

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

1.1 PHYSICAL RESOURCE BASE

i. LOCATION.

The Techiman Municipality is located in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is located between latitude 7.35° N and longitude 1.56°W. It is bounded to the north and west by Wenchi District, North East by Kintampo District, South-East by Nkoranza District and the South by Offinso District. The total land area covered by the Techiman Municipality is about 668km.

Koase, the research community is located on a bearing of 5km, 225 SW from Techiman along the Sunyani road.

ii. GEOLOGY AND SOIL TYPES

The common type of rock that underlines the community is sedimentary rocks. However rocks like shale gabbro, granite and clay deposits are found in small areas. It is well drained and fertile, thus supporting agriculture.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE FOR DEVELOPMENT

- The fertility of the soil enhances large production.
- Important trees such as mahogany, wawa and others are used for medicinal purposes.
- The predominance of grasses in the community is used for roofing houses, mulching and other purposes.
- The teak, sapele, mahogany also serves as source of raw materials for the local timber industries as well as for export.
- The presence of cash products like cashew, cocoa, mango, orange etc. serve as a source of income which reduces poverty in the community.

iii. RELIEF

The topography of the municipality is generally low lying and gently undulating. However, the community's landscape is relatively flat with few depressions around the border with Nkwaeso. The community also shares some rivers like Sansua, "Ebo ketewa", "Ebo kesee" Bomiri, "Adeemmra" and Apua with communities like Twimia, Adiesu, Nkwanta, Nkwaeso, adeemmra, bomiri and others at their farm lands. The Tano river dammed at Tanoso which supply pipe-borne to the residents in Techiman and its environs takes its source from these minor rivers. These minor rivers also serve as the main source of drinking and irrigation water for the farmers. The potentials of these rivers for small and large scale irrigation are yet to be fully tapped.

iv. DRAINAGE.

Drainage is quite poor. This can be attributed to the relatively flat nature of the landscape. As a result, the whole community gets flooded when it rains heavily. The only gutter that runs through the community is not big enough to collect and direct water outside when it rains.



A TYPICAL NATURE OF A POOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN KOASE COMMUNITY DURING RAINY SEASONS.

SOURCE: GROUP SURVEY.

v. CLIMATE

The climate of the community is almost the same as that of the municipality. The municipality experiences both semi-equatorial and savannah climates, marked by moderate to heavy rainfall. Major rains starts from April to July and the minor from September to October with mean annual rainfall ranging between 1660mm to 1260mm. the only dry season which is highly pronounced in savannah zone starts in November and last until March. The average highest monthly temperature is about 30°C and occurs mostly between March and April with the lowest of about 20°C occurring in August. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year.

Trend in annual rainfall from 2006-2009 in the municipality.

YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009
ANNUAL RAINFALL	1056.8 57	1360.2 68	1092.5 57	1128.2 68

SOURCE: MPCU Projections

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION DURING THE PERIOD OF OUR RESEARCH OBSERVED.

DAY	HEAVY	MODERATE	DRIZZLE
03-06-12	✓		
05-06-12			✓
10-06-12	✓		
13-06-12	✓		
17-06-12		✓	✓
19-06-12		✓	
20-06-12	✓		
21-06-12		✓	
25-06-12	✓		
03-07-12			✓
07-07-12	✓		
TOTAL	6	3	3

A GRAPH SHOWING RAINFALL OBSERVED IN KOASE COMMUNITY DURING OUR RESEARCH.

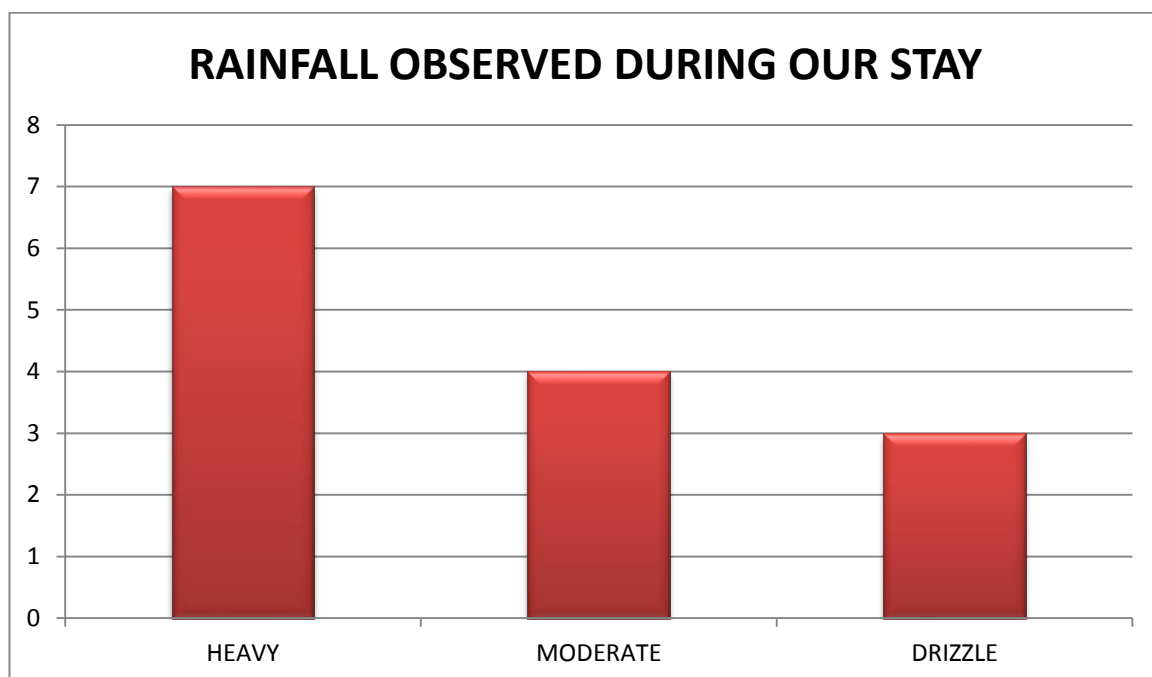


Fig.1.1

VEGETATION_.

The vegetation of the community is tropical forest, most and mainly deciduous forest. It consists of three main layers. The layer comprise of tall trees, the second made up of trees of medium heights and the last layer which is thick cover comprise of all trees of undergrowth made up of crippling plants. Trees of economic importance include Wawa, mahogany, sapele, odum, and many others. Some areas have also been put under teak, cashew, and mango, orange and cocoa cultivation.



A sample vegetation of Koase community

Source: GROUP SURVEY

MAJOR FINDINGS

- The presence of the minor rivers can serve as irrigational purposes during the dry season.
- The absence of meteorological service department in the municipality makes it impossible to obtain climatic data on the community making it difficult for researchers to get accurate figures thereby resorting to only estimation.
- The nearness of the community to the district capital market enhances trading.
- The poor drainage system with only a gutter has made it difficult for road users to ply the road when it rains.

1.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES BASE

From the group`s survey some of the medicinal, economic and various trees found were Teak, Wawa, Mahogany,Sapele and others. Also cashcrops like cocoa, cashew, orange,mango and the likes were found.

Goats, sheep, cattle, dogs, cats and domestic birds like hens , guinea fowl, ducks were some the terrestrial animals found in the community.

MAJOR FINDING.

- Due to the use of fire wood and charcoal and the activities of chain saw operators deforestation is high.
- Overgrazing of the farm animals destroys the vegetation which leads to soil erosion.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.

The natural environment is under serious threat due to the indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel (charcoal and fire wood), illegal chain saw operators, and bad farming practices, such as shifting cultivation, hunting as well as bush burning.

However, the built environment has been the envy of other communities. USAID and ADRA Ghana (Advertise Development and Relief Agency) provided toilet facilities for most of the houses of Koase in 1997. The large cashew plantation in the community is also attributed to the intervention of ADRA Ghana through their food security project. There is also a refuse dump located at the outskirts of the community.

MAJOR FINDINGS.

- The good built environment in the form of sanitation has reduced the incident of disease outbreak. Hence, the community has a healthy environment to sustain any developmental project.
- The well drained and fertile soil support agriculture. It is of this reason that ADRA Ghana initiated a food security project in 1997. The objective of the project is to encourage farmers to undertake a cashew plantain in order to put the soil to maximum use.
- The continual land and forest degradation will eventually reduce the soil fertility which will eventually reduce crop production.
- The traditional buildings which is made of mud, thatch corrugated roofing sheets, bricks and others in the community are gradually giving away to modern houses.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

I. POPULATION SIZE:

According to the 2010 population and housing census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service, Koase community had a total population of **1192** with **602** males and **590** females, which represents 50.5% and 49.5% respectively.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

However, the recent research conducted by the group reveals that koase community has a total population of **1106**, which indicates that there has been decrease in population of **83** people. This is as result of education, work and marriage.

ii. AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

The recent household survey conducted by the group showed that, the male population is **561** which represent **50.7%** of the entire population and the female population is 545 which also represent **49.3%** of the entire population.

THE TABLE BELOW SHOW THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF KOASE COMMUNITY.

SEX	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
MALE	561	50.7
FEMALE	545	49.3
TOTAL	1106	100

SOURCE: Group field survey

THE CHAT BELOW SHOWS THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF KOASE COMMUNITY.

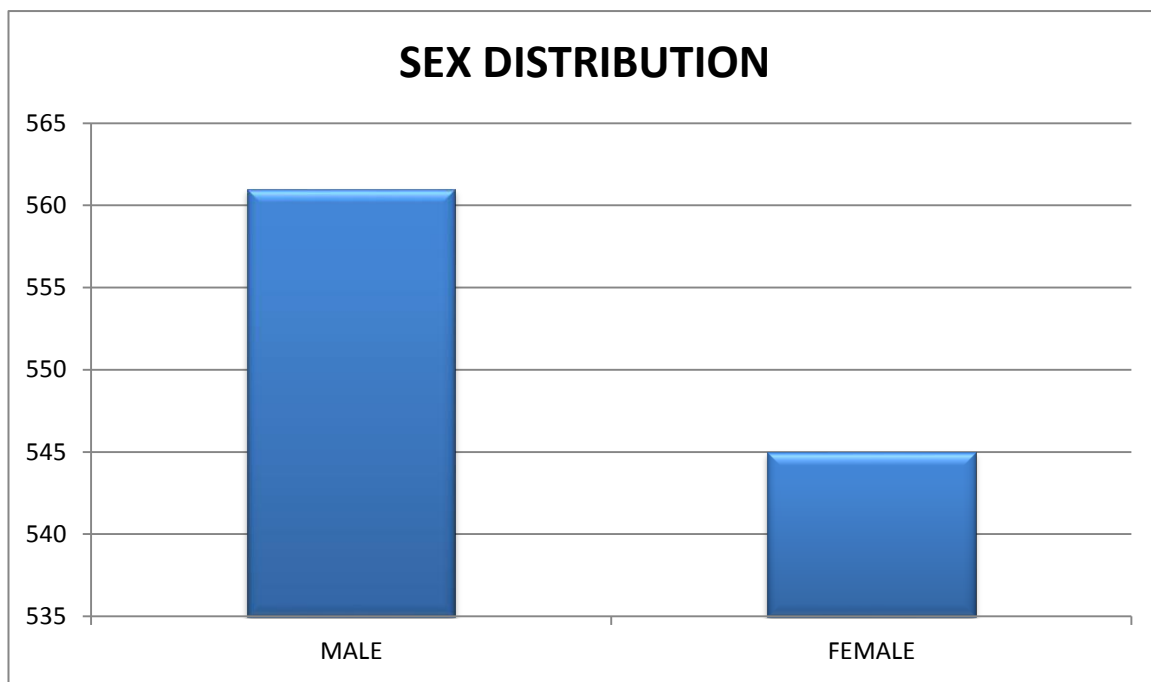


Fig1.2

The table below shows the age and sex distribution of Koase community.

AGES (YRS)	SEX		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE
0-4	68	69	137	6.14	6.23
5-9	73	65	138	6.60	5.87
10-14	65	73	138	5.87	6.60
15-19	64	73	113	5.78	4.43
20-24	46	52	98	4.15	4.70
25-29	52	55	107	4.70	4.90
30-34	45	38	83	4.06	3.43
35-39	36	34	70	3.25	3.07
40-44	27	21	48	2.44	1.89
45-49	19	21	40	1.71	1.89

50-54	21	24	45	1.89	2.16
55-59	14	11	25	1.26	0.99
60-64	12	9	21	1.08	0.81
65+	19	24	43	1.71	2.16

Source: Group field survey

Table 3:

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
0-14	206	207	413	37
15-64	336	314	650	59
65+	19	24	43	4

Source: Group field survey

THE POPULATION PYRAMID

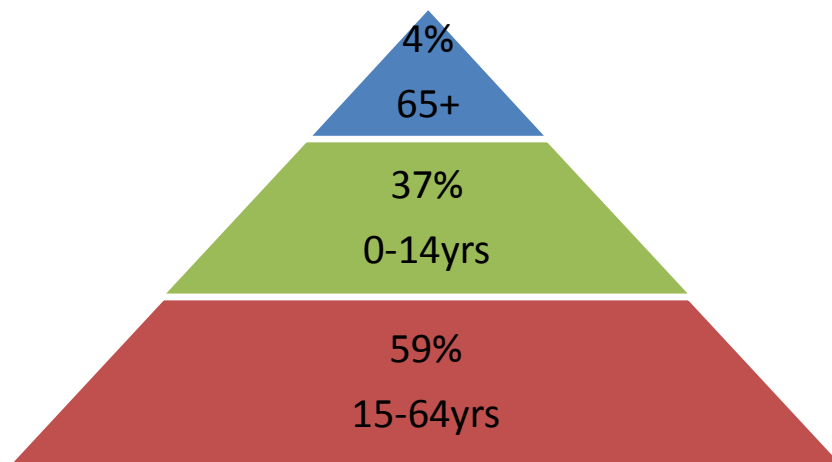
The age structure of the population depicts the general trend indicating a broad base that gradually tapers off with increasing age due to death. This implies more job creation for the larger segment ages 15-64years (59%) and an increase in social services like health, education and recreational facilities for the dependent age groups under 15 years and 65 years and above constituting (41%). From the group survey, males dominate the population of the Koase community. However, this is in contrast with that of the Municipality.

THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE COMPARISON OF THE AGES BETWEEN THE KOASE COMMUNITY AND THAT OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

NAME	15-64 YEARS	0-14 AND 65+
TECHIMAN MUNICIPAL	55%	45%
KOASE COMMUNITY	59%	41%

SOURCE: MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY AND GROUP SURVEY

THE DIAGRAM BELOW SHOWS THE POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE AGE STRUCTURE FOR KOASE COMMUNITY.



AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO:

The Age Dependency ratio refers to the number of inactive (0-14 and 65+yrs) over the active population (15-64years)

Dependency ratio is ratio of the working force (active) and dependant (inactive)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Inactive people(0-14 and 65+)}}{\text{Active population (15-64)}} \\
 &= \frac{467 + 43}{650} \\
 &= 1: 0.78 \text{ (78\%)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The dependency ratio of 78% is therefore far below the municipal average of 81.27% and the regional average of 90.5%. This low dependency could augur well for savings and capital accumulation.

LABOUR FORCE

Labour force refers to the population that falls within the ages of 15-64 years. In our research, we discovered that 650 people fall under the labour force. The percentage of labour force is calculated below.

$$\text{Percentage of the labour force} = \frac{\text{Number of people in labour force} \times 100\%}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$= \frac{650}{1106} \times 100\%$$

Therefore the percentage of working force is = 58.8 %

The percentage of the dependency (inactive force) is also calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inactive force} &= \frac{\text{No. of Inactive}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{456}{1106} \times 100\% \\ &= 41.2\% \end{aligned}$$

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO

Refers to the number of the people from (0-14) + 65⁺, and (15-64) who are not employed divided by the Active working class (15-64).

Mathematically= $\frac{(0-14)+(65^+)+\text{inactive working force}}{\text{Active class (15-64)}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{413+43+212}{438} \\ &= \frac{668}{438} \\ &= 1:1.5 \end{aligned}$$

This implies that, ceteris paribus a worker takes care of at most two (2) people of the total population.

iii. POPULATION DENSITY

The population density of the community could not be determined. This was attributed to the fact that the total land area was not available from the secondary data obtained.

However the municipality's land area covers 669.7km² representing 1.69 percent of the Brong Ahafo region.

The table below illustrates the population trends of the municipality from 1960 to 2009.

YEAR	1960	1970	1984	2000	2005	2009
TOTAL POPULATION	34642	53127	90181	174600	202414	234988
POPULATION DENSITY	52	79	134	265	302	351

SOURCE: MPCU PROJECTIONS

iv. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The household size is calculated as the total population divided by the total number of houses. The number of houses discovered in the Koase community is 258 but 176 houses are occupied by people leaving the remaining unoccupied.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE= $\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total No. of Houses}}$

Total No. of Houses

= $\frac{1106}{176}$

176

The household size is 6.

SOURCE: Group Field Survey

The average national household size is 8.6. By the group's field survey, the household size of the community is 6. This implies that the national average is higher than that of the community.

SOURCE: GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

v. MIGRATION

Emigration is high especially among the youth due to unemployment, search for quality education, marriage, inadequate social amenities, farming activities during the dry season and others. This has attributed to the decrease in the population size of the community during our survey as compared to the 2010 population and housing census.

vi. MAJOR FINDINGS

- The community has a low dependency ratio. This could augur well for savings and capital accumulation.
- Unemployment and inadequate social services like health, education and recreational facilities for the dependent age groups has led to the decrease in population.
- Males are more than females. This could boost agricultural production since majority of the farmers are males.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

i. RELIGION

The distribution of the population by the various denominations in the community is the same as that of the municipality. Christianity (71.2%) has the highest as compared to the municipal percentage of 68.1. The community has a sizeable number of Muslims. Those professing Traditional religion constitute 1.8% in the community. The proportion of females professing the Christian faith is higher than males. On the other hand the proportion of males who are Muslims and traditionalist are more than females. The existence of these religions with one not looking down on the other has led to the peaceful co-existence in the community.

The religious distribution is showed on the table below.

RELIGION	NO. OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE	ANGLE OF SECTOR
Christianity	787	71.2	256.2 ⁰
Islamic	299	27.0	97.3 ⁰
A.T.R	20	1.8	6.5 ⁰

Source: Group Field Survey.

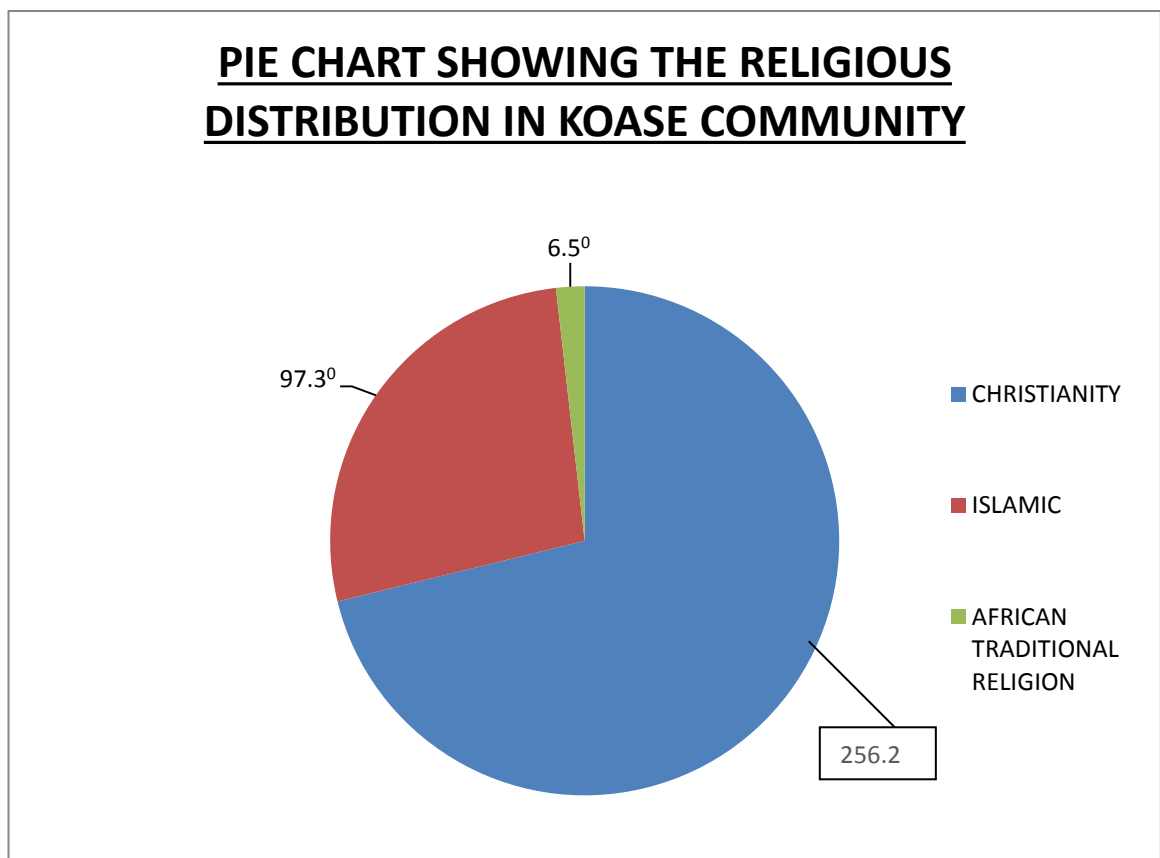


Fig.1.5

ii.ETHNICITY

The predominant ethnic group in the Koase community is the Akan (68.5%), this is followed by the Dagarte (12.7%), Mole-Dagbani (6.3%), Mande-Busanga with Gurma (5.6%), Guan (3.4%), Ewe (1.1%) and others (2.4%). The natives Brongs constitutes about 80% of the Akan group. The large proportions of natives show homogeneity in the community which has positive repercussion for development. These different ethnic groups display a high level of their rich culture in terms of their food, dressing, funeral, marriage and other cultural issues.

The table below shows the various ethnic groups in Koase.

ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION IN KOASE

ETHNIC GROUP	NO. OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
Akans	758	68.5
Dagartes	140	12.7
Mole-Dagbani	70	6.3
Guans	38	3.4
Busangas	62	5.6
Ewes	12	1.1
Others	26	2.4

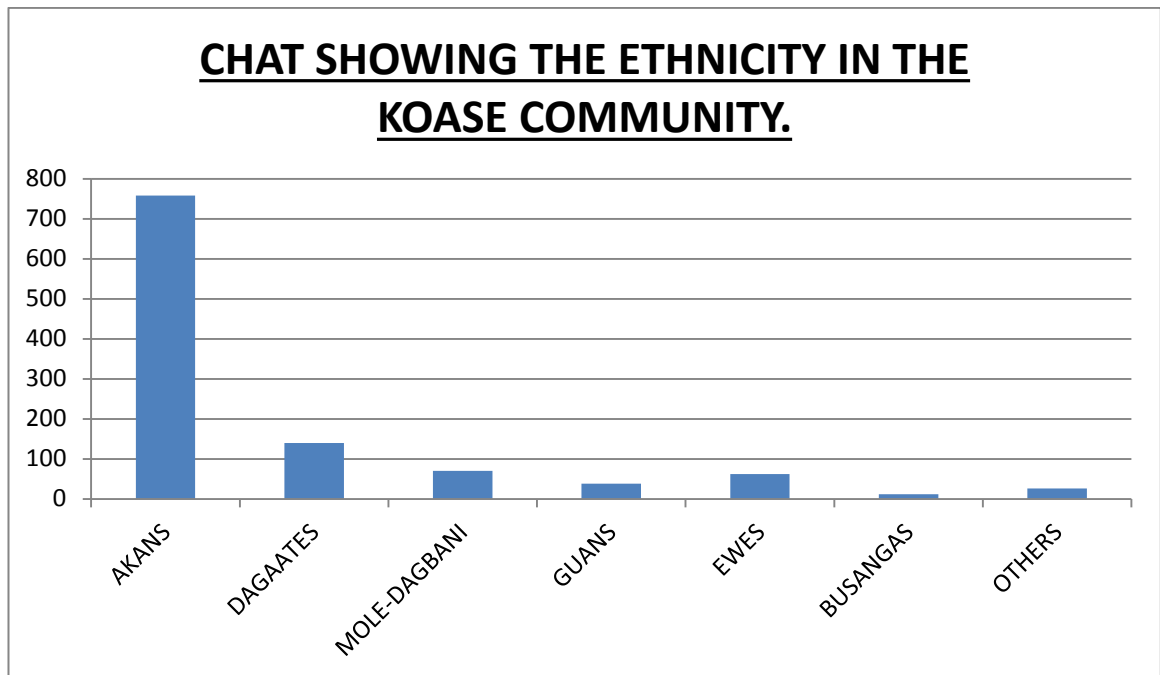


Fig.1.6

INHERITANCE.

Inheritance is generally matrilineal and is in two fold. First is family line property which is inherited through uncle line where as directly acquired nuclear family property nuclear family property is inherited by the children of the deceased.

Seniority however is not a factor considered when it comes to property inheritance. Respect for elders and a sign of good behaviour and been responsible are the main characteristics in acquiring / inheriting property.

VALUES

There are some social values cherished by every member of a community irrespective of one's ethnicity and Koase is no exception. Among the values hold in high esteem to the people of Koase community include:

- Respect for others especially the elderly.
- Truthfulness
- Hospitality
- Obedience
- Socializing children to family relations
- Trustworthy
- Responsible
- Love and Caring
- Honesty

3.2.4 PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

Property is generally family owned with the head of the family either a male or a female. Most of the properties especially lands in Koase are owned by the Bono's because they are the original inhabitants.

3.2.5 TABOOS.

Some social structures have given way to modernity. Christianity and Islam, the growth of the population visa vis development brought about these social changes. Thus, some of these taboos are no longer adhered to and are considered outmoded.

- It is a taboo among the people of Koase to have sex in the bush.
- It is a taboo among the people to have sexual relationship with a close kin (incest).
- It is a taboo for a lady to become pregnant before puberty rites is held for the person (outmoded).
- Females are not supposed to cross river "sorsor" on Fridays. River "sorsor" is actually a stream the original settlers used as their source of water. (outmoded)
- It is a taboo for natives of the Aduana clan to eat dog.

GENDER ISSUES

There is peaceful coexistence between males and females. When it comes to social issues, women have their relationships however few women own property in the come. Also there is a high respect for human rights. Some works like cooking and house cleaning are done by men also.

Males are generally regarded as pillars of the community in terms of decision making.

iii. EDUCATION

Education serves as the major tool for the progress or development of a country's economy or a community. It is the foundation not only for development of individuals but the nation at large.

However, research conducted by the group revealed that Adult illiteracy is high within the Koase community. This situation can be attributed to the fact that most of the inhabitants are farmers.

The table below reveals the educational status of the people.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	NO. OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
KINDERGARTEN	126	11.3
PRIMARY	186	16.8
J.H.S	55	5.0
S.H.S	28	2.5
TERTIARY	14	1.3
ELEMENTARY	263	23.8
NONE EDUCATED	434	39.2

SOURCE: Group Survey

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The types of educational structures in Koase community are formal and informal. There are two private and one public school. Among the schools in the community are Twimia/Koase Methodist, Great Faith Academy and Rose New life preparatory school.

The tables below shows the various schools data on enrolment and dropout rate, facilities, teacher-pupil ratio and teachers qualification, basic education certificate examination past performance and others.

(a) ENROLMENT OF PUPILS IN TWIMIA/KOASE J.H.SMETH.SCHOOL FOR 2011/2012

LEVEL	ENROLMENT RATE			DROPOUT RATE		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
K.G	67	57	124	4	10	12
PRIMARY	119	173	292	13	12	25
J.H.S	67	48	115	4	3	7

SOURCE: Ghana Education Service

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

LEVEL	TRAINED TEACHERS	NUMBER	UNTRAINED TEACHERS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE TRAINED TEACHERS	PERCENTAGE UNTRAINED TEACHERS
PRIMARY	MALE	3	MALE	-	25	-
	FEMALE	8	FEMALE	1	67	8
J.H.S	MALE	7	MALE	-	100	-
	FEMALE		FEMALE	-		-

SOURCE: Group Survey

FACILITY USAGE

FACILITY	YES	NO
ICT LABORATORY	✓	
LIBRARY	✓	
STAFF COMMON ROOM		✓
PLAY GROUND (FOOTBALL FIELD)	✓	
TOILET/ URINAL		✓
CANTEEN/ MARKET PLACE		✓

SOURCE: Group survey

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN J.H.S SCHOOL= 115

TEACHER TO PUPIL/ STUDENT RATIO PER CLASS= 1:16

ENROLMENT AND DROPOUT RATES OF PUPILS IN ROSE NEW LIFE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

	ENROLMENT RATE			DROP OUT RATE		
LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
DAY CARE	48	27	75	2	3	5
K.G	28	33	61	4	2	6
PRIMARY	104	91	195	3	3	6
J.H.S	48	36	84	1	-	1

SOURCE: Group survey

TEACHER QUALIFICATION

LEVEL	TRAINED TEACHERS	NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS	UNTRAINED TEACHERS	NUMBER OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS	% OF TRAINED TEACHERS	% OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS
PRIMARY	MALE	-	MALE	8		66.5
	FEMALE	-	FEMALE	4		33.5
J.H.S	MALE	-	MALE	5		100
	FEMALE	-	FEMALE	-		-

SOURCE: Group survey

FACILITY USAGE

FACILITY	YES	NO
ICT LABORATORY	✓	
LIBRARY	✓	
STAFF COMMON ROOM	✓	
PLAY GROUND (FOOTBALL FIELD)	✓	
TOILET/ URINAL	✓	
CANTEEN/ MARKET PLACE	✓	

SOURCE: Group survey

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSROOM=12

TEACHER TO PUPIL RATIO PER CLASS (PRIMARY) =1:28

TEACHER TO PUPIL RATIO PER CLASS (JHS) =1:13

(b)ENROLMENT AND DROP OUT RATE FOR GREAT FAITH ACADEMY

LEVEL	ENROLMENT RATE			DROP OUT RATE		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
DAY CARE	38	31	69	-	-	-
K.G	18	12	30	-	-	-
PRIMARY	38	27	65	-	-	-

SOURCE: Group survey

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

LEVEL	TRAINED TEACHERS	NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS	UNTRAINED TEACHERS	NUMBER OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS	% OF TRAINED TEACHERS	% OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS
PRIMARY	MALE	-	MALE	4	-	57.1
	FEMALE	-	FEMALE	3	-	42.9

SOURCE: Group survey

FACILITY USAGE

FACILITY	YES	NO
ICT LABORATORY	✓	
LIBRARY		✓
STAFF COMMON ROOM	✓	
PLAY GROUND (FOOTBALL FIELD)	✓	
TOILET/ URINAL	✓	
CANTEEN/ MARKET PLACE	✓	

SOURCE: Group survey

TEACHER TO PUPIL RATIO PER CLASS=1:23

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS=7

EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE (B.E.C.E)

SCHOOL	YEAR	CANDIDATES REGISTERED	PASS RATE PERCENTAGE
TWIMIA/KOASE J.H.S	2011	26	44
ROSE NEW LIFE J.H.S	2011	21	90.48

SOURCE: GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE AND GROUP SURVEY

CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

The research team conducted face to face interview with the various head teachers of the three schools.

Views were expressed by head teacher, teachers and pupils about the state of affairs in areas such buildings, furniture, textbooks water and sanitation and performance on the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).

BUILDING

The schools in Koase community have no adequate infrastructure resulting to overcrowding in the classrooms. The government primary school as at now has only three classrooms leaving the rest in a deplorable state making teaching and learning in inconvenient. The few infrastructures that they have, some are not in good conditions which sometimes result to the closing of pupils whenever it is raining to rain.

FURNITURE

There are however enough desks for both the primary and J.H.S resulting to 2:1 pupil to chair ratio. Generally, the furniture situation in the schools is however okay.

TEXTBOOKS

Generally the pupils' textbook ratio is 1:1. There are not enough text books for most of the subjects at the J.H.S. However not all subjects at the primary level have textbooks. Parents, whose wards are in Rose New life Preparatory school, have to supply their own text books for their kids.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water is not a major problem in the school. There is no urinal and toilet facility for students in the school. The only toilet facility in the school which is used by teachers was put up by ADRA Ghana in 1997. In addition the general surroundings are clean due to the fact that pupils engage themselves in good sanitation practices like sweeping, weeding and burning of rubbishes.

POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

CHALLENGES

- Truancy and absenteeism of pupils during farming seasons affect academic performance.
- Inadequate I.C.T learning does not enhance good teaching and learning.
- Low enrolment rate due to educational facility.
- Lack of toilet facilities in the school can result to the outbreak of cholera.
- Ineffectiveness of Parent Teacher association.
- Lack of staff bungalows in the school does not help teachers to monitor pupils performance after class.
- Transportation to school is a problem to the teachers since they commute from Techiman.

POTENTIALS

- Teacher- pupil ratio is low which makes teaching and learning effective.
- The introduction of capitation grant by the government.
- Assistance from the community, N.G.O's and the district assembly.

v.HEALTH

Koase has no health facility and therefore the people receive medical attention from the Techiman holy Family Hospital and other health institutions which is situated in the Techiman Township. The distance from the community to the hospitals is about 5km. Some of the people also obtain health care from the traditional healers. There is only one licensed drug-store in the community. The chemical seller has gone through one and half year training and has been certified by the Ghana Pharmaceutical Council to operate. There is no recognized traditional birth attendant in the community. Majority of the people are insured under the N.H.I.S.

The table below shows the number of registered and unregistered people under the N.H.I.S in the community.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

REGISTERED PEOPLE			NON REGISTERED PEOPLE		
SEX	NO. OF PEOPLE REG.	PERCENTAGE %	SEX	NO. OF PEOPLE REG.	PERCENTAGE. %
MALE	421	38	MALE	140	12.7
FEMALE	409	37	FEMALE	136	12.3
TOTAL	830	75	TOTAL	276	25

SOURCE: Group survey

The table below shows the top ten prevalent diseases in the municipality from 2009 to 2011.

DISEASE	2009	2010	2011
MALARIA	10620	14175	14468
UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION	1807	2068	3371
INTESTINAL WORMS	1210	749	—
HYPERTENTION	1167	—	—
ACUTE EYE INFECTION	927	4670	3481
RHEUMATISM	712	1109	2500
URINARY TRACT INFECTION	674	689	1105
PNEUMONIA	674	460	493

DIABETES	535	–	–
ANAEMIA	625	2204	2205
GYNAECOLOGICAL C'TION	–	601	1067
VIGINAL DISCHARGE	–	593	–
SKIN DISEASE & ULCER	–	–	652
R.T.A	–	–	541
ALL OTHER DISEASE	11284	23569	22914
TOTAL	30235	50887	52794

Source: Techiman Holy Family Hospital.

From the table above it is observed that, malaria is the most prevalent disease which affects the people. In 2009, 10620 cases were recorded it increased to 14175 in 2010. It also increases from 14175 to 14468 in 2011.

There are three (3) traditional healers in the community. Out of this, only one has been licensed. The table below shows the kind of diseases been treated by a particular herbalist and their respective herbs.

AILMENT	TYPES OF HERBS
Fibroid	Sankasa
Sexual weakness	Sabra Kise
Malaria and fever	Nim tree
Menstrual disorders	Sankasa
Infertility	Kokroma
Chronic headache	Afonco

SOURCE: Field survey.

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES.

There is no recognized Traditional Birth Attendant (T.B.A) in the community. Pregnant women are rushed to the hospitals in the municipality when are in labour. Maternity homes are also not in the community.

POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGES

POTENTIALS

- Availability of medicinal plants and herbs.
- Majority of the people have registered the National Health Insurance Scheme.

CHALLENGES

- No health facility in the community resulting in rushing people to town in case of emergencies.
- No birth attendant in the community which makes delivery a problem.
- Lack of formal training for traditional healers.
- High doctor-patient ratio.

vi. HOUSING

Koase community can be described as nucleated settlement with few houses scattered at the extension. In all there 258 houses in the community. The houses are of both modern and traditional nature. Every house is owned by occupant family with few tenants. The housing system of the community is in line with the extended family system. One feature of this compound type of building consisting of rooms mainly for family members, windows and doors are the main source of ventilation. However few houses use ceiling and standing fans in their rooms. Through the intervention of ADRA GHANA, toilet facilities have been provided for most houses. Most of the houses have bathrooms. Almost all the houses in the community do not have kitchen facility and as such cook in front of their houses.

The table below shows the materials used in building houses in the community.

HOUSING TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Cement with aluminium roof	164	71.9
Brick with thatch	27	11.8
Mud with that thatch	15	6.6
Mud with aluminium roof	12	5.3
Mud with thatch	10	4.4
TOTAL	228	100



Aerial view of houses in Koase community

HOUSING PROBLEMS

- Poor foundation of houses especially those built with mud.
- Congestions in rooms due to large family size.
- Corroded roofing sheets.
- Most houses are without suitable kitchens.
- Housing system coupled with poor ventilation.
- Leakages in few house especially those living in mud houses.

vii. WATER AND SANITATION

SOURCE OF WATER

According to the research conducted, it was revealed that, the community has five main source of water that is four boreholes, and a pipe borne water. The boreholes and pipe borne water in the community are the major source of drinking water; the other sources of water are rain and the stream and are not always available throughout the year. These boreholes were constructed by ADRA Ghana, an N.G.O based body. The sources of houses are not far from these boreholes and pipe water, averagely 100 metres away

.

SANITATION

The sanitation aspect of the community is quite good. There is a specific place for dumping solid waste materials. Majority of the houses have their own toilet so the problem of defecating around places is minimized. However, the problem that underrates the community is the poor drainage system. The community gets flooded and soaked whenever it rains leaving the soil land muddy. The poor drainage system leaves the community at the risk of diseases such as cholera, malaria and typhoid.

viii. MAJOR FINDINGS UNDER SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

- Most people in the community are Christians representing 71.2 percent.
- There is no health facility in the community.
- There are three basic schools in the community of which two are private.
- There are no supports for needy but brilliant pupils. This has led to the low level of education in the community.
- The community is heterogeneous with the Akan ethnic group dominating.
- Literacy rate in the community is low.
- Malaria is the most prevalent disease in the community.
- Adequate water supply.
- Poor drainage system.
- There exist cordial relationships among the religions and ethnic groups.
- Ineffectiveness of P.T.A especially with implementation of educational policies.
- No public toilet in the community.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

i. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE

Labour force refers to the population that falls within the ages of 15-64 years. In our research, we discovered that 650 people fall under the labour force. The percentage of labour force is calculated below.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Percentage of the labour force} &= \frac{\text{Number of people in labour force} \times 100\%}{\text{Total Population}} \\ &= \frac{650 \times 100\%}{1106}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the percentage of working force is = 58.8 %

However the number of the labour force who are gainfully employed is 438 which represent 67.4 % of the active labour force.

Inactive labour force refers to the population that fall within the ages of 0-14 and 65+ years. The group survey conducted revealed that 456 of the people are in the inactive force.

The percentage of the dependency (inactive force) is also calculated as

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Inactive force} &= \frac{\text{No. of Inactive} \times 100\%}{\text{Total Population}} \\ &= \frac{456 \times 100\%}{1106} \\ &= \mathbf{41.2\%}\end{aligned}$$

Unemployment refers to a situation where by the well abled body who wish to work do not find jobs to do. The number of people who are unemployed is 688 which represent 60% of the total population.

ii. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Koase is a community dominated by farmers. 57.1% of the gainfully employed people are farmers. This is followed by 18.3% of the workers who are traders, with few people employed in other sectors such as Health, teaching, construction, apprenticeship and civil servants.

TABLE SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN KOASE.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ENGAGED	PERCENTAGE
Health Workers	12	2.7
Farming	250	57.1
Teaching	14	3.2
Trading	80	18.3
Apprentices	19	4.3
Construction	18	4.1
Civil Servants	10	2.3
Others	35	8.0
TOTAL	438	100

Fig.1.4

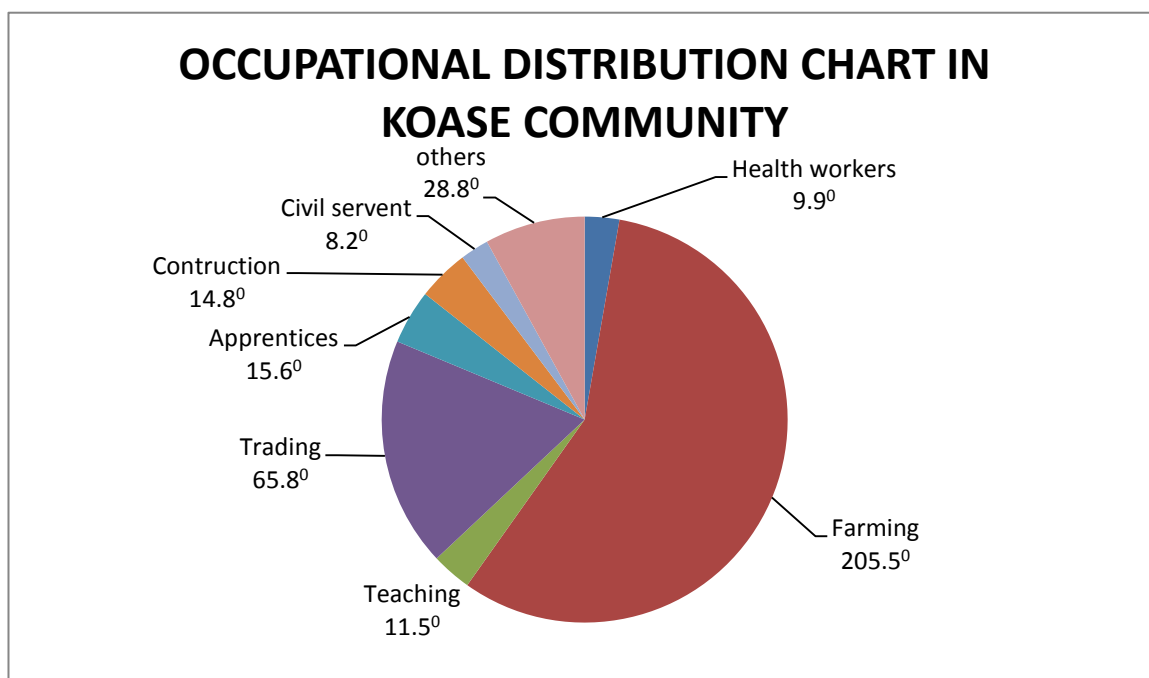


Fig.1.4

4.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In Ghana, the backbone of our economy still lies on agriculture. Techiman Municipal in the Brong Ahafo Region and for that matter Koase community is no exception. According to the survey conducted by the research team it was revealed that about 57.1% of the working force are engaged in agriculture. The main crops grown in the community are food crops such as maize, tomatoes, groundnut, pepper, garden eggs, yam, cassava, plantain and cocoyam etc. Cash crops such as cocoa, cashew, orange oil palm are also grown in the community. The type of livestock reared in the community include, cattle, sheep goat, guinea fowl and other poultry. . Fishery is not done in the community, this could be due to non-existence of bigger water bodies.

LAND ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP

The land is owned by the chief, family heads as well as the royal family who are natives of the community. Land in the community can be acquired on rental basis or by way of purchasing. The land can leased to non-natives on agreed terms. There are also situations where land is given out and the produce of the farm is shared between the owner of the land and the farmer. However land owners can retrieve the land when the terms and condition elapse.

FARMING SYSTEM

The major farming systems in the community are mixed cropping, mono cropping and animal farming. Both subsistence and commercial farming are done in the community.

FARM PRACTICES

The farmers in the community use the following farm practices in their crop rotation.

- Land preparation: It involves clearing the land, gathering the trashes and raising of mounds.
- Sowing: It is done using cutlass, hoes and dibbers.
- Cultural Practices: It involves weeding, staking, mulching, ploughing, diseases and pest control.
- Harvest: It is done when crops are matured.

FARM SIZE:

Since most of the farmers practice commercial farming they have large farm sizes. The average farm size is 5 acres.

LABOUR

Farming in the Koase community is a human intensified labour type, communal labour, however relatives and friends help farmers in working on their farm lands.

FARMING TECHNOLOGY AND INPUTS

According to the field survey, farmers in Koase community use traditional tools for farming. That is the use of cutlass, knapsack sprayer and hoes are still dominant and the reliance on rainfall for production. Cultural practices such as weeding, fertilizer application, disease and pest control are carried out in the farm.

FINANCING.

Farmers in the community are self- financed, however some also receive assistance from their relatives and loved ones. Most farmers do not have the collateral security in order to obtain loans from banks to assist them in their farming business. Also few of them get access to non- governmental organizations.

ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

The farmers in the community hardly get access to agriculture extension services. A few visit the community periodically.

MAJOR CROPS GROWN IN THE OUTPUT LEVEL

Some of the major crops grown are:

- Maize
- Yam
- Groundnut

- Cassava
- Okro
- Plantain
- Tomato
- Pepper
- Beans
- Cocoyam
- Cashew
- Cocoa
- Orange and mango

Distance from homestead to farm:

The distance of homestead to their farms is far. The mode of transportation are by foot, bicycle and by car.

STORAGE

Most of farm produces are stored in cribs. These facilities were provided by ADRA GHANA to it members. Platforms are also raised for the storage of yams and cassava. These traditional methods of storage are not all effective for this reason, most of the produce are perishable and get bad after short period of time.

MARKETING

Farmers in the community market their products in the Techiman market but products like cashew has it ready market in the community. Since livestock's rearing is mostly done in small scale in the community most of the animals are consumed in the house however few are sold to generate income to meet the other needs of the family.

WATER SUPPLY.

Rain water is the major source of water for agricultural activities. The community experiences a single rainfall regime with the mean rainfall of about 800 to 900mm around March to December. Source: MOFA

PRODUCTIVITY

The productivity level in the Koase community is very high due to the soil richness fairly enough to support the growing of crops and its yield. In few cases when it comes to fertilizer application, farmers in the Koase community are spared the worry since they do not depend on the richness of the soil because the fertilizer controls weeds.

ANIMALS PRODUCTION

- Animal Production

The table below shows the types of livestock and poultry reared in the community.

Animals	Examples
Livestock	Cattle, Sheep, Goat
Poultry	Fowl, Guinea Fowl, Turkey

Source: Group survey

COMMON ANIMAL DISEASE

ANIMAL	DISEASE
Cattle	Anthrax, foot and mouth rot
Sheep	Anthrax
Goat	Anthrax and diarrhoea
Poultry	Coccidiosis and new castle.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

From the group survey there is no financing institution and farming organisation in the community.

POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

POTENTIALS

- Support from N.G.O's and government can help improve afforestation.
- There is enough labour force for agriculture
- Favourable climatic condition for agricultural production.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate savings and credit facilities
- Poor rainfall pattern can affect productivity.
- Bad farming practices.
- Unavailability of veterinary services.
- Inadequate ready market.
- Destruction of crops by pests and diseases.
- Insufficient extension officers.
- Inadequate access to modern technology and inputs.

iv. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Some major small scale industries engaged by the people include cassava processing, pito brewing, bread making, carpentry, tailoring and hairdressing.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Aside farming the major economic activities in the community, other rural activities that boost their economic standards include gari processing, pito brewing ,bread making, welding, carpentry, masonry and dress making.

These activities are characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources and the use of basic tools.

The table shows the type of industrial activities and the number of people involved.

CATEGORY OF INDUSTRY	INDUSTRY COMPOSITION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
FOREST/WOOD BASED INDUSTRY	Carpentry	8	11
SERVICE-RELATED INDUSTRY	Dress-making, Corn mill	21	29
METAL-BASED INDUSTRY	Masonry, Welding	27	38
AGRO BASED INDUSTRY	Pito brewing , gari making and bread making	16	22
TOTAL		72	100

Source. Group survey 2012



A wood based industry in the community.

SOURCE: Group field survey, 2012

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

The table below indicate the scientific principles employed by the local industries

LOCAL INDUSTRIES	SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE ASSOCIATED
GARI PROCESSING	Friction, evaporation, fermentation
PITO BREWING	Winnowing, decantation, filtration, fermentation, heating and cooling
BREAD MAKING	Fermentation,

GARI PROCESSING

Raw materials: Cassava

Gari making process

- Peeling of the cassava
- Grating and milling into dough
- Extraction of water and starch from the dough.
- Sieving
- Roasting
- Packaging

Source of financing: self-financed

Type of ownership: sole proprietorship

Type of labour: skilled and unskilled

Age of industrialist: 35 years

Educational background: non-formal

Method of production: labour and capital intensive



Pictures showing the gari processing industry.

SOURCE: Group field survey, 2012

BREAD MAKING PROCESS.

INGREDIENTS: Margarine, flavour, nut meg, sugar, salt ,flour ,water and yeast.

PROCEDURES:

- Add cup of sugar in water with the quantity of bread you are making
- Add salt to the sugar solution
- Mix the flour with margarine and then add your flavour to it.
- Add the sugar and salt solution to the flour.
Add baking powder to the flour to increase its quantity.
- You then add the yeast to the flour.
- After all you leave for a day before you bake.

Method of baking: Traditional way of baking.

Source of finance: Self financing

Ownership: The baking industry in Koase is owned by a private person. (A woman)

Type of labour: skilled and unskilled

Age of industrialist: 40 years

Educational background: Elementary level

Method of production: labour and capital intensive

PITO BREWING

Source of starting Capital

- Self-financing from farming produce
- Financial assistance from friends and relatives

Age of industrialist: 54 years

Educational background: non- formal

Method of production: labour intensive

- Raw material: Guinea Corn

Preparation

- Guinea Corn is acquired
- The guinea corn is soaked in water for a day.
- It is removed from the water, spread on the floor and then covered with rubber or sacks. Water is being sprinkled on the guinea corn once every day for three consecutive days for it to germinate.
- After some few hours of drying, the guinea corn is collected and ground into malt.
- The malt is soaked in water and boiled for about three hours.
- The pot in which the malt is boiled is covered for it to ferment till the next day.
- When it is well fermented, it is filtered to separate the liquid from the chaff. Starch is then added to the liquid using "Yologo".
- The mixture is then boiled for some hours.
- Yeast is then added after cooking and covered for fermentation to take place in order to attain a percentage of alcohol in it.
- After three days; the pito is ready for drinking.

MARKETING OF PRODUCTS

The products are consumed locally. However, products such as gari and bread are carried to other communities for ready market

WASTE DISPOSAL

The waste generated after production are disposed of indiscriminately .No special precautions are taken to minimize the impact of the waste on the environment. However, livestock such as cattle, sheep and goat feed on the waste generated from the gari factory.



Cattle feeding on waste cassava at the backyard of the gari processing factory.

SOURCE: Group field survey ,2012

POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES OF THESE INDUSTRIES.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate credit facilities to expand their activities.
- Low level of education among the people involving in the various activities.
- Low patronage of their goods and services due to the size of the community.
- Risk of burns, scalds and excessive dehydration under the expose of heat.
- Lack of protective clothing.
- Exposure to excessive smoke can cause health hazard.
- Pito which is sometimes prepared under unhygienic conditions can expose the people to diseases like typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea and among others.
- The industries do not have proper waste disposal.

POTENTIALS

- The availability of raw materials to feed the rural industries has promoted their perpetual operations.
- These industries also serve as income for individuals and family.
- Employment creation for the people if resourced well.

v. COMMERCE AND SERVICES

The major commercial activity in the community is petty trading. Only 18% of the working forces are into this petty trading. Also, almost 11% of the active population are into services such as teaching, policing, hairdressing, tailoring and others

ACTIVITY	TYPE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
COMMERCE	Trading	80
SERVICE	Education, health and civil servant, apprentice	46
TOTAL		126

Source: group field survey 2012

Periodic Markets and Days

There are no markets days in the community but they rather go to the Techiman during market days. The Techiman market is however regarded as the biggest periodic market within the municipality and it is even considered by many as one of the largest periodic market within the West African Sub Region.

FINANCING AND BANKING SERVICES

Despite the 33 financial institutions including Rural banks and credit union in the Municipality, Koase has no financial institution.

POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES

- Poor marketing
- Low remuneration
- Lack of financial support

POTENTIAL

- Strategic location of the community to Techiman market.

vi. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The major source of household income in the community is from agriculture. Trading is also another source of household income in the Koase community.

A large proportion of the household income is consumed. Only a small proportion of the household income is saved, which is attributed to the lack of saving institution.

The table below shows the income distribution of twenty sampled household which were interviewed in the community base on their income level.

NO.	OCCUPATION	SEX	INCOME PER ANNUAL GH¢	% INCOME PER UNIT	% QUINTILE PER ANNUAL INCOME	COMMULTI VE QUANTILE PER ANNUAL INCOME	QUINTILE ON HOUSE HOLD	COMMULATI VE QUANTILE ON HOUSEHOLD
1	Tailor	M	1800	1.3	6.9	6.9	20	20
2	Carpenter	M	2400	1.8				
3	Farmer 1	M	2450	1.9				
4	Farmer 2	F	2500	1.9				
5	Farmer 3	M	3000	2.2	10.6	17.5	20	40
6	Farmer 4	F	3200	2.4				
7	Trader	F	3515	2.6				
8	Farmer 5	M	4600	3.4				
9	Farmer 6	M	4950	3.7	18.6	36.1	20	60
10	Trader	F	5110	3.8				
11	Driver	M	7300	5.5				
12	Trader	F	7404	5.6				
13	Drug seller	M	7450	5.6	23.2	59.3	20	80
14	Gari prod.	F	7800	5.8				
15	Farmer 7	F	7800	5.8				
16	Farmer 8	M	8000	6.0				
17	Welder	M	8500	6.4	40.7	100	20	100
18	Teacher	M	11040	8.3				
19	Mason	M	13500	10.1				
20	Baker	F	21170	15.9				
TOTAL			133489	100			100	100

Source: group field survey 2012

MEASURE FOR CENTRAL TENDENCY

1. Mean / average annual income

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Total income}}{\text{Sample size}}$$

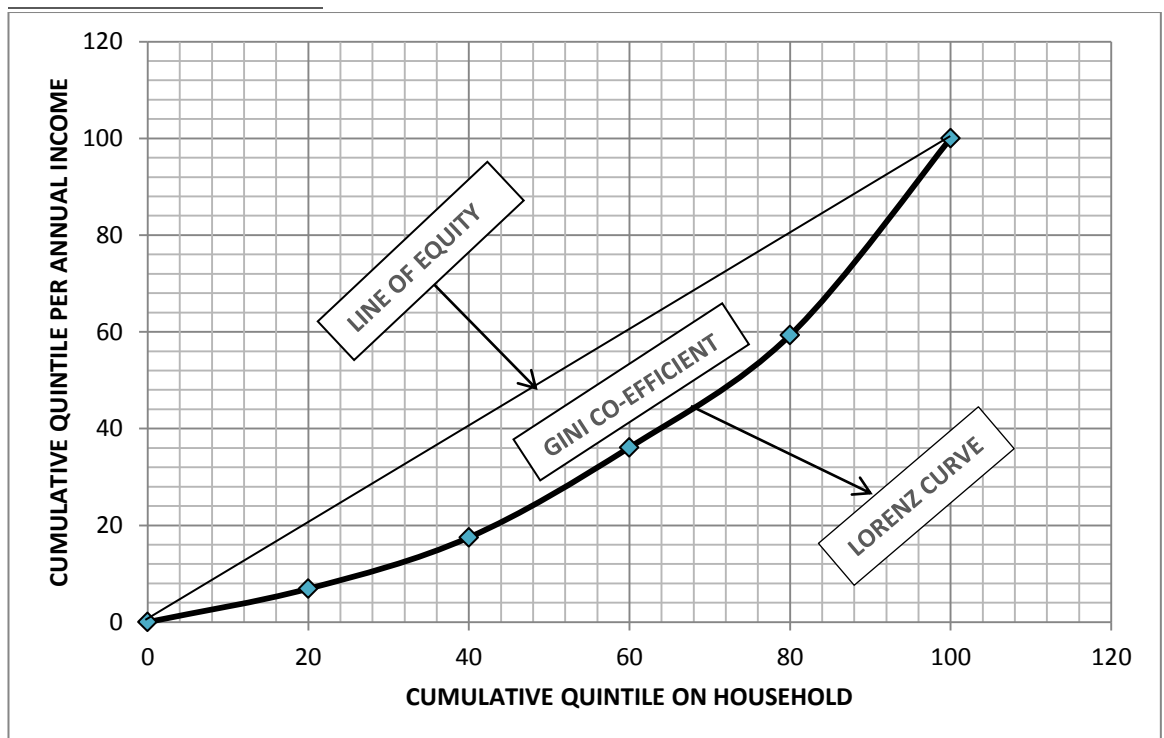
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mean} &= \frac{\text{GH¢133489}}{20} \\ &= \text{GH¢ } 6674.45\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the average annual income per household is GH¢ 6674.45. This means that in a year every household in koase earn approximately GH¢6674.45.

2. Average monthly income = $\frac{\text{Mean (x)}}{12}$
 $= \frac{\text{GH¢6674.45}}{12}$
 $= \text{GH¢556.2}$

Therefore average monthly income is GH¢556.2. This also means that, in every month a household in koase earn approximately GH¢556.2.

LORENZ CURVE SHOWING INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN KOASE COMMUNITY



From the graph, the straight line shows equal distribution of household income of the community. The inequality line (Lorenz curve) bonds away from the line of equality(sstraight line) showing inequality distribution of income.

The above implies that, there is a wide gap between the rich and the poor income earned, hence the poor becomes poorer and the rich becomes richer. Thus leading to a high economic dependency ratio.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE ABOVE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

- A greater deviation of the curve from the line of equality implies a greater gap between the rich and poor.
- The high rate of economic dependency in the community will lead to low savings, low productivity and low standard of living.

vii. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORTATION

With regards to the issue of transport, the town is located very close to the Sunyani-Techiman main road which leads to the Techiman town. The main road is a 2ND class road which makes transportation easy. Taxis commute people from the town to Techiman which is a five minute drive. The community has no G.P.R.T.U station and as such community members who would like to go to town has to stand by the roadside in order to get car.

PROBLEMS ON TRANSPORTATION

- Due to the bad nature of the road, cars get stacked whenever it rains.

COMMUNICATION

The community has access to all the various networks in Ghana and the reception of these networks are high except where the network's service get jammed up.

The community has no post office which makes communication through post very difficult. However, there are few people who have post boxes at Techiman and through that most people do receive letters. Most of the people in the community use mobile phones which makes information flow easier for them.

Koase community has access to GTV, TV3, and METRO TV Coverage. But those who use DSTV and other satellites have access to other stations of their choice,

viii. ENERGY

The source of energy mainly used in the community are electricity, lantern, gas, charcoal and firewood.

The majority of the household in the community has access to electricity. The gas, charcoal and firewood are used for cooking and other purposes.

PROBLEMS OF ENERGY USAGE

- The use of firewood causes air pollution, deforestation and bush burning.

ix. MAJOR FINDINGS

- Farming is the major occupation in the community.
- The potential labour force of the community is high.
- Inappropriate waste disposal by the industries.
- No financial institution in the community.
- Farmers have no access to proper storage facilities.
- There is high dependency ratio.
- Low savings of the households.
- Deplorable state of the community's road to the main road.
- There are three(3) local industries in the community.
- Most of the people use charcoal and firewood for domestic purposes.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 HISTORICAL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

i. Historical development of the community

HISTORICAL ASPECT.

According to oral tradition, the descendants of Koase community migrated from Akwamu in the Eastern Region of Ghana due to the rampant inter-tribal wars. They were led by a female warrior named (GYAA HEMAA). She first arrived at Techiman with her people alongside the Dormaa people from Domaakrom. Gyaa Hema married the Techiman chief (**NANA AMEYAW I**).

Among the people of **Gyaa Hema** was a great warrior in the person of **Nana Fosu Gyeabour** who made a request for a piece of land to settle with the people he came with to Techiman. There upon, **Nana Fosu Gyeabour** who was accredited the founder of Koase. He settled with people under the shade of this mighty tree known as “Ekour” in the Akan language. History has it that, Koase which is the modernization of “Ekuose” was derived from the name of the tree. Ekuose is the local language means under the Ekuo tree. **Nana Fosu Gyeabour** was then installed the Koase here.

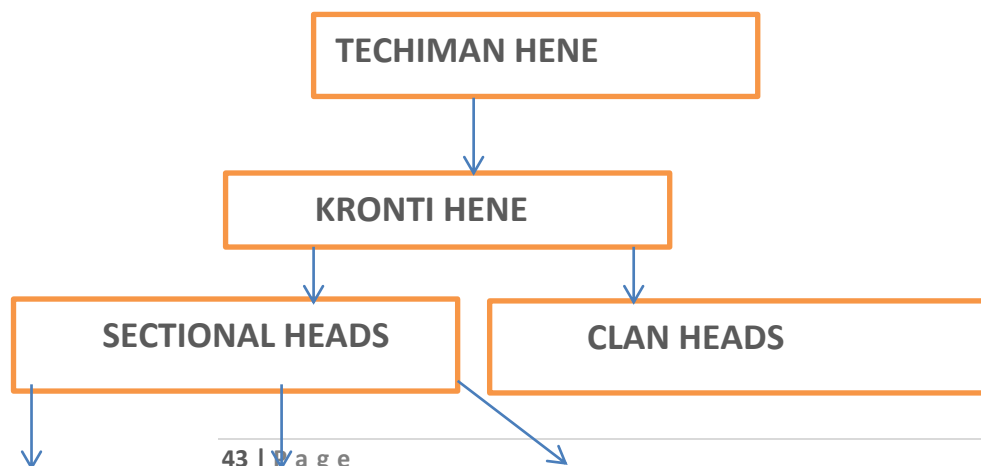
The inhabitants of Koase belong to the Aduana clan and the emblem of Koase is a dog with fire flaming from its mouth. This signifies that, the people of Koase were the first to bring light to the area. Twimia and Nkwanta are two neighbouring communities of Koase. Twimia was founded by the son of **Nana Fosu Gyeabour** in the person of Nana Owusu Yaw who first settled at the place.

The son of Nana Owusu Yaw also settled by the main Tehiman-Sunyani road and founded Nkwanta.

TRADITIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM

Traditionally, there are well organized structures put in place to run the affairs of Koase community. They fall under the paramouncy of Techiman Hene. In the community however, the chief has the highest authority.

A diagrammatic representation of the traditional political structure of Koase is shown below.



NIFA HENE

BENKUM HENE

GYASE HENE

The following are the functions of the traditional head. (Chief)

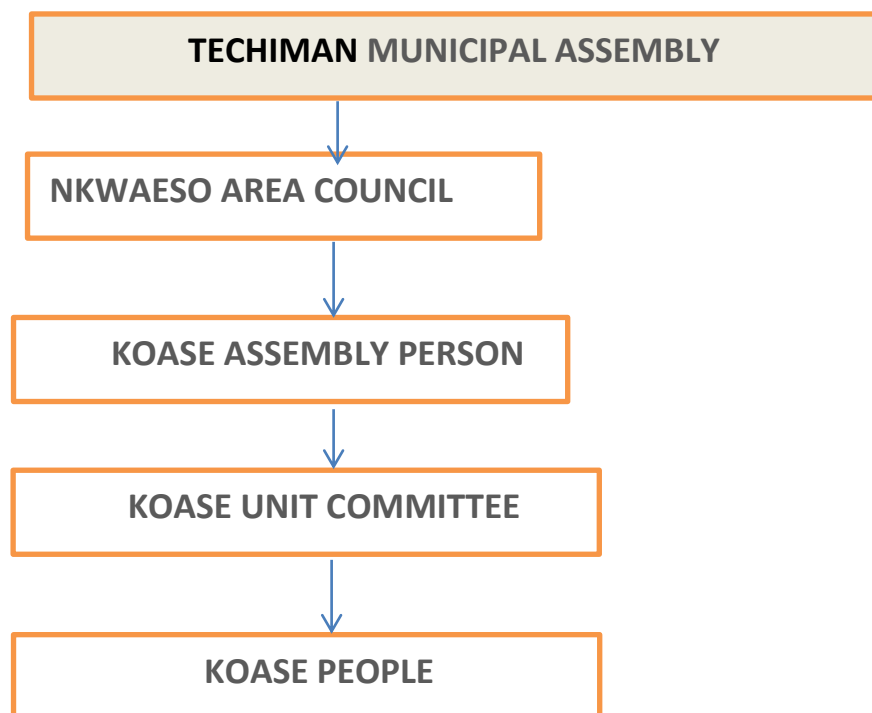
- The chief serves as the ceremonial head and the custodian of the land.
- Mobilizes funds to carry out developmental projects
- Protects and defend members

KOASE HENE

iii. MODERN POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Decision making process has been brought to the door step of the Koase community as by the local government act of 1993 (Act 426, section 11) and the decentralization policy which hold the need for modern political structure like the assembly man and unit committees to operate in all Ghanaian communities. The assembly man is the highest political authority in the community followed by the unit committee chairman and his subordinates.

The diagram below shows the modern political structure.



SOURCE: TECHIMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

FUNCTIONS OF MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1. It ensures grass root democracy and also implements government policies at the district level.
2. Mobilization of revenue for the development of projects in the district.
3. It serves as a link between the district and the regional coordinating council.
4. It ensures maintenance of peace and security by collaborating with security agencies in the community.

2. AREA COUNCIL

1. Collects revenue on behalf of the district assembly.
2. Serves as the mouthpiece of the area.
3. Responsible for administration of affairs of the area.

C. ASSEMBLY PERSONS

1. He serves as a link between the people and the district assembly.
2. Represents the government in the community.
3. He assists in monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects in the community.
4. He helps in the maintenance of social law and order.
5. Mobilizes the youth for communal activities.

D. UNIT COMMITTEE

1. They help the assembly person in his/her day to day activities
2. Monitor the functions of government institutions in the community
3. They assist in educating the people in the community on government policies.
4. They organize and supervise certain activities in the community.

E. COMMUNITY MEMBERS

1. They help in developmental projects.
2. They report criminals in the community for punishment.

3. They obey rules and regulations of the community.
4. They attend communal labour.

INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MODERN AND THE TRADITIONAL POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

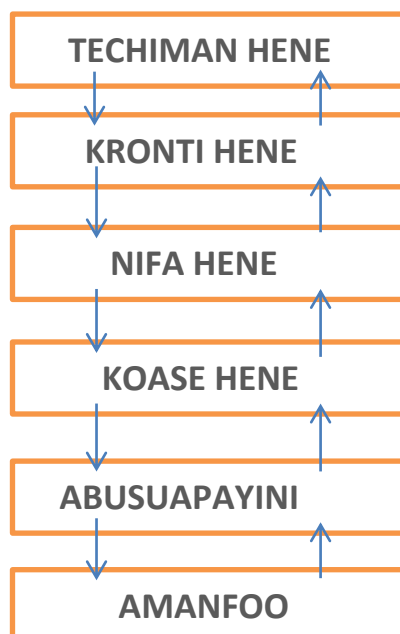
There exists a strong inter-relationship between the two political institutions. It is against this background that modern political institutions liaise with traditional political institutions to carry out developmental projects in the community. The chief being the custodian of the land gives portion of the land to the assembly when the need arises for developmental projects in the community.

More so, government projects can be explained to the people through discussions held by the chief and his elders with the assembly member and the unit committee. The chief communicates to the people by assembling the whole community for a meeting. The unit committee members are given the opportunity to elaborate more on government policies and projects. The assembly member in consultation with the unit committee members, send a feedback to the Municipal Assembly.

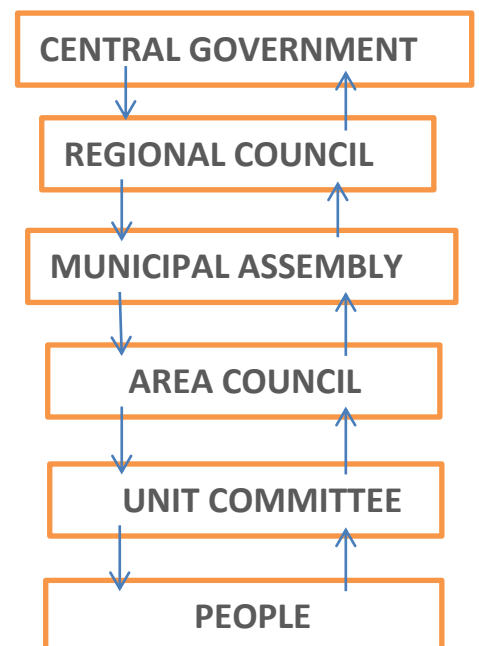
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Dissemination of information is in the form of policies, opinions, feelings, thoughts and aspirations are essentials of good communication for community development. Koase has these forms of communication which flow from the top to the bottom and vice versa. This is found at both the traditional and the modern political systems of governance are shown below.

TRADITIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM



MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM



From the diagrams above, information's flow from top to bottom in the form of policies while information flowing from bottom to top is the people's reactions to the policies.

DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Decision making is a very important tool for socio-economic and cultural development of every human society, Koase is not an exception. Although final decision making is in the hands of the chief, the Ohemaa or the Queen Mother, as well as the assembly person both men and women in the community are allowed to express their views freely.

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

The administrative machinery runs down from the chief of Koase through Okyeame to the elders. The elders of Koase are solely the administrative body who see to the smooth running of affairs of the community. They maintain law and order and ensure that areas affecting the lives of the people are well administered.

EXISTING INSTITUTION

Koase community has in it both governmental and non-governmental institutions. The institution includes Ghana Education Service (GES), responsible for the formal education of the people. Ghana Education Service (GES) provide text books and other teaching aids first to the public school and also to the private school as and when the need arises. Also there exist churches and a mosque which preach peace and harmony to the people in the community.

INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES

The modern and traditional political institutions are distinct in the roles but interact in many ways since both aim at developing the community. The assembly man liaises with the chief and district assembly on developmental issues in the community.

The modern and traditional institutions therefore work virtually as a single unit developing the community.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Currently there is no N.G.O logged in the community. However ADRA GHANA was the only NGO that existed in the community some few years ago. They provided the people with toilets, boreholes and assisted the farmers in diverse ways.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

An interview conducted with the assembly man of the community revealed that there is currently a construction of a six-unit classroom which is funded by GETFUND. Also there is the construction of a water project which is also funded by the District assembly.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

- The good interrelation between the two political institutions promote effective decision making.
- The mutual understanding between both structures provides a conducive environment for implementing development projects.
- Assistance given to schools by both sides will also promote the growth of the school which will bring about development in the long run.
- The peaceful atmosphere enjoyed by the community is the result of the understanding both institutions have. This will create a good platform for investors.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS EMANATING FROM THE COMMUNITY PROFILE.

TOOLS IMPLEMENTED

- **Swot analysis**
- **Problem tree analysis.**

6.1 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT.

PROBLEMS

- Lack of public toilet facilities.
- Pressure on existing natural resources.
- Deforestation due to improper farming activities, chain saw operators and charcoal burning.
- Indiscriminate disposal of waste; improper disposal of solid and liquid waste cause pollution, they also serve breeding ground for mosquitoes.
- Poor drainage system due to the size of the gutters.
- The absence of meteorological service department in the municipal assembly

POTENTIALS.

- The community has smaller river bodies which can be tapped for irrigation during farming activities.
- The vegetation of the community supports livestock and crop cultivation for development.
- The presence of medicinal plants like Nim, mahogany tree etc. for treatment.
- The strategies location of the community to the municipal can promote internal and external trade.
- The teak, sapele mahogany can serve as source of raw material for the local timber industry

6.2 *POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS*

PROBLEMS

- High Dependency rate
- High illiteracy rate
- Low income of the people
- Rural-urban migration due to marriage, education, employment
- Lack of family planning.
- Low savings of workers.

POTENTIALS

- High population which leads to cheap labour.
- The heterogeneous ethnic nature of the community can promote peace and stability.

6.3. *SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.*

PROBLEMS

- Lack of health centre in the community
- Lack of staff bungalows for teachers
- Low enrolment rate and high dropout rate.
- Poor sewage system
- Poor ventilation in the various houses.
- Lack of support for brilliant but needy students.
- Poor performance in B.E.C.E candidates
- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- Regular absenteeism of teachers

POTENTIALS

- The presence of bore-holes serves as a drinking water for healthy living.
- The community has three schools which promote education.
-

6.4 *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

PROBLEMS

- Poor storage facilities for farm produce
- Lack of bank and credit facilities
- Inadequate extension officers
- Fluctuation of prices for farm produce
- Lack of finance for industrialist.
- Poor marketing of product.
- sanitation

POTENTIALS

- The community is made up of heterogeneous soil which is suitable for different types of crops.
- The presence of rural industries such as Gari processing, Bread baking and Pito brewing serves as a source of employment.
- Cheap labour for farming activities.

- The presence of various communication networks in the community makes communication easy.
- The presence of vegetables and fruits in the community can help to improve their health status.

6.5 HISTORICAL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

PROBLEMS

- There is delay in the distribution of information due to bureaucratic nature of the political system.

POTENTIALS

- The co-existence of the various institutions brings peace and order.
- There is a well-structured traditional political system.
- A function like funerals, festivals and others ensures unity.

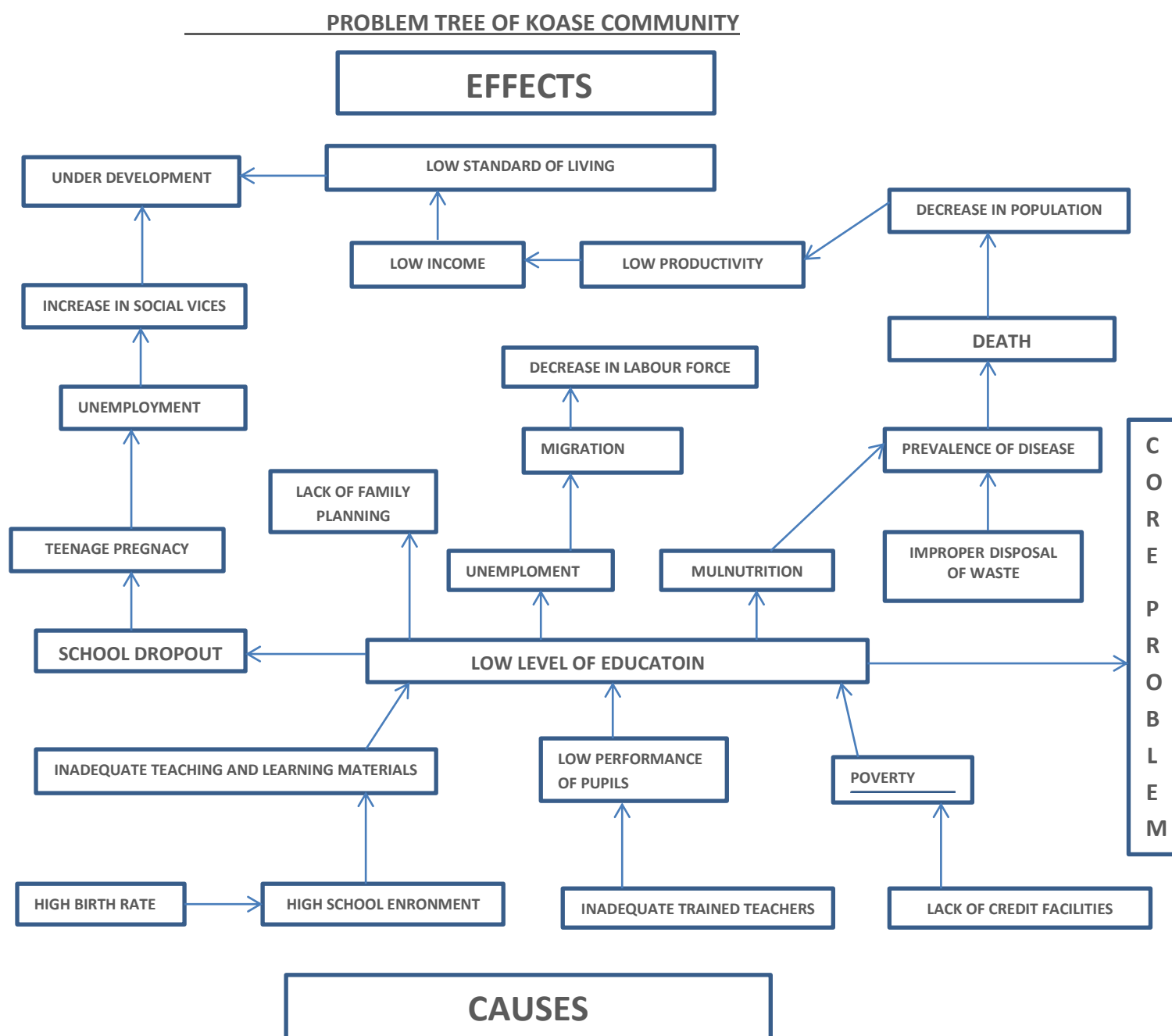
SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats are development tools or techniques used to determine the positives negatives inside an organization (Strengths- Weakness are internal) whiles (Opportunities and Threats are external). The essence of this approach is to help probe into the community and out whether the needs and aspirations can be realized at a cost based on their available resources. Koase has developmental needs and aspirations which cut across a spectrum of social, political and economic life of the people

SWOT ANALYSIS

SECTOR	STRENGTH	WEAKESNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • P.T.A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library • Drop-outs • Truancy and lateness • Toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitation grants • Aids from NGO'S • Support from Municipal Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate teaching and learning materials
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Labour • Rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facility • Illiteracy • Farming methods and equipment's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension officers • Vetenary • Support from MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credit facility • pest and diseases • pattern of rainfall
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbal plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centre • Ignorance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health insurance scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superstitious beliefs
LOCAL INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw materials • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology • equipment's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credit facility • labour

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income 			
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles Deplorable state of road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accident



CONCLUSION

Having helped us to develop favourable working attitude in rural communities, the research has also exposed us practically to the nature of development problems in Koase and the data generated could be used for further research.

The community has the potential for development due to the availability of natural resources. This therefore requires immediate attention to ensure that development is undertaken by exploiting the existing resources effectively and efficiently.

Also, lack of storage facilities, ready market, pest and diseases and post-harvest losses are discouraging farmers from increasing production. This has therefore decreased the profit margin of farmers.

Again, the indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal, firewood, illegal activities of chain saw operators and others would gradually lead to depleting the virgin forest. This if not checked would to loss of soil fertility, thereby making agriculture unfavourable.

The major economic activity in the community is farming.

There is low performance of pupils in the junior high school level. The performance of the pupil in the 2011 B.E.C.E examination calls for concern. This can be attributed to the lack of the basic infrastructural facilities like teacher's bungalow, toilet, and ICT library and others that promote teaching and learning.

Despite the spatial distribution of health facilities and financial institutions the Techiman Municipality is endowed with, the Koase community lacks a health centre and a financial institution. This therefore puts pressure on the existing facilities in the Municipality.

Furthermore, the peaceful co-existence between the various ethnic groups, religious groups and the inter-relationship between the modern and the traditional political institutions augurs well for development.

In a nutshell, the Koase community provides raw materials to feed the local industry in the municipal capital and the nation at large due to its strategic location.

RECOMMENDATION

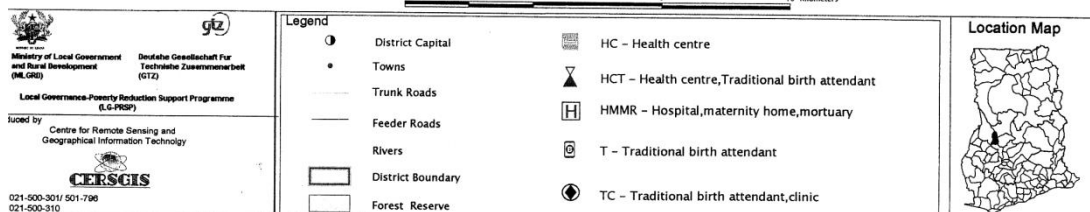
Based on the findings of the group, it was deduced that, the problems and potentials in the community are intertwined; this call for a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial approaches alongside the potentials to salvage the community from the problems facing it. The group therefore recommends short, medium and long term measures for the communities.

- Farmers and rural industries association should be formed in order to secure loans and other credit facilities from financial institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGO'S).
- The Municipal Assembly, philanthropist and other organization should provide scholarship to brilliant but needy students to reduce the low level education in the community.

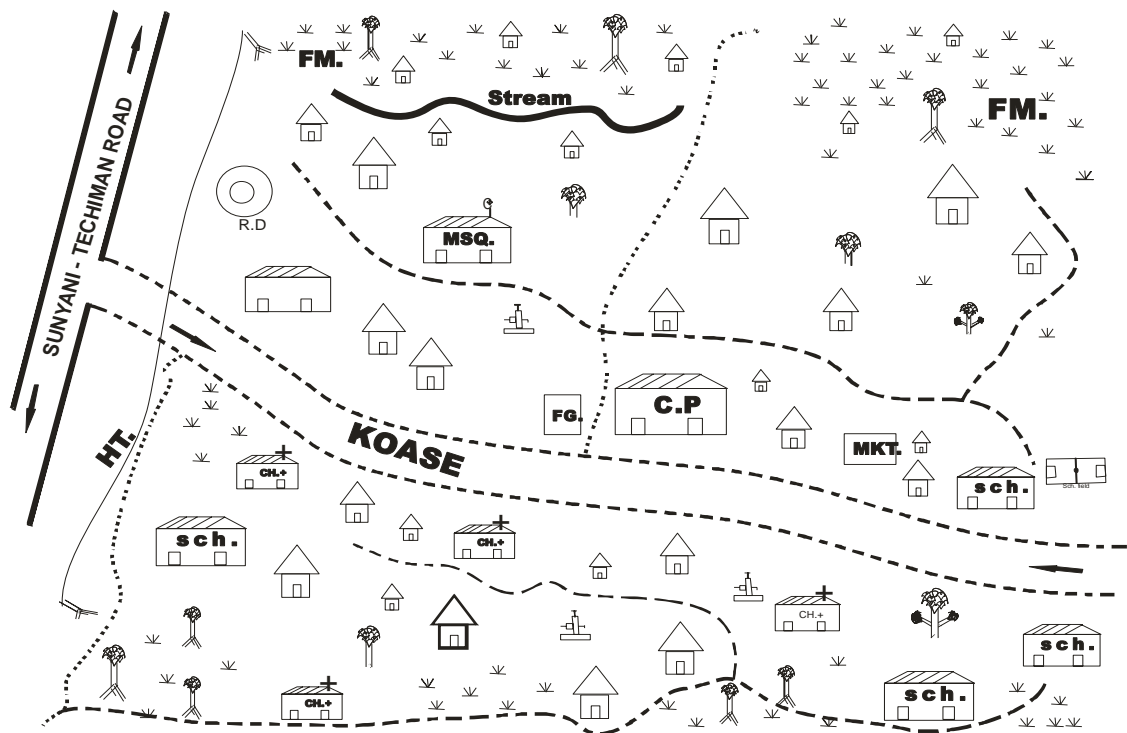
- There is the need for Ghana education service to embark on monitoring and supervision to the schools in the community.
- The government, municipal assembly, NGO'S and other institutions should as a matter of urgency provide health centre to the community to reduce the pressure on Techiman Holy family hospital.
- The Ghana Education Service should do something about the infrastructural facilities, learning and teaching materials like computers, text books and staff accommodation.
- The school feeding programme under the Capitation Grant should be introduced in Twimia-Koase Methodist School to increase enrolment.
- There is the need for meteorological service department to be established to record accurate climatic data in the Municipality.
- Storage facilities, ready market, subsidy on the prices of agro-chemicals and support should be provided for farmers to increase production.
- The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Town and country planning to construct good drainage and provide proper layout for the community to accommodate the growing population.
- Public place of convenience (KVIP) should be provided for the community to curb the outbreak of disease and sanitation.
- Due to irregular rainfall pattern, the government, NGO's should extend support by providing machineries for irrigation since there are small rivers in the community.
- There is the need for afforestation to restore the rate of degradation of the forest.

MAPS

The map displays the Techiman District, a central region in Ghana. It is bordered by the Wenchi District to the northwest, the Kintampo District to the northeast, the Nkoranza District to the east, and the Offinsu District to the south. The district's capital, Techiman, is centrally located and marked with a prominent symbol. Surrounding Techiman are numerous other towns and villages, including Berekum, Kintampo, and various smaller settlements. The map also shows a network of roads and a scale bar at the bottom indicating distances up to 10 kilometers.



SKETCH MAP OF KOASE COMMUNITY



KEY

F A R M	F M
M A R K E T	M K T
M O S Q U E	M S Q
S C H O O L	S C H
C H U R C H	C H +
R E F U S E D U M P	R D
F U N E R A L G R O U N D	F G
H I G H T E N S I O N	H T

<u>ACRONYMS.</u>		<u>MEANING</u>
TTFPP	-	Third Trimester Field Practical Programme
UDS	-	University For Development Studies
KG	-	Kindergarten
JHS	-	Junior High School
PNDC	-	Provisional National Defence Council
ATR	-	African Traditional Religion
G.E.S	-	Ghana Education Service
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
SWOT	-	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threats
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
TMA	-	Techiman Municipal Assembly
ADRA	-	Adventist Development Relief Agency
USAID	-	United States Aid
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
P.T.A	-	Parent Teacher Association

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED BY GROUP 160

EDUCATION

The respondents include the heads staff and pupils of koase Schools

1. Has there been an increase in enrolment of pupils?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
2. If yes in (1) above, what reasons accounts for the increment?
3. What is the situation of infrastructure in the school including classrooms, library, toilet etc.?
 - (a) Adequate
 - (b) Not adequate
4. Are the classrooms in good conditions?
5. What is the situation of furniture at the school?
 - (a) Enough
 - (b) Not enough
 - (c) Others (specify)
6. Do pupils provide their own furniture?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
7. What is the ratio of pupils per textbooks?
 - (a) 1:1
 - (b) 1:2
 - (c) 1:3
8. Where do pupils get their drinking water at school?
9. What is the state of performance in terms of the basic education certificate examination (BECE)
 - (a) 100% performance with distinction.
 - (b) Average performance.
 - (c) Poor performance.
10. In your own view what do you think has accounted for their performance in question 9 above?
11. What do you think are the major challenges of education in koase?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

(PRIMARY DATA)

1. How did the people come to settle at the present place Koase?
2. What is the meaning of the name of the town koase?
3. Is it Paramountcy?
4. What is the order of hierarch of the traditional political system, from the people to the highest person in the community?
5. State the names of all the past and the present chief and the year of rule.
6. What is the sequential trend to the throne?
7. What role does chief play in the community?
8. What are the gods of the land? State the names of the care takers.
9. Of what importance are the gods to the people of koase?
10. What common value systems are practiced in koase?
11. Do the people observe some behaviours as taboos?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
12. If yes, what taboos are observed?
13. Who owns the land in the community?
 - (a) chief
 - (b) Individuals
 - (c) Others
14. Is there any major industry in the community?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
15. If yes, state the benefit derived.
 - (a) Royalties
 - (b) Social responsibilities
16. How does the traditional political system work alongside with the modern system?

HOUSEHOLD

1. What is your occupation?
 - (a) Farmer
 - (b) Seamstress
 - (c) Teacher
 - (d) Others(specify)
2. How did you acquire the land office, shop?
 - (a) Inheritance.
 - (b) Family land.
 - (c) Lease Land.
3. What types of crops do you grow?
 - (a) Food Crops
 - (b) Cash Crops.

- (c) Both.
- 4. Do you rear livestock alongside with other crops?
 - (a) Live only
 - (b) Crops only
 - (c) Both
- 5. Do you farm in large scale or small scale?
- 6. What type of livestock do you rear? Slate
- 7. What type of farming system do you practice?
 - (a) Intensive system
 - (b) Extensive system
 - (c) Semi Intensive
- 8. Apart from rainfall, do you have other source of water supply for agriculture purpose?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
- 9. Which of the seasons do you get more yields?
 - (a)Major
 - (b) Minor
 - (c) Both
- 10. Do you get funding from other sources for production?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
- 11. If yes in 10 above state the source?
- 12. What are the labour types?
 - (a) Family labour
 - (b) Hired labour
- 13 Do you store your harvest?
- 14. If yes in (13) above state how it is done in any of the following
 - (a) Cereals
 - (b) Roots and tubers
 - (c) Dry fruits
 - (d) Fresh fruits
 - (e) Others
- 15. How do you market your farm produce?
- 16. Are you a fixed income earner?

REFERENCES:

1. Lecture Notes (TTFPP)
2. Student Field Guide (Year 1) of UDS
3. Secondary data from offices;
 - District Assembly
 - MOFA
 - Basic school
 - Ghana health service(Techiman holy family hospital)
 - Resource persons

GRANDFATHER