KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KUMSI, GHANA

OPEN DEFECATION ALONG THE SEASHORE; EXPLORING

COMMUNICATION AND STAKEHOLDERS MANAGEMENT AS

TOOLS TO REDUCE IT IN TESHIE- NUNGUA, ACCRA

BY

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degree of

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work towards the MSc and that, to the best of my knowledge, it contains no materials previously published by another person nor materials which have been accepted for the award of any other degree of the university, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

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ABSTRACT

Community with a good sanitation practice is very important to human health. Therefore open defecation along the seashore and the entirety of community is a bane to human health. This open defecation kills children less than five years in the world every second. In Ghana for instance, it costs the tourism industry millions of cedis. Ghana needs about USD79 million to control the menace. Sadly, Ghana improves its sanitation only 1% yearly and Teshie-Nungua is one of the urban communities that suffers seriously from open defecation menace especially those close to the sea. Open ended questionnaires were used to collect data from respondents and the data was analysed qualitatively. Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to select respondents. The research revealed among others that non availability or inadequate toilet facilities, attitudes or believes, distance/long queue, cost and filth are the components behind people decisions to use seashore to defecate openly. Majority of the respondents also agreed that the community had some interventions but some of them are not mostly used due to the filthy and smelly, while some said the facilities are not enough and some were also far from some of the residences. The study also revealed that most people agreed that communication can be used to solve the problem; they however quicken to add that communication will be more effective if the underlined intervention challenges are fixed. The study recommended that more toilet facilities needed to be constructed and kept clean, more educations for the community members needed to be intensified. A thorough consultation between community members and Ghana police service should be done before personnel are discharged to the community and also more research needed to be done to further identify more stakeholders to avoid escalating of the current open defecation conditions arising from leadership gap.

Keywords: Open Defecation, Seashore, Exploring Communication, Stakeholders Management, Teshie- Nungua,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

iii

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES:

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS:

APM   : Association for Project Management

CSOs   : Civil Society Organisations

FAO   : Food and Agicultural Organisation

GDP   : Gross Domestic Product

KVIP   : Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit

LEKMA   : Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal Assembly

MDGs   : Millennium Development Goals

PMBOK   : Project Management Body of Knowledge

UNICEF   : United Nations international Children's Emergency Fund

VIP   : Ventilated Improved Pit

WASH   : Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WC   : Water Closet

WHO   : World Health Organization

WSP   : Water and Sanitation Program

5W and 1H   : Who, What, When, Where and Why and How

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DEDICATION:

I dedicated this work to my late mother, my father and all love ones.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Across the developing world, the high pace at which urbanization is taking place has given rise to unplanned settlements; one area of particular concern is access to sanitation (Katukizaet al.2012; Tumwebaze, 2014). This problem has been noted by the United Nations for which they have endeavoured to make sanitation facilities accessible to 1.8 billion people between 1990 and 2010 (Connor, 2015). In consequence, there are still 1.1 billion people who have no access to any form of toilet facility which give them no other options then to defecate openly, thereby posing serious sanitation threats to human lives (Feris, 2015). According to WHO (2016) almost one billion people (13% of the global population) defecate openly. In sub Saharan Africa, only **30%** of the population in 2015 had access to improved sanitation facilities compared with **62%** in developing regions as a whole and **68%** globally (WHO, 2016), which represents a huge sanitation gap.

In Ghana only an estimated 15 -26% of Ghanaians had access to improved sanitation by 2015, with almost eighteen pecent (18.8%) practicing open defecation (WHO /UNICEF, 2015; Republic of Ghana, 2015). No wonders that Ghana has been ranked second after Sudan in Africa for open defecation; with 19 percent of its population resorting to the sanitation practice deemed the riskiest of all (citifm.com,2015). In all communities of the 16 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA's) in the Greater Accra region open defecation is still practiced by some of the residents.

According to the 2016 District League Table it was showed that not a single community in the region has been certified as open-defecation free.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Defecating openly is a bane to human health, killing children less than five years in every 15 seconds and efforts made by philanthropists to ameliorate this canker prove futile while there are still one billion people defecating openly globally despite the strides (Ameya and Odame, 2017). WHO/UNICEF (2010) reported that, the low income regions, where people are most vulnerable to infection and diseases, only one in two people was covered by improved sanitation resulting in more than one billion people still practicing open defecation. Personal observations and brief interactions within the proposed study area seems that a lot of people preferred to use the sea shore and bushes for nature calls. The statistics above shows that more researches needed to be done in this particular field and it is the reason the research is proposing to be carried out at these particular community with reference to the seashore.

1.3 AIMS

The aim of this study was to reduce the menace of open defecation through communication and proper stakeholder participation in Teshie-Nungua, Accra.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

To address the set aim, the following objectives were set;

1. To identify key stakeholders in the community;

2. To determine the reasons people in the community do defecate along the seashore and if any intervention put in place to solve the problem.

3. To ascertain the reasons people in the community are not using the intervention and whether communication can be a mechanism to reduce it (Open Defecation).

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions used to carry out the research were;

    i.   Who are the key stakeholders in the community to keep the seashore clean?

    ii.   Why do people defecate along the seashore and what interventions can be put in place to remedy the situation?

    iii.   Why the people are not using the intervention and what proposal to adopt to reduce it?

1.6 METHODOLOGY

Openended questionnaire format was designed to collect data from respondents concerning the selected topic of the research. Data was analysed qualitatively, while respondents were also chosen by purposive and convenience sampling techniques. Interview was conducted on five (5) community leaders, two Assemble members, two beach resort owners and any other eleven (11) members in the study area, mostly those close to the sea.

1.7 JUSTIFICATIONS

WSP (2012) reported that about 19,000 Ghanaians die annually from the effects of open defecation and its related poor sanitation diseases. It further related that Ghana's economy loses a whopping US$79 million to bad sanitation practices. Again tourists vow never to swim at Ghana's beaches and this is because they are gradually getting fed up with the insanitary state of most of the tourist sites, particularly the beaches.Many efforts have been channeled through this field of proposed study, yet the content of the information above looks discouraging, which means more hands on board needed to salvage the situation.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

The research was conducted in the Teshie-Nungua community at the Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal Assembly, Accra, which is pre-dominantly Ga speaking language and posed a bit challenge to a non- Ga speaking person, time was also a limited factor to the research. Inadequate finance to carry out the work giving the quantum of work involved was also a challenge.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPTERS OF THE STUDY

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one contains the Introduction that includes background of the study, problem statement, aims, objectives, research questions, methodology, justification, limitations and organization of the study. Chapter two comprises review of relevant literature on the topic that relate to open defecation, stakeholders management and communication The third chapter contains research approach and methodology which describes the demographic characteristics, determination of sample size, data gathering instruments and analytical tools.

Chapter four contains data presentation and analysis whilst chapter five consists of summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations. Appendices are attached.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looked at sanitation issues in general, open defecation and the alternatives available to reduce open defecation. The chapter also took in to consideration; stakeholders' management and their roles in ensuring a successful implementation of a social intervention and the importance of communication in managing interventions.

2.2 SANITATION

The issue of sanitation is crucial and this explain the reason it has been captured in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 7c as to half the proportion of the population without sustainable access to improved drinking water and basic sanitation (Spencer, 2012).According to WHO (2012) about 2.5 billion people are not having access to improved sanitation, and 780 million people lack access to "improved water supply''. Though significant attention is being paid to improve safe drinking water, little attention is given to sanitation.

Sanitation throughout the world can be handled with various options including dry and water based systems (Spencer, 2012). ''Improved sanitation'' is defined by WHO (2012) as facilities that ensure the hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Poor sanitation could result in contamination of water, food or hands and transmit enteric pathogens (Lanois, 1958).This shows that fecal contamination of fingers, food and water have potential of causing illness even when a population has a reliable safe water supply.

Currently, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program is one of the interventions efforts put up by several organizations to find solutions to sanitation, improved water supply and hygienic behavior. Although these interventions do not necessary need to be captured at the same time, they often address together because they all contribute to reduction diarrheal diseases (Spencer, 2012).

2.3 OPEN DEFECATION CONCEPT

Open defecation is the empting of bowels in the open without the use of properly designed structures built for handling of human waste such as toilets. Open defecation is particularly associated with rural and poverty stricken regions of the world, especially Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (conserveenergyfuture.com, 2016).

2.3.1. Factors Or Conditions That Influence Open Defecation.

Socio-cultural influences in which people believed in the use of toilet facilities as a means to reducing social status cannot be ignored. To them the facilities produce bad odor which leave bad smell on their bodies after usage. However, they hold a belief that defecating openly especially close to the sea gives fresh air (Ameyaw and Odame, 2017).

According to Galan et al (2013), generally, three main components stood out to be the major influences of open defecation: 1. Government policy and practice which include implementation of national policy, public sector budget line for sanitation and government allocation to sanitation 2. Economic influence, includes, per capita gross domestic product (GDP), economic growth, amount of external development assistance for water and sanitation. 3. Sanitation approach that is adaptation of total sanitation approach at the national level.

2.3.2 Implications of Open Defecation to Community or Nation

Open defecation has a devastation effects on individual and a nation at large. It produces a disease which subsequently kills. Its menace reduces human workforce which deplete development. Conserve Energy Future (2016), stated that, open defecation has effects on the following: a. On human health which include;

i. Water borne disease: When human excreta gets contact with the sea or any water body, it contaminates the water, which, when drank or use to cook could cause diseases including water borne disease;

ii. Vector borne disease: Insects and flies when thy sit on human waste spread diseases like cholera;

iii. Malnutrition in children: Children suffer cholera and diarrhea as a result of open defecation when this happened they lose a lot of fluid and lack appetite for food which gives rise to malnutrition.

b. Effects on environment which also made up of:

Produces a large amount of toxins and bacterial into the ecosystem, these toxins and bacterial substances are more than what the system can process. As a result aquatic system is destroyed leading to a distraction of aquatic life. Defecating openly also causes visual and olfactory pollution. The sighting of the waste substance is not pleasant or an eyesore and it smell causes air pollution. In addition, open defecation is a bane to the tourism industries. Beaches serve as a pleasure places for tourist and defecating close to the beaches will make the beaches unattractive and discourage tourists' participation.

2.3.3 Alternative to Open Defecation.

In an attempt to eradicate open defecation, many institutions and individuals came out with difference alternatives regarding provision of facilities to control it. According to Amo (2013), options to open defecations can include:

i. Bucket latrine. This is facility in which urine or anal cleaning materials are kept. Faces kept in this process is also known as night soil, where it is been removed for treatment or disposal.

ii. Simple pit latrine; a pit of 2m or more in depth is dig and a slab is place over it. The slaps are supported firmly and raise high enough to prevent water flowing from ground to enter the pit. This kind of system allows excreta to fall into the pit directly.

iii. Borehole latrine; the borehole should have a diameter of about 400mm and a depth of 68m. It can be built manually or by mechanically.

iv. Ventilated Improve Pit (VIP). A pipe is raised above the latrine roof, with fly-proof netting across the top. The pipe and the proof net reduce flies and air pollutions.

Table 2.3 Merits and Demerits of VIP.

Merits of VIP	Demerits of VIP
Construction cost relatively low	Can be a mosquito breeding den
Can be built by one person	Extra cost of rent pipe
It can function without water	Interior needs to be kept dark.
Easy to use	
Prevents bad smelling.	

Sources: Amo (2013)

Composting latrine; the main materials for this kind of facility are watertight tank and ash/ vegetable matters. The tank (watertight) picks up the waste product (excreta) and the ash or vegetable matter is then added. After going through the process, the mixture decomposes which then form a good soil container. It takes about four months to form. The decomposed substance can be used as a fertilizer for farm land. The advantage of this system is that it produces quality humus. Its disadvantages are that, it consumes time as ash or vegetables matter needs to be mixed frequently and its operations need extra carefulness.

It is important to mention that the above latrine facilities are mostly familiar in the rural and pre-urban areas. According WSP (2005), people can also use water flush toilet facilities as a good option to open defecation. These toilets get rid of human excreta by flushing with water into a leach pit, tank or sewer. A minimum of 2.5 liters of water is enough to flush the toilet. The water flush toilets have 'u' shape conduit partly filled with water (u trap) under a pan. The purpose of the u shape is to control flies, mosquitoes and many other insects. It also prevent bad odor from the toilet (WSP, 2005).

2.3.4 Types of water flush toilets.

The various types of water flush toilets according to WSP (2005) are:

a. Offset single pit toilet with pour flush

Figure 1. Offset single pit toilet with pour flush with a soak pit.
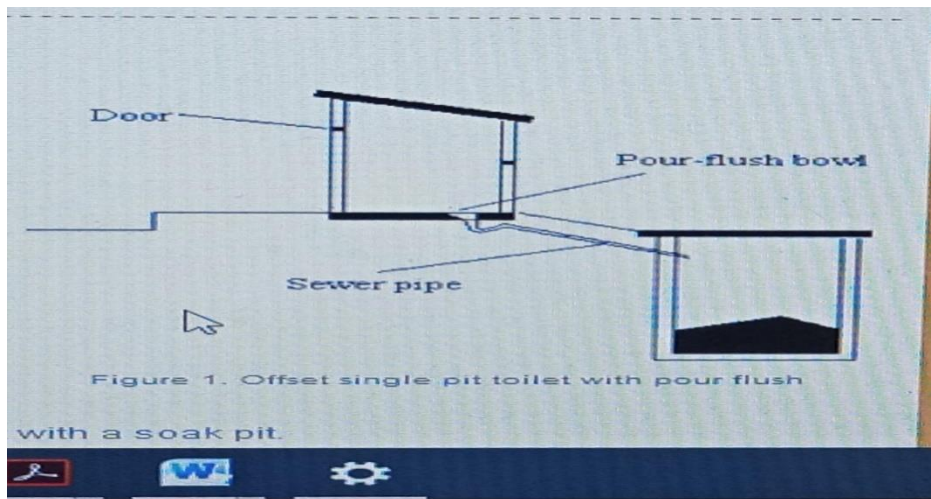
Plate 2.0.Offset single pit toilet

Sources: WSP (2005).

Plate 2.0 is a structure of an offset single pit toilet with pour flush which is less than a meter from the leach pit. It has a short length of sufficiently slopping (1:10) PVC lead from the U trap down to the pit.

b. Offset double pit toilet with pour flush

Figure 2. Offset double pit toilet with pour flush
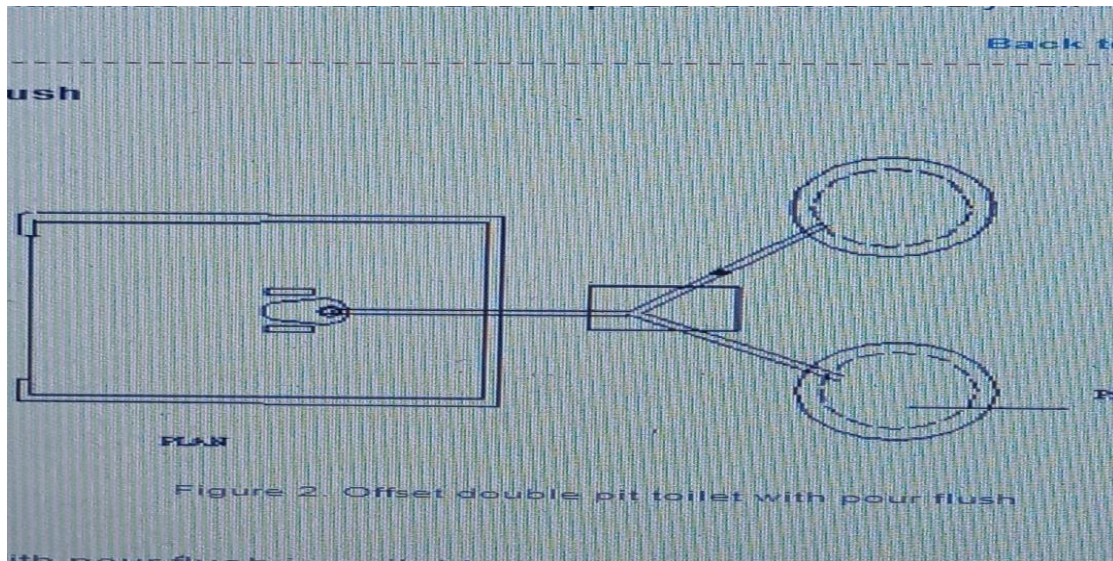
Plate 2.1.offset double pit toilet

Sources: WSP (2005).

Offset double pit toilet with pour flush in plate 2.1 has an additional pit being added to make them two pits pour flush structure which give user the chance to alternate their usage. When one pit is full user can leave it for some month to decompose while using the other pit. The decomposed substances can also be used as organic fertilizer for crops production.

c. Pour-flush toilet with two chamber septic tank with soak-pit

Figure 3. Pour flush toilet with 2-chamber septic tank and soak pit
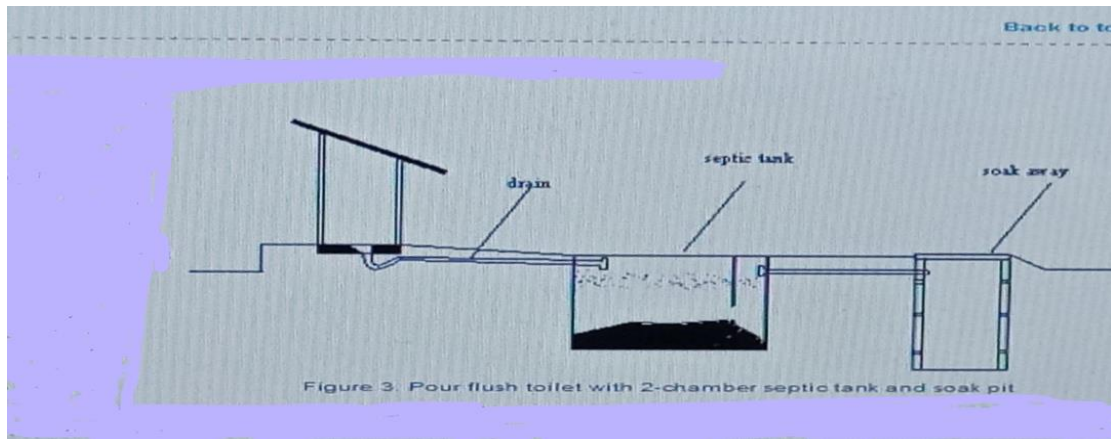
Plate 2.2 Pour flash toilet

Sources: WSP (2005).

Plate 2.2 is similar to offset single pit toilet with septic tank in addition. The septic tank only serves as a channel through which wastes are carried by water flushed down to a short PVC pipe. It does not dispose of wastes by itself.

2.4 COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

2.4.1 Communication

Communication is derived from the Latin word communes, translated to mean common, which means to communicate is to try to establish 'commonness' with someone (Rajkumar,2010). That is trying to share information, an idea, or an attitude among team involved in that particular project (Rajkumar, 2010).Galan et el (2013), simplified it to mean the transfer of ideas, thought or feelings by a sender to a receiver either through verbal or non-verbal form, or better still, it the process that occurred when ideas, information and feelings are conveyed between individuals or groups of people for deliberate purposes.

2.4.2 Communication Management.

Any effort put in place to eradicate open defecation can only achieveits full potential if knowledge and technology are share efficiently and good communication strategies are used effectively to motivate and garner stakeholders' commitment (FAO, 1994). FAO (1994) further explained that, unless people themselves develop the spirit of mutual ownership through communication no amount of effort or investment can bring about any good results in any social intervention including open defecation. PMI (2017), therefore coin communication management as the process needed to ensure timely and appropriate generation, collection, dissemination, storage and ultimate disposition of project information.

How effective and efficient a communication is, is the ultimate concerns of a good communication management. Communication that is done in the right format, at the right time, having the impact

is efficient communication, while providing the information that is needed only is effective communication, (PMI, 2017).

2.4.3 The Roles of Effective and Efficient Communication

According to Barvelas (1950), any task that must be perform by a group of people and not individual, can easily demonstrate that any hope of success will largely depends on effective and efficient communication.

FAO (1994) stated that, the role of communication in ensuring that social interventions are well implemented to achieve it intended purpose is central and cannot be over emphasized. In a bit to support its statement, (FAO,1994) explained that, communication assist planners in identifying and formulating programs through thorough consultation of people in order to take into consideration their needs, attitude and traditional knowledge. FAO (1994) added that, only in communication will the intervention beneficiaries become the principal actors to make an intervention a successful. PMI (2017), on its view point sees the role of effective and efficient communication to ensuring that; Stakeholders' involvement in undertaking a project is smooth, cultural and organizational background that may hinder project progress is overcome, the issue of the level of expertise does not degenerate into unsatisfactory result and finally, perspective and interest of all stakeholders are considered and taken care of.

Emphasizing on stakeholders involvement (Brashers, 2001 cited in Parker et al, 2017) conceived that projects sometimes experience extensive complexity (especially mega projects) and much uncertainty is obvious when information is not clear or not available and inconsistent within stakeholders. Uncertainty of information will lead to anxiety within stakeholders which may increase the likelihood of project failure (Parker et al, 2017). Berger (2009) as cited in Parker

(2017) simple put that, one of the fundamental goals of communication is to reduce uncertainty, that when uncertainty occurs on daily basis within stakeholders it breeds high anxiety and ''communication is the primary vehicle to reduce uncertainty''.

Parker et al (2017) once again stated that on daily basis project are getting into more complex territories as a result integration of different stakeholders coming from different geographical locations with diverse culture and linguistic backgrounds. Many interventions may fail because of this particular point. Communication is therefore the very vehicle to break these geographical, cultural and linguistic barriers (Berger, 2009 cited in Parker et al 2017).

In the case of stakeholders perspective and interest point raised by PMI (2017), Parker al el (2017) mentioned that some stakeholders are unlikely to seek information actively, some are also powerful and have high interest in the project and therefore will always want to be furnished with detailed information of the intervention (sometimes make conscious effort themselves to get the information), yet every interest or perspective must be aligned with project goal to guarantee meaningful results. Here again effective and efficient communication can play a crucial role in reconciling all power and interest groups for a successful project execution.

2.4.4 Making communication an effective tool to achieve result.

The best way to enhance communication in order to achieve project result is to first of all have a good understanding of how communication process involves and then narrow it down to key steps that will make communication very effective. According to Rajkumar (2010) for a project manager to communicate effectively he/she must have a good understanding of the communication process.

Below is the diagram that shows Rajkumar, (2010) communication process.
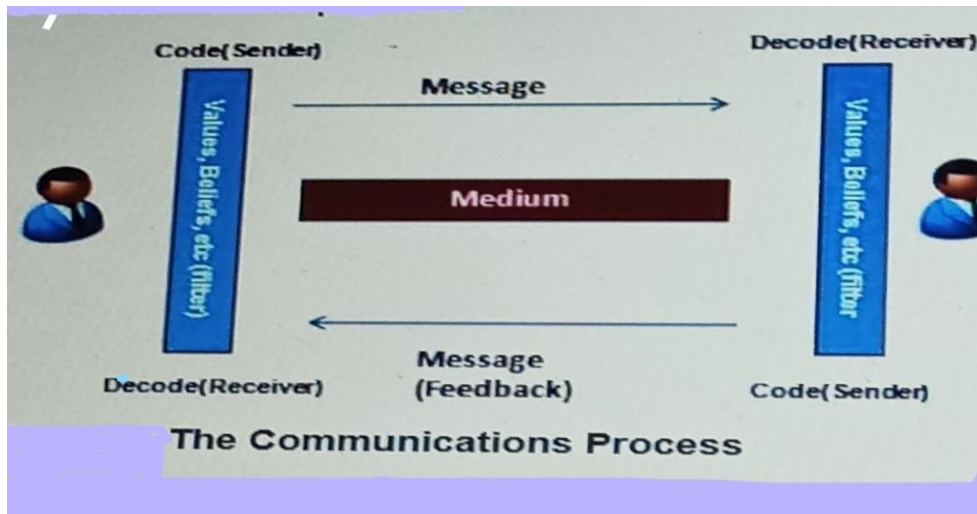
Plate 2.3. Communication process

Source: Rajkumar (2010).

Based on the explanations of Rakumar, (2010) the diagram is composed of:

i. Sender and a receiver; the sender is the originator of the message who creates the content of the message with some intent in mind. The receiver receives the message and also handles it based on his personal discretions. The receiver decides to accept, revise or reject the message. The communication process needs a medium to transfer the content of the message. Here again the receiver may decides to accept the medium chosen by the sender or can even alter the medium to suit the receiver's preferences.

ii. Communication process requires message; the message can either be in a hard or a soft copy form which either in a written paper or electronic format respectively.

Feedback which is also a component in the diagram is a crucial process. Feedback between the sender and the receiver could be positive, negative or even neutral. It can also be simple or complex.

Communication process often not ''clean''; the recipient could receive a message which may necessarily not be what the sender sent. This may be as a result of communication ''noise'' (believes, values, the emotional impact of the message and the medium used.) in the communication of the message. The process will always be in setting or context that has impact on result. The context is made up of time, space, and structure. According to Rajkumar (2010), if the above communication processes are blended with the following four key steps, effective communication in project implementation will be encouraged.

Rajkumar (2010) added that the first point of visit in the four steps of making communication effective is to identify communication requirement; that is identifying who needs what information and the number of potential communication channels needed to carry out communication within project stakeholders. On its part PMI (2017), supported the idea of identifying communication requirement by providing a formula for easy calculations and understanding: N (N-1)/2; where N= number of stakeholders.

For instance, a project of five (5) people as a team using the formula will need about 10 possible communication channels for effective communication (Rajkumar, 2010). The possible sources of the channel could be found in projects organizational charts, stakeholders register, internal and external information needs of stakeholders, etc (PMI, 2017). However in order to effectively identify the communication requirement (Rajkumar, 2010) requires project managers to do stakeholders analysis to determine key stakeholders, the information needs of the stakeholders and

frequency of communication. This is done to align project objectives with stakeholders' interest (Rajkumar, 2010).

The ''5Ws+1H'' system can also be used to assess key stakeholders information requirement for effective communication (Rajkumar, 2010). They are; 1. Who needs to be communicated? 2. What need to be communicated? 3. When should it be communicated? 4. Where should it be communicated? 5. Why should it be communicate? 6. How to communicate the information (is it through e-mail, phone call, among others).

Knowing the major obstacles of communication is another step that Rajkumar (2010) deemed very necessary to making communication effective. Rajkumar (2010), among other things spelt out political conditions, cultural practices and linguistic as the major obstacle hindering effective communication. To buttress these obstacles, Rajkumar (2010) explained that:

i. In the case of political factor, for any giving project activities which engage many people, the possibility of vested interest and superiority of power is visible. The political players may include opinion leaders; clan elder or family heads, religious leaders, etc.

ii. The cultural practices become an obstacle through stakeholder over assumptions, people believes and value commonly held in the project community.

iii. Linguistic contributory factors may include; language spoken, terminologies used, mannerism and so on which all create barrier for effective communication.

Sharing communication is third important step for making communication very effective, emphasized by Rajkumar (2010). Rajkumar (2010) supported this point with an explanation that effective communication needs an effective communications plan, which should take into

considerations all the necessary approved communication methods/modalities and conditions of the message to be communicated. The modalities can include community meetings, report, sending a messenger and so on. Communication sharing can also improve by project managers paying attention to issues such as the urgency needs of the information, technology, project staffing, project length and project environment (Rajkumar, 2010). Communication factors need to be examined is the climaxed step by Rajkumar (2010).

According to Rajkumar (2010), the following conditions need to be looked at critically and then find means to influence them positively to improve project communication for effective execution:

i. Para lingual; which form the pitch, the tone and inflection in the sender voice.

ii. Feedback in which the sender confirms that the receiver understands the message by directly asking for a response or clarifications,

iii. Active listening; through feedback, questions or any sign of confirmation the receiver confirms that the message is received. Nonverbal which takes approximately 55 percent of communication and it includes hand gesture, body language and facial expressions.

2.5. STAKEHOLDERS' MANAGEMENT CONCEPT.

2.5.1 Stakeholders.

According to APM UK (2013), generally stakeholders are individuals or groups who have interest in a project or development intervention with reason that they are involved in the project activities or the outcomes of the project may affect them. Tomica (2015) supported this definition and added that they are either an individual or institution that is engage in the project or development intervention or has key interest in the outcomes of the intervention. Tomica (2015) further went

on to mention stakeholders as; project manager, functional manager, sponsors and community member.

2.5.2 Stakeholders management.

As defined by APM UK (2013), it is a process of identifying, analyzing, planning and implementation of policy action designed to involve with stakeholders. It has to do with a set of techniques use to collect stakeholders support through influencing them positively, while at the same time reduces their (stakeholders) negative impact, stressed by APM UK (2013). APM UK (2013) further enumerated possible process to manage stakeholders well: 1. Stakeholders' identification. 2. Assess stakeholders' interest and influences. 3. Develop communication management plan. 4. Engage and influence stakeholders.

2.5.3 Stakeholders' categorization.

Many literatures had made several attempts to categorize stakeholders (Emerson et al, 2012). One key concerned of many authors regarding the categorization is how to deal with the interest of all stakeholders at the same time (Freeman, 1984) as cited in (Emerson et al, 2012).

Emerson et al (2012) traced the historical categorization of the stakeholders from 1990s to 2000s in a tabular form:

Table 2.3 Stakeholders' Categorization

AUTHORS	CATEGORISATION OF STAKEHOLDERS
Good paster (1991)	Strategic and moral stakeholders
Savage et al (1991)	Stakeholder potential power to threaten or stakeholder with cooperative ability.
Clarkson (1995)	Primary stakeholders (have formal relationships) and secondary stakeholder (no formal relationships)
Mitchell et al (1997)	Power, legitimacy and urgency
Rowley (1997)	Network density and the centrality of the organization focus
Scholes and Clutterback (1998)	Power influence, impact on the organization and affinity with organizational objectives.
Kamann (2007)	Power and level of interest
Fassin (2009)	Classical stakeholders, stake watchers and stake keepers.

Sources: Emerson et al (2012)

On the view of Emerson et al (2012), Mitchell et al (1997) categorization such as Power, legitimacy and urgency is widely considered as salient and fairly dynamic. Mitchell et al (1997) as cited in Emerson et al (2012) explained the position by supporting it with three (3) reasons:

That power, legitimacy and urgency are variables; these variables are socially constructed. Stakeholders are not always aware that they have one or more attributes. Gregory's (2007) categorization looked similar to that of Mitchell et al (1997) cited in Emerson et al (2012). However Gregory (2007) added an 'interest' version to complete the categorization as power/interest matrix. Gregory (2007) categorization of stakeholders is put in the following table:

Table 2.4. Categorization of stakeholders based on power/interest matrix

INTEREST

	Low	High
Low POWER	A Minimal effect	B Keep informed
High	C Keep satisfied	D Key players.

Source: (Gregory (2007)).

It is completely possible and even at times necessary that a stakeholder in one (C) moved to another block say D, that is those in C are considered to be powerful with low interest can sometimes be moved to block D to use their power to influence others to assist a project (should the project faces any crises regarding execution) (Gregory, 2007). Also stakeholders in B (with high interest and low power) and A (with low interest and low power) should not be considered unimportant, it will work to the projects good if community groups located in B particular are brought into interaction since they are connected to powerful and interested stakeholders in D, concluded by Gregory, (2007).

According to Tomica (2015), project stakeholders are classified into five major categories namely; project manager, project team, functional management, sponsors and customers. Each of these

categories either falls into primary and secondary, internal and external or direct and indirect stakeholders (Tomica, 2015).

Stakeholders are crucial and the success or failure of every development intervention depends largely on its key stakeholders. Vincent et al (2017), explained that, the role played by stakeholders has obtained greater attention and that managers are living with content that when the interest of key stakeholders is well balance, it creates value sustainably and ethically.

2.5.4 Roles of stakeholders in achieving project goals

Generally, potential stakeholder stated by Orem et al, (2013) are comprised of both public and private sectors, health managers, professional bodies and networks, knowledge brokers, donors, community members, civil society organizations (CSOs)/Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and media. Orem et al (2013) believed that, these stakeholders play various roles in contributing their quota for a successful project results. Orem (2013), position of the various roles play by the stakeholders has been explained by the following table:

Table 2.4 Stakeholders and their roles in achieving project results

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES THEY PLAY
CSOs	Advocate for mobilization of resource to carry out development intervention, under take research for Under take research for project easy implementations Disseminate and facilitate the implementation of project decision based on evidence.
COMMUNITIES	Take part in setting project agenda. Ensuring successful implementation of the agenda.
MEDIA	Distribute information and mobilization of community members.
POLICY MAKERS	Pointing out knowledge gaps Applying evidence in taking decisions Establish institutional frame work for project execution.
DONORS	Give financial support Implement research findings on projects

Source: Orem et al (2013).

According to Grgory (2007) stakeholders are very crucial when it comes to achieving project goals. Stakeholders should be seen as development partners, but mostly are seen as targets, added by Gregory (2007). Halal (2000); Steyn, (2003) as cited in Gregory(2007) coined it that, if the interest of stakeholders are handle effectively and appropriately, they can play a collaborated role as in giving economic resources support, political support and providing special knowledge to the project execution for the benefit of everybody.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gave a brief description of the study area, the methodology for the research. The methodology consists of; Research design, research strategy, data collections, data gathering instruments, sampling and sampling procedure, analytical frame work and data analysis

3.2 BRIEF INFORMATION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.2.1 Location and size of the study community

Teshie- Nungua is the capital of Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipality (LEKMA) created and inaugurated on November 1, 2007 and February 29, 2008 respectively as part of local government arrangement (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014).

The total land covered by LEKMA is estimated at 47,57510square kilometers stated by Ghana Statistical Service (2014). However the study will only concentrated on Teshie and Nungua which is being surrounded by Teshie Nungua estate, Tuibleo, Teshie camp and the sea (Gulf of Guinea). The people in area are predominantly indigenous Gas, and the Ga language is the main language spoken (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014).
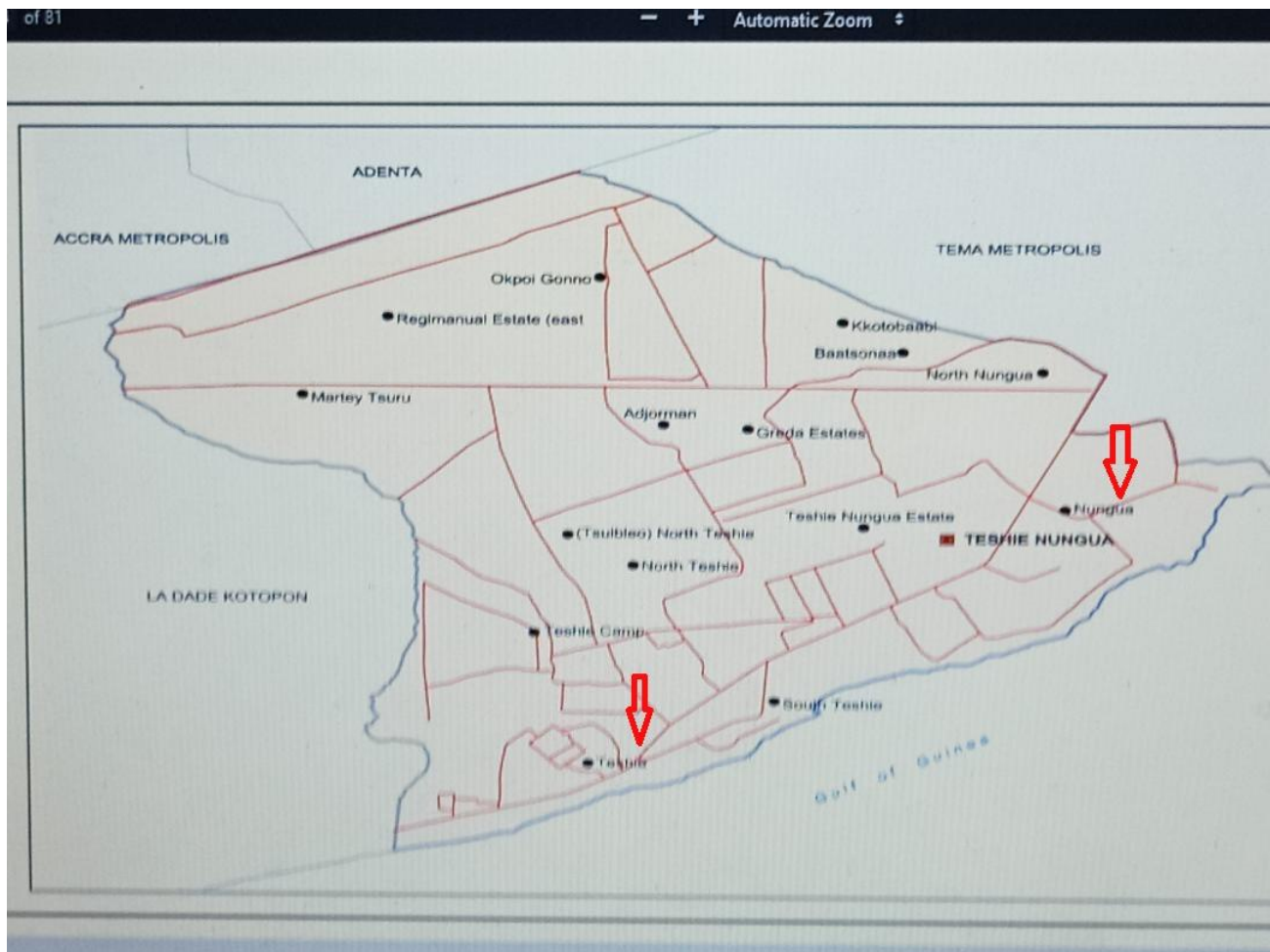
Plate 3.0 Map of LEKMA showing the locations of Teshie and Nungua.

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service (2014).

3.2.2 Population, Households and number of houses.

According to Ghana Statistical Service (2014), the total population of LEKMA was 227,932 with

total households 60,859 and a number of houses being 21,366. Teshie and Nungua have a

population of 8,954 and 67699 respectively having a total population size of 76,653 (Ghana

Statistical Service, 2014). Ghana Statistical Service (2014) further explained that, Teshie and

27

Nungua has a total household of 20,386 with 6,963 representing total number of houses in area, and some of the houses have no toilet facilities, some no bathrooms and others no kitchen.

3.2.3 Occupation.

Occupation in the study is described as the sources of livelihood to the people in the community. According to Ghana Statistical Service (2014), the location of the community gives huge advantage service and sales workers which take a large portion of the workforce. Others also engage in craft and it related activities, elementary occupations, plant and machines operating or assembling, while some also into fishing activities.

3.2.4 Climate of the area.

The area is a Coastal Grassland province with a maximum of two raining seasons in a year; the first one starts from May to mid-July and the second one begins in mid-August up to October before it stops (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014). The rainfall in the area which usually comes with serious storm and lasted a little while has an annual average rainfall being at 730mm (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014).The wind direction of the area comes from WSW to NNNE having an average speed of eight (8) to sixteen (16km/hr) with the highest wind speed recorded so far standing at 107.4km/hr stated by Ghana Statistical Service (2014).

With regards to annual temperature, Ghana Statistical Service (2014) explained that august is the coolest with a mean of 24.7 degree Celsius whilst in March it is around 28 degree Celsius considered to be the hottest and annual average being at 26.8 degree Celsius.

3.2.5 Water and sanitation concerns in the area

People draw water to drink and for other domestic use from five (5) main sources, namely: pipe-borne water outside the homes, pipe borne water inside homes, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor and public tap; other small sources such as bore-hole, bottle water and river/ stream cannot also be ruled-out.

According to Ghana Statistical Service (2014), human waste disposal in LEKMA general have four (4) major kinds of toilet facilities in the area of which Teshie and Nungua are also included, these facilities include; water closet (WC) representing 25.7%,KVIP 19.1%, pit latrine 5.1% and bucket/pan 3.7%. With these facilities, public toilets (WC/KVIP/Pit pan etc.) take up to 38%, while no facilities (bush, beach or field) took 7.8 %.(Ghana Statistical Service, 2014).

The community also use dumping in container and house-to-house collection of refuse as the methods widely use in disposing solid waste. Other methods such as burning, public dumps and burying also practice but in a small measure. Regarding liquid waste, Ghana Statistical Service (2014) have it that, many in the community find it convenient to throw the waste into gutters, some disposed it on the compound while others pass it through drainage process into gutters.

3.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology comprises of: Research design, research strategy, data collections, data gathering instruments, sampling and sampling procedure, and analytical frame work and data analysis.

3.3.1 Research design

The research carried out a content analysis approach with a qualitative method in retrieving and analyzing data. The study used open-ended questionnaires; this is because open-ended questions give respondents the chance to express their opinions without being influenced by the researcher (Foddy, 1993). One of the advantages of these open-ended questions is that, the research may obtain the responses that individuals give spontaneously while avoiding the bias often come from the suggestions of the researcher.

3.3.2 Research strategy

Saunders et al (2009) explained that, within a research methodology, a research strategy is an overall plan showing how the researcher will get answers to research questions. The research strategy guided the study to remain focused which helped to reduce time spent in producing the work. It also saved resource while at the same time a quality work was conducted. The research strategy particularly used for this study was a content analysis approach, with focused on respondents in Teshie-Nungua community. The content or the keywords from the study responses were usually counted and compare which was then followed up by an interpretation of the underlying context (Hsiu-Fang and Sarah E. Shannon, 2005).

3.3.3 Data collections

For a data collection to achieve its purpose as a good data, it should allow the researcher to obtain complex but rich data. In order to collect this data, relevant interview guide was developed and used. Respondent were given opportunity to express themselves through an open-ended questionnaires format. One research assistant was employed; he was recruited and trained to equip him with the requisite research questionnaires administering knowledge.

3.3.4 Data gathering instruments

The study made used of both primary and secondary data sources. The primary sources were obtained from interviewees' responses to interview questions; some few observations were also made. Interview guide through an open ended questionnaires were used to guide the interview process. The secondary data were gotten mainly from relevant books, articles and internet sites that were used for the purpose of this study.

3.3.5 Sampling and sampling procedure

A total of twenty (20) interviewees had been administered on with open ended questionnaires. The study was qualitative in nature; the twenty (20) sample size was enough to attain the standard of thematic saturation in qualitative research (Creswell, 2013). Purposive sampling was used to select five (5) key stakeholders, two (2) assemble members and two (2) beach resort owners from the total sample size. Purposive sampling was used because the targeted respondents were known which made it relevant to be used. The rest (11) of the sample size were selected by convenience sampling technique. The convenience sampling allowed the researcher to pick up any reasonable

member within the study community to solicit information from him/her until the required sampling size was captured.

3.3.6 Analytical frame work and data analysis

In order to give an opportunity to respondents to give answers beyond specifics, open ended questionnaires were developed to allow more details answers. Data collected were analysed using qualitative methods via content analysis, in which a set of procedures were followed with the intention to reduce bulky quantities of text into smaller content "in order to make inferences from the text" for easy understanding (Weber, 1985). Data captured also analysed using Microsoft Excel.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTIN

In this chapter, data collected were presented and analysed in line with the study objectives. Few tables and a bar chart were the tools used to present data and descriptive analyses were then followed.

4.2 KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COMMUNITY

Table 4.0key stakeholders and their roles in the study community

Stakeholders	Roles
Sea water electoral area assemble man	Municipal assembly representatives
Youth leader	Mobilizes the community youth for development
Former MCE	Plays critical role in the community development
Kpowulu no	A respected elder
Botey we/wulomo(chief priests)	Preforms traditional rituals for the community
Member of parliament	Representative of Krowor constituency in parliament.
Youth leader in charge of sanitation	Mobilizes the youth for clean up activities.
Police commander (Kpeshi division)	Enforces law
Pastor (Pentecostal church)	Provides funds for community development
Ablademomo (Queen mother-Nungua)	Serves as a traditional head
Wolaatsi (chief fisherman)	Serves the fisher folks within the community
Chairman (landing beaches)	Ensuring the sanity of the beaches in the community
Wulogulotey	Head of the community

Source: field work (2018)

4.3 REASONS COMMUNITY MEMBERS USE THE SEASHORE TO DEFECATE

Figure 4.0 Reasons people use seashore to defecate
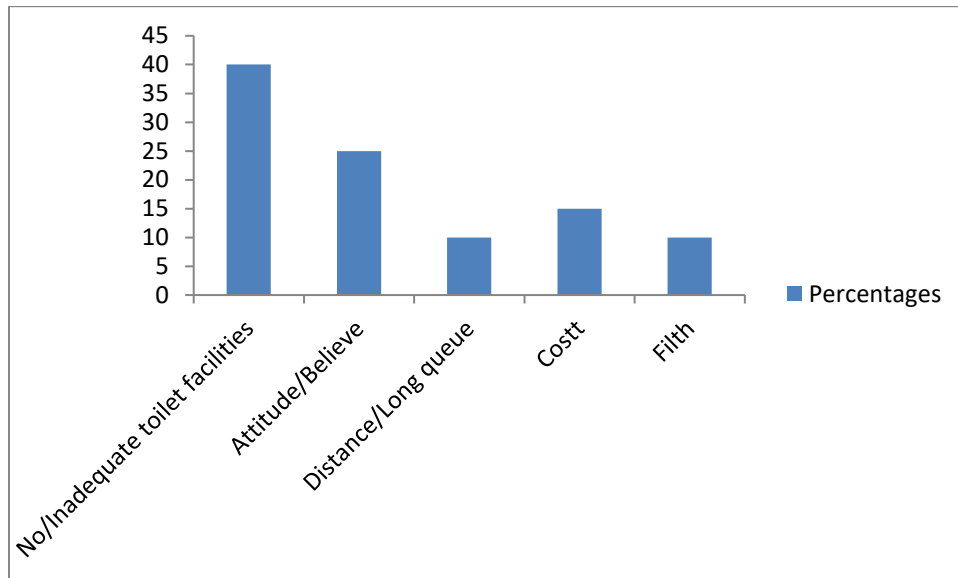
Source: Fied research (2018)

Figure 4.0 indicates that 40% of the respondents resort to open defecation especially along the seashore because they do not have toilet facilities at all or the available ones are not enough to cater for the entire communities in which they exist.

 "What I know is that , when we do not have a place to attend to ease ourselves, we have to use the seashore for that purpose'', exprssed by a an interviewee. Another member also exclaimed that, ''so when we get enough toilets facilities we will not do that again'' (field work,2018)

The above statements emphasised the community position that most of them actually openly defecate along the seahore as a result of inadequate provisions of both public and private toilet

facilities and further went on to expressed the community willingness to stop should there be any provision of enough altrnative facilities,

About 25% of the respondents in fig 4.0 agreed that the community is experiencing open defaction close to the sea as a result of people attitude or their believes. Those who hold this view lived with the fact that, the practice is a long standing issue inherited from their forefathers.

"Open defecation started very long time ago from our forefathers, so it is an ancestral practices handed over to us''(Field interview, 2018).

The assertion above clearly indicated that some community people adopted open defecation, owned it and it's being natured to maintain consistance of continuation. Until something serious is done to dilute this sort of mind sets, open defecation along the seashore will still be preserved for many future generations.

Figure 4.0 also revealed that, 15% of the of the respondents complained of the cost involved to usetoilet facilities. This particular point is in conformity to World Poverty Clock (2018) as cited in myjoyonline.com (2018) revelation that generally aver 2.8m Ghanaians live within the extreme poverty line, that is living bellow 1.9 US dollars per day. Some people in Ghana incuding those at the research community, are not able to meet the three (3) daily square meals, in that regards the cost of accessing toilet will always be considered as an additional financial pressure on their meager earnings.

''A bar man (spot operator) built a toilet which is a private one and not every one can use it because not every one can pay the charges involved to use it, an opinion leader asserted" (field work,2018).

The above narrations showed that the peoples financial situations in some instances did not match the available toilet facilities provided which make some of them give more attention to the seashore to do their 'own thing'.

10% of the population also decided to defecate close to the sea with the excused that either the distance to cover to access toilet facility is far or the queue one has to join befoe it reaches his/her turn is long. Coinsidentally,10% of the interviewee also argued that the inability of the community to stop the participation of open defecation along the seashorewas due to the filthy nature of the available facilities particularly the public toilets.

'The reason we do it (O.D) is that we do not have enough toilets here, those available ones are in Gbogblo,Bukuasi and Aduweim which are far from this vicinity'' youth leader explained (field work 2018).

The above explaination implied that long distance to toilet facilities couple with the untidy nature of the available ones encourage open defecation along the seashore especially those close to the sea. The sick,children and aged persons will always be at difficulities to cover long distance to ease themselves. It also means that if the toilets available are neat,generally the percentage of those taking part in open seashore defecation would have droped.

The research also sought to find out whether there was any intervention put inplace to solve the problem.

Revelationsfrom the field work obtained as high as 75% "yes" responses pointed out that there were interventions in the community, while 25% said they have no interventions.

4.4. REASONS THAT RENDERED THE AVAILABLE INTERVENTIONS INEFFECTIVE[

Those respondents who said there were available interventions from the previous responses, 53.33% of them identified toilet facilities provision as the main alternative,33.33% threw their weigt to availabilty of police presence and 13.33% agreed they have no idea.

Table 4.1 available interventions in the study community.

Available interventions	Number of responses	Percentage(%) of responses
Toilets facilities	8	53.33
Police presence	5	33.33
Others (no idea)	2	13.33

Source: Field work(2018).

Majority of the respondents detested to use the available measures especially the toilets facilities with the explanations that the facilities are smelly, not neat or filthy. Some also complained of the long distance to where the toilets were located relative to their residents. To others the cosst they paid for the toilets sevices rendered to them daily bases was unbearable.

"**If we get public toilet facilities in the area we will stop,the community also wants to earn a good reputations like the near-by communities. They stoped it and every body praised them for that,but the distance from this community to Gbobglo is a bit far to attend nature calls there" (Field work,2018)**

The narrations above clearly indicated that the open defecation along the seashore left a social fracture on the community image and they were willing to stop should there be any available alternative to over come the challenges posed by the distance.

On the issue of the security (police) involvement, many of the respondents bemoaned the inconsistency of the police presents to the duty post while others also blamed the ineffectiveness of the police to inadequate commitments in enforcement of policies continuously especially when there is a change in goverment.

' initially before we started to fish in the morning, you could see police, two (2) or more around here, imidiatelly they moved a bit to a different place people will come and continue their usually thing'(Field work 2018), A chief fisher man gave this account of what he observed happing at the seashore.

As part of the research objectives, the field work also tried to find out whether proposing communication could be an effective mechanism to curbe the ongoing unpleasant situation (open defecation) and the following responses were gotten:

Out of the total respodents sellected, as huge as 90% of the responses received supported the idea that communication is in deed an effective tool that can help aleviate this social nuisance, while 10% vehimently rejected communication to be a means to correct the menace.

Table 4.1 response from communication proposal

Types of responses	Number of responses	Percentage (%) of responses
Yes	18	90
No	2	10

Soure: Field work (2018).

Those who suported the idea of communicatio as a strong tool to control the situation most of them believed that it was not always true that some people resort to O.D along the seashore because they lack toilet facilities or the availabilty of those facilities are not enough, but as a results of certain believes they subscibed to.

"**Some people have different ideas and they think differently, the church (Gospel light chapel) built 20 seater capacity public toilet for this community and one woman also built another 10 seater capacity toilet. The toilet are free you just have to take a paper and go inside to free yourself", (field work,2018).**A member expressed his dismay at community members beviour.

From the above statement one could deduced that, some efforts have been made to some part of the community to help solve O.D problems, however some people still stick to some mind sets to make things difficult to the entire community. The community therefore believed that if these particular people are well talk to especially in the language they understand best, they will listen and obeyed.

Some of the optimists of the communication system were however quick to add that, to gain positive result from talking to people regarding O.D, the community needs to have available aternative facilities, but a situtsion where these facilities do not exist, communication can achieve little.

"Communication,yes it can reduce it. Some times in the past they talk to the people and they stop but because of not enough toilets, peolple started again. So I blieve if we talk to them again through our chiefs, religious leaders…they will sop" (Field work,2018).

The above expression was made by a community member to give his views on the extend to which communication can be effective and the challenges it could face if the right things are not done.

The few of the respondents who did not bang their hopes on the communication as a mechanism to mitigate the situation belived that in a community where there is no alternatives to open defecation it will always be difficult for people to understand when they are being communicated to. Most of this respondents were from the areas who had to cover distance to the near by communities to ease themselves.

"To me communication cannot , because if you don't have toilet how can you understand some one when he/she talks to you to stop open defecation. Do you know some people even put it in a 'black robber bag' tie it and throw it away?''(Field work,2018).

The above narrations mean that communication cannot happen in a vacuum, the community members did not actually see anything meaniful in communication so long as the communication cannot point to any avilable alternative.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUTION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contained the conclusions of the findings and further went on to give recommendations based on the findings of the study.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Good sanitation practices ensure the existence of a clean and healthy community. However, developing countries including Ghana are yet to reap the full benefits of good sanitation. Many people within this countries resort to defecate openly including close to the seashore which causes harm to human lives and also pose as a threat to tourist industries. Its end result is that, it reduces nation's productivity level due to a reduction in human work force cause by diarrhea and other related diseases from open defecation and bad sanitation practices at large. It was therefore not surprising that in 2014 Ghana, Nigeria and other developing countries in Africa recorded the highest cholera and diarrhea cases in the region which took away many lives, especially children, for which has been stated that, diarrhea kills children under five in every 15 seconds. It is therefore very crucial for every key stakeholder to get involve to ensure that open defecation in all kind and bad sanitation practice in its entirety is reduced to the lowest level.

The study, having identified key stakeholders in the community, revealed among others that open defecation along the seashore is as a result of inadequate or no toilet facilities, people attitude or the believes, cost involved in using the public toilet facilities, the distance involved in accessing a public toile/ long queues at the public toilets and the filthy nature of the toilet facilities. The study

also indicated that there were interventions put in place in the community to reduce open defecation, however, those interventions were not able to achieve their full purpose with the reasons to include the untidy or smelly nature of the facilities, the distance people trek to free themselves in the public toilets, the charges to obtain toilet services, Police have not been consistent at their post along the seashore and policies of stopping open defecation often got truncated any time there is a change of government. The research findings further showed that, majority of the community members agreed that communication can help reduce the problem of open defecation most especially along the seashore, by educating the people about the dangers associated with open defecation.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION.

More toilet facilities needed to be constructed particularly to those areas without any existing facilities and also to those who had but not enough, for enhancement. If this is done, it will go a long way to take care of those needs that are urging to use toilet facilities but could not find some.

Based on the results obtained, the study also recommended that the existing facilities should be kept clean and tidy, some community members should be employed to clean it regularly to solve the problems posed by the filthy and smelly circumstances.

More education needs to be intensified. Advocacy programs should be carried out in the community by the District assembly to let people have more knowledge on the dangers of open defecation. They should be made to know that open defecation is more costly to the individual and the nation at large than what they thought of.

They should be thorough consultations between the community members and the police service or government before the police personnel are deployed to the seashore or the entire community to drive away those who defecate openly. This can overcome challenges of community resistance and encourage most of the people in the community to assist the police to control the menace.

More key stakeholders in the community can be explored for to identify if there is any existing leadership gap in the community that the research could not identify. This could help to fix it early enough to avoid the escalating of the present open defecation situation due to leadership challenge.

The District assembly should also empower and equip the local community to work on their own rather than to leave everything to government to enforce good sanitation practice through police service; if this is done the interruption of policies through political regime change will no more have serious impact on sanitation and subsequently open defecation.

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APENDIX 1

Interview questions

Why do people defecate along the seashore?

Has there beenany intervention put in place to stop the practice?

Why has those measures not yielded the desire outcome?

Do you think/believe communication can be used as a means of stopping this?

How can communication be used to address this problem?

Some of the responses

<u>Community Member</u>

For me I don't know why people defecate here. I personal don't do it because I have toilet in my house. We have two toilet facilities here. Yes I said we have two toilet facilities.

Yes communication can solve the problem. When you talk to them they will understand.

<u>Community Member</u>

The open defecation along the sea is being done by those closer the sea shore. As for this area, there is no public toilet that is why people use the sea shore as toilet. A bear man (spot operator) built a toilet which is private one, and not everyone uses it because not everyone can pay before using it. Sometimes too, you need to be in a long queue before it reaches your turn. So you can see that here is not enough facility. We need more especially public ones.

Communication yes cannot work. But without a toilet, no chief or leader can ask a subordinate to stop defecating openly and he/ she will listen. No person can communicate to stop it if we do not have alternatives. So we need to get toilet, because if no toilet and you talk to them they will still go to the seashore.

Community leader

Some people have different ideas and they think differently that is why we still have O.D along the sea. The Gospel Light Chapel church built 20seater public toilet facility for us and one woman also built a 10 seater toilet. The toilets are free, you just have to take paper and go inside and ease yourself that is all.

At the moment we have police enforcement in place to chase away people who are doing it. However the people still do it when the police are absent. In the community when we also see them easing themselves in the open, we report to the police.

In terms of communication, we talk and continue to talk so I think yes communication can help.

During churches we can communicate to them, we can use radio stations, our chiefs can also announce etc. we the fisher folks, when we are together we educate ourselves about that for the safety of our fishes.

Community member

O.D along the seashore started long ago from our forefathers so it is our ancestral practice in this area, we don't have enough toilet facilities in our homes and also public toilets. Because of that, people feel comfortable going to the seashore to ease. We actually trying to solve the problem, so if government can provide us toilet facilities we will stop.

We don't have opinion leaders which makes it difficult to fight for public toilets.

I can only mention Assemblyman, for no chief. The reason we do O.D is that we don't have enough toilets, those available are in Gbobglo, Bukuasi and Aduweim which is far. There are only two facilities. Most people don't like it because they complained it is not neat and smelling

If we get toilet facilities will stop. We also want a good name like the nearby areas. Our neighbors will stopped it and they gained praise for that.

Communication too can work. If they communicate by using local language because most people don't understand English language, they will listen and stop it.

About 2 years ago, government brought security forces (police) to stop people from defecating close to the sea but there were not enough communication so the people resisted and that measure came to a halt. If people are called to a meeting or open forum and talk to them they will stop.

Chief Fisherman (Wolaatse) Teshie Mantse (acting) Landing Beach Chairman Member

We don't have many leaders.

Open defecation because we don't have enough toilets, both public and house toilets. An organization known as GAMA, promised to build every house a toilet but have not done that yet. Close to this area there is one public toilet but the other far end no public toilet and that is why people use the seashore for defecation.

Communication; yes, sometimes in the past, they talked to and they stopped but because of not enough facilities, they started again. Through our chiefs, religious leaders, group leaders, the people can be talked to and they will understand.

Community Leader

As far as this area is concerned, there is no public facilities and enough house toilets. Those that have toilet facilities are Crobo, Bukuasi or Aduwam which is far from here. The beach is close to us and so we are using it. They (police) try to stop us, but we said we don't have public toilets.

Communication can stop it, but we have to get toilets before that can be done. To talk to the community members, you've to see the elders which are; Mantse, Makalo, Shikiteili, Akoshontsi, Wolomo, Jashitsi, Assemblymen, etc. for them if they give instructions the community members obey.

Community member

In our area, we do not have enough toilets facilities. Only one public toilet that we have and it is not neat (dirty and smelling sometimes) and how can we use such a toilet? We are convinced using the seashore. The seashore is airy and doesn't have any bad odor

Yes communication can stop it. If our leaders can talk to the assemblyman and he can also communicate to the MP. For me I am very sure if my leader talk to me to do something, I will do it, but I don't know for others.

Community leader

What I know is that, when we don't have a place to attend to ease ourselves, we have to use the sea area for that purpose. So when we get enough toilets we will not do that again.

So my simple answer is that, we do not have private and public toilets, hence we resort to the seashore. They built one sometime ago, and even started operating but they have closed it again and I don't know why they do that. I don't know why they did that.

Yes communication, yes it can. If we have something to do in the area and the chief or assemblyman or any leader ask me to call the youth to come, they do. Any information I also pass to the youth they obey. But I said without the toilet, communication will be very difficult to go by. When we have toilets operating well in the area, we will stop going to the bush or seashore

Community leader

Some people sometimes think that the seashore have free "air condition" that is they experience fresh air when using it compared to a public toilet which smells. Last week like this, I was running diarrhea. I can go every five time in a day so how can I pay all these money. So many people complained about the charges (the amount to pay before using the toilet0 and that is why we can't stop using the seashore.

We have one public toilet facility which is not good and enough. The assemblyman reported the issue to the police to help and they also started arresting people some time ago but now it seems like the police is not paying much attention to the issue (O.D) so it is serious again.

Yes I belief communication can do. When people are communicated to by exposing the dangers involve in O.D, I strongly belief the people can change their mind. If the people are told that O.D causes cholera and many other diseases which may lead to death, they will think twice. However in my opinion, this communication can work well with those educated.

<u>Community member</u>

As for open defecation, so many of it is going on especially on the seashore which is harmful to human health.

Because we do not have enough toilet facilities and some people see it as a traditional thing (that is they grew to meet it), our houses too we don't have toilets measures. Yes sometimes we see a policeman sacking and arresting people who are doing it, but the residence do not give up to ease themselves openly that is all I know.

To me communication cannot because if you do not have toilet how can someone understand you when you talk to him or her to stop O.D (**open defecation**)

APENDIX 2

Field pictures

Source: Field wrok (2018).