate
Percentages	48%	41%	11%

## 8. TEENAGE PREGNANCY (zone 1-7)

Teenage Pregnancy	Yes	No	Moderate
Percentages	11%	79%	10%

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides



# STANDARD AND COST OF LIVING ISSUES



## SOME PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

- After the overall interview, it was analyzed that the standard of living of individuals have been grossly affected by the poor economic growth and price instability.
- People of Asawase and Aboabo don't save in banks because they have a low level of patience to follow bank procedures.
- The tight and dense areas in Aboabo and Asawase may lead to poor health conditions, poor educational availability, rise in the number of crimes due to social inequalities as well as poor quality of water and sanitation conditions.
- Burning of scrap waste causes air pollution.

## PROPOSALS

- Factories should be built, to increase value of raw materials (scrap waste) and also create job opportunities.
- Financial institutions should find means of simplifying and convincing the inhabitants of Asawase and Aboabo to save and give loans to them.
- Proposals on building security posts at various centers of the town to reduce crime rates.

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides



# STANDARD AND COST OF LIVING ISSUES



## HIGH CRIME RATE AND DRUG ABUSE IN ZONES 4 & 5



Located at zone 4  
Behind the polluted stream



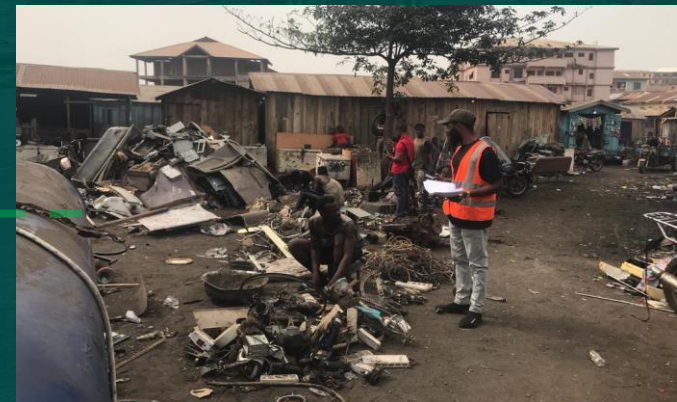
Located at zone 4  
Behind the polluted stream



*Author's own construct (M. Arch 1 2023)*



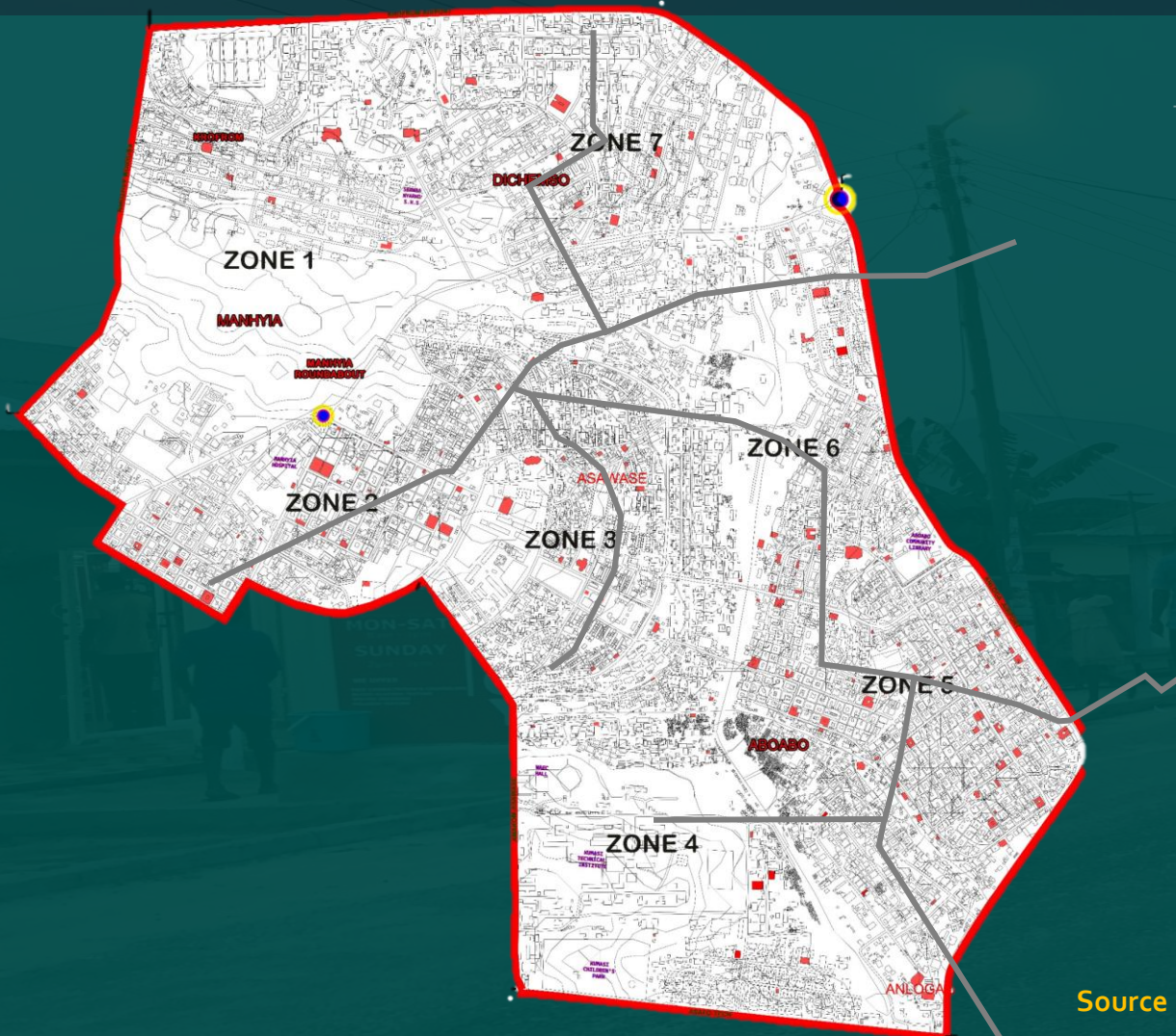
Located at zone 5



Located at zone 5



# MAP SHOWING RELIGIOUS SPACES



## LEGEND

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  ZONES DEMARCATIONS
-  RELIGIOUS SPACES (MOSQUES & CHURCHES)

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# RELIGIOUS SPACES

## SOME KEY RELIGIOUS SPACES

### Zones 1-3



New Tafo SDA Church



Dunwell Methodist Church Dichemso



Central Baptist Church (CBC)



Nuru Anwan Mosque



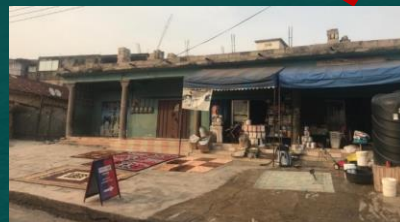
Bethel Encounter Prayer Ministry



SCALE 1:10,000



Kumasi Central Mosque



Some muslims pray in front of their shops/homes

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides



# RELIGIOUS SPACES

## SOME KEY RELIGIOUS SPACES

### Zones 4

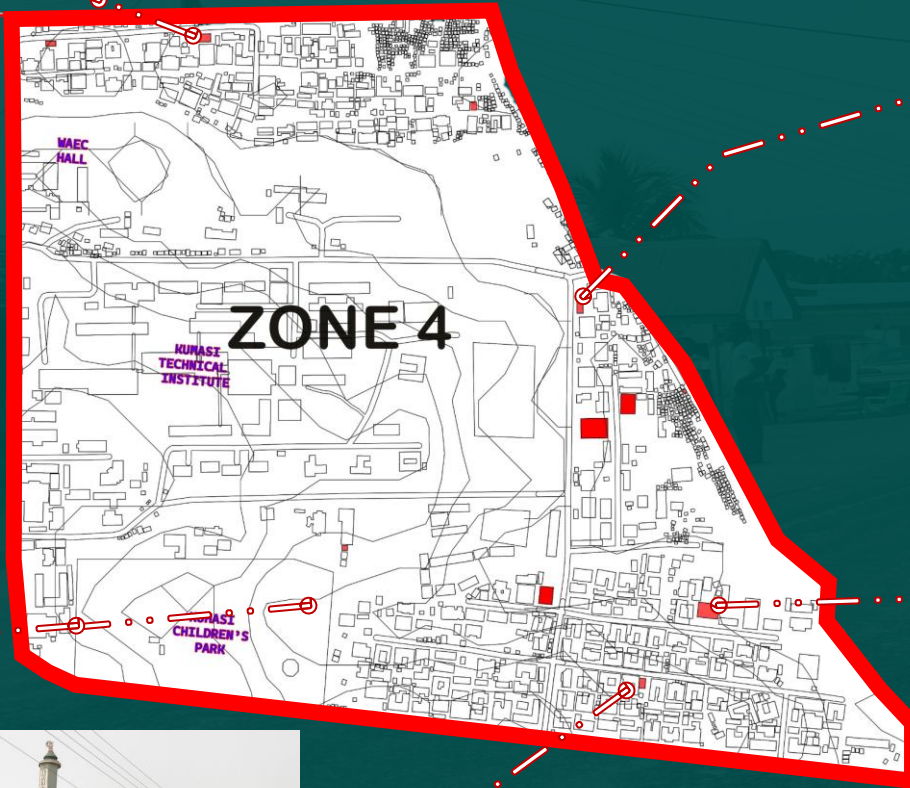


Mosque

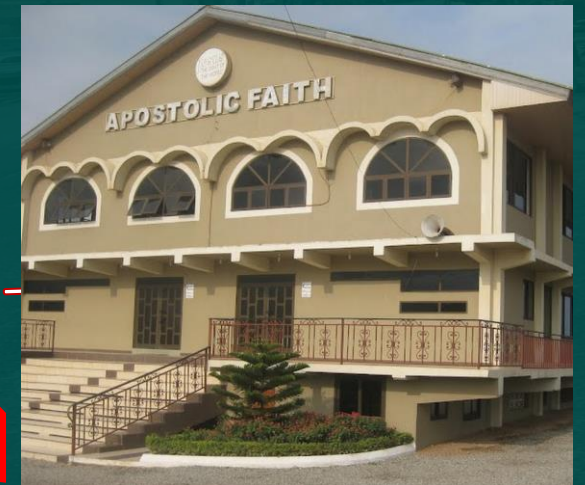


Mosque

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides



Ascension Deliverance Church



Apostolic Faith Church

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# RELIGIOUS SPACES

## SOME KEY RELIGIOUS SPACES

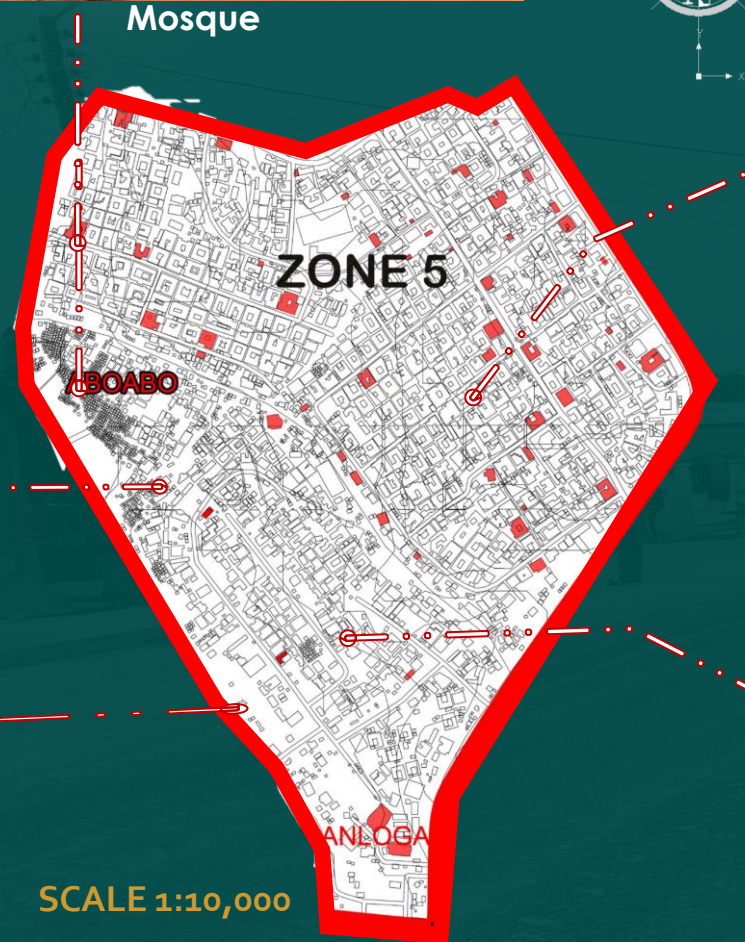
### Zones 5



Abubakr Sidiq Mosque



Mosque



Mosque



Mosque



Mosque

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE  
MAMPONG  
AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# RELIGIOUS SPACES

## SOME KEY RELIGIOUS SPACES

### Zones 6



Divine Aroma Chapel



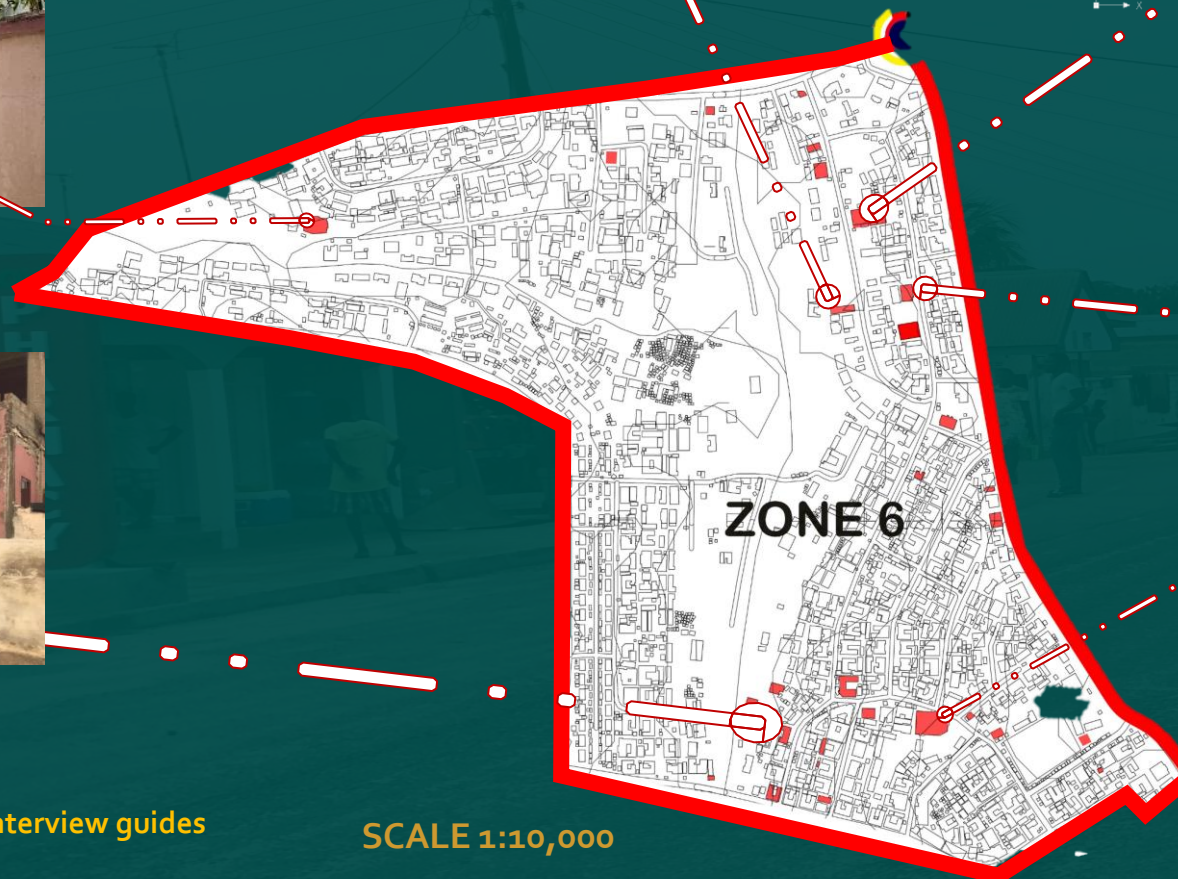
God's Church Of Peace



Christ Apostolic Church  
Dichemso Central



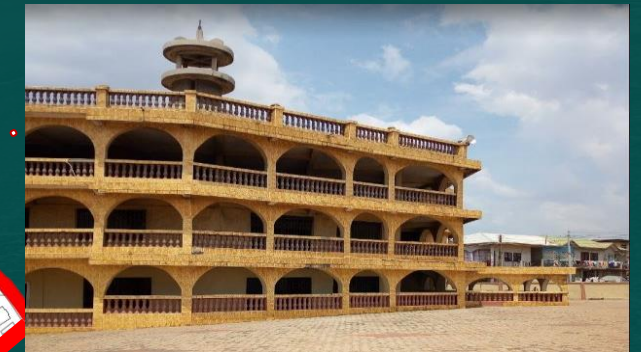
Mosque



SCALE 1:10,000



Antioch Baptist Church



Alhaji Naira Mosque

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides  
(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE  
MAMPONG  
AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION



# RELIGIOUS SPACES

## SOME KEY RELIGIOUS SPACES

### Zones 7



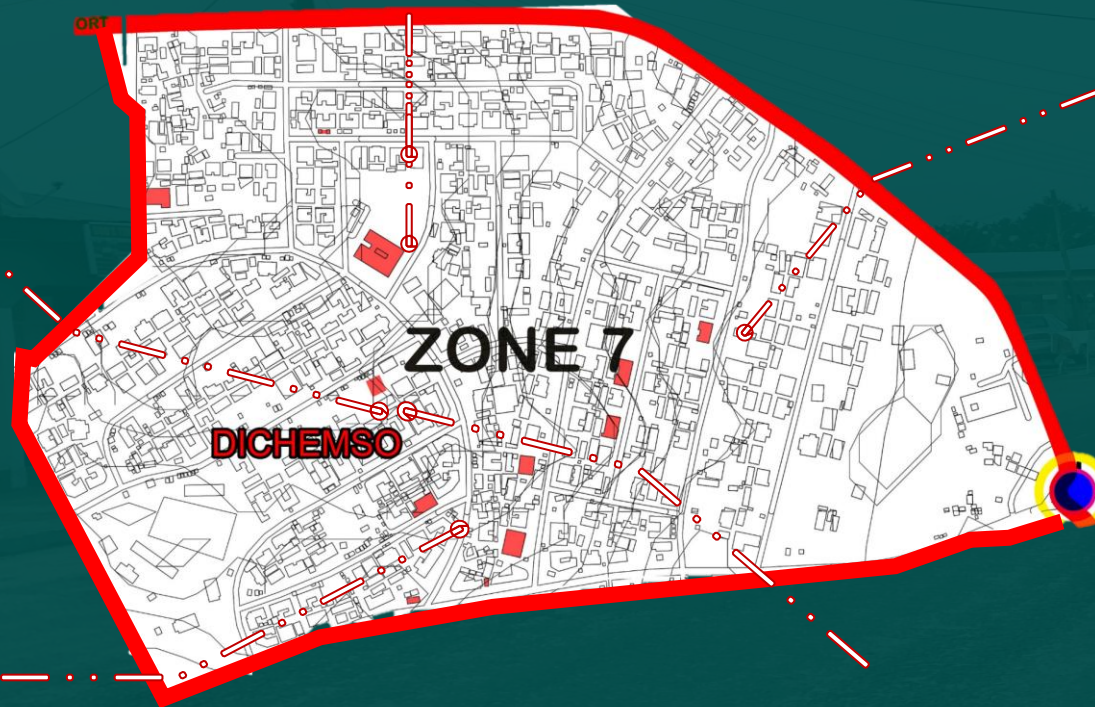
The Church of Jesus Christ  
Of Latter Day Saints



Royal ICGC Temple Dichemso



ICGC Airport Assembly



The Nigritian Episcopal Church Of  
Ghana



Restoration Believers Ministry Int'  
Church

Source : structured questionnaires and interview guides

SCALE 1:10,000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION-THE CASE OF OFORIKROM, ASOKORE  
MAMPONG  
AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION





(Source: Field Survey 2023)

## WHAT IS MAINTENANCE CULTURE?

It is the values, behavior, perception, and the underlying assumptions of any person, group or society that considers maintenance as a matter that is important and practices it in their life.

## DATA REQUIRED

- Maintenance practices done
- Period of practices

## SOURCE

- House occupants
- Public spaces
- Market areas
- Streets

## DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

- Observation
- Questionnaire
- Photographs
- Drone images



# MAINTENANCE CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE

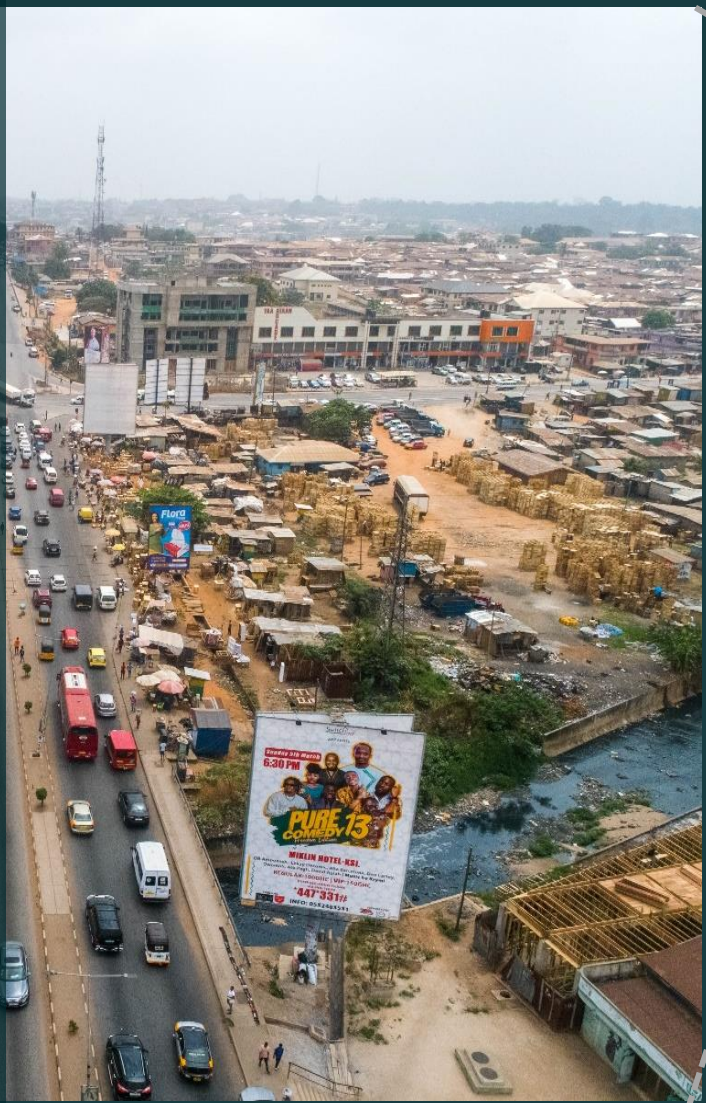


## DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

- ❖ Observation
- ❖ Photographs
- ❖ Drone images

## ROAD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- ❖ Main roads had a very good network
- ❖ Improper conservation of vegetation along the road.
- ❖ Sediment discovered on the road.
- ❖ Along the path, there were traders.
- ❖ Most road didn't have vegetation beside them.
- ❖ Roads had relatively good gutters beside it.



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



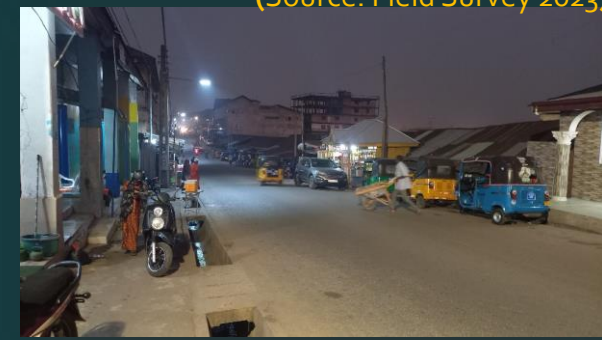
## Roads examples



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# MAINTENANCE CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE



## DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

- ❖ Observation
- ❖ Photographs
- ❖ Drone images

## WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

- ❖ Inadequate waste bins
- ❖ Emptying of gutters onto the road.
- ❖ Uncovered gutters.
- ❖ Chocked gutters was relatively good
- ❖ No intervention of waste prevention was not employed in the community,
- ❖ They didn't have any recycling and treatment plant



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## Roads examples



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



# MAINTENANCE CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE



## DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

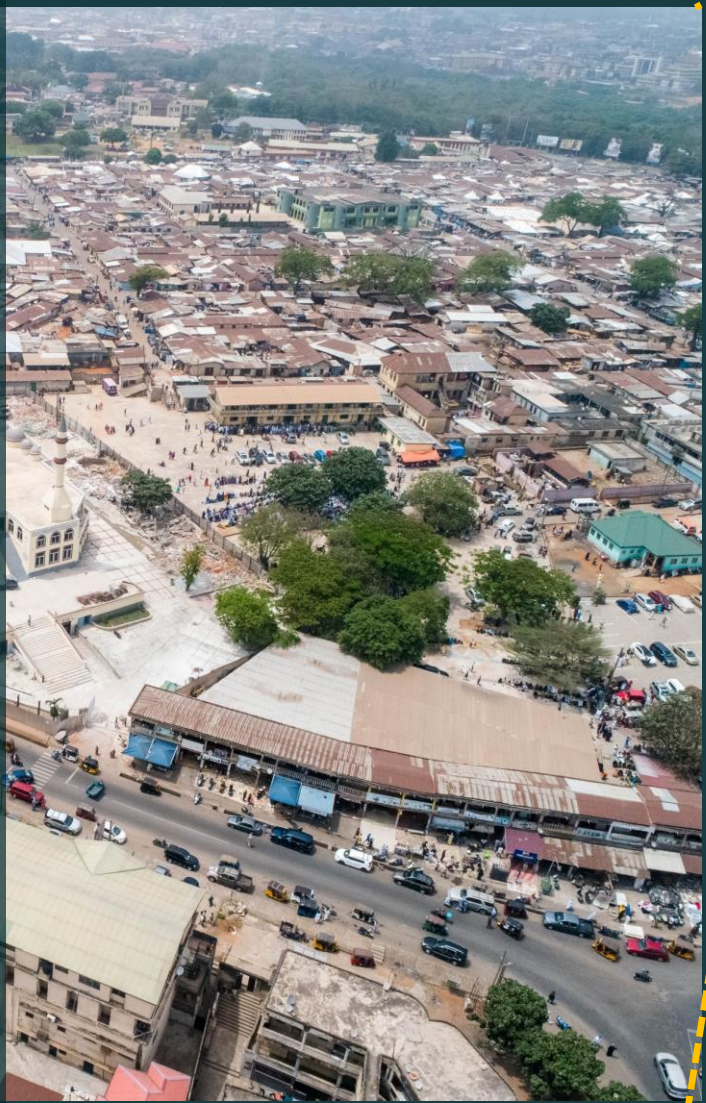
- ❖ Observation
- ❖ Photographs
- ❖ Drone images

## NATURAL VEGETATION

- ❖ Few trees found
- ❖ No landscaping
- ❖ Random placement of buildings

## IMPROPER MARKET LAYOUT

- ❖ Traders unorganized without proper sheds
- ❖ Human traffic due to traders selling on pathways.



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



## Roads examples



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



(Source: Field Survey 2023)



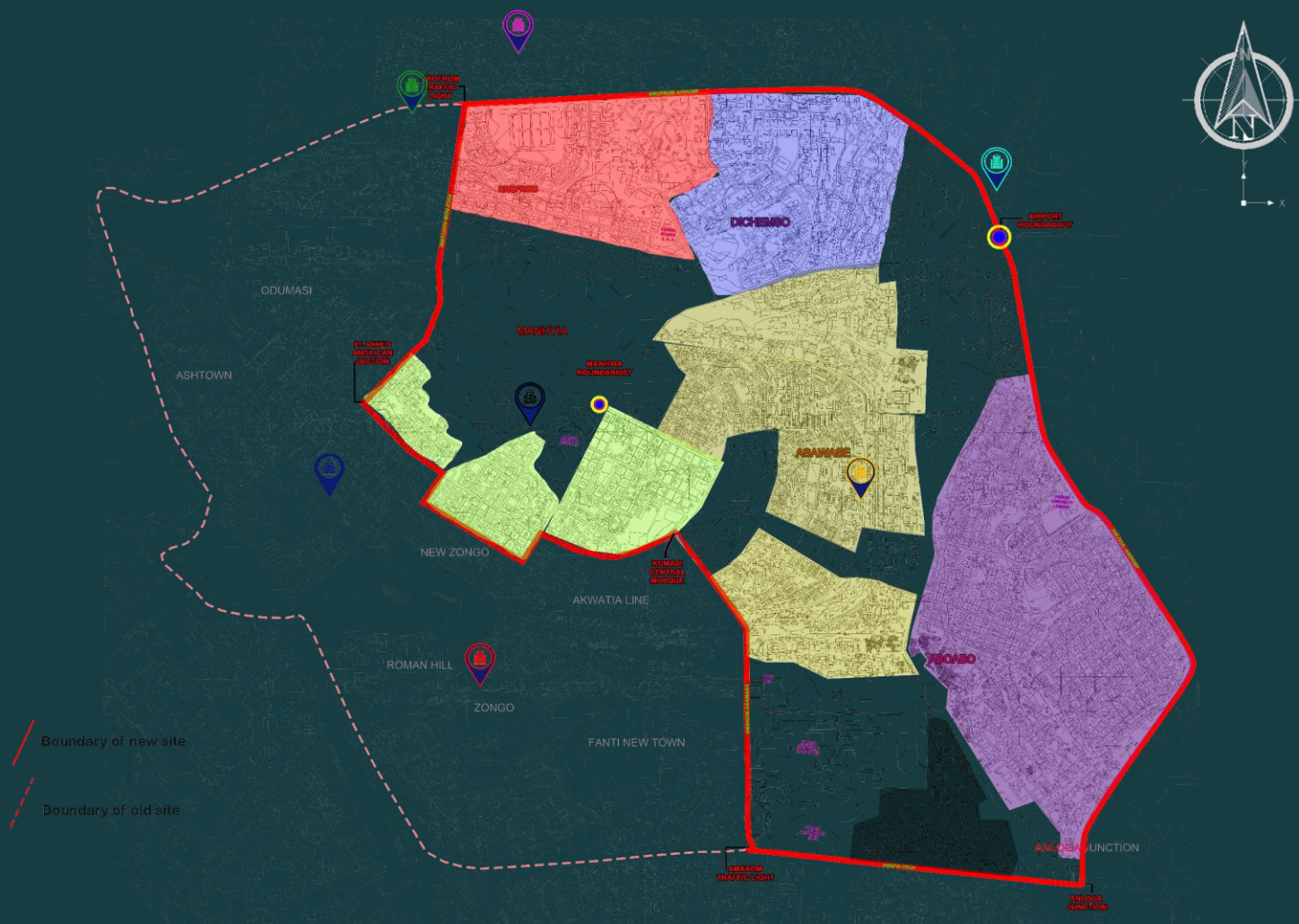
(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## LEGEND

- Krofrom Crime zone
- Dichemso Crime zone
- Asawase Crime zone
- Aboabo Crime zone
- Oforikrom Crime zone
- Zew Zongo Crime zone

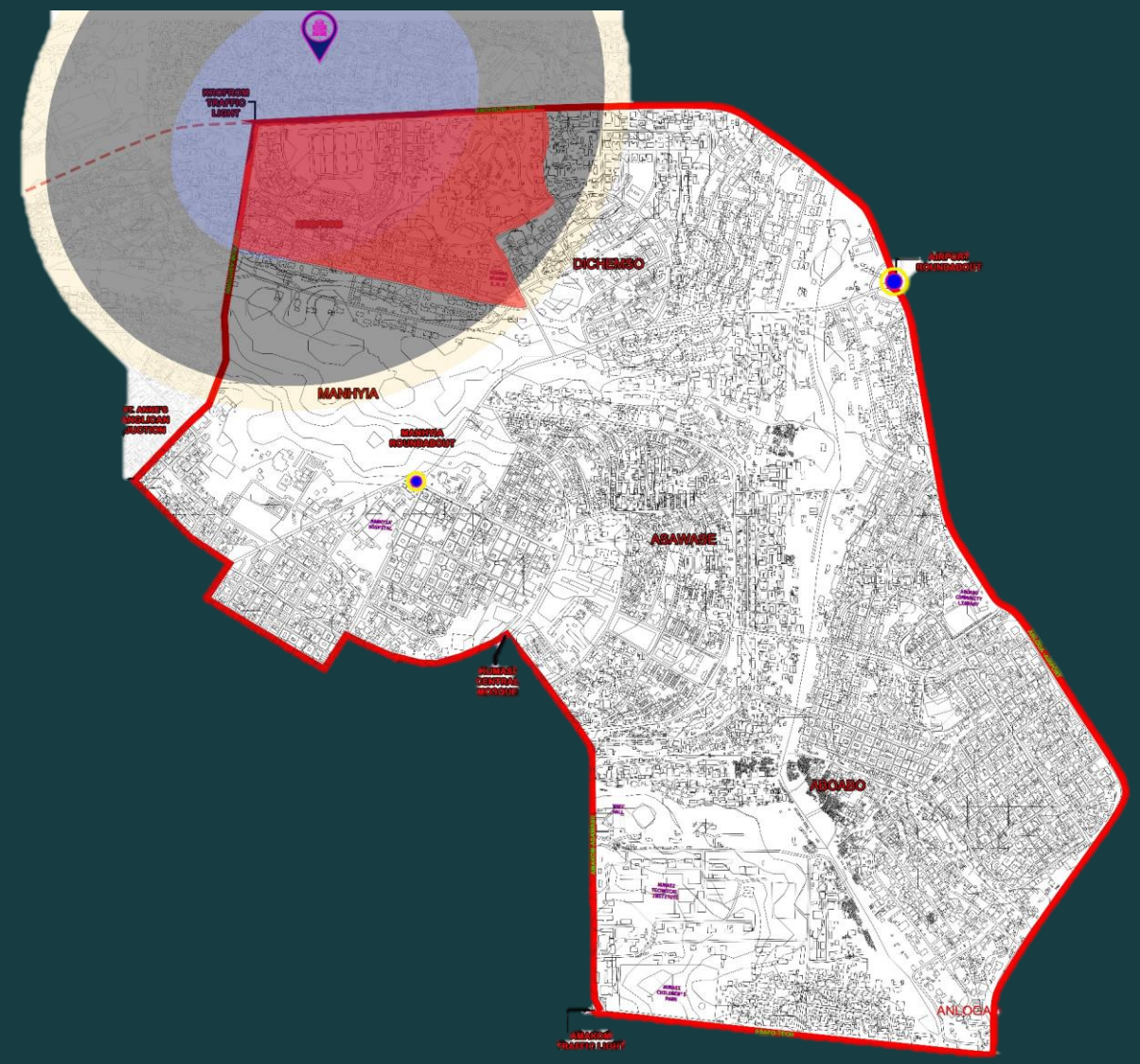


SCALE 1:25,000

Crime areas in all the zones

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## LEGEND

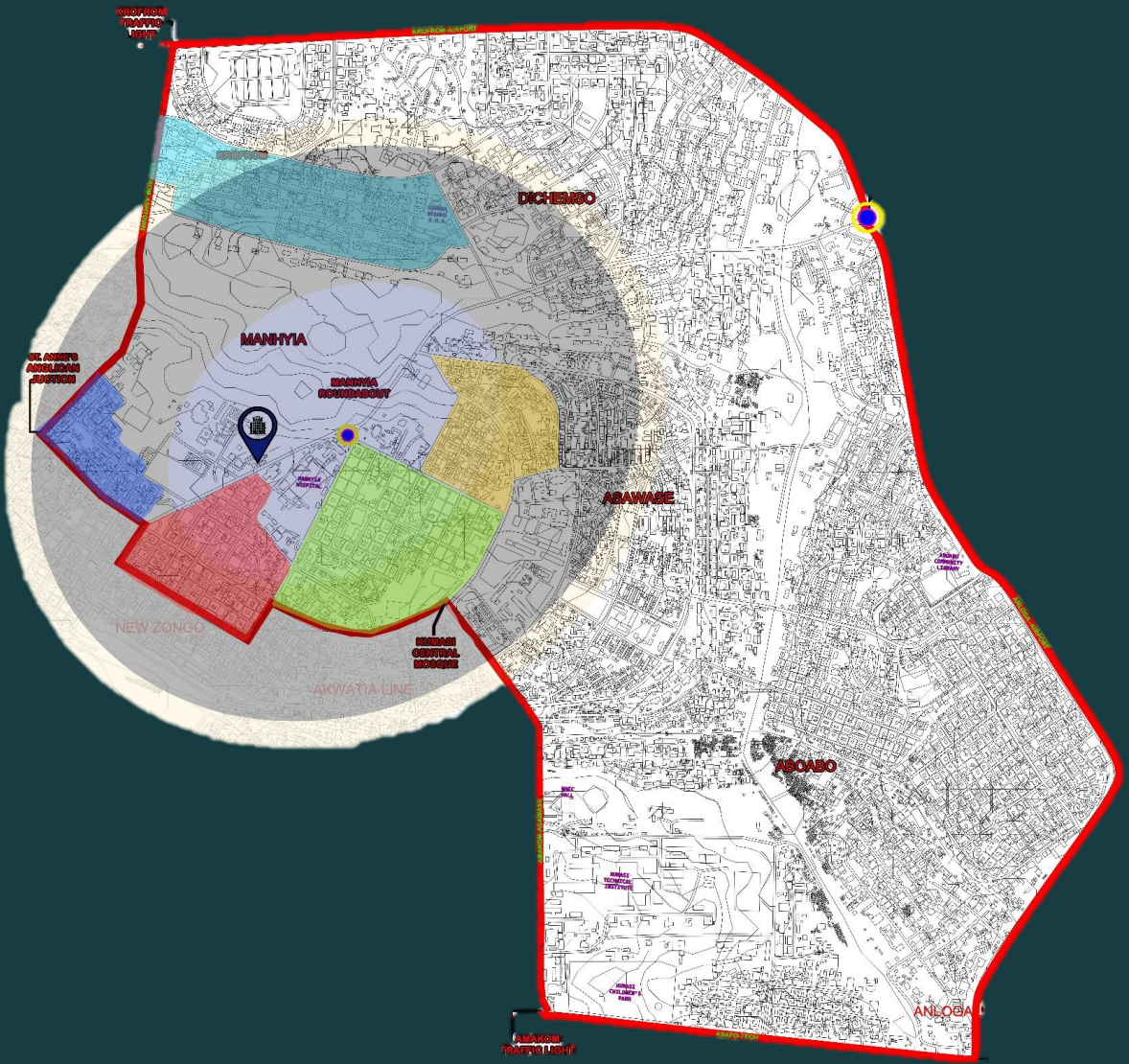
- Asawase police catchment area
- Krofrom Crime zone

Old tafo police area (Zone 1)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION





## LEGEND

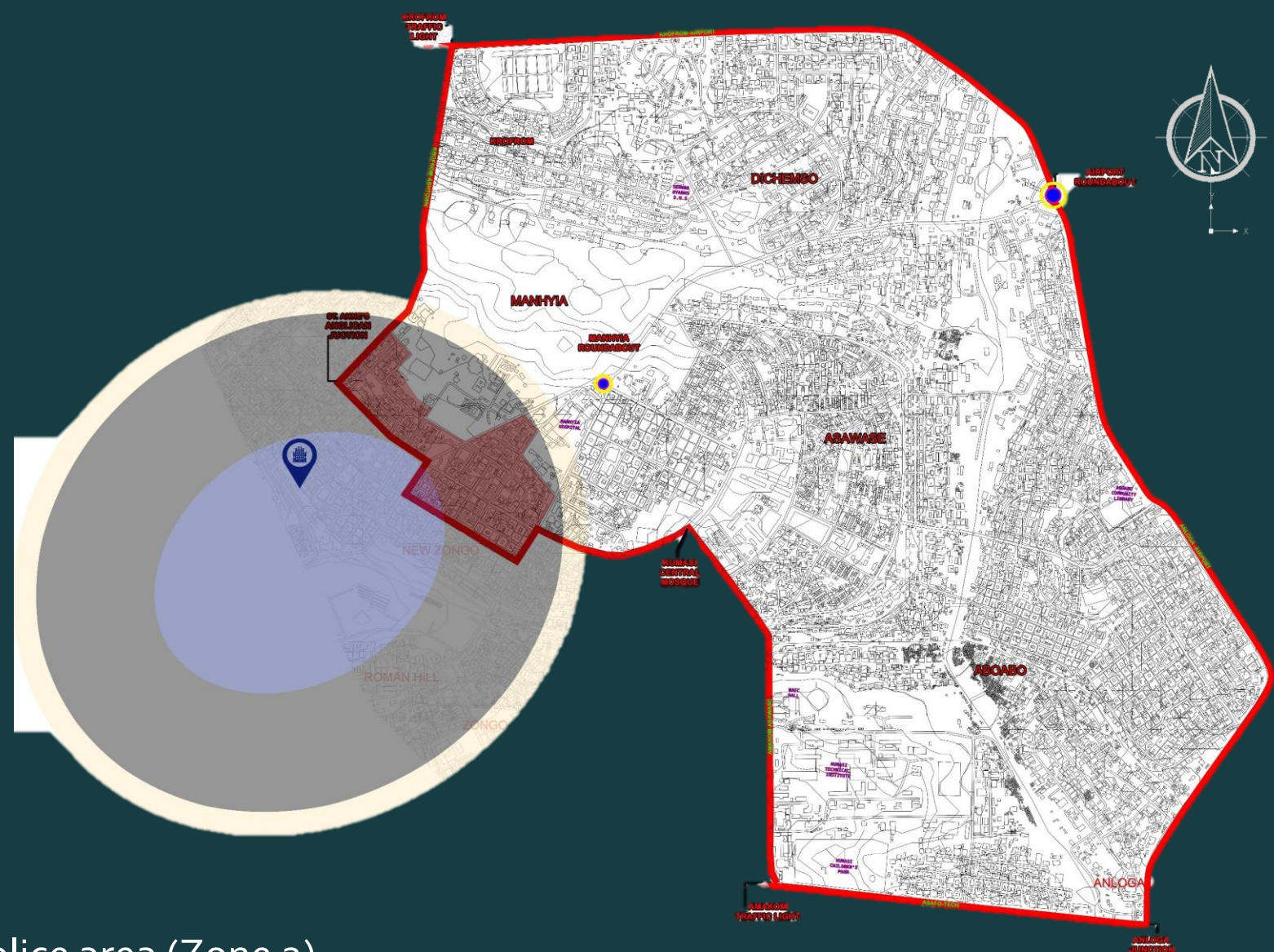
- Manhyia police catchment area
- Ashtown Crime zone
- New Zongo Crime zone
- Allah-Ba Crime zone
- Manhyia Crime zone
- Krofrom Crime zone

SCALE 1:10,000



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Manhyia police area (Zone 2)





## LEGEND

-  Akwatia line police catchment area
-  Asawase Crime zone

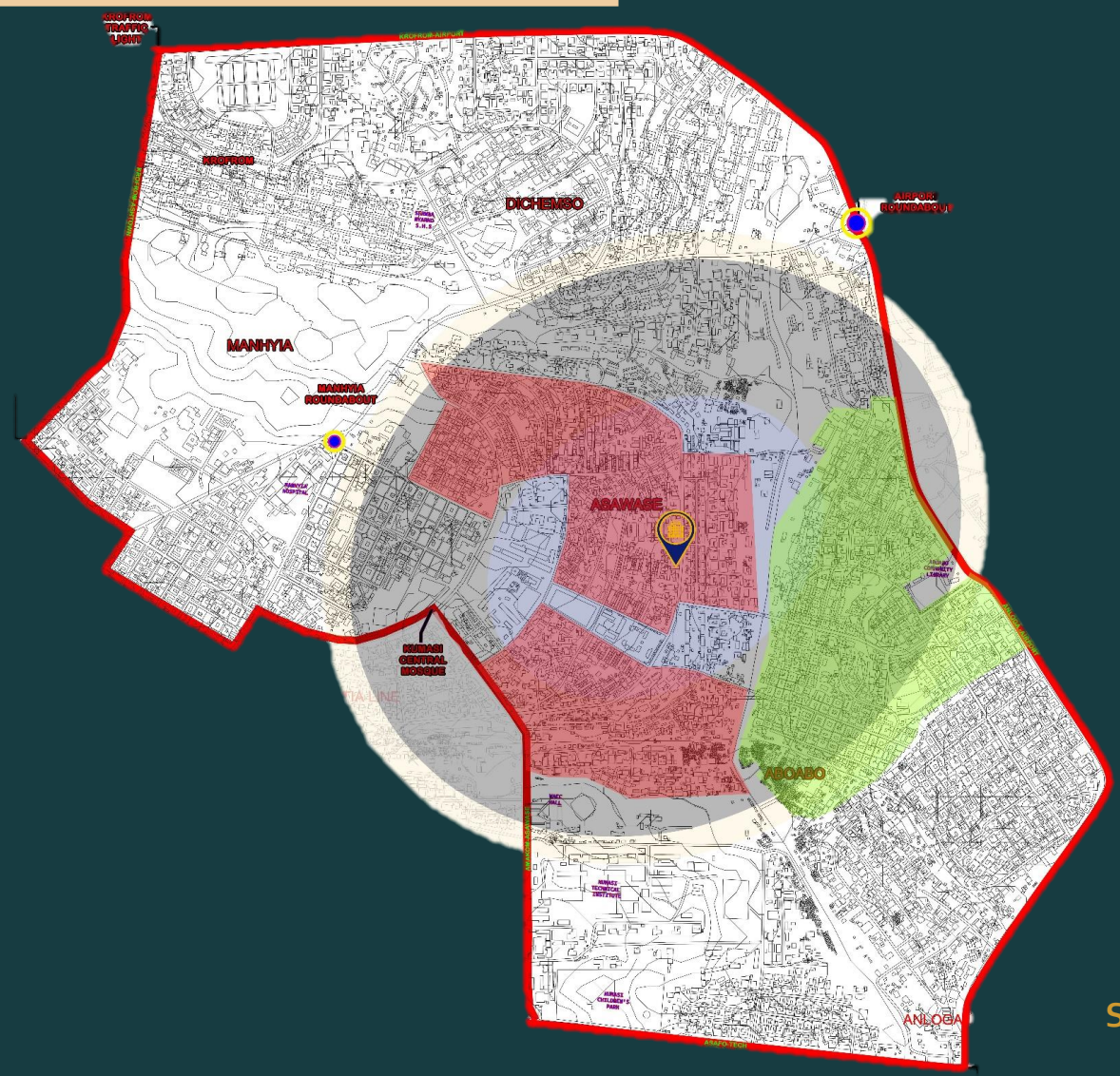
SCALE 1:10,000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Asawase police area (Zone 2)

URBAN TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATION- THE CASE OF OFORIKUROM, ASOKORE MAMPONG AND KUMASI METROPOLITAN-ASHANTI REGION





## LEGEND

- Asawase police catchment area
- Aboabo Crime zone
- Asawase Crime zone



SCALE 1:10,000




Asawase police area (Zone 3)

(Source: Field Survey 2023)





## LEGEND

-  Airport roundabout police catchment area
-  Dichemso Crime zone
-  Asawase Crime zone

SCALE 1:10,000



(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Asawase police area (Zone 7)





## LEGEND

-  Oforikrom police catchment area
-  Aboabo Crime zone



SCALE 1:10,000

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Asawase police area (Zone 5)





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**THANK YOU!**