

**Ghana Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 2 March 2018**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1846	NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)		1992	1996
T1073	FAFIGHAN		1992	1992

I. NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)

Torg ID: 1846

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 864. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=864>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ghana: New Patriotic Party (NPP), including origin, structure, leadership and membership; treatment of NPP members by authorities (2011-November 2013), 5 December 2013, GHA104685.E , available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/542951a44.html>
- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Ghana: Information on the NPP (New Patriotic Party). Information on its activities, objectives, policies, leadership, membership, history and current situation in Ghana. Information on the treatment of those who are members or are perceived to be members of the party by the government and/or society. Information on whether there is free movement within Ghana and whether NPP members have experienced any legal or practical problems moving within the country. Information on whether police have provided protection/services to someone experiencing problems due to his membership of the NPP, 26 November 2010, Q13058, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4cf8d6fa2.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ghana: Information on the New Patriotic Party (NPP), particularly on the treatment of its members by the authorities, 1 September 1994, GHA18199.E, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab3094.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ghana: Information on changes in the New Patriotic Party (NPP) leadership; treatment of members of the NPP members by

authorities, National Democratic Congress (NDC) supporters, and intra-party conflict (2014-May 2016), 27 May 2016, GHA105550.E, available at:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/57dfa8904.html>

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ghana: Information on the history of the New Patriotic Party (NPP), 1 November 1993, GHA15662.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac7636.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ghana: Information on an August 1993 New Patriotic Party (NPP) announcement to recognize the 1992 presidential election results, 1 July 1994, GHA18039.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac880.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2012 (as political party)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The New Patriotic Party reportedly formed in 1992 in response to Ghana holding multi-party elections for the first time (Canada IRB 2013; Canada IRB 2016). It is the main opposition group currently in Ghana (Canada IRB 2013). It reportedly believes in liberal, democratic, center-right ideals, and more specifically the creation of a “multi-party democracy” (Canada IRB 2013). It represents the Danquah/Busia Club (Ireland RDC 2010; Canada IRB 2016). It strives to protect rule of law as well as human rights (Canada IRB 2013). In addition, it aims to build a “free and democratic system of government” (Canada IRB 2013). It also aims to destroy “excessive centralization” when it comes to government, as well as advocating a “vibrant, free-market economy” and micro-economic interventions and bettering climate for private enterprise in a method that consists of lessening bureaucratic restrictions (Canada IRB 2013; Ireland RDC 2010). It promotes strengthening the democracy, human rights, and hosting fair and free elections (Canada IRB 2013). It also reportedly advocates for the interest of the business class (Canada IRB 2013). The group also may have committed election fraud and submitted a petition against the results of the election (Canada IRB 2013). There have reportedly been conflicts between the group and NDC (Canada IRB 2013; Ireland RDC 2010; Canada IRB 1994; Canada IRB 1993). The group also reportedly advocates a more healthy delivery system (Ireland RDC 2010). The group also reportedly promotes the rights of women (Ireland RDC 2010).

The group's first incident was in 1992 when it attacked the "Victory March" (GTD 2017). The group primarily engages in electoral violence.

It won the elections in 2000 and 2004 (Ireland RDC 2010). The government as well as NDC uses subtle techniques to intimidate and lessen the power of the group including denying business contracts to known business supporters of the group (Canada IRB 1994).

## **Geography**

The group has launched attacks in the cities of Kumasi and Tamale (GTD 2017). The group's headquarters are reportedly in Kokomlemle Accra, a city in Ghana (Ireland RDC 2010).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's 2012 presidential candidate was a man named Nan Dankwa Akufo-Addo (Canada IRB 2013; Ireland RDC 2010). The group consists of a National Council of Elders, which consists of thirty representatives, and a Regional Council of Elders (Canada IRB 2013). It also includes various committees (Canada IRB 2013). Jake Okanta Obetsebi Lamptey is reportedly the chair of the group, and either Kwadwo Owusu Afriyie or Nan Ohene Ntow is the Secretary General of the group (Canada IRB 2013). The National Nasara coordinator is a man named Abubakar Sulemana; the National Running Mate is a man named Dr. Mahamdu Bawumia; the National Vice Chairman is a man named Fred Oware (Canada IRB 2013).

The group reportedly has parties and officers and all 230 constituencies across Ghana (Canada IRB 2013). The group was originally a union of five parties: PHP, NIP, PPDD, PNC, and the National Convention Party (Ireland RDC 2010; Canada IRB 2016). A former leader of the group is a man named Albert Adu Boahen (Canada IRB 2016). A former chairman is a man named Bernard Joao da Rocha (Canada IRB 1994). A man named Paul Afoko replaced the former chairman of the group, Jake Okanta Obetsebi Lamptey (Canada IRB 1993). There has reportedly been conflicts among members of the group regarding the movement towards democracy and a market economy in addition to management politically (Canada IRB 1993).

## **External Ties**

The group reportedly has roots in the Popular Front Party, Progress Party, the United Nations Convention, and the Gold Coast Convention (Ireland RDC 2010). The group opposed the NDC (GTD 2017). There is no evidence of alliance ties or material transfers to other armed groups.

## Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 1996 when it attacked opposition members from the National Democratic Congress (GTD 2017). The government as well as NDC uses subtle techniques to intimidate and lessen the power of the group including denying business contracts to known business supporters of the group (Canada IRB 1994). It won the elections in 2000 and 2004 (Ireland RDC 2010). It is unclear as to whether or not the group continues to act as a violent political party.

Notes for Iris:

- violent political party
- only active during election times in Ghana
- violence carried out by group members; unclear if sanctioned by party leadership
- govt didn't launch conventional COIN/CT responses against this group. It tried to manipulate political rules to limit the group's presence and denied the group government contracts

## II. FAFIGHAN

Torg ID: 1073

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: Farighan, Fafighan

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1836. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1836>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ghana: Information on an organization called FARIGHAN of "Forces Fighting Against Rawlings Dictatorship" and on mass arrests of members in 1992, 1 December 1995, GHA22420.E, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aba978.html>
- "Bombing - Kotaka Airport." Criminal Acts Against Civil Aviation. US Department of Transportation. 1993. P. 39. <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a268014.pdf>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1993 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group forms, but it first comes to attention in 1992. The group reportedly set off a bomb during the elections in 1992 (Canada IRB 1995; US Department of Transportation 1993). A man named Alhaji Damba, along with his family, was reportedly also connected to the bombing as well as the group (Canada IRB 1995). The group claimed it wanted to overthrow the current president at the time, Jerry Rawls (Canada IRB 1995; US Department of Transportation 1993).

### **Geography**

The group has launched attacks in the city of Accra in Ghana (GTD 2017; US Department of Transportation 1993). The group reportedly had external bases in Togo and Nigeria (Canada IRB 1995).

### **Organizational Structure**

A man named Alhaji Damba, along with his family, was reportedly connected to the group (Canada IRB 1995).

### **External Ties**

A man named Alhaji Damba, along with his family, was reportedly connected to the group (Canada IRB 1995).

### **Group Outcome**

The group launched its last attack in 1993 when it bombed the Ghanaian Times (Canada IRB 1995). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it disappeared after 1993. The group's current state is unknown.

Notes for Iris:

-both groups respond to 1992 elections as a major catalyst