

PREFACE

This report contains factual comprehensive profile of people Suamire in the Kintampo south district of Brong Ahafo region. The group however, combined information from reliable sources to come out with the profile of the community.

ii. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

An effective research work of this nature cannot be achieved without the grace and the guidance of the Almighty God who, saw us through the difficult the times and challenges during the period of our research.

We therefore give tones of thank to the Almighty God for guiding and protecting us throughout our stay in the Suamire community in the Kintampo south district of Brong Ahafo region. We would have been ungrateful to hide our appreciation since our might cannot yield anything successful.

We also express our profound gratitude to the university authority, supervisors and co-ordinate's especially Maxwell Aziabah, the coordinator for Kintampo-South District for the Third Trimester Field Practical Programmed.

Furthermore, we express our heartfelt appreciation to the chief, elders and the entire members of Suamire Community for their countless advice and support which made this work a reality.

We thank the pastor and church elders of Christ Foundation for the kindness hospitality and love they have shown to us during our stay in the community.

The headmaster, Mr. Raymond Atibiri and staff of Suamire L/A basic school, Kintampo-South district Assembly and the entire personnel of Suamire community cannot be left out for their kind gesture during the research period.

In sum, for those whose names are not mentioned we say thank you.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provide a vivid account of the research and the findings obtained in Suamire community found in Kintampo south district of Brong Ahafo region by group fifty-eight (58) students of the university for development during the third trimester field practical program(T.T.F.P.P).

The report contains details of aim and objective of research, research methods employed and tools and techniques adopted. In addition to the above mentioned are the seven units each dealing with peculiar aspects about the community.

Unit one begins with physical resource base of the community which entails location, drainage, climate vegetation and soil. Biologically resource base which covers economic plants, Animals both aquatic and terrestrial as well as environmental issues and population characteristics of the community is found in unit two is characterized by population size, age, sex structure, population density, household size, etc.

Social development is dealt with in unit three which deals with religion, ethnicity, kinship, values, education, wealth, housing and water sanitation.

Economic development talks about unit four which includes employment status, occupational distribution, agricultural production, industrial activity commerce and services, household income and expenditure, transport, communication and energy.

Finally historical and local governance and community problems and potentials emanating from the community profile are tackled in unit five and six. The work done in unit six expresses the community to future interventions and development either by government agencies, stakeholders and NGOs. Meanwhile under every topic, potentials and challenges are discussed.

iv. INTRODUCTION

The third trimester Field Practical Program (TTFPP) is an essential component curricular for the University for Development Studies. It draws its basis from the constitution (PNDC law 279) which mandates the university to blend its academic work with that of the community in order to provide constructive interaction between the two for the total development of Southern Ghana in particular and the whole nation at large. The general objective of integrated concept of field practical program includes:

1. To help students develop favorable attitude towards working in rural and deprived communities.
2. Expose students practically to the nature of development of southern Ghana(Upper East, Upper West , Northern And Part Of Brong Ahafo) in particular and the country as a whole.
3. Providing useful service to Ghanaian rural communities through the exchange of knowledge and its implications to address the felt needs and aspirations of these communities.
4. Generating data for further research into problems solving developmental issues and other purposes and other purposes.

Objectives specific to year one third trimester fields practical programmed are:

1. To equip students with the basic tools, techniques and skills required for the community students.
2. To introduce students to community studies through living in and working with rural communities.
3. Assist students to apply the methodology and experiences required to collect relevant data, analyze and write comprehensive community profile.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

Under listed are the methods used to collect data by the group reconnaissance survey.

Transect walk: A walk was taken across the community to observe and gather data on the geographical features and other related issues

FOCUSE GROUP DISCUSSION

This tool was used to extract relevant information from the targeted groups involving social groups and institutions to provide useful information such as the historical issues, social-political organizations, economic activities and other social issues.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

The group used this tool to gather data that were not gathered during the focus group discussions and also, get information that was personal to the respondent. Information such as education background, sources of income, health issues, population (age, sex, size and other issues of the people of the community).

PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION

The group used the tool to gather information on our active participation in the life of the people. Data such as economic, physical, social and cultural context were obtained through our investment in the life of the people of Suamire community.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

The group covered all the 463 houses of the Suamire community to gather data through questionnaire. Data on agricultural sector, industrial sector, population size and other demographical characteristics were gathered.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

The group consulted the Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA) the herbalist, chief and elders, Chemical sellers, health personnel and specific persons who were capable to provide exclusive information required to aid on work.

SECONDARY DATA

The group collected secondary data from the District Assembly, Ministry of Health, the Ministry of food and Agriculture (MOFA) and the District Meteorological Service for the rainfall and temperature distribution

SWOT/SWOC ANALYSIS

This is a trend study tool for analyzing institution such as education and health. Also it was used to analyze agricultural and population issues of the community. The SWOT deals with the strength, weakness, opportunity and thread/constraint which exist in the Suamire community.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

The major constraints faced by the group include the following:

1. Self-financing of the TTFPP was a major problem, on many occasions individuals have to depend on meager resources for transportation and feeding.
2. The data collection period coincided with the peak of farming season hence difficulties in data collection

3. The group never had it easy during the collection of secondary data especially information on climate where the group had to run to run to Kintampo for information on rainfall patterns, temperature and the climax of it being that payments of some amount had to be made before information was given out to us.
4. The period in which the programme was scheduled coincided with the rainy season and most of the people leave early in the morning for their farms and only return late in the evening. Group members were therefore going out in the night to collect information.

UNIT ONE

NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT

1. PHYSICAL RESOURCES BASE

i. LOCATION

Suamire is a small community found in the Kintampo south district of Brong Ahafo region of Ghana. The district covers an area of about 1,774.85 km² and comprises about 122 settlements. Jema is the District Capital and has an estimated population of about 6,372, while the total District population stands at 67,825. Other major and important towns include Amoma, Anyima, Apesika, Krabonso, Mansie, Nante etc., Sunyani being the Regional Location and Size

The Kintampo South District is one of the twenty-two (22) districts within the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It was created by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781 and was duly inaugurated on 24th August, 2004.

It lies within longitudes 1° 20' West and 2° 10' West and latitude 8° 15' North and 7° 45' North. The District shares boundaries with Kintampo North District to the North, to the South by Nkoranza and Techiman Districts, to the East by Atebubu and Pru Districts and to the West by Wenchi District, as can be seen capital of Brong Ahafo is about 115 kilometers from Jema and also lies to the South of the District Capital.

GEOLOGY

The rocks found in the community are mainly sedimentary. The dominants species in the area is sandstone. The soil type found in the community is sandy loam. This supports cultivation of crops like legumes, cereals and tubers

ii. RELIEF

The topography of the community is low lying and undulating at altitude ranging between 150mm to 30 mm above sea level.

iii. DRAINAGE

The community is moderately drained due to sandy-loamy nature of the soil. However the collected water dries up during the extended dry season with adverse effect on the supply of water for both farming and other domestic use.

iv. CLIMATE

The community has a mean annual temperature of 32 and a mean monthly temperature of 36 in March to August. The community lies within the tropical continental zone and annual rainfall is confined to 5 months. (ie. May to September and also evenly distributed annual rainfall of about 110ml with its peak in August. Between October and March, there are virtually no rain and the long dry season is made harsh by the dry north eastern harmattan wind. The unfavorable climatic conditions promote only rain fed chronic food insecurity in the community and the country at large.

The table below shows the rainfall distribution in the community:

MONTH	DRIZZLED	MODERATE	HEAVY	TOTAL
May	2	1	2	5
June	4	3	1	8
Total	6	4	3	13

v. VEGETATION:

Suamire community lies within the tropical continental zone characterized by shrubs and grassland with scattered medium sized trees which shed off their leaves during the dry seasons. Some economic trees found here include: cashew, mango, orange and Dawadawa which are resistant to drought.

These economic trees are potentials for establishment of industries to increase employment for the people to reduce rural urban migration.

vi. SOILS :

The type of soils identified in Suamire community is sandy-loamy soil which supports the growth of crops like cashew, mango, orange, yam, cassava, maize, beans, millet, and groundnut.

vii. IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. The topographical nature of the place makes it easy for the cultivation of deep rooted crops.
2. The ability of the soil to retain water moderately makes the cultivation of crops like cashew, mango, orange; yam, cassava, maize, beans, millet, and groundnut apt.
3. There is the increase of high yields in cultivation of perennial crops due to the nature of soil.
4. Due to availability of drainage features, irrigational farming could be introduced in the Suamire community, so as ensure continual food supply through year.
5. The remoteness of the community to the district capital via Kintampo market and the inaccessible road make marketing of farm produce very hectic.

6. The presence of rich varieties of grasses provides pasture for livestock
7. The erratic rainfall pattern possesses a threat to farming activities

1.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASE

The Biological resource in the community is mainly plants and terrestrial animals for which some are domestic and others are wild.

i. PLANTS-ECONOMIC TREES

Under listed are the economic trees found in the Suamire community:

1. Shea butter tree,
2. dawadawa tree,
3. mangoes
4. Teak.
5. krayie

MEDICINAL TREES

Trees such as Nim tree, moringa, pawpaw, cashew, oranges etc are used for medicinal purposes.

ii. ANIMALS

Animals in the community are mainly terrestrial since there is no aquatic habitat to support aquatic life. Wild animals in the community are: grass cutter, antelope, rabbit, monkey, squirrel, tortoise, deer, etc

iii. FOREST TYPES

The community lies within the interior wooded savanna zone.

iv. MAJOR FINDINGS

Economic trees are well reserved and protected in the community because of the purposes they serve in the community. Also by-laws are made to protect these trees.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

i. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The group has observed that the relief of the community is gentle slope thereby draining the rain water. Also there are more trees both economic and medicinal in the community some of which serve as food, shelter and wind break.

ii. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The community has no built drainage system as a result; liquid and solid waste is disposed indiscriminately. All the houses in community has no K.V.I.P this has therefore increased the incidence of defecating in bushes quite a maximum scale.

iii. LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Continues cropping has led to the depletion of soil fertility leading to application of fertilizer which further renders the soil acidic. Some wild trees are felled for firewood and charcoal on a very small scale.

iv. MAJOR FINDINGS

Air pollution is minimal since the people do not use sophisticated equipment's /machines in the local Industries whiles the community has no specific waste disposal site as such waste disposal is done indiscriminately.

UNIT 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

I. POPULATION SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DYNAMICS

With reference to data collected from Kintampo south district on population and housing census conducted in 2000, Suamire community had a total population of about 1006.

Out of this, 364 are males whiles 642 are females. However, a census conducted by the group in 2011 showed that the population of Suamire has increased to 1254. This means that population of Suamire has increased by 19.7% over the 10year period.

This is expressed by $\frac{\text{change in population} \times 100}{\text{Initial population}}$

ii. AGE SEX STRUCTURE

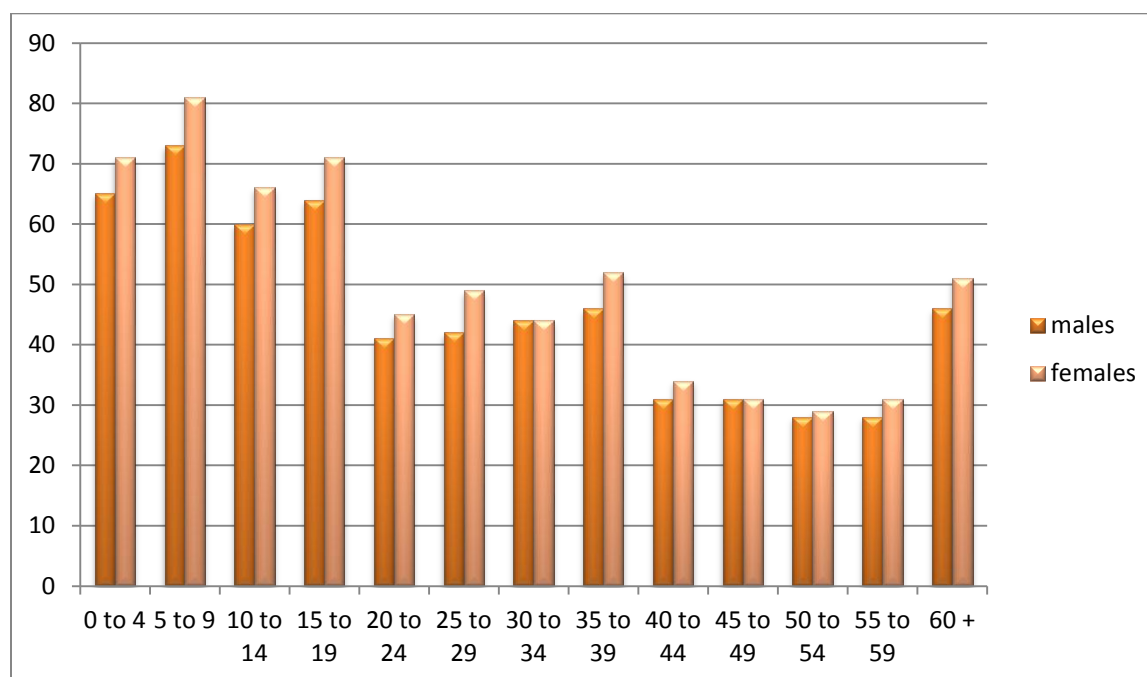
The table below shows the age and sex distribution of the people of Suamire community

Age group	Males	percentage	females	Percentage	Total Population	Total Percentage
0-4	65	10.9	71	10.8	136	10.8
5-9	73	12.2	81	12.4	154	12.3
10-14	60	10.0	66	10.1	126	10.0
15-19	64	10.7	71	10.8	135	10.8
20-24	41	6.8	45	6.9	86	6.9
25-29	42	7.0	49	7.5	91	7.3
30-34	44	7.3	44	6.7	88	7.0
35-39	46	7.7	52	7.9	98	7.8
40-44	31	5.2	34	5.2	65	5.2
45-49	31	5.2	31	4.7	62	4.9
50-54	28	4.6	29	4.4	57	4.5
55-59	28	4.6	31	4.7	59	4.7
60+	46	7.7	51	7.8	97	7.7

TOTAL	599	100	655	100	1254	100

Source: field survey

The graph below is the graphical representation of the population characteristics of Suamire community



2.2 POPULATION GRAPH

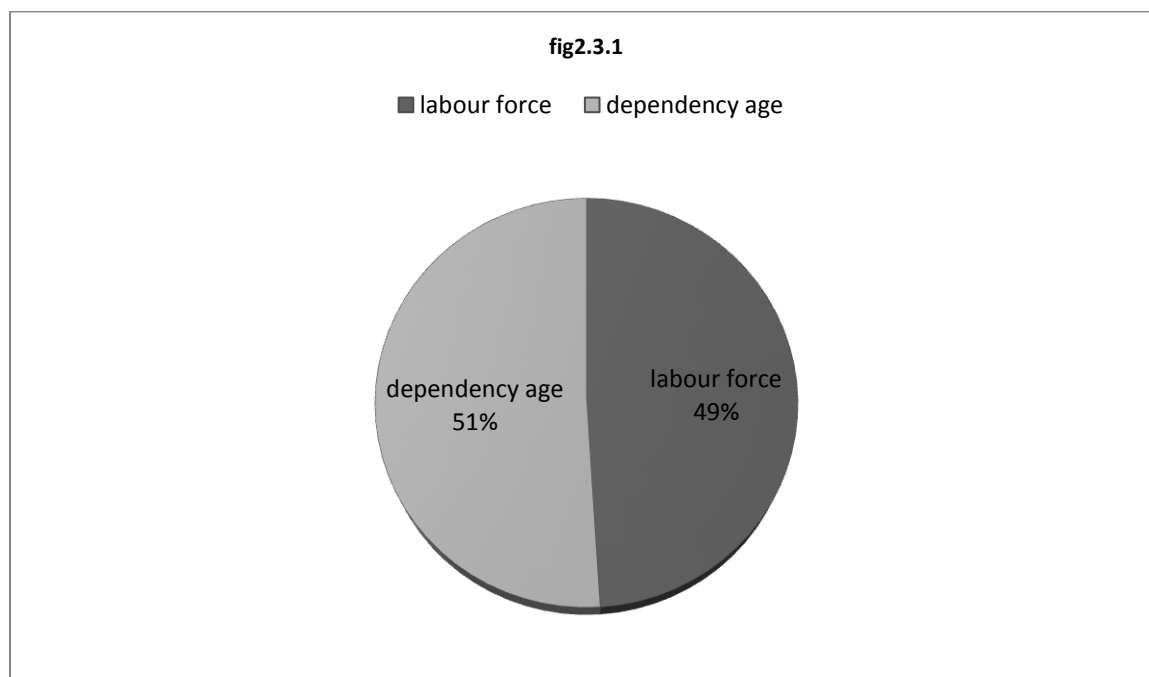
From the graph above, it can be observed that even though birth rate is high in Suamire, yet age group within 0-4 is less. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the children within this age group are born at the urban centers and are not recorded in the rural health center due to rural urban migration.

It could be observed that, within the ages of 5-9 these children are brought home to stay with their grandparents to school, hence an increased size. There is a swift reduction in the trend from 19-59 due to high rate of emigration.

2.3 LABOR FORCE AND AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

The table below shows the labour force and dependency ratio of Suamire community

Age group	Number	Percentage	degree
Labour force	315	49	176.4
Dependency age	328	51	183.6
Total	643	100	360.0



The labour force is expressed by age from 15-59 x100
Total population

$$= \frac{315 \times 100}{643}$$

49%

49% total Suamire population

Age dependency ratio is expressed by: $\frac{\text{age from 0-4 + ages at 60+} \times 100}{\text{Total population}}$

$$= \frac{328 \times 100}{643}$$

51%

51% of the population is dependents

ii ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO

Suamire is a community with economic dependency ratio approximately 1:1.

This can be obtained by:

Economic dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{number of people in the working class}}{\text{Number of people in the dependency age}}$

iii. POPULATION DENSITY

Suamire community has eight (8) sections namely, Nkurakan, Atakrom, Yenkyikrom, Yefrifo, Bronikrom, Amango ase, Kofi kuma, Boabeng and Tanko with a total population of 1254.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Population Density} &= \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Land area}} \\
 &= \frac{1254}{9.7 \text{ kmsquare}} \\
 &= 129.3 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{129 \text{ people/Km Square}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

v. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RATE

The table below shows the fertility and mortality rate of Suamire community from 2007-2009

Year	Number of live births	Number of deaths
2007	37	20
2008	46	35
2009	94	38
Total	177	93

Birth rate = no. of live births per thousand population

= 40 per thousand populations

Death rate = Number of death/1000 population

= 19 per thousand populations

MIGRATION

Suamire community is made up of mainly natives. However, due to inadequate social amenities in the community such as good hospital, electricity, entertainment etc., most of the people especially the youth migrate to urban centers in search of greener pastures. This has cause a shift

or imbalance of the labour force of the community – leaving farming in the hands of the aged who can produce very little on subsistence basis.

MAJOR FINDINGS

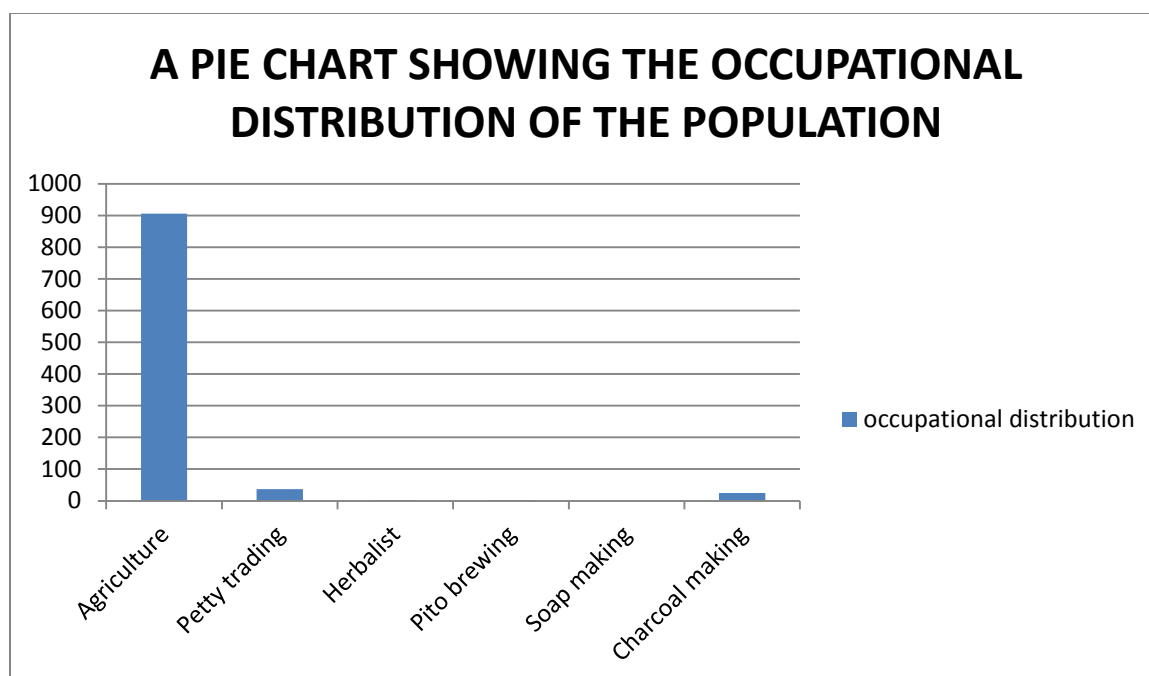
1. From the group's research, it was observed that proper nutrition of the people of Suamire accounts for the high birth rate against the low death rate.
2. Rural-urban migration is very high due to inadequate public facilities in the community.
3. It was also observed that ages of 60+ do not migrate to urban centers because they are well catered for by their children who are working in urban centers. As such their number is high.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The people of Suamire are predominately farmer. Sixty seven 67% of the working population are farmers and the remaining 23% percent engage in petty trading, Pito brewing, soap making, herbalist etc.

The table below shows the occupational distribution of the population.

	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	906	93
Petty trading	37	4
Herbalist	3	0.8
Pito brewing	3	0.3
Soap making	0	0
Charcoal making	25	3
Total	976	100



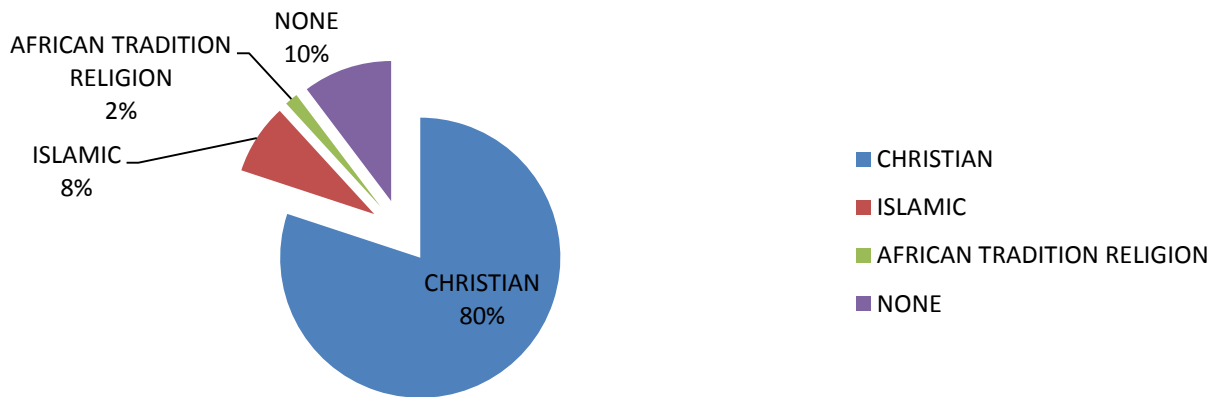
RELIGION

Suamire is one of the communities that are highly engaged in religious activities aside the numerous occupational activities they engaged themselves in .These are Christianity, Islam and African Traditional religion, meanwhile some of the people neither practice any of these.

A TABLE SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS BELIEF NUMBER OF PERCENTAGES

RELIGIOUS GROUP	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGES
CHRISTIAN	1004	94.54
ISLAMIC	102	3.01
AFRICAN TRADITION RELIGION	19	1.79
NONE	129	0.66

PIE CHAT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGION IN SUAMIRE



ETHNICITY, KINSHIP, VALUES AND TABOOS

ETHNICITY

The predominant tribe in the community is the Bono's. There are other tribes also within the community which includes Dagomba's, Dagaare's, and kusaasi's, Baasare's, Fulani's and Frafra's.

KINSHIP

The community belongs to the Bono's who migrated from Nkoransa and also dominated by the extended family system which forms the apparatus of socialization. They inherit using the patrilineal system. The indigenes are permitted to marry within the community and the nearby communities namely Nkurakan, Yenkyikrom, Yefri, Mangoase and Kofi kuma, Tankofo, Boabenfo. They practice both monogamy and polygamy, thus they are also permitted to marry their tribe members and aforementioned community members apart from whom they can marry from any other community.

VALUES

The community is regarded as a social context for realizing the potential of every individual. Emphasis is therefore placed on values; greetings, hospitality, respect for elders, hard work, discipline and truthfulness

TABOOS

Every community in Ghana has social values which are expected to determine individual behavior and Suamire is no exception. Among the recognized values are;

- (1) No farming on Fridays
- (2) No blackened utensils should be immersed in the Suamire stream.
- (3) It's forbidden for women in their menstrual period to visit the Suamire stream.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

According to the group research every individual in the community has a right to own property and create wealth for him or her and the family. Property ownership is not limited to the natives alone but individual who have come to settle in the community are at liberty to own property through hard work. The chief is the custodian of the entire land of the community. Their land is used for farming and other purposes.

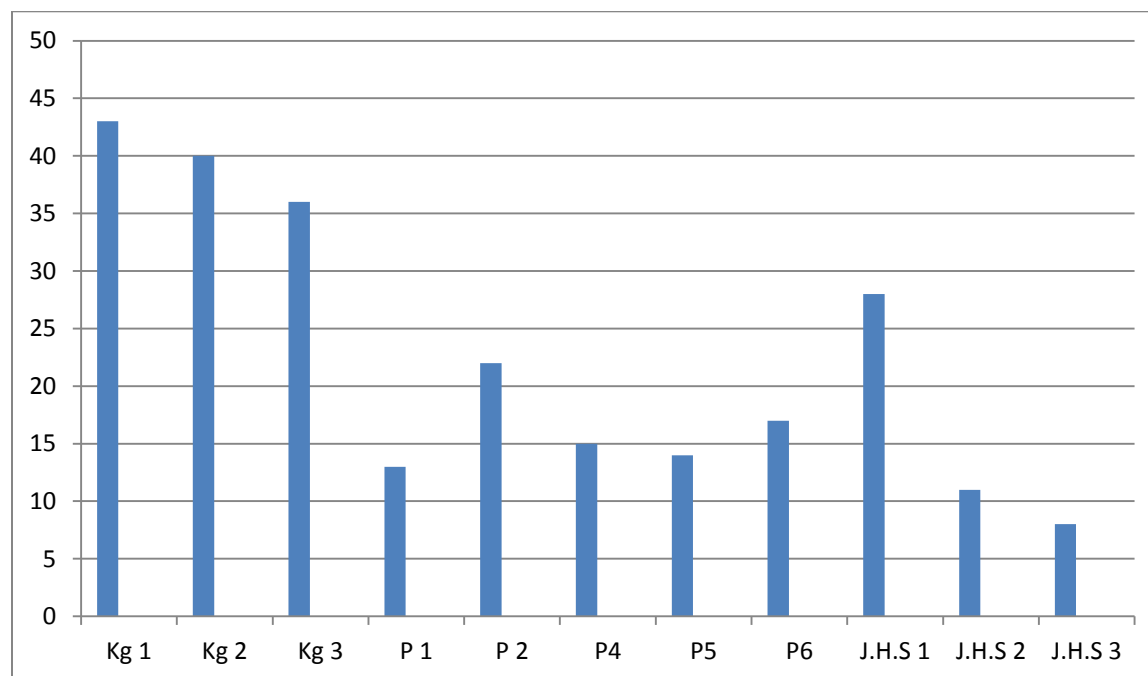
EDUCATIONAL STATUS

The field survey conducted by the group brought to light that 91% of the total population of Suamire is not formally educated. A significant portion of those who have access to formal education is within the elementary level. The high illiteracy rates impede the community's development and serve as a catalyst to the alarming rate of poverty. Little number of the total population has been educated to the tertiary level.

TABLE ON THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE SUAMIRE COMMUNITY

No. pupils	Male no	% of males	Female no	% of females	Total	TOTAL % OF PUPIL
Kg 1	43	17.70	12	8.45	55	14.29
Kg 2	40	16.46	20	14.08	60	15.58
Kg 3	32	13.17	13	9.15	45	11.69
P 1	13	5.35	19	13.38	32	8.31
P 2	22	9.05	22	15.49	44	11.43
P4	15	6.17	8	5.63	23	5.97
P5	14	5.76	10	7.04	24	6.23
P6	17	7.00	14	9.86	31	8.05
J.H.S 1	28	11.52	10	7.04	38	9.87
J.H.S 2	11	4.53	4	2.82	15	3.90
J.H.S 3	8	3.29	10	7.04	18	4.68
TOTAL	243	100.00	142	100.00	385	100.00

BAR GRAPH HERE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUAMIRE D/A SCHOOL



Suamire D/A primary and J.H.S has 225 pupil with Kg 2 having the highest enrolment and J.H.S having the smallest enrolment. The headmaster Mr. Atibiri Raymond believed that the greatest potential of the school was the good number of enrolment and also the schools' excellence in sporting activities. The survey conducted by the group revealed that the Suamire D/A primary and J.H.S had a high rate of school drop out of about 10% due to teenage pregnancy.

LITERACY RATE

Literacy is defined by the UNESCO as the ability to read and write in any language. Adult literacy can therefore be described as helping adults to acquire the ability to speak and write English as a national language. The learning takes the non-formal way of education. The group survey revealed that such a program is non-existent in the community. However, some adults in the community have the chance to education. This results in the calculation of adult literacy as follows:

Adult literacy=

$$\frac{\text{Total number of adults literates}}{\text{Total number of adults}} \times 100$$

From the calculation, it indicates that there is high illiteracy rate and as such it is retarding development and progress in the community.

Teacher to pupils ratio = Total number of teachers/total number of pupils

16/385

0.042

Trained teachers to pupils ratio=total number of trained teachers/total number of pupils

12/385

0.031

Untrained teachers to pupil ratio= total number of untrained teachers/total number of pupils

4/385

0.01

CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDING

The Suamire d/a primary and J.H.S has partially built classrooms without doors and windows therefore the school closes anytime it rains. One kindergarten class sits under trees.

FUNITURE AND TEXTBOOKS

The school hasn't got enough desks, all those available are weak and broken down. The school however has enough textbooks.

WATER AND SANITATION

The school has a borehole which supplies the students, teacher and kitchen. The schools also has a urinal though they lack a toilet facility.

POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES

POTENTIAL

- i) Vast land for construction of new classrooms
- ii) They have enough textbooks
- iii) They excel in sporting activities

CHALLENGES

- i) Inadequate classrooms blocks.
- ii) Inadequate trained teachers
- iii) Bad state of head teacher's/staff office

HEALTH STATUS

The community has no clinic nor any hospital, in fact there is no health facility within the community and also no pharmaceuticals facilities but rather they rely on their knowledge of herbs and a few chemical sellers to treat diseases like malaria and fever patients therefore travel to Kintampo to seek for their treatment. Below is a table showing the top ten diseases in Suamire community.

Number	Diseases
1	Malaria
2	Fever
3	Diarrhea
4	Rheumatism
5	Convulsion
6	Pneumonia
7	Intestinal worms
8	Skin infections
9	Home/occupational accidents
10	Upper respiratory tract infection

POTENTIALS

The members of the community has adequate knowledge of herbs

CHALLENGES

1. Non-availability of any health facilities in the community.
2. Bad road network leading to hospital

HOUSING

The houses in the community are scattered in irregular pattern forming a dispersed settlement. The houses are generally mud structures and roofed mostly with thatch and a few aluminum sheets. The roofs are of different shapes rectangle, circular etc. these compound houses are of about 7.6 feet. Due to the strong nature of extended family system in the community some compounds are further divided into sub compound to accommodate households. Each household has at least one kitchen and a bathroom but no electricity, water or toilet facility. The community is made up of 463 houses and 224 households occupied 1254 people.

Total population=1254

Number of households=224

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average household size} &= \text{total population/number of households} \\ &= 1254/224 \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

There are 6 people per household

ROOM OCCUPANCY

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average number of people per room} &= \text{total population/total number of rooms} \\ &= 1254/463 \\ &= 2.7 \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

This shows that there about three people per room

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

MAJOR	MINOR	ANNUAL INCOME (GHC)	% OF INCOME	% OF QUINTILE	CUMULATIVE OF QUINTILE	% OF HOUSEHOLD	COMMULATIVE OF HOUSEHOLD
1. Farming 2. Farming 3. Farming 4. Farming		500 500 520 600	0.67 0.67 0.69 0.80	2.83	2.83	20	20
5. Herbalist 6. Farming 7. Trading 8. Trading		600 900 960 1200	0.80 1.20 1.28 1.60	4.88	7.71	20	40
9. Farming 10. Farming 11. Farming 12. Driving		1200 1500 1800 1820	1.60 2.00 2.40 2.43	8.43	16.14	20	60
13. Palm wine tapper 14. Health personnel 15. Teacher 16. Driving	Farming Cinema operator	2000 2400 2880 3120	2.67 3.20 3.85 4.17	13.89	30.0	20	80
17. Palm wine tapper 18. Teaching 19. Corn milling 20. Chainsaw operator	Farming Farming, Driving farming	5300 6600 9360 31000	7.08 8.82 12.52 41.46	69.88	100	20	100
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>74,760</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>			

Average annual income = total income/sampled household
 =74760/20
 =**GHC 3738**

Average monthly =average annual income/months in the year
 =3738/12
 GH¢ 311.5

Household below = $\frac{\text{total household}}{\text{Number of household sample}} \times \text{No of sampled household below poverty line}$
 = $\frac{224}{20} \times 15$
 =168 households

POVERTY GAP

The poverty gap is calculated by subtracting all households' income less than the poverty line.

INCOME LEVEL LESS THAN AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME(GH¢)	INCOME
3738—500	3238
3738----500	3238
3738----520	3218
3738----600	3138
3738----800	2938
3738----900	2838
3738----960	2778
3738----1200	2538
3738----1200	2538
3738----1500	2238
3738----1800	1938
3738----1820	1918
3738----2000	1738
3738----2400	1338
3738----2880	858
3739----3120	618
TOTAL	37108

This implies that for the income level of every member of Suamire to be equal, an amount of GH¢ 37108 is needed to raise those below the poverty.

PER CAPITA INCOME =TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME/TOTAL POPULATION

74760

1254

GH¢ 59.6

Gini co-efficient=

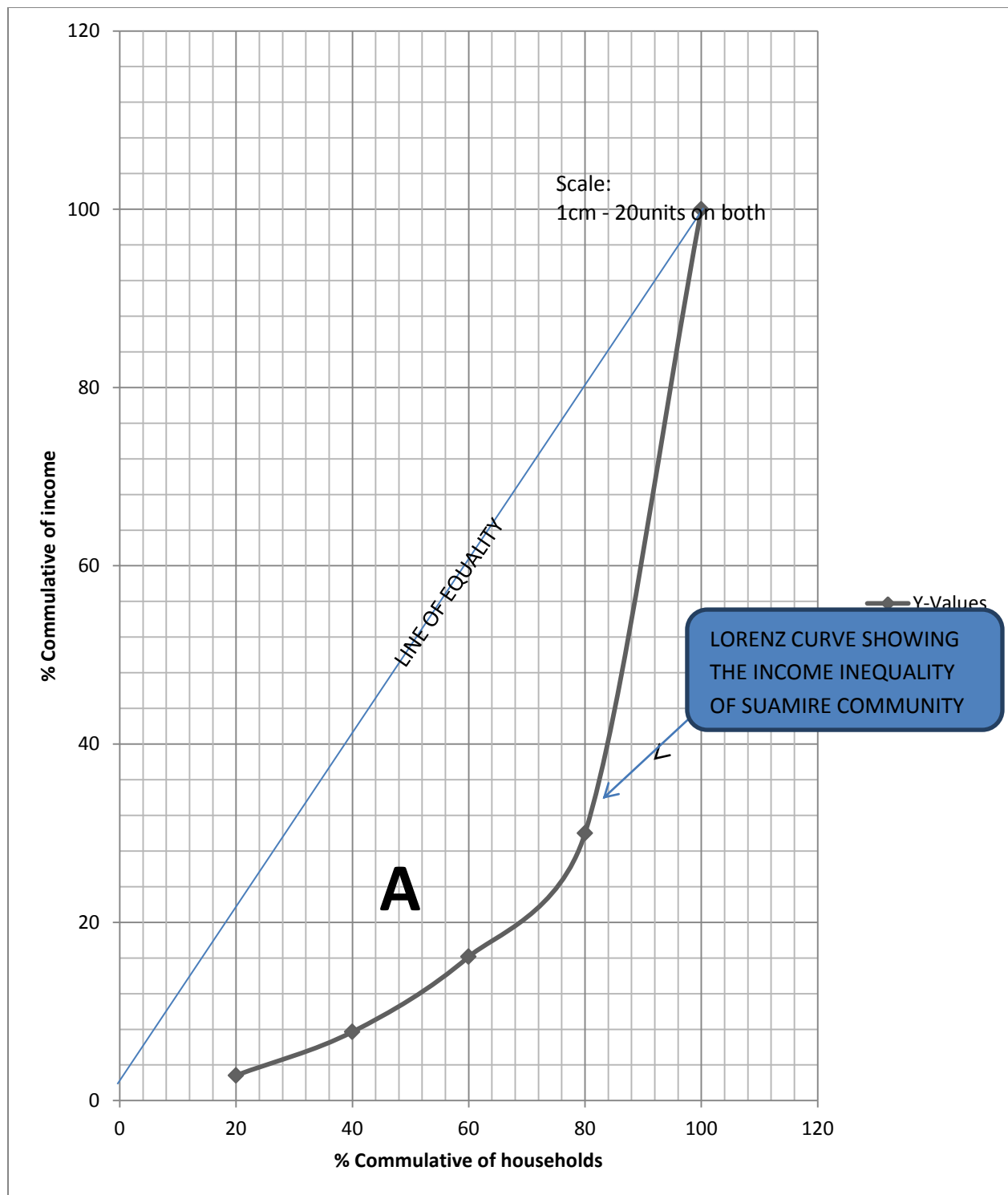
Top 40%

Bottom 20%

= 2.83+4.88

= 69.88

= 0.11



Section A from the above graph shows the poverty gap. A 0.1 gini coefficient indicates that there is more unequal income distribution in the community.

From the graph, the curve bends away from the line of equality which shows unequal distribution of income in the community. This implies that there is wider gap between low income and high income earners making the poor poorer and the rich richer, this brings about higher economic dependency and its associated low standard of living and under development.

IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

1. A greater deviation of the Lorenz curve from the line of equality implies a greater gap between the rich and the poor resulting in greater economic dependency ratio.
The higher economic dependency ratio in the community leads to low saving, low investment, low productivity, low standard of living, migration and other social vices etc.
2. The illiteracy rate also leads to low productivity.
3. The outmoded method of farming in which the active labour force have engaged in serve as encumbrance to development
4. Local building materials lack the strength to withstand the weather condition most especially during heavy rain falls.

UNIT 3

SOCIO –POLITICAL ORGANISATION

HISTORICAL ASPECT

As narrated by **Nana Kweku Osei**, the Odikro of Suamire, the first settlers of Suamire are believed to have been three hunters who migrated from Nkoranza in order to carry out their hunting activities and upon the arrival settled beside a stream which they named Suamire and wherever the stream flows bears the name of the stream. However Suamire is sub divided into Nkurakan, Attakrom, Yenkyikrom, Yefrifuo, Boabeng, and Tanko.

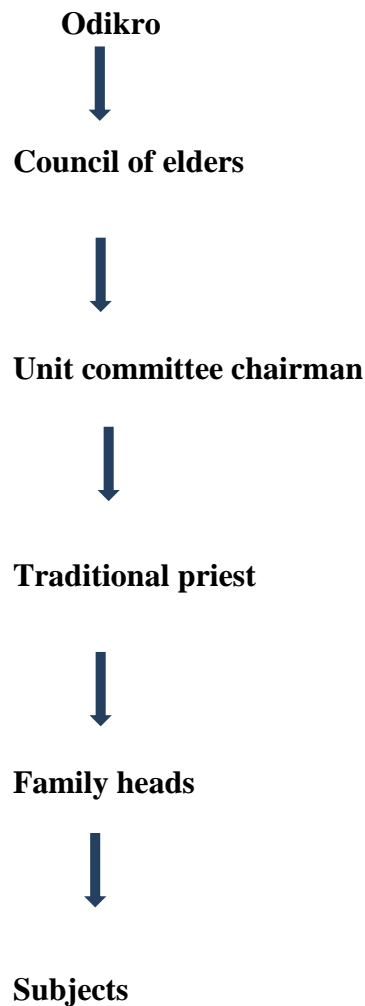
Over time people from different tribes such as Dagomba's, dagaare, kusaase, basaare, frafra, Fulani and kokombas has settled in the community with the Bono's who are natives of Nkoranza and forms the majority in Suamire.

5.0 TRADITIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM

The role of chieftaincy into the Ghanaian society cannot be overlooked as it is an invaluable societal institution which goes a long way to promote unity among the people. Among the people of Suamire a candidate is chosen from the royal family.

The Odikro is the highest in terms of rank in the community(although he pays tribute to the chief of Kintampo and Nkoranza traditional area, followed by linguists, council of elders, traditional priest, the clients of family heads and the unit committee chairman.

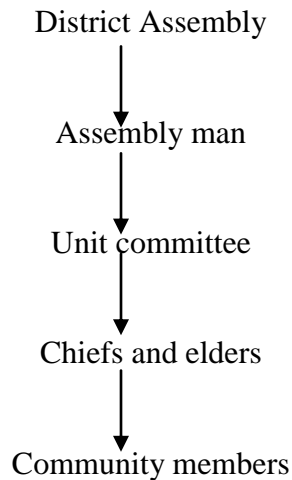
ORGANISATION ILLUSTRATION THE STRUCTURE OF THE TRADITIONAL POLICAL SYSTEM IN SUAMIRE



5.3 MODERN POLITICAL SRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

The Kintampo south district like other districts in Ghana has a well as other district in Ghana has a well-structured modern political system which derives its jurisdiction from the local government Act, 1993, Act 462 and the P.N.D.C law 2007.

The local government system in Ghana's key instrument for decentralization aimed bringing governance to the step of the ordinary Ghanaian. The Suamire community forms an electoral area with the communities and as such has an Assembly person who represents theme in the political body with executive, legislative and deliberative authority in the district. The Suamire community falls under Kintampo area council



3.3 FUNCTIONS OF MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1. It indicates and organizes developmental projects at the district level
2. It serves as a link between the people and the regional co-coordinating council
3. It ensures grass root democracy
4. It is responsible for the implementation of government policies at the local level
5. It makes bye-laws

ASSEMBLYMAN

1. He represent the community and any other communities in his electoral area at the district Assembly meetings
2. He organizes regular meetings with his community to connect in formations as their needs and problems and submit these to the district assembly
3. He report back to the community deliberation and response to their problems
4. He supervises government project at community level
5. He takes part in communal activities and attend Assembly meetings

FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIT COMMITTEE

1. Ensuring the day to day administration of the Area
2. Implement schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted them by the District Assembly

3.4 THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN THE MODERN AND TRADITIONAL INSTITUTION

Information gathered revealed that there exist a very cordial relationship between the modern and traditional institution and this is as a result of the following

Both institutions inform each other before meetings are held in the community and the Assemblyman has recognized the fact that it is only the chief who can sermon his people for a meeting, hence he has left that to the chief

They both work toward peace and order in the community

Government initiated community development project through the modern institution (Assemblyman) to the traditional institution (chief) and the people of the community

The Assemblyman plays his role very well of sending information to and from the district Assembly

The traditional institution has the ability of mobilizing the people for information, discussing it or form modern institution

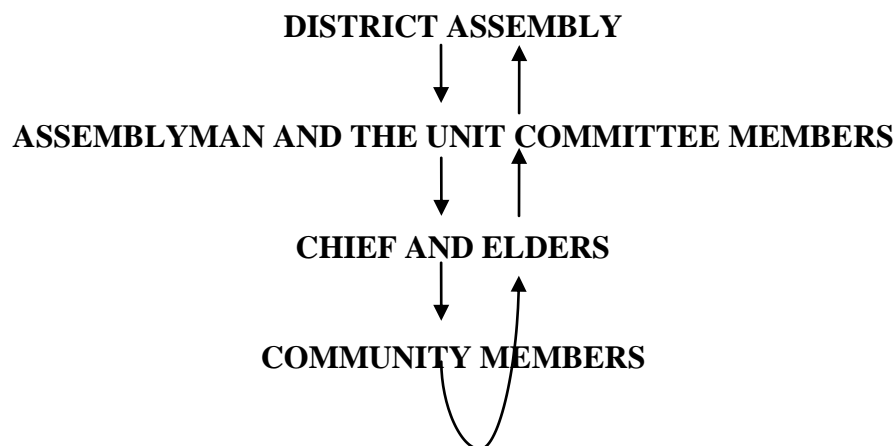
Customary decisions are monopolized by the traditional and political leaders

3.5 COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS:

The communication system peculiar to the community is interconnected flow from the chief to his subjects. The chief summons his subjects by the town crier normally on Monday and Friday mornings.

On the other hand, information flows from the district assembly to the community through the assemblyman and unit committee members, to the chief and elders and to the entire community members.

The diagram below illustrates how information is channeled in the community:



3.5 DECISION – MAKING PROCESS:

With regard to the traditional system, decisions are taken by the chief and his elders in communication with other opinion leaders in Suamire community. Besides, the views of the youth are very paramount.

However, at the family level, family heads (mostly men) are at the realm of affairs concerning decision making while their counterpart (women) have little to say unless of course matters of concern to them.

In Suamire, the chief summons his elders usually on Monday and Friday mornings to deliberate on issues and take decisions.

On the other hand, decisions in the modern political system are made at the district level and communicated to the area council. However, in relation to matters concerning the welfare of Suamire there is due consultation among themselves, independently and eventually comes consensus building with one common goal and objectives.

3.7 SOCIAL GROUPS AND LINKAGES:

The group via their research notified that social group that exists in Suamire community is Farmers Union. This group help themselves in a form of co-operative.

3.8 GENDER RELATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY:

Gender relations are very paramount for development in this 21st century. Needless to say, concerning gender issues in Suamire community men or family heads take decisions on behalf of the family with women having a little or no say to that effect.

In the Suamire community, gender equality is of a little concern. A case in point is when both men and women undergo family together (share equal responsibilities) however the women go on extra mile in preparation of food for the household and other kitchen stuff- Dawadawa processing after a hard day's work in the farm (gender inequality).

Nevertheless, the men mostly do the heavy duty jobs at the expense of the women. Besides, a girl child education is crucial to the good people of Suamire. The idea that the right place of a woman is in the kitchen is relegated to the background, both boys and girls in the Suamire community go to school together (gender inequality).

3.9 PROBLEMS OF SOCIO – POLITICAL ORGANISATION

During our research/interview whereby the group tried to delve into the historical aspect of Suamire with the socio-political organization, however valid evidence was not provided as to the exact location of their origin in present day.

3.10 POTENTIALS

The assemblyman together with the unit committee brings government policies and development to the doorsteps of the people of Suamire community. The good relationship that exist among the traditional rulers, assemblyman and unit committee members can bring development to the people. There is unity in the community based on the co-existence of various social groups and linkages hence serve as the catalyst (platform) for development.

GENDER ANALYSIS:

The table below shows resources access in control.

RESOURCES	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
Land	A	A	C	C
Borehole	-	-	-	-
Shelter	A	-	-	C
Food	A	A	-	-
Crops(in store)	-	-	C	C
Animals	A	-	C	-

Information	A	-	C	-
Traditional authority	-	-		-
Total	5	2	4	4

Activities(education and training)	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS
1.acquiring admission for children	✓			
2.paying of houses	✓	✓		
3.preparing children for school		✓		
4.socilisation of children			✓	✓
HOME MANAGEMENT				
1.plastering of houses	✓		✓	
2.weeding around houses	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.sweeping around houses		✓		✓
4.sweeping inside the house		✓		✓
5.cooking of food	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.washing of utensils		✓		✓
7.roofing of houses	✓		✓	
8.washing of clothes		✓	✓	✓
COMMUNITY				
1.communal labor	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.organising meetings	✓			
3.attending meetings	✓	✓		
4.attending funerals	✓	✓		
5.grave digging and burials	✓			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES				
1.weeding on farms	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.caring for farm animals	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.palmwine tapping	✓	✓		
4.harvesting	✓	✓	✓	✓

UNIT FOUR (4)

4.1

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE

Natural resources are the resources that will be available when managed properly. These includes; forestry, mineral resources

However a survey conducted by the group reviewed that, the community has a large area of land with economic trees, such as cashew, dawadawa, Neem trees and some grass species. Land is intensively cultivated without fallow. The trees and shrubs serves as fire wood, medicinal herbs and food for the rural livestock's and roofing of houses respectively. The community has a stream and only a borehole.

4.2

TYPES CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

A survey conducted indicates that 94% of the community population is farmers. Crops and livestock production constitute the major agricultural activities in the community. Animals like goat, sheep, pigs, guinea fowls, pigeon etc. are reared in the community.

CLASSES OF CROPS	TYPES OF CROPS
Cereals	Maize, millet
Legumes	Beans, groundnut
Roots and tubers	Yam, cassava, cocoyam
Fruits and economic trees	Cashew, orange, cocoa, mango, pear
Vegetables	Pepper, tomatoes, okra, garden eggs

PEST AND DISEASES

Pest and diseases constitute a major problem in agriculture yearly which often affects both quality and quantity of produce. Pest and disease also increases the cost of production.

The table below shows the pest and diseases of crops in Suamire.

PEST/INSECT	DAMAGE TO CROPS	CONTROL
Grass hopper	Cutting down seedling and young plants	Spray with insecticides
Weevils	Eat up cereals, legumes, and bore holes	Fumigate cereals before storage
Caterpillar	Biting and chewing of plants parts	hand picking and spray with insecticides
Termite	Destroy plants roots	Spray with insecticides
RODENTS		

Grass cutter	Chewing of crops on farm	Trapping
BIRDS		
Weaver Birds	Cutting of plant leaves and destruction of cereals	Using scare crows and trapping

CROP DISEASE

DISEASES/CAUSATIVE AGENT	AFFECTED CROPS	SYMPTOMS	CONTROL
Smut fungi	Cereals	White swellings on cobs and ears of cereals	Remove and burn affected groups. Spray with fungicide
Rust fungi	Legumes, maize	Yellow spot. Rust coloured observations	Spraying Use resistant species
Rosette Virus	Groundnut	Stunted growth Close clusters of leaves	Early planting. Spraying

TYPES OF ANIMALS

The animals which are mainly local breeds are reared under the free range system. The animals reared include cattle, pigs, fowls, guinea fowls, pigeons, goats, sheep, and ducks. The animals are sold periodical to purchase food to cater for the family and also for the payment of school fees. Sheep and fowls are predominant animals reared in the community. They are used for sacrifices and other customary rites. The fowls also dominate because their low cost of production.

ANIMALS	NUMBERS	PERCENTAGE	DEGREE
Ruminants			
Cattle	58	2.1	7.5
Goats	530	19.1	69
Sheep	800	28.8	103.9
Non Ruminants			
Pigs	6	0.21	0.8
Fowls	1006	36.3	131
Guinea fowls	310	11.2	40
Ducks	21	0.8	2.7
Pigeons	42	1.5	5.5
TOTAL	2773	100	360.4

PIE CHAT SHOWING THE MAJOR ANIMALS IN SUAMIRE

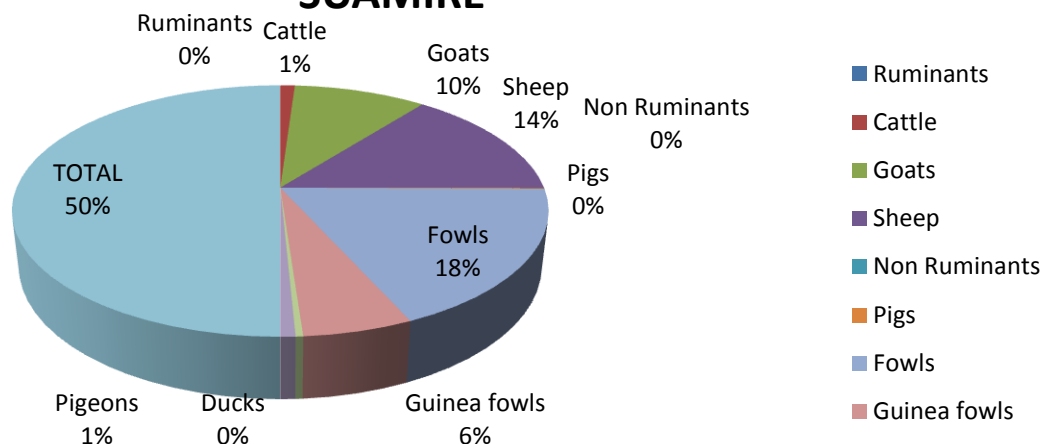


TABLE SHOWING THE TYPES OF CROPS

TYPES	TYPE OF CROP	BOTANICAL NAME
CEREALS	MAIZE	ZEA MAYS
	MILLET	PENNISETUM SPP.
	GUINEA CORN	(SORGHUM BICOLAR)
LEGUMES	GROUNDNUT	(ARACHIS HYPOGAEA)
	SOYA BEANS	
	BAMBARA BEANS	VIGNIA SUBTERRANEAN
ROOTS AND TUBER	YAM	DISCOREA SPP.
	CASSAVA	MANIHOT SPP.

TABLE SHOWING PEST AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS

PEST OR ECTO PARASITE/ENDO PARASITE	HOST	HARMFUL EFFECT	CONTROL
Tsetse fly	Cattle, goat, sheep.	Sucks blood from animals to transfer it's trypanosome	Spraying with insecticide

		parasite	
Flea	Cattle, poultry	Bites skin, feeds on host blood	Dusting
Louse	chicken	Feed on hair and outer dead skin	Dusting, good sanitation
Tick and mite	Cattle, goat, sheep	Sucking blood, live on skin	Dipping, good sanitation
Tapeworm	Pig	Anchors it's head to the walls of the small intestines	Good sanitation , drenching
Round worm	Sheep, pig, cattle	Live in the stomach, liver, lungs	Drenching , good sanitation

ANIMAL DISEASES

Diseases	Animals	Causative agents	Symptoms	Control
Anthrax	All farm animals	bacteria	High temperature and black swelling on the body	Good sanitation, treat with antibiotics
White diarrhea	Poultry	bacteria	Loss of appetite, anemia	Good sanitation
Coccidiosis	Poultry	protozoa	Emaciation, blood stained dropping, rough feathers.	Isolate infected birds, good sanitation
Food and mouth rot	Cattle, pigs, sheep, goats	Virus	Excessive salivation blisters on the feet	Vaccination , culling, good sanitation
New castle	Poultry	Virus	Difficulty in breathing, coughing and sneezing, partial paralysis	Vaccination, culling, good sanitation, good ventilation

METHOD OF FARMING

The predominant method of farming practiced in the community is the indigenous method. This involves the use of simple farm tools like cutlass, hoe, and axe even though few farmers use tractors on their farm. The farm size is often large while the family hired hands remain the only source of labour. Production is mainly for commercial purposes.

TYPES OF FARMING SYSTEMS

The types of farming systems in the community includes mixed farming, mixed cropping (inter-cropping), crop rotation. Animals are kept under the extensive system whilst the mixed farming and mixed cropping system are predominant. The extensive system of keeping animals causes the animals to destroy farm produce.

LAND ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP

The community under the custodianship of the chief owns the land. Land for settlement purpose is given by the chief to any interested party after a token of either drink or money is given to the chief. Land for farming however can either be bought from the Nkoranza chief or rented from land owners at a fee of both cash and food crops.

WATER AND AGRICULTURE

Suamire community relies solely on rainfall for its agricultural activities. However, most farming practices are halted due to the lack of technical know-how and resources to enable them utilize the Suamire stream for irrigational purposes, hence most of the farmers take to charcoal burning and palm wine tapping during the short dry season.

PRODUCTIVITY

Erratic rainfall patterns remain the most outstanding cause of low productivity of Suamire in recent time. The use of simple farm tools and also lack of adequate funds to access sophisticated farm implements by most of the farmers implies that the farm size cannot extend beyond a certain limit and this leads to production on a low scale. Some farmers are still glued to unproductive methods of farming due to ignorance of the right method and thus effects productivity drastically.

FINANCING

The interviews conducted during the group field survey showed that the main source of funds for the industries is;

- 1) Self-financing and personal savings
- 2) Plough back profit and contributions from family members

However, Adventist development and relief agency (ADRA) also provide loans for both men and women to enter into their farming activities

LABOUR

Man power is the main source of labour for the agricultural sector. In Suamire, farmer rely on hired hands to meet their labour needs. Family members also assist in providing man power for farming activities.

STORAGE

The storage facilities include barns and jute sacks. Legumes such as groundnut and beans are dried and stored in jute sacks while maize and millet are also threshed and kept in bags. Most of the farmers store their produce treated while perishable goods are often sold at lower prices.

MARKETING

Goods produce are sold at the Kintampo market on market days.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF PRODUCTION

The farmers in this community make use of simple farm tools and implements such as cutlass, hoe, axe and tractor. The tale below shows the tools, their uses and how they are maintained.

TOOLS	USES	MAINTENANCE
Hoe	Weeding& sowing	Sharpening , greasing ,changing of handle and washing after use
Cutlass	Clearing & cutting	Sharpening and cleansing after use
Axe	Felling of trees	Sharpening
Tractor	Ploughing of land	Greasing and changing of oil

UNIT 5

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIES

5.1 INDUSTRIES (RURAL INDUSTRIES)

Science, technology and industries form the basis for the growth and advancement of every society. Palm wine tapping (Akpateshie) which is the main rural industry in the Suamire community is solely owned and managed by men. However, Dawadawa processing and palm wine tapping, charcoal production, palm kernel oil making are the minor rural industries in Suamire.

5.2 PALM WINE TAPPING AND AKPETESHIE BREWING

Palm wine tapping (Akpateshie) is one of the oldest professions in West Africa as history can tell, as such most of the rural areas in Ghana are the prime candidates when it comes to the issue of palm tapping and making it into the delightful plain looking alcohol Akpateshie. Irrespective of its high alcohol percentage, it is mostly enjoyed by both the rich and the poor due to its taste and prize.

The Suamire community hence is one of the numerous communities in the Kintampo south district that is highly engaged in production of Akpateshie. This is due the availability of preparatory materials and the abundance of palm trees. A survey conducted by the group on the distillation of palm wine into Akpateshie was usually done near the Suamire stream which served as a condenser.

As narrated by one of the prominent Akpateshie makers Agya Yaw, the palm wine was usually tapped from palm trees of the ages of 5 and it is usually bought from farmers who are done harvesting their palm trees at a cost 5 Ghana cedi's. The palm tree is then felled and its fronts chopped off. The upper part of the palm tree is scooped out with a chisel of reasonable size. A small amount of fire is then set within the scooped area for about 30 minutes. When this is done, the tapper creates a hole with a bamboo pipe of the size of a thumb through the scooped area to the base of the palm tree. A gallon is place at the base of the pipe to receive the sap that drips from the palm tree. It takes almost a day or two to fill a gallon. This is usually done to a lot of palm trees to make the collection of the palm wine faster. The collected palm wine is stored for a week or more to ferment so as to increase its alcohol percentage.

The palm wine is then collected and filled in a metal drum which is then closed affront. A small hole is left above the metal drum to serve as a point where a copper tube is connected to through the Suamire stream so as to condense the vaporized alcohol. A large amount of fire is

usually set beneath the metallic drum to maintain the distillation process. The distilled alcohol is then collected into a gallon covered with a sieve, so as to remove unsaturated sediments.

DAWADAWA PROCESSING

- 1) The dawadawa fruits are cut to remove the seeds.
- 2) The seeds together with the yellowish mesocarp of the fruit are pounded to separate the yellow powder from the seeds.
- 3) The seeds are then washed and boiled.
- 4) They are washed after pounding and boiled again to make it soft.
- 5) They are soaked and kept for some time and then pounded.
- 6) They are then rolled into small ball-like shapes.
- 7) They are then boiled again for a maximum of three days.
- 8) They are then left to dry in the sun for some time and then the dawadawa is ready for use.

5.3 PRINCIPAL TECHNOLOGY

The industries solely rely on local scientific principles and technology in processing of goods. Fermentation, filtration and sedimentation, boiling, cooling and decantation are the major scientific principles and technologies used.

5.4 HANDICRAFT

The field survey which was undertaken by the group revealed that the most prominent handicraft in the Suamire community was the local production of “Taawoto” a locally manufactured slipper made from worm out and unwanted car tyres.

“Taawoto”, serves as the wheels of transportation for most farmers because of its hardened nature and its ability to resist wear and tear make it a prime choice by most farmers and other locals alike for working. The only problem with its manufacture is that, the industry is self-financed by individuals but it is encouraged by the fact the raw materials for its production is very cheap.

5.5 FORMAL TRADITIONAL SAVINGS & CREDIT SYSTEMS

There are no well organized formal saving and credit systems in the community; the community has no rural bank or credit union. The people normally keep their money on themselves.

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

The table shows the industries and the scientific principles employed

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
Akpeteshie brewing	Boiling ,distillation
Dawadawa processing	Boiling, pounding

OWNERSHIP SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS

Rural industries in Suamire are virtually owned and managed by individual who invest their resources into them and enjoy the profit accumulated or suffer the loss incurred. The industries are owned by both the men and women to supplement the little they gain from their farming activities. The table below shows the industrial activities, raw materials and sources from which they are obtained.

ACTIVITY	RAW MATERIALS	SOURCES
Akpeteshie brewing	Palm-wine	Farm
Dawadawa making	Dawadawa fruit	Farm

FINANCING

The main sources of finance for the industries are

- 1) Self-financing or personal savings.
- 2) Plough back profit.
- 3) Contributions or loans from family members

MARKETING

The group field survey conducted revealed that most of the products from the rural industries are sold. However, the very few produces which are left are used to feed families and themselves. Some sell their goods at neighboring community such as Kintampo and their district capital Jema for their marketing transactions as these markets are bigger.

STRENGTHS

- 1) Most of the raw materials used in the rural industries are locally generated and can be obtained at lower price.
- 2) The local industries have the potential of increasing the scale of producing and employing more labour if granted financial aid.
- 3) The community also has exuberant youth who migrate out the community in search for greener pastures. Therefore the idle and under-utilized labour in the village could be put to affected use.

PROBLEMS (HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL)

The problems encountered by the rural industries in the community include;

- 1) Inadequate credit facilities.
- 2) Risk of snake bites and insect stings during Dawadawa fruit harvesting and palm wine tapping.
- 3) Lack of protective clothes
- 4) Firewood being the only source of energy leads to deforestation.
- 5) Inadequate transportation system.

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- 1) The use industrial yeast to enhance fermentation in the palm wine brewing .
- 2) Usage specially designed pressure machines to extract palm wine from palm tree.
- 3) Usage of milling machines to mill the product .
- 4) Usage of machines to break shell of the palm nut.

UNIT SIX (6)

6.1 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

LAYOUT OF COMMUNITY

Suamire is a small community in the Brong Ahafo region which is found in the south eastern part of the Kintampo south district. It is about 14.4 km from the district capital. Suamire is located within the southern part of the district. It is along a third class road from the district capital. It consists of 463 houses and occupied by 1254 with females being 655 and males 599.

6.2 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

The Suamire community is considered less deprived, undeveloped in the Kintampo south district and as such has only two infrastructures that is a school and only one borehole

6.3 TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE/ TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The community has no postal agent, post office, and G.P.R.T.U office, Lorry Park, and bus stop fax or telephone facilities. However there are some radio and communication signal that can be received in most part of the community. The community is blessed with a third class road that links to the district capital.

6.4 WATER AND SANITATION

The main source of drinking water in the community is the Suamire stream though students, teachers and kitchen staff use the only existing borehole. On the part of the sanitation, according to the group field survey no household has a toilet facility but rather they go to the nearby bushes. There is also no sewage system as well as solid waste disposal. Waste is thrown about indiscriminately. Generally sanitation is not very good.

6.5 SOCIAL AMENITIES

The community can boast of only one borehole. However, they lack facilities such as community center, post office, electricity market etc. They however have to locally set up cinema houses.

6.6 MARKETING

The community has no regular market but commodities such maize, yam, groundnut, beans, cassava are sent to the neighboring market through the use of vehicles, motor bikes and bicycles

6.7 MARKETING PROBLEMS

- 1) Inadequate storage facilities
- 2) High cost of transportation for traders
- 3) Low price for local goods
- 4) Inadequate capital
- 5) No market center in the community

SUAMIRE COMMUNITY LAYOUT

SUAMIRE MAP





KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT MAP



UNIT SEVEN

SOCIAL SERVICES

7.1 WATER AND SANITATION

The main source of drinking water in the community is the Stream that is Suamire and the borehole. On the part of sanitation, there are no pit latrine in the community. According to the group field survey, no household has a toilet facility but rather they go to the nearby bushes. There is also no sewage system as well as solid and liquid disposal. Waste is thrown about indiscriminately.

7.2 EDUCATION TRAINING

Farmers are given training on modern and improved methods of farming.

7.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION HEALTH

Health which is generally referred to as complete physical, mental and psychological wellbeing is a pre-requisite for development and social growth. The community has no clinic or health facility but rather they go to Kintampo to access their health care.

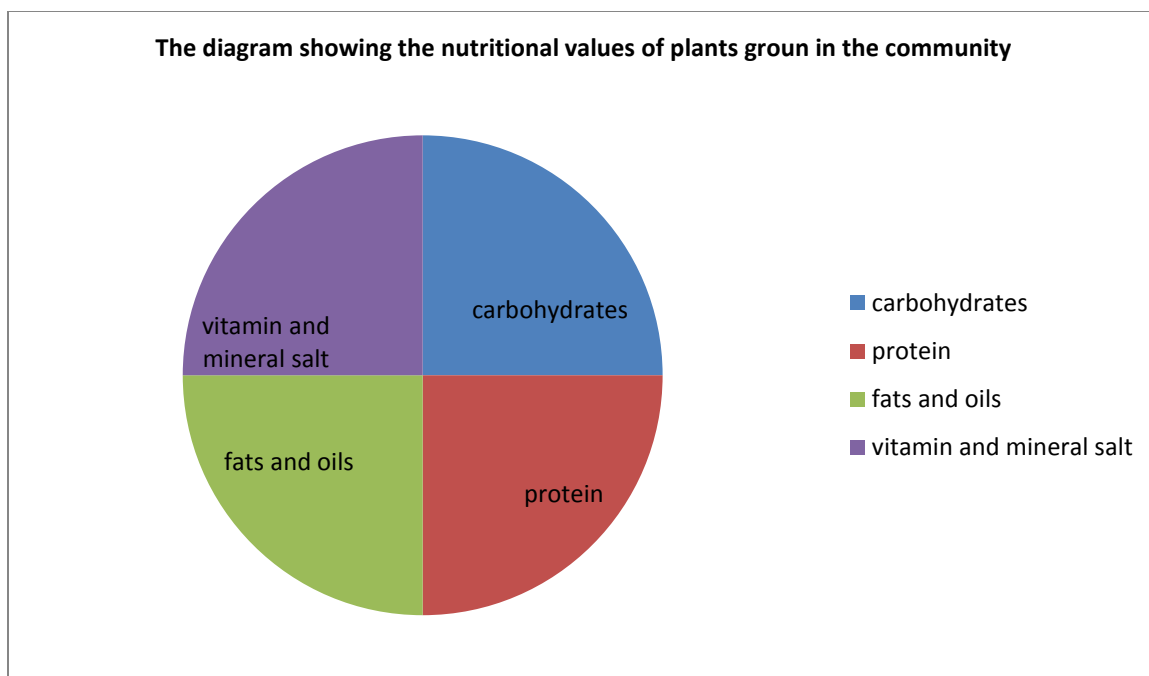
The community benefits from poliomyelitis eradication immunization program organized in the community.

However, not all the population is covered by the District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS). This poses a serious threat since most of the population lives below party line and cannot afford each payment to access health care when they are sick.

NUTRITION

Human desire for sound mind cannot be denied without meeting the directory needs of the body in their proportions at the appropriate time. The science of taking the right nutrition is a fundamental requirement for healthy living. The group survey has proved that there is a complete departure from the rules of nutrition; composition of the meals is not considered, the meals are dominated by carbohydrates while the other nutrients are consumed in minor quantities. Maize, yam, millet, cassava, and vegetables like pepper, okro, tomato are eaten by the people. The staple food of the people is fufu. Fufu is eaten with soup which is prepared from vegetables and palm nut. The people hardly get three square meals a day and these worsen during the dry season. Some of the people especially children shows signs of malnutrition.

The diagram below shows the nutritional values of plants grown in the community



7.4 **ADULT LETRACY**

The collected and processed data during the field survey indicated that about 9% of adult population is formally educated while the remaining 91% are illiterates. The illiterate population poses a threat to the development of the community.

However, the illiterates of today are not only those who cannot read, write, learn and re-learn; some of the community members still stick to the old and outmoded ideas/concept.

7.5 **TRADITIONAL HEALERS**

There are three herbalists or traditional healers in the community, of these traditional healers; one combines herbs with divinity and spiritual interventions while the other two combine only herbs to treat ailments such as malaria, fever, diarrhea, stomach ache, boils and many others. The health care system has a very low patronage since the people prefer the services of the few chemical sellers and their own knowledge of herbs.

TYPES OF MEDICINAL HERBS

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) Malaria | Neem leaves |
| 2) Fever | pawpaw leaves |
| 3) Boils | aboboama+ twantia+ kookowa |
| 4) Convulsion | munum + dunegya |
| 5) Stomach ulcer | krobaa(mahogany +abisaa) |
| 6) Convulsion | fitifiti +asoroason+ginger |
| 7) Snake bite | dawadawa +sonotokwa+ kofo(roots) +local gin + dried python |

7.7 CHEMICAL SELLERS

The research carried out by the group revealed that, there are two chemicals sellers in the community

7.8 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES

There are no private maternity homes in the community. However, there are traditional birth attendants whose help come in-hand when the need arises.

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS EMANATING FROM THE COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section analyses all problems and potentials in the Suamire community for every chapter of this report. Below are the list of tools implemented by the group in analyzing the various problems and potentials.

TOOLS IMPLEMENTED

1. Pair wise ranking
2. Problem tree analysis
3. Swot analysis

NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT POTENTIALS

1. Vast land for cultivating of crops such as maize, beans, yam, okra etc.
2. Availability of economic trees such as cashew, mango, teak etc.
3. Nature of vegetation is good is for rearing farm animals.

PROBLEMS

1. Poor drainage system
2. Unpredictable rainfall pattern
3. Poor waste management system
4. Indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal burning as a threat to afforestation

FORMATION CHARACTERISTICS

PROBLEMS

1. MIGRATION

Most community members migrate to the neighboring communities and their intended plan to migrate from the community sometime to come. The out flow of the youth reduces the labour force of the community retarding the growth and development of the community.

2. PRESSURE ON SOCIAL AMENITIES AND HOUSING FACILITIES

Due to the increasing growth rate of the community population coupled with the stagnation in the creation of social amenities. There is undue pressure on the few existing social amenities and the few houses as compared to their population size.

POTENTIALS

1. The population growth rate has the potentials of providing more cheap labour for agriculture and other economic activities
2. Successful emigrants have the potential of investing in business at home.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROBLEMS

1. Poor staffing in the educational sector.
2. Inadequate source of water supply.
3. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
4. Poor maintenance culture
5. Lack of accommodation for educational staff.

POTENTIALS

1. Commitment of the few teaching staff
2. Access to telecommunication and media networks
3. Presence of TBA'S and traditional healers in the community.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROBLEMS

1. Employment is seasonal due to the fact that majority of the labour force are farmers.
2. Lack of banking and credit facilities and agricultural supporting institutions.
3. Inadequate storage facilities
4. There is only one extension officer who takes care of the Suamire community and neighboring communities
5. Absence of irrigation facility
6. High cost of agricultural inputs & implements

POTENTIALS

1. Trees such as dawadawa, cashew, teak, and Neem serve as institutional, medicinal and economic purpose.
2. Availability of raw materials for local industries
3. Coverage of telecommunication and media networks.
4. The vast nature of the land can be used for numerous economic activities
5. Low cost of fuel for local industries.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNITY

AREA	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile soil 2. Availability of vast land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. indigenous farming tools and materials 2. irrigation problems 3. declining soil fertility 4. storage problems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADRA 2. District assembly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lack of credit facilities 2. insufficient extension officer 3. Erratic rainfall 4. market fluctuations 5. Bad nature of roads
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Available land for school construction 3. Presence of school feeding program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low interest of parents in education 2. Poor attendance of student to school 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational NGO's 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient infrastructure 2. Less motivation for teachers
Health	Availability of TBA's and traditional healers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor personal hygiene 2. Poor sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NHIS 2. Presence of health related NGO'S 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bad nature of road leading to hospital
Water and sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viable underground water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indiscriminate defecating 2. Improper waste disposal 3. Inadequate source of water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zoom lion area council office 2. District assembly common fund 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skin diseases 2. Delay of district assembly common fund
Local industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of raw material 3. Low cost of fuel 4. cheap 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. indigenous skills 2. poor storage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ready market for produce 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. no credit facilities 2. environmental degradation

PREFERENCE RANKING OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS/PRESSING NEEDS

DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS	CHIEF/ELDERS	WOMEN	MEN	ASSEMBLYMAN/UNIT COMMITTEE	TOTAL	RANK
Lack of borehole	6	17	16	6	45	2 nd
Lack of health facilities	6	16	17	5	44	3 rd
Rural-urban migration	5	16	16	4	41	4 th
Road	7	20	20	6	53	1 st
Erratic rainfall	2	10	20	3	35	5 th
Mango factory at Kintampo	3	13	10	4	30	8 th
Inadequate classroom	4	11	12	5	32	7 th
Lack of storage facilities	6	12	10	5	33	6 th
Single electoral area	5	10	10	4	29	9 th

PROBLEM TREE

CONCLUSION

The community is blessed with few natural resources and has a great potential to develop though it is faced with great challenges which are hindering the effective & tremendous growth of the community.

Below are some of the key challenges and potentials of the community.

POTENTIALS

1. Availability of vast land agricultural and industrial activities
2. Availability of fertile soil.
3. Availability of TBA'S and traditional healers'
4. Availability of raw materials for the local industries

CHALLENGES

1. Poor sanitation.
2. High illiteracy rate.
3. Irrigation problems.
4. Use of indigenous farming tools and methods
5. Poor attendance of students to school.
6. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
7. Lack of credit facilities in the community.
8. Seasonal unemployment.
9. Non-functional area council

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the problems and potentials identified by the group during our research, the group has recommended the following.

1. There should be an active sanitary inspector to carry out routine checks in order to improve upon the sanitation of the community.
2. There should be technical and financial support from MOFA and other concerned institutions to help with irrigation during the periods of dry weather conditions
3. The educational systems should be properly equipped in terms of staffing, provision of accommodation for staff and teaching and learning materials.
4. Local industries should be supported with modern technology as well as the finance required to improve productivity.
5. There should be construction of well-structured drainage links to improve upon the drainage system and sanitation's
6. The government should assist the community by constructing the road leading from Kintampo through pumpuatifi and Suamire to Agyegyemakunu.

7. District assembly and other NGO'S should assist the community by providing by providing social amenities such as KVIP'S and social amenities.